



# AUSTRALIAN NUCLEAR FREE ALLIANCE 2012- 2013

celebrating the wins



Talking Straight Out



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The Australian nuclear landscape has seen lots of changes, more threats and some great wins.

Over the time of this report we look at some of the actions, events and issues that the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance has engaged with over the past year. We've taken this opportunity to celebrate and remember the huge win at Jabiluka. It was unity, determination and the strength of people that forced one of the world's biggest mining companies, Rio Tinto, concede defeat and backfill the uranium mine planned for Jabiluka in Kakadu ten years ago.

The movement to protect Jabiluka was led by the Mirarr people, Traditional Owners of much of Kakadu National Park. The Mirarr have lived with the destruction and broken promises of uranium mining on their land at Ranger for over thirty years and were founding members of the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance.

It is poetic that a decade later Koongarra - another part of Kakadu - was protected from a uranium mine proposed by global nuclear giant Areva. In the last decade, the 'nuclear renaissance' and 'uranium boom' have been talked up by industry but have not eventuated. We have instead witnessed another devastating nuclear disaster in Japan, the decline of nuclear power and the dramatic expansion of a global anti nuclear movement.

We face many threats from the proposed dumping of radioactive waste at Muckaty to proposed uranium exploration and mining across the country. We face the reality of four operating uranium mines and the legacy of many more now closed.

But right now there is still no uranium exploration in NSW, no approved uranium mine in Queensland and no operating mines in WA. The expansion of Olympic Dam is on hold, Ranger 3- deeps has not received federal approval, Arkaroola is protected, Angela Pamela stone-walled and the Kupa Piti Kungka Tjuta victory in stopping a radioactive waste dump on their country inspires the Muckaty community to keep up their struggle.

As we face another year of over enthusiastic uranium miners and resource ministers we must remember the wins and the unity, strength and courage that got us here.

## **ANFA Committee 2012-2013**

### **Honorary Presidents**

Avon Hudson - Nuclear Test Veteran (SA)  
Eileen Wingfield - Kokatha  
Uncle Kevin Buzzacot - Arabana

### **Co-Chairs**

Kado Muir - Ngalia (WA)  
Mitch - Aranda Luritja (NT)  
Peter Watts - Arabana (SA)

### **Northern Territory**

Cat Beaton - Environment Centre NT  
Clive Rosewarne - Public Health Association Australia  
Donna Jackson - Larrakia  
Jason Murphy - Maritime Union of Australia NT Branch  
Justin O'Brien - Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation  
Lauren Mellor - Arid Lands Environment Centre  
Hilary Tyler - Medical Assoc't for the Prevention of War  
Penny Phillips - Warumungu Warlmanpa  
Samuel Cooper - Iwadja

### **Queensland**

Andrew Picone - Australian Conservation Foundation

### **NSW**

Darren Bloomfield - Wiradjuri  
Natalie Wasley - Beyond Nuclear Initiative

### **Victoria**

Dave Sweeney - Australian Conservation Foundation  
Gem Romuld - Friends of the Earth

### **South Australia**

Sue Coleman-Haseldine - Kokatha Mula

### **Western Australia**

Jeanette McGrath - Wongkatja Tjupan  
Marcus Atkinson - Anti-Nuclear Alliance of Western Australia  
Mia Pepper - Conservation Council of WA  
Preston Culbong - Nyoongar Whadjuk



# Jabiluka

## A decade without damage

Tuesday 13 August, 2013 marked ten years since mining giant Rio Tinto turned back the trucks and commenced rehabilitation work at the controversial Jabiluka uranium project in Kakadu.

The move saw one of the world's biggest miners return 50,000 tonnes of unprocessed uranium ore back underground and literally close off access to a 1.5 kilometre mine tunnel.

The closure of the Jabiluka mine followed a David and Goliath struggle led by the Mirarr Traditional Owners and actively supported by many thousands of people around Australia and across the world.



In 1997 the Mirarr led Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation and the Australian Conservation Foundation were the founding members of ANFA, then known as the Alliance against Uranium.

The ten year anniversary date was an important time to acknowledge and congratulate all those whose efforts - large and small - stopped uranium mining at Jabiluka.

The Jabiluka campaign included an eight month peaceful blockade involving over 5000 people and more than 500 arrests, including Mirarr senior Traditional Owner Yvonne Margarula - who was arrested for trespass on her own land.

The campaign featured extensive media and political action in Australia and generated high level international attention, including from UNESCO's World Heritage Committee, the US Congress and the European Parliament.

In the years since the Jabiluka mining halt:

- Mine operator Energy Resources of Australia's (ERA) ageing Ranger mine has experienced significant water and waste management problems and sustained financial losses
- Plans for uranium mining at Koongarra near Nourlangie Rock have been permanently ended by Traditional Owner opposition and the area is now formally included in Kakadu National Park
- ERA's plan for a new underground operation at Ranger (the Ranger 3 Deeps project) is the subject of federal environmental assessment
- Australian uranium directly fuelled the continuing Fukushima nuclear crisis in Japan



Ten years is a long time for a community struggle, but a very short time considering both the length of Mirarr occupation of their lands and the extent of the threat posed by uranium mining and radioactive waste.

On the ten year anniversary people around Australia acknowledged the importance of this pivotal and positive moment in the Mirarr and wider community effort to protect Kakadu and reduce radioactive risk.

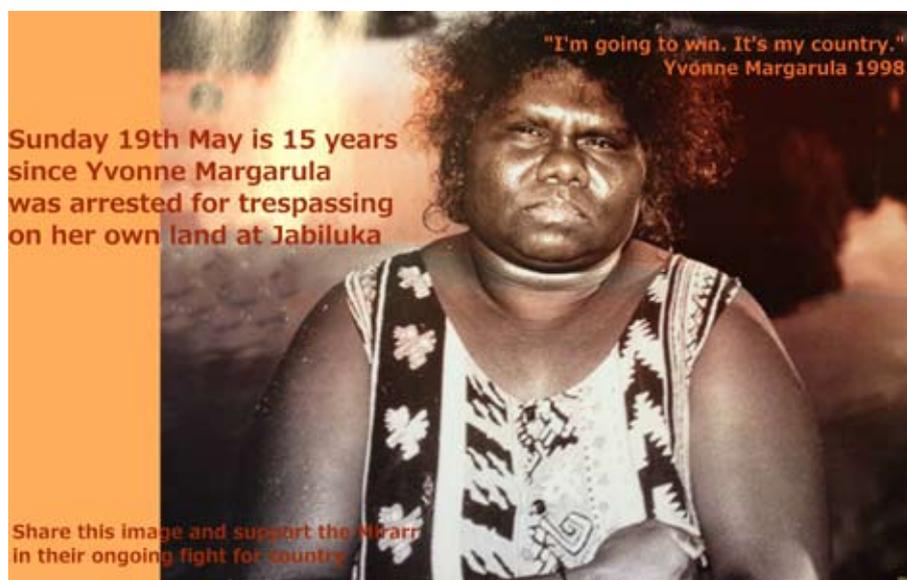




## Arrested Development

March 23rd 2013 marked fifteen years since the start of the Jabiluka blockade. The blockade kicked off on Mirarr land with two arrests on the mineral lease and much noisy and colourful protest. Mirarr and fellow Kakadu Traditional Owners were joined by blockaders from around the country to rally at the gates of the Ranger mine. The NT News banner headline that day read "Greenies warned: behave or else". Over the next eight months over 5,000 people from all over Australia and around the world took part in the blockade, 527 of them were arrested and Jabiluka became a household name.

As part of the blockade protests Yvonne Margarula - Senior Traditional Owner of the Mirarr clan - was arrested for 'trespassing' on her traditional land. In the early hours of May 19th 1998 Yvonne Margarula was arrested along three other Aboriginal people - Jacqui Katona, Christine Christophersen and Reuben Nango - on the Jabiluka mineral lease. The highly controversial proposed Jabiluka uranium mine was under construction at the time of the arrests. As noted, construction of the mine was halted soon after this, no uranium was processed and the tunnel was eventually filled in.



Yvonne argued that her protest against the Jabiluka uranium mine was “traditional action taking a modern form” and that her long standing opposition to the mine was fulfilling her duties as a Traditional Owner. However in an extraordinary court ruling the Mirarr Senior Traditional Owner was found guilty of trespassing on her own land and after appeal was fined \$500.

Yvonne's arrest took place on a shipping container which was the property of the mining company and she was aware of the fact that she may be arrested. Tens of thousands of years of living culture and connection with land were effectively overruled to allow imposition of an unwanted mining project. Amidst significant publicity surrounding this ludicrous legal situation, Yvonne's fine was anonymously paid and legal history was made.

Fifteen years ago Yvonne Margarula and thousands of supporters stood on her country and said no to unwanted mining just as her father said no to unwanted mining on Mirarr country at Ranger fifteen years before that. The blockade was a key part of the massive Mirarr-led campaign that eventually brought Rio Tinto to the negotiating table and halted the construction of the Jabiluka uranium mine.

Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation's public statements on the fifteen year anniversary of Yvonne's arrest were met with an extraordinary outpouring of support for Yvonne, the Mirarr and their longstanding commitment to protect country and culture. Please support the Mirarr in their continued fight to ensure responsibility at Ranger and to permanently protect Jabiluka. [www.mirarr.net](http://www.mirarr.net)





# Walkatjurra Walkabout

This year's Walkatjurra walk was the biggest yet, as the word has spread about the event. For our first two-day camp at Yeelirrie we had almost 100 people, including Federal Senator Scott Ludlam, Robin Chapple WA MLC, former Federal Senator Jo Vallentine, WANFA founder Della Rae Morrison and other veteran anti nuclear activists.

The two day camp included meetings about uranium issues in WA with ANFA Co-chair Kado Muir. Local elders Richard Evans and Geoffery Stokes gave rousing talks about the importance of caring for country, the dangers of uranium mining to country, sacred sites, people and animals and the steadfast resistance of the local Aboriginal community.

After we set off we had a constant number of around seventy people for the entire 300km walk with walkers from Australia, Aotearoa (New Zealand), Germany, France, Spain, Israel, Scotland and Japan. This year the Walkatjurra Rangers from Leonora guided the walkers through their traditional lands, teaching cultural practices and bush food gathering, this will be a major focus of walks in the future.

The Australian Manufacturers Workers Union sent their National trainer Eduardo Gonzalez to do campaign training with the Walkatjurra Rangers. WA Branch secretary Steve McCartney also attended the final day of the Walk to offer the AMWU's solidarity and commitment to working with the community to stop uranium mining.

Next year's walk will begin in the last week of April until the last week of May, when there are plans to run from Leonora to Darwin and then from San Francisco to Canada - to the headquarters of Cameco - the world's largest uranium miner. Cameco has licenses at WA's two largest deposits Kintyre and Yeelirrie. It also has exploration programs in Western Arnhem Land 250km north east of Darwin.

The Walkatjura walkabout has brought hundreds of people out to country for a unique experience and continues to grow the West Australian anti-nuclear community and resistance to uranium mining as well as supporting the local Aboriginal community.



## WANFA

The West Australia Nuclear Free Alliance was formed in 2009 following the ANFA meeting in Quorn, South Australia. It has been an important alliance pulling together communities across Western Australia. In 2013 we are proud to say that we have our first WANFA employee - Jeanette McGrath.

WANFA representative Vicky McCabe from Wiluna/ Leonora attended the Toro Energy annual general meeting in Adelaide in November 2012 with the support of local SA anti nuclear activists, CCWA and ACF, to raise concerns about their proposed Wiluna uranium mine. She was allowed to attend the meeting but she was not allowed to ask questions.



In 2013 WANFA held a successful art exhibition at the Moores Gallery in Fremantle with contributions from artists across the country and included art from ANFA Co-chairs Mitch and Kado Muir, Walkatjurra rangers and residents from Wiluna. The event was opened by Nyoongar man Barry McGuire and Fremantle Mayor Brad Pettitt. Funds raised have gone towards the travel of WA delegates to the ANFA meeting.

In August 2013 WANFA and the Conservation Council of WA did a tour through the Goldfields to launch a mapping project which identifies all the uranium exploration drilling programs for uranium in WA. This has been a useful resource to help inform communities about the activity on country. We hope that this resource can be shared through land councils and other organisations.

WANFA has been an important voice in the resistance to mining uranium in WA and has responded to media, written opinion pieces and made submissions on uranium proposals. We have plans now to improve community engagement, connections and support. [www.wanfa.org.au](http://www.wanfa.org.au)

# Uranium exploration WA

Since the ban on uranium mining was lifted in 2009 there have been over 250 drilling programs for uranium by over 40 uranium companies. There are currently five active applications to mine uranium four in the Goldfields and one in the Pilbara. These proposals are all well behind schedule and have been directly affected by the drop in the value of uranium and the global decline of nuclear power. WANFA is proud to have worked with and continues to work with Traditional Owners from each of these areas.

## Wiluna:

Wiluna is the most advanced uranium proposal in WA. The deposit is owned by Toro Energy, a small inexperienced company from Adelaide. They have some conditional approvals, but need several more approvals to begin mining. They also need to raise \$260 million to open the mine and a further \$260 million in upfront bonds - it is unlikely they will find the necessary funds.

## Lake Maitland:

Toro Energy has acquired Lake Maitland (just 90km south east of Wiluna) from Mega Uranium in exchange for 28% of Toro. Toro intends to combine the Lake Maitland and Wiluna projects. There is growing concern that Toro is planning a network of small uranium deposits and waste dumps over two important lake systems.

## Kintyre:

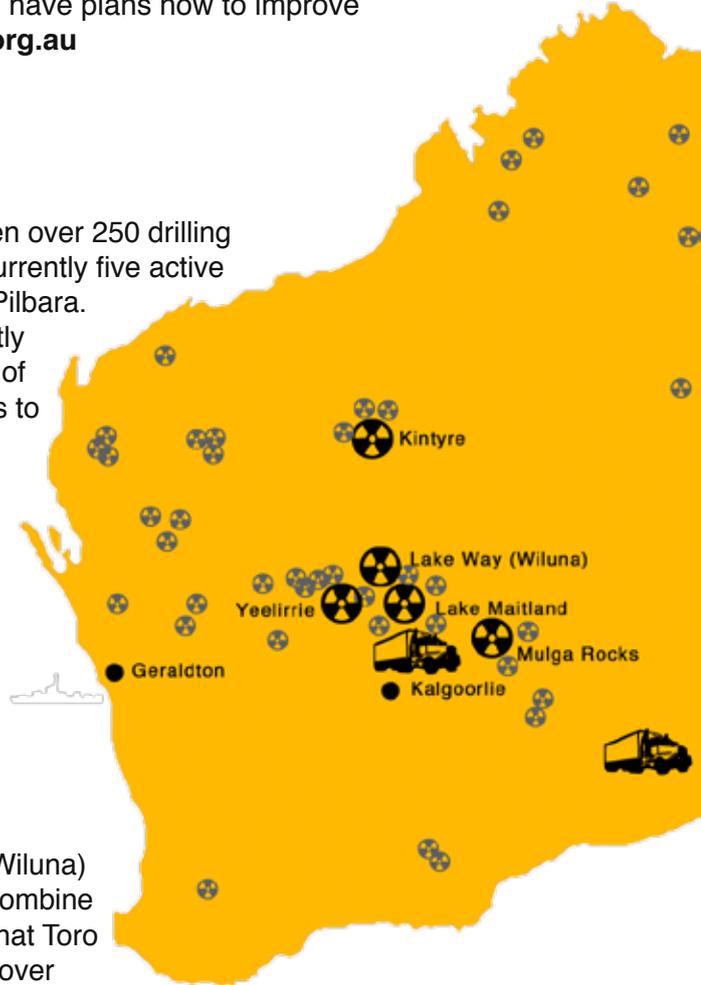
Kintyre is owned by Cameco, the worlds largest uranium miner. Cameco is progressing the Kintyre proposal through the environmental assesment process. Kintyre is situated in an area excised from the Karlamilyi National Park, it is also in the Martu Native Title determined area. It is in a highly sensitive area with a number of protected and endangered species in the project area which is also registered on the National Estate.

## Yeelirrie:

Cameco bought Yeelirrie from BHP Billiton in 2012. The project will not progress until 2014 at the earliest. Yeelirrie has been consistently opposed by Traditional Owners for over 40 years. In the local language Yeelirrie means place of death.

## Mulga Rocks:

Is owned by Energy and Minerals Australia. This is their only uranium mine proposal. Mulga Rocks includes four uranium deposits in an area with a number of listed endangered species including the Southern Marsupial Mole and the Great Desert Skink - also found at Kintyre. It is next to the Queen Victoria Springs A Class reserve. The project is a long way from approved.



# Northern Territory



The NT has 18 exploration projects including five advanced uranium exploration projects and one advanced project on long term hold - Angela Pamela. In addition to these there are two projects that have been halted by Traditional Owner opposition - Koongarra and Jabiluka. NT is also home to multiple uranium legacy sites including Rum Jungle, Narbalek and the South Alligator River region.

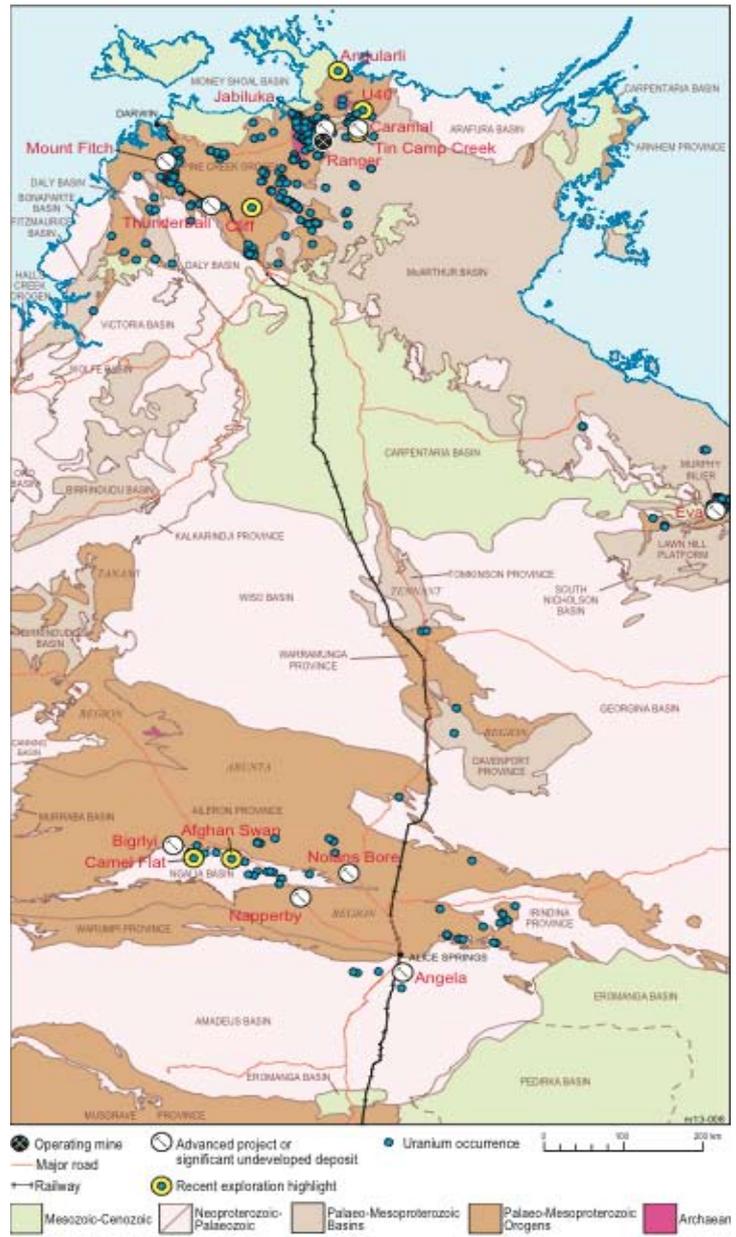
## Angela Pamela

The Angela Pamela uranium exploration project was managed by Cameco during the 2009 and 2010. In 2011 the management of the project was handed over to Paladin. In June 2013, Paladin assumed full ownership of the Angela project by acquiring all of Cameco's interest. Paladin is struggling financially and has stopped spending on Australian exploration projects and continues to make losses on its two operating uranium mines in Africa. Following sustained public concern and protest in Alice Springs about exploration at Angela Pamela, former NT Chief Minister Paul Henderson announced opposition to the development of the site stating ***"We have listened to the concerns and views of the Alice Springs community and there is strong opposition to the mine"***. A vote was carried in the NT Parliament supporting this position.

## Nolans Bore

The Nolans Project comprises mining, concentrating, and chemical processing operations at the Nolans Bore site, located about 135 kilometres north-west of Alice Springs near Ti Tree. The project is underpinned by a large rare earths deposit at Nolans Bore which has approx 20 years worth of rare earth resources. Arafura is targeting production of 20,000 tonnes of rare earth oxide each year, equivalent to about 10% of the world's supply, and potentially co-products of phosphate, uranium and thorium.

The proposed Nolans Bore Mine and Concentrator will sit wholly within a 14 square kilometre mineral lease. The resource is exposed at surface and, as currently defined, sits within an area measuring 2 kilometres x 2 kilometres. Arafura propose an open pit operation, mining to a depth of about 200 metres.



## Ranger & Ranger 3 Deeps

In more than three decades of operation the Ranger uranium mine has produced over 100,000 tonnes of uranium. In late - 2012 all mining ceased at Ranger and the company is now milling low grade stockpiled ore. While the mining has stopped, Energy Resources Australia (ERA) is pushing ahead with an environmental impact assessment (EIS) for a proposed underground expansion of the mine, the so called Ranger 3 Deeps project. The draft EIS is expected to be released for public comment in the first quarter of 2014.

There has never been a modern EIS of Ranger, as the mine preceded the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC). The EIS for the planned expansion represents an important but overdue opportunity for cumulative impact assessment of Ranger's activities to date, including the expansion of the tailings pit, stockpile and land application areas; successive lifts of the tailings dam wall; radiometric sorting; bulk importation of acid; and laterite processing. This is an important opportunity to consider the mine's past and future operations under modern and transparent assessment processes.



The mining agreement for the ageing Ranger mine is close to expiring with all mining and milling on site to cease by January 2021 when a compulsory five year rehabilitation project is scheduled to begin. ERA's obligation is that:

***“...The company must rehabilitate the Ranger Project Area to establish an environment similar to the adjacent areas of Kakadu National Park such that, in the opinion of the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist, the rehabilitated area could be incorporated into the Kakadu National Park.”*** (Clause 2.1, Environmental Requirements, Section 41 Authority)

If Federal approvals are given to mine Ranger 3 Deeps it is likely that ERA will seek to extend the mine's life beyond 2021. Such action would delay and further complicate final rehabilitation of the whole site and increase the risks associated with tailings and water management.

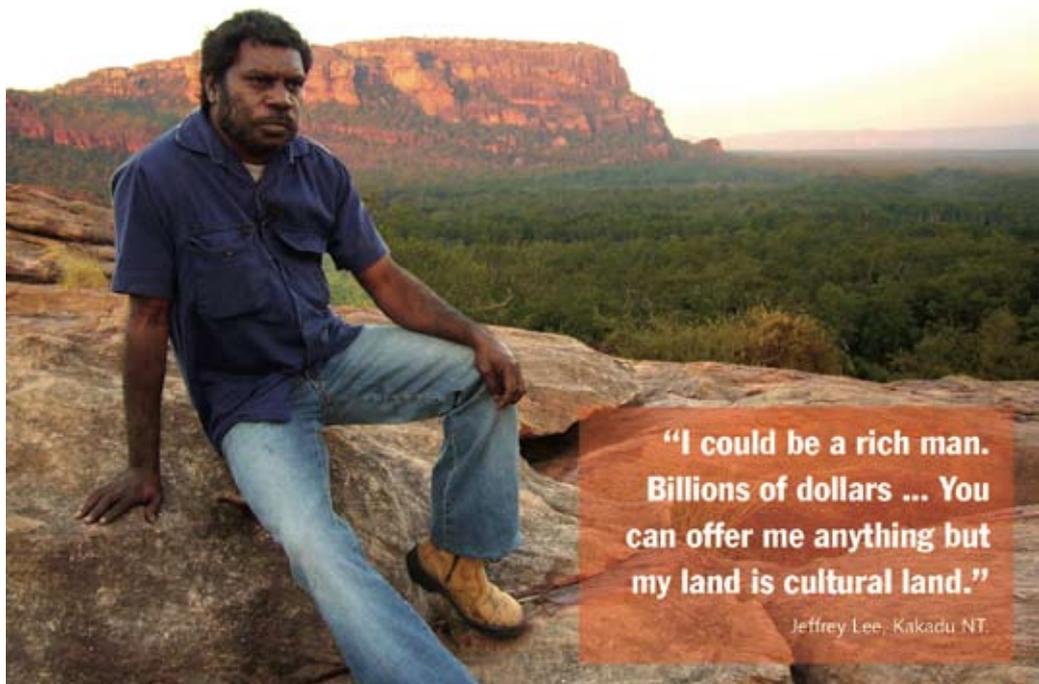
For three years running ERA has reported severe financial losses. This has been attributed to the suspension of processing operations at Ranger during wet seasons when large volumes of water threatened to overflow the tailings, costs of underground exploration and the dramatic fall in the uranium price following Fukushima.



## Koongarra

The former Koongarra Project Area lies within the traditional lands of the Djok clan and is a region of approximately 12,000 hectares. Until February 2013 Koongarra was excluded from the World Heritage listed Kakadu National Park, which completely surrounds the area.

The region is magnificent and important in traditional storylines. It is also home to an estimated 15,000 tonnes of high grade uranium which the French nuclear and mining giant Areva has been trying to access and develop for several decades.



**“I could be a rich man.  
Billions of dollars ... You  
can offer me anything but  
my land is cultural land.”**

Jeffrey Lee, Kakadu NT.



Jeffrey Lee the Senior Traditional Owner of the Djok clan speaks for Koongarra. Mr Lee has long resisted Areva's promises of wealth and remained firm in his commitment to care for the land. In 2010 Jeffrey Lee asked the Federal Government to protect Koongarra by including it within Kakadu, stating at the time: ***"When you dig a hole in that country you are killing me. I don't worry about money at all."*** The Government promised to honour his wishes and three years later, it did: Koongarra is now part of Kakadu National Park and protected from uranium mining.

Protection of Koongarra is a long overdue recognition of Jeffrey Lee's vision and tenacity and a powerful and lasting victory for both Aboriginal and environmental rights.

One of the three missing pieces of Kakadu has been restored but the heart of Kakadu still has two uranium related holes at Ranger and Jabiluka. The threat and struggle continues.

ANFA, with the Australian Conservation Foundation and the Environment Centre NT celebrated this great news by launching a postcard campaign to congratulate Jeffrey on his win.

Postcard: [www.ecnt.org/awinforkakadu](http://www.ecnt.org/awinforkakadu) Video: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ac\\_6hapxMlo](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ac_6hapxMlo)



## **Muckaty: Protecting Manuwangu: the campaign to stop a national radioactive waste dump at Muckaty in the Northern Territory**

May 25, 2013 marked six years since the Northern Land Council nominated Muckaty to host a national radioactive waste facility. A large community rally and concert was held in Tennant Creek on the day attended by supporters from ANFA as well as across the Territory and country.

Attempts to progress a national radioactive waste facility at Muckaty have been significantly delayed because of the strong and diverse community campaign; Traditional Owners have produced songs, films and poems to accompany lobbying, public outreach and media statements. 'Manuwangu, Under the Nuclear Cloud' photographic exhibition has toured the country and 'came home' to feature in the Desert Harmony Festival in Tennant Creek.

A federal court challenge to the site nomination is ongoing with a trial set for June 2104. It is possible that some of the case will be heard in Tennant Creek or on country at Muckaty station.

Peak national organisations including trade unions, public health and environment groups continue to advocate for the community opposition to be acknowledged and the Muckaty plan scrapped.

Important political shifts include Martin Ferguson's resignation from the Resources portfolio- he consistently refused to meet Traditional Owners. His successor Gary Gray also championed the Muckaty site but agreed to meet ANFA Committee member and Muckaty Traditional Owner Penny Phillips in Canberra. At Penny's request he then travelled to Tennant Creek and met with Traditional Owners and the Barkly Shire Council.

The return of the Federal Coalition government will bring many challenges for the Muckaty community and campaign. ANFA will continue to play a key role raising national awareness, building support for the Traditional Owners and advocating for waste management options beyond a single remote dump to be considered.

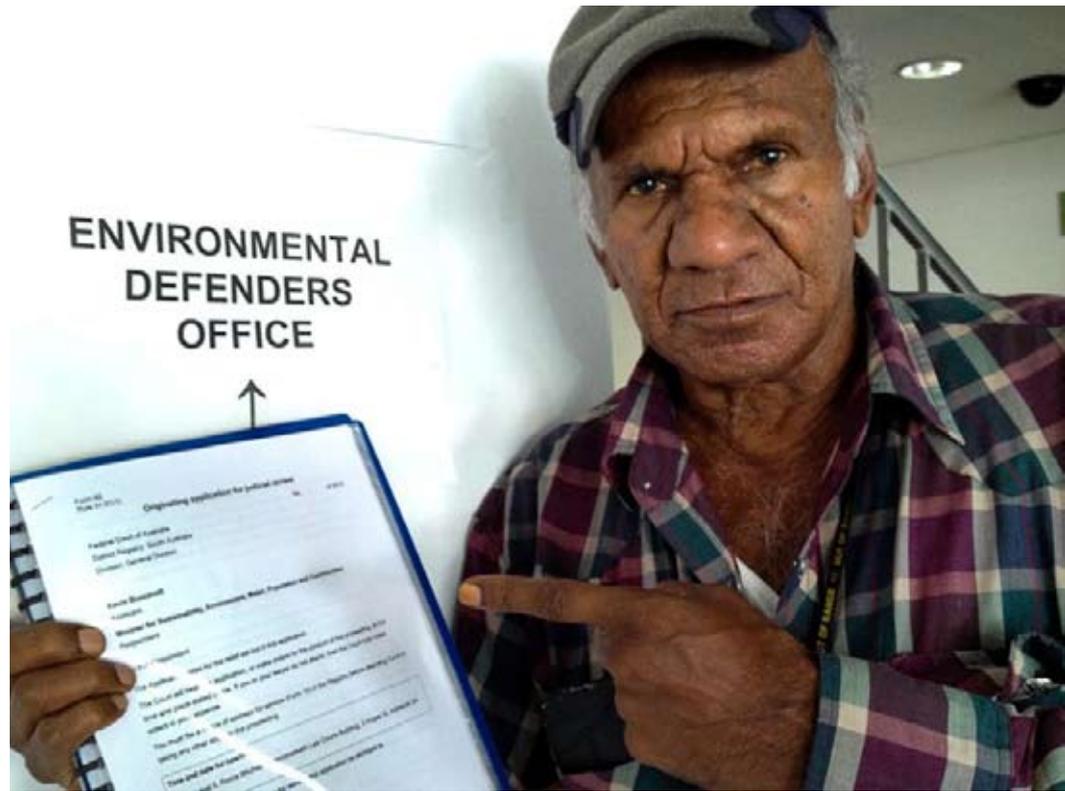




## Olympic Dam

On the 10th October 2012, the Federal and State approvals for the expansion of Olympic Dam were announced. This followed the 'Lizards Revenge' protest at Olympic Dam in July 2012. Community response to the announcement included smaller protests at South Australian Parliament House and a National Day of Action against BHP Billiton - coinciding with the company's annual general meeting in Sydney.

The Sydney protest included the unfurling of two huge banners on the conference building. The banners reminded the world that uranium from Australia was used



at Fukushima. Four activists were arrested for this brave and powerful action. The Roxby Downs Indenture Act Amendment Bill (an act which gives BHP exemptions from the Water Act, the Mining Act, the Aboriginal Heritage Act, the Freedom of Information Act and others) went tabled in the SA parliament in October 2012 after a limited Parliamentary Select Committee hearing and was passed on the 29th November.

BHP have shelved the Olympic Dam expansion while cost-saving alternative processing methods are explored. In September 2013, BHPB Chief Executive Andrew Mackenzie stated that Olympic Dam will remain on hold given the "challenging conditions" in the mining sector.

Uncle Kevin Buzzacott appealed the Federal Minister's approval of the Olympic Dam expansion on the grounds that the long term environmental impacts had not been properly assessed. This case was heard in 2012 and the judge ruled against Uncle Kevin who then appealed that court ruling. In October 2013 the full bench of the federal court again ruled against Uncle Kevin and ordered him to pay the court costs of all respondents; the State and Federal Governments and BHP Billiton. The Environmental Defenders Office is investigating whether there is standing to challenge this latest decision.

## Beverley

Beverley in-situ leach (ISL) mine has been operating since 2001 in the northern Flinders Ranges in South Australia. The mine is owned by General Atomics, a US-based company, and managed by its subsidiary, Heathgate Resources.

## Beverley North

The Beverley North ISL uranium mine is owned and operated by Heathgate Resources, owner of the adjacent Beverley uranium mine and 100% owned subsidiary of US corporation General Atomics. Adjoining the Beverley mining lease directly to the north, it lies between the northern Flinders Ranges and Lake Frome on Adnyamathanha country. Beverley North was approved by the South Australian government in November 2010 without a full environmental assessment.



# Beverley 4 Mile

The Beverley Four Mile deposit lies 550 kms north-east of Adelaide, just west of the Beverley uranium mine. The project is a joint venture between Quasar Resources (75% - an affiliate of Heathgate Resources) and Alliance Craton Explorer (ACE - 25% - a subsidiary of Alliance Resources). Heathgate is the proposed mine operator.

A 10-year mining lease was granted on 26 April 2012 spanning 12206 hectares adjacent to the Beverley tenement, also owned by Heathgate. A Mining and Rehabilitation Program was approved by the South Australian Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy in September 2013. Given the significant corporate issues faced by Beverley Four Mile, combined with the requirement for this project to operate in concert with Beverley and Beverley North, there is no expectation that mining will commence at Four Mile in the foreseeable future.

# Honeymoon

Honeymoon is a small uranium deposit located 75 kms north-west of Broken Hill. Commercial ISL mining began in 2011. Nevertheless in May 2012 Mitsui announced that it was withdrawing from the project as it **“could not foresee sufficient economic return from the project.”**

First production was in September 2011. A mine life of six years is expected. The processing plant is modular and can later be relocated if required.

# Uranium Exploration SA



LOCATION	COMPANY
<b>PROSPECTS</b>	
Acropolis *	BHP Billiton Ltd
Aphrodite	BHP Billiton Ltd
Becaroo *	Sinosteel Midwest Corp
Big Lake 20 & 28 (Sturt JV Project)	Focus Minerals Ltd
Blanchewater (Maree)	Cauldron Energy Ltd
Goulds Dam (Billeroo)	Uranium One Ltd
Lake Gregory *	Regalpoint Resources
Mount Distance	Sojitz Corporation
Mount Victoria	PepinNini Minerals
Mulyungarie	Marmota Energy Ltd
Oban	Havilah Resources
Parara *	Rex Minerals Ltd
Pundinya	Marmota Energy
Sequoia (Commonwealth Hill) *	Apollo Minerals Ltd
Victory (Edward Creek)	Reedy Lagoon Corp Ltd
Vulcan *	Tasman Resources
Yadglin (Lake Frome JV)	Heathgate Resources

\* Uranium is a co-product

There are 27 uranium companies actively exploring for uranium in SA. There are 17 deposits identified that have the potential for development (See Map). There are currently trial ISL mines at, Samphire and Oban (see below) There are four advanced projects:

**Crocker Well –**  
Sinostell PeinNini Minerals

**Four Mile –**  
Quasar and Alliance Resources

**Junction Dam –**  
Marmota Energy Plat Search

**Samphire –**  
Uranium SA

Source: Government of South Australia [www.invest.sa.gov.au](http://www.invest.sa.gov.au)

## Samphire Project (formerly known as Mullaquana)

In January 2011 Federal approval was given to Uranium SA for a trial ISL mine at Samphire (20km from Whyalla). The project has been delayed after the trial ISL mine had disappointing results. Uranium SA is now considering both open cut mining and ISL.

## Oban Project

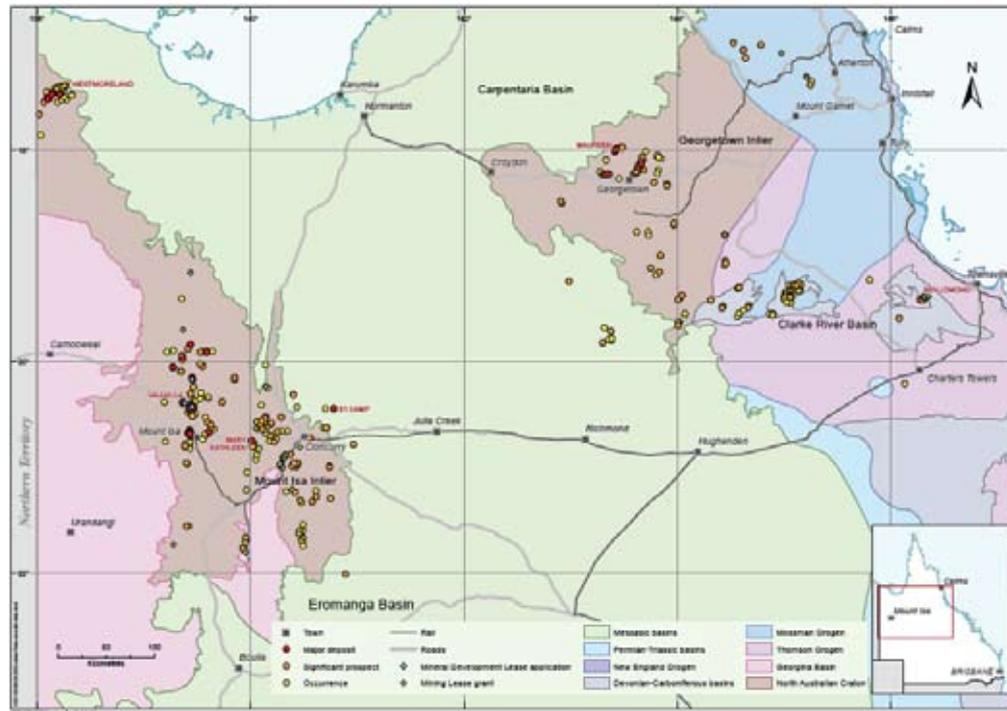
The Oban trial ISL uranium mine in north-east South Australia lies 105 kms from Broken Hill on Mulyungarie Station. It is owned and operated by Havilah Resources. Field trials began mid-2010 and by late 2011 the trial was suspended due to low recoveries of uranium from the leaching process.





In October 2012 the LNP government broke a clear community commitment made repeatedly before and after the state election by overturning the ban on uranium mining. There is a strong push to open up the industry in Queensland. The Newman government set up the Uranium Implementation Committee, to investigate and implement a plan to open a uranium industry in Queensland and this process has now begun. This implementation process has begun.

While there are numerous potential mine sites, the areas attracting most attention are: Westmoreland near the NT border, Valhalla and other sites near Mt Isa, and Ben Lomond 50kms from Townsville. Mt Isa, an established mining town has been on the front line of the uranium push.



Queensland uranium deposits in the Mt Isa region sit upon the Great Artesian Basin which sustains life and agriculture across much of Australia; its protection should be a primary concern. Westmoreland near the NT border, sits on the catchment to Settlement Creek - a protected river. Ben Lomond near Townsville also sits on important waterways. If uranium is transported through Queensland ports it may potentially travel through the Coral Sea, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and World Heritage Area and other sensitive regions. There are no operating uranium mines in Queensland and no formal applications to mine.

**Westmoreland:** Westmoreland is located 400km north of Mt Isa and extends into the Northern Territory. Laramide Resources is the lease holder, although a significant amount of work has been done on the site by previous leaseholder Rio Tinto. Main deposits are near Redtree in the catchment of Settlement Creek a now 'protected' Wild River. Westmoreland is inundated in the Wet season creating habitat for numerous wetland birds, including endemic and endangered species - and providing a direct contaminant pathway should uranium mining ever occur.

**Valhalla:** Valhalla, Skal and Anderson's Lode are uranium deposits located about 40km north of Mt Isa in the Leichardt River catchment. They are owned by Summit Resources & Resolute Mining Australia. There are other deposits nearby at Bikini Pile and Red Alpha. The government's Regional Natural Resource Plan for the Southern Gulf of Carpentaria identifies water as a crucial issue for the region.

**Ben Lomond:** Owned by Canadian company Mega Uranium, Ben Lomond sits approximately 50km west of Townsville. Development began on Ben Lomond in the late 1970s but was stopped when the Labor Party formed state government. Ben Lomond is in the Burdekin River catchment and is in a region prone to extreme weather conditions and events. The Townsville region is surrounded by aquatic habitat for wetland birds, and includes some critically endangered species including the Capricorn Yellow Chat and the Cotton Pygmygoose. Under current arrangements uranium from Ben Lomond would either be trucked across Queensland for export via SA or NT. However, the Townsville Port authorities have indicated they would consider applying for a license for the port to handle uranium. This would see uranium transported across the Great Barrier Reef.



# Food Irradiation



Australia has three commercial nuclear irradiation plants - Brisbane (Narangba), Sydney (Weatherill Park) and Melbourne (Dandenong). Commercial irradiation uses gamma radiation from cobalt-60 rods imported from Canada.

So far the following foods have been approved for irradiation: tomatoes, capsicums, herbs, spices, herbal teas, mangoes, mangosteens, pawpaws, carambolas, breadfruits, custard apples, lychees, longans, rambutans and persimmons.

The radiation exposure levels permitted vary according to the product and the purpose of the irradiation. Tomatoes and capsicums may be irradiated anywhere from 150Gy to 1kGy which is an equivalent to approximately 1.5million - 10,000,000 chest x-rays per exposure. This meaning that the "minimum" dose that an irradiated tomato will receive is equivalent to 1.5million X-rays. Herbs and spices may be irradiated up to 30KGy or approximately 300,000,000 chest x-rays.

Labelling laws are currently inadequate and under threat. Food Standards Australia New Zealand will be undertaking a review of mandatory irradiation labelling in 2014 with the intention of getting rid of labelling all together. The campaign against Food Irradiation continues to be led and based in Queensland.

## NSW



Legislation was passed in 2012 overturning a 26-year ban on uranium exploration in NSW.

Since then thirty-nine companies and entities have submitted 'Expressions of Interest' in uranium exploration. The NSW government has not yet progressed to ask companies or entities to apply for exploration licences. There is currently no active exploration in NSW.

Regions likely to be targeted include far western NSW near Broken Hill, central and southern NSW, and the New England region. Resources Minister Chris Hartcher has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the South Australian government to facilitate cross-border projects.



A broad coalition of trade unions, environment and health organisations and other civil society groups launched the NSW Uranium Free Charter in August 2012 and have held numerous public meetings, rallies and media events to let the state government know it will not be easy for the industry to establish a foothold.

ANFA co-chair Peter Watts has travelled to Sydney three times to speak at public meetings and share his family's experience of uranium mining. He has presented alongside guest speakers from Fukushima and with ANFA president Uncle Kevin Buzzacott outside the BHP Billiton AGM.

NSW delegates who attended the ANFA national meeting in 2012 have been active in building the NSW campaign and are drawing on the experience of other jurisdictions already impacted by exploration and mining to develop further campaign events and materials. Connections have been made with communities across the state concerned about applications - including by the NSW Aboriginal Land Council - to explore for coal seam gas and uranium. There are proposals to hold regional community meetings in conjunction with supportive trade unions and the Uranium Free NSW collective.





福島  
ふくしま

郡山  
Koriyama

Fukushima

白石蔵王  
Shiroishizaō

## Japan - Face to Face with Fukushima

In March 2013 the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance supported the Face to Face with Fukushima tour. ANFA co-chair Peter Watts flew to Sydney to meet with Mr Kenichi Hasegawa and Mrs Hanako Hasegawa, evacuated farmers from the litate village in the Fukushima region and Akira Kawasaki from the Peace Boat in Tokyo.

***“I feel for the people who are suffering from the Fukushima disaster. The uranium in Daiichi reactors came from Australia, from our country.”*** - Peter Watts, Arabana man and Co-chair of ANFA.

The tour marked two years since the Tohoku earthquake, tsunami and meltdown of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.

The delegation was welcomed by ANFA members and friends throughout the tour, travelling to Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Canberra and meeting with Larrakia Traditional Owner, Donna Jackson in Darwin.

The delegates travelled to Kakadu Nation Park, met with Senior Mirarr Traditional Owner Yvonne Margarula and learnt about the history of the Ranger uranium mine. The delegation was shocked to see the huge mining pit at the Ranger from where uranium is mined and exported to Japan. Mr Hasegawa likened uranium mining to opening Pandora’s box: inside the box is uranium which as Fukushima exemplified is something we can’t control.

***“We have opened Pandora’s box. Now we have to work together to close it”*** - Kenichi Hasegawa, litate Village - Fukushima.

The delegation also met with Djok Traditional Owner Jeffrey Lee who succeeded in stopping uranium mining on his land at Koongarra. After decades of fighting he won his battle to have the area incorporated into Kakadu National Park and protected from uranium mining forever.

The tour strengthened the connection between the nuclear power free movement in Japan and initiatives like ANFA working to stop uranium mining in Australia.

***“We must work together to prevent another Fukushima”*** - Hanako Hasegawa, litate Village – Fukushima.

<http://www.choosenuclearfree.net/tour/>



# ANFA - Japan tour

In July 2013 ANFA co-chair Mr Peter Watts travelled once again to Japan to discuss nuclear issues. Yuki Tanaka, a professor at the Hiroshima Peace Institute of Hiroshima City University is a key organiser of a people's tribunal on nuclear disasters - Peter was invited to make a witness statement on uranium mining issues in Australia.

Peter presented the issues at the Tribunal and also delivered presentations at the Tokyo University of foreign languages and the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.



Representatives from ANFA travelled to France to participate in the “International March”. The Walk was organised by a collective of French activists and supported by ‘Reseau Sortir du Nucleaire’, the largest anti-nuclear network in France. It followed the route of the French nuclear chain - from Narbonne in the South to Bugey near Lyon, some 350 kilometres along the Rhone River.

ANFA co-chair Mitch from Alice Springs, Libby Carmody from Tjuma Pulka radio in Kalgoorlie, Marcus Atkinson, Kerry Anne Garlick and Bilbo Taylor from Western Australia (amongst others) took part in the march and talked to communities about the impact of uranium mining and proposed waste dumping in Australia. The talks were well received with French people applauding the efforts of ANFA and our unique coalition between Aboriginal and non-indigenous peoples. The group was also involved in public meetings and press conferences in Paris with representatives from African communities affected by uranium mining.

The Walk visited uranium enrichment facilities, nuclear power stations, a nuclear weapons plant, nuclear fuel rod production facilities and proposed nuclear waste dumps. Walkers heard from communities and individuals suffering at the hands of the French nuclear giant AREVA, the world's second largest uranium miner which controls key aspects of the French nuclear industry. AREVA has a poor human rights and environmental record in Niger and in France and is a company with its sights firmly set on Australia with 120 exploration licenses across SA, WA, NT and Queensland.

It is also AREVA that lost the battle to mine uranium at Koongarra in the Northern Territory when Koongarra was placed under World Heritage listing after the tireless work of Djok Traditional Owner Jeffrey Lee, ECNT and ACF. ANFA and the French anti-nuclear movement are natural allies, and with AREVA now exploring for uranium in Australia, solidarity between France and Australia is all the more important.



# Africa

Australian uranium mining companies remain active producers and explorers in Africa with Paladin Energy and Rio Tinto operations in Malawi and Namibia and extensive exploration activity in a range of countries.

ANFA members are in contact with African civil society groups, activists and affected communities and attempt to provide solidarity and support for their efforts to end uranium and nuclear developments. Dave Sweeney visited uranium exploration sites in Tanzania in late 2013 and participated in community workshops, a conference and the annual meeting of the African Uranium Alliance - a continent wide network that shares ANFA's vision and values.

# West Papua



In July - September this year a journey began from Lake Eyre in South Australia to Indonesian occupied West Papua. ANFA President and Arabana Elder Kevin Buzzacott took water from Arabana country and ashes from sacred fires around Australia to deliver them to West Papua. This ceremony was part of connecting two cultures with long standing and deep connections which are now divided by a small stretch of sea. This has come at an important time as tensions in West Papua are increasing as is the Indonesian military crack down on West Papuans and particularly those seeking independence from Indonesia.

***“Here in Australia we are continually pressured by the mining giants. The government supports our lands being desecrated for power and greed. In West Papua mining giants are also ruining their land, fully supported by the Indonesian military which murders Papuans who stand up for their country. We must highlight what is going on every day. We need peacemakers to lobby the governments. We need to stand in solidarity with our nearest neighbours. We need to act to free West Papua.”*** Kevin Buzzacott - ANFA Honorary President.

ANFA released a statement of support for the Freedom Flotilla and to acknowledge the rights of First Nations people, the connection to country and culture and the importance of celebrating, protecting and defending these rights.



The violence in West Papua continues but there is increased international awareness and scrutiny. West Papuans targeted for their involvement in the Flotilla have sought refuge in Australia, but new laws deny entry to asylum seekers arriving by boat. Australian participants in the Flotilla have returned and the struggle continues.





The anti-nuclear movement in Australia is closely linked with the peace movement because of the military application of nuclear materials and because of the history of the British atomic weapons testing at Emu Field, Maralinga and Monte Bello island. The experience of witnessing the bombs and being exposed to the fallout are strongly remembered; they have become part of oral history of these areas. The stories of Aboriginal people moving west - forced from their homelands - are still so recent and there are new stories of health impacts, thyroid cancers and other major health issues many generations later. The first hand accounts and memories of the bombs give rise to deep mistrust and suspicion of the nuclear industry. This in turn causes profound concern about uranium going overseas and impacting other communities in the way communities here in Australia have been affected.

***“I’m happy that while uranium is in the ground it’s safe, I’m concerned what it’s going to do when it comes out of the ground. Now if it’s going to start killing people in another country, destroying their lives, I’m concerned about that, because that could be my land that could be doing that. It concerns me. It concerns my tribal group, it concerns the surrounding people.”*** - Richard Evans - Koara Traditional Owner and co-founder of the West Australia Nuclear Free Alliance.

There has been renewed interest in the peace movement in Australia as the US military presence on Australian shores continues to grow. In recent years bilateral agreements between the USA and Australia have facilitated the permanent stationing of US marines in Darwin, the ongoing operation of the Pine Gap surveillance facility, the use of West Australian naval facilities by US warships and the possibility of US military aircraft and warships being stationed at Stirling in WA or the Cocos Islands.

Australia continues to host the bi-annual Talisman Saber War games, a joint military training operation conducted at locations across Queensland and surrounding waters. There are concerns about the impact of the war games on the environment, Australia’s involvement in facilitating war and the alliance with the US who we know continue to use depleted uranium weapons in various countries across the Middle East.

Former ANFA committee member Ms J. Yow Yeh, who passed away last year, was a strong voice in ANFA against war and the Talisman Saber war games. Ms Yow Yeh worked to unite people in Australia and across the Pacific affected by nuclear weapons tests and to identify health problems emerging in children. ANFA aims to hold and honour the vision of this strong woman and the importance of peace.

## **ANFA response to the Indigenous Advisory Council**



***Following the 2013 Federal Election, Tony Abbott announced the establishment of a new body representing Aboriginal people, the Indigenous Advisory Council. ANFA responded to the establishment of the Indigenous Advisory Council raising concerns about the individual interest of the people selected by the Prime Minister to sit on the Council. Some appointed Council members hold positions with the Australian Uranium Association Indigenous Dialogue Group and/or with large mining companies. they actively promote mining as a solution to Aboriginal poverty and marginalisation - a view at odds with ANFA and its members and with many communities across Australia. This opinion piece was published in the Koori Mail in response to the council plan:***

As the dust starts to settle and Australia reflects on the outcomes of the recent Federal election many Aboriginal people have growing concerns over Tony Abbott’s new Indigenous Advisory Council and the agenda behind its plans for ‘real action for Indigenous Australians’.

The Council appears to be on the road from idea to institution, with scant consultation or consent from Aboriginal and Islander people. In the style that has marked so much of successive governments approaches to our issues the proposed Council is top down and unrepresentative with Tony Abbott and Nigel Scullion being joined at the table by Warren Mundine, Noel Pearson and Marcia Langton.

There may be more Aboriginal ‘leaders’ involved, but who knows - and that is the whole point. Unlike ATSIC or the newly re-elected National Congress - with all their limitations and flaws - the Indigenous Advisory Council is hand-picked by the politicians, not promoted by our people.



This is not to say that these three individuals do not have things to offer and positive contributions to make. But they do not have a mandate to represent all our views and they hold views about Aboriginal 'development' that are far removed from the lived experience and deeply held aspirations of many Aboriginal people. Particularly in relation to the role of the State and of the resource sector in the Coalition's new 'open for business' Australia.

In 2012 Marcia Langton outlined her views through the Boyer lecture series titled 'The Quiet Revolution: Indigenous People and the Resources Boom'. Her view that mining is helping to pull Aboriginal people out of poverty was widely promoted through the ABC and Fairfax media. What was less advanced was her connection to the resource sector through the Rio Tinto group and her involvement with the Australian Uranium Associations 'Indigenous Dialogue Group'.

Warren Mundine is not only the co-convenor of the Uranium Association's Indigenous Dialogue Group but is also a Director of the Australian Uranium Association. His views on the nuclear industry are in conflict with those of many in Aboriginal Australia living with the legacy of nuclear testing or actively resisting uranium mining and radioactive waste dumping on their country.

We all want to make things better for our people but there is a real danger in talking about the interests of mining and the need for change in Aboriginal Australia as though they are the same thing. They are not. It doesn't have to be one or the other. We four and many people - do not believe that mining is in the best interest for our families, the long term health of our country or will stop the suicides, alcohol abuse, violence, or raise the level of education and access to health services.

If mining meant these things then the Aboriginal communities of the Pilbara would have a very different set of social indicators than the current ones.

Mining is not a panacea for addressing the social, cultural and economic disadvantage of Aboriginal people. The resource sector does have a role and a responsibility to address issues and improve outcomes in areas where it operates but governments must be held to account to meet their responsibility to provide the roads, schools, housing, health services and other infrastructure that people in cities and towns take for granted.

Basic citizenship entitlements - hard won by our predecessors following the historic 1967 referendum - should never be tied to or traded around proximity and access to a mineral deposit.

Mining is neither a new development nor a new answer to old problems. Mining has been around for hundreds of years. Look at Aboriginal life in Australia's mining regions around Roeborne, Port Hedland and Port Augusta. Spend a couple of days out at Laverton, go talk to the folks at the missions in Kalgoorlie and tell us mining is pulling Aboriginal people out of poverty or reducing the rates of kidney disease and cancers. Look at the youth suicide rates, our people's lack of representation in Parliaments and over representation in prisons. It's not as simple as saying mining will pull us out of poverty, stop the welfare dependence and 'save us'. It hasn't done it in the last 200 years of occupation and excavation.

Even in 2013 community development is at the front end of mining, particularly during approvals and heritage clearance. But as soon as the commodity price drops or costs increase it is the community development budget that is cut. After the first round of flash cars and payments once the digging begins life too often becomes reduced to footy carnivals, training programs, a couple of cleaning jobs - and high profile pictures in the company's annual report.

The establishment of the Indigenous Advisory Council, two thirds of who are directly aligned with the controversial uranium industry does not bode well for advancing a mature conversation around and action on the problems of Aboriginal inequality and disadvantage. At the very least there should be a diversity of communities with a diversity of views represented.

You can't have your yellowcake and eat it too - the members of the Indigenous Advisory Council should declare their interests and stand down from their involvement with either the Council or the Australian Uranium Association.

Peter Watts, ANFA co-chair  
Kado Muir, ANFA co-chair

Mitch, ANFA co-chair  
Jeanette McGrath, WANFA





The 2012 meeting of the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance was held over the weekend of October 5th - 7th on the land of the Arrernte people in Alice Springs. The Alliance brings together Aboriginal people, environment, health groups and trade union representatives concerned about uranium and nuclear projects.

Since we last met in September 2011, it has been confirmed through Federal Parliament that Australian uranium was present at the nuclear disaster at Fukushima. This news has had profound impacts on ANFA representatives, especially those whose country that uranium came from.

ANFA was represented by the following Aboriginal nations and organisations and affiliated groups:

Alyawarr, Anmatjere, Arabana, Arrernte, Gurindji, Iwaidja, Kaditj, Katyede, Koara, Kokatha/Anterkirinya, Kokatha/Mirning, Kokatha/Narrangar, Larrakia, Mirarr, Ngalia, Nyoongar Yamatji, Pitjantjatjarra, Tjupan, Walpiri, Wajarri Warlmanpa, Warumungu, Wongutha, Yamatji.

Anti Nuclear Alliance of Western Alliance, Arid Lands Environment Centre, Australian Conservation Foundation, Beyond Nuclear Initiative, Central Land Council, Choose Nuclear Free, Conservation Council of Western Australia, Environment Centre of the Northern Territory, Environmental Defenders Office, Friends of the Earth, Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation, International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Maritime Union of Australia, Medical Association for Prevention of War, Sortir du Nucleaire and the West Australian Nuclear Free Alliance.

The meeting addressed a range of issues and themes including:

### **Solidarity**

ANFA expressed interest in working closely with unions. We are all workers, we are all people with families and children and we are all concerned about the future. People also described ANFA as a union in its own right. We are also interested in working with other community groups, churches, doctors and all like-minded people. There was acknowledgement of the struggles we have with fair representation in the media. We resolved to work hard to become our own media producer.

### **Uranium exploration and mining**

ANFA representatives from around the country spoke about uranium exploration and mining in each state and territory. Across Australia the nuclear industry is tireless and insidious in its efforts to gain a foothold at any cost. Pressure for uranium exploration is increasing in many places and mining companies are hopeful that new conservative state governments will weaken current restrictions.

While Australian governments may be complicit in wanting to expand the nuclear industry, internationally the winds of change are blowing with many nuclear powered countries committing to phase out this toxic energy source.





### **Women's Session**

The women's health session at ANFA supported those affected by the Fukushima disaster especially the women who have acted strongly against the nuclear industry. We stand in solidarity with the women protesting against the Kudankulam nuclear reactor in India. We will do everything we can to highlight and stop the flow of uranium from Australia to India. We also resolve to call on our female politicians to listen to the personal stories of the many generations of women affected by the Maralinga fallout and stand up to get justice for all the communities, workers, and veterans affected.

### **Men's Session**

Representatives expressed deep concerns over the impacts of the transport of radioactive materials and called for federal radioactive waste to remain at designated federal storage sites at Woomera (SA) and Lucas Heights (NSW) until there has been an independent public review of radioactive waste management in Australia.

### **Health**

Despite nuclear industry assurances, we know that there is no safe dose of radiation. Many people at ANFA have personal or family experiences of these health effects including from the atomic tests. There has never been compensation for atomic testing, which impacted Aboriginal people so greatly. The industry claims that low levels of exposure to radiation are safe, that we need a nuclear industry to treat people with cancer, or that previous nuclear accidents like the recent Fukushima explosion are not too bad, but these claims are all false. The meeting affirmed its commitment to challenging the false claims of the nuclear industry and to building and strengthening alliances with Aboriginal and mainstream health groups.

### **Muckaty**

ANFA representatives heard the problems with the proposed national radioactive waste dump at Muckaty; beautiful country that floods and tremors. Custodians talked about unity and solidarity for each other to ensure that when we stop the dump at Muckaty the Government will not simply target someone else's country. Radioactive waste is a national problem. We need to stop this toxic trade from the source: no uranium mining. ANFA is resolved that radioactive waste should be stored at the federally designated facilities - Lucas Heights and Woomera where we have nuclear expertise, until there has been a comprehensive inquiry into the least worst way to manage this waste.

### **Transport**

ANFA calls for all nuclear material to be clearly labelled during transport and all workers to be informed in advance if they are to be asked to handle this material. ANFA supports the right of communities to refuse the transport of nuclear material through their community. We also call on the Government to reveal information about the transport routes and rate of transport of nuclear material on our shared roads. We offer our support and solidarity to emergency services workers who are faced with the greatest risk and resolve to make efforts to engage them and share information with them about transport routes and risks. This meeting endorses the nuclear freeways campaign.

### **Solidarity with India**

Against a backdrop of rising resistance to nuclear power in India the meeting heard and expressed concerns about the Australian government's intention to sell uranium to that country. ANFA resolved to send a message of support to Indian anti-nuclear activists to coincide with Prime Minister Gillard's visit in mid October.

### **Nuclear Moratorium**

The meeting called for a moratorium on all uranium mining and dumping of nuclear waste in Australia pending a public inquiry into the impacts of all aspects of the nuclear industry; including uranium exploration, mining and exports as well as health effects on communities living with the legacy of nuclear weapons and uranium mines.





ANFA has received philanthropic funding from the Poola Foundation (Tom Kantor Fund) and Dara Foundation for a number of years. The annual national gathering costs around \$30,000 with the majority of this subsidising travel for delegates whose country is affected or threatened by nuclear activities. Other costs include general meeting logistics including venue hire, accommodation and catering.

Many organisations assist in the running of ANFA and contribute in-kind resources in particular Friends of the Earth Australia (as long-term secretariat) and the Arid Lands Environment Centre in Alice Springs (current secretariat).

The annual meeting is a vital component of ANFA's work. The meeting provides a unique forum for people from communities affected or threatened by nuclear projects to come together, share information and organise responses to the nuclear industry. ANFA does not have funding secured beyond this year's meeting. Through a dedicated funding outreach campaign ANFA aims to increase the profile and support of its work as well as generate the necessary finances to continue the annual meeting.

ANFA has opened an online fundraising portal at the "Give Now" website. This allows people to make one off or recurring donations. [www.givenow.com.au/cause3494](http://www.givenow.com.au/cause3494)

### Specific fundraising initiatives include:

1. Grant applications and expressions of interest submitted to range of Trusts and Foundations that support community, environmental and educational projects.
2. ANFA partnership proposals sent to state and national branches of trade unions that are engaged with the nuclear free campaign.
3. An artists and ambassadors project. This is being developed with musicians approached to support ANFA by: playing at fundraising events, donating revenue from album sales or inviting an ANFA speaker onstage at gigs.
4. Film screenings, music events and art auctions held around the country to specifically contribute to travel costs for the ANFA meeting.

The fundraising working group of the ANFA Committee will continue to investigate a range of options for building a viable financial base for the Alliance to continue in its current or at increased capacity.



At the end of the 2012-2013 financial year ANFA recorded a loss in the Arid Lands Environment Centre (ALEC) book keeping system. This is because ANFA funds had not yet been fully transferred across from the previous holding account managed by Friends of the Earth in Melbourne.

In the interim, ANFA expenses were covered by ALEC. The ANFA Committee thanks ALEC for assuming this financial risk while the funding was being transferred.

[Photo by: Sebastian Giunta. Manu Chau concert Sydney 2013]



Over 15 years the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance (ANFA) has grown into a national network supporting Aboriginal communities on the front-line of opposing nuclear industry projects.

ANFA responds quickly to changes and developments in the political and nuclear industry landscape by issuing media releases and opinion pieces. Co-chairs are often approached to make comment, particularly by Indigenous radio, television and print outlets.

ANFA regularly makes submissions to federal government inquiries on the uranium industry to present community opinions, make informed recommendations and highlight the limitation of government structures to represent and act on grassroots community perspectives.

Many ANFA Committee members and supporters live in remote and regional areas and only meet face to face at the annual

national meeting- a critical gathering for planning campaign strategies to protect land, workers and communities from the long-term effects of the toxic nuclear chain.

ANFA does not have funding secured for the 2014 gathering and the Committee is calling for support to help raise the network's profile, build awareness of its aims and generate the funds needed for the annual meeting and related events to continue.

All donations to the Alliance qualify for tax deductibility and will assist communities to share experiences, raise their voices and be heard.

**To make a donation please:**

**w:** [www.givenow.com.au/cause3494](http://www.givenow.com.au/cause3494)

**a:** C/o PO Box 2796, Alice Springs,

**e:** [anfacommittee@gmail.com](mailto:anfacommittee@gmail.com)

**p:** 0429 900 774 - Natalie



*"ANFA holds meetings and gives information to support Aboriginal people to stop uranium mining on our country. The meetings are very good for getting people together to talk about issues like uranium mining and exploration."*

Valerie Martin  
(Yuendumu, NT)

*"I support ANFA because it is supporting my family. We don't want uranium or waste travelling through country because of the dangers it presents. We want no uranium mining whatsoever, no nuclear freeways and safer living for all of us. Leave the poison in the ground, that's where it is meant to be. The national meeting brings us together to support each other, keep strong and see what ANFA can do to help us all."*

Sue Coleman-Haseldine  
(Ceduna, SA)

*"Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation (GAC) - the organisation established and run by the Mirarr people of the Kakadu region - is a founding member of ANFA. ANFA is a vitally important forum through which people can learn about and share responses to the nuclear industry. The Mirarr have lived with imposed uranium mining on their land for three decades. ANFA provides a unique opportunity to share this experience with communities from around Australia facing similar proposals and pressures."*

Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation  
(Kakadu, NT)

*"I've been involved with ANFA for the last four years fighting the nuclear waste dump proposed for Muckaty near Tennant Creek. I think it's a very important resource for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in the Territory because we've got uranium exploration going on and ANFA is available for our people to get information through awareness, meetings and sessions when it comes to mining and issues like the nuclear waste dump."*

Barb Shaw  
(Alice Springs, NT)

*"ANFA is a voice to make Australian people aware of the uranium industry and its effects on our people. I became aware of ANFA when the WA government overturned the ban on uranium mining and it has played an instrumental role in connecting me with other Aboriginal communities around Australia who are facing the same situation."*

Richard Evans  
(Leonora, WA)

*"The Australian Nuclear Free Alliance has given me important information to share with my family living on outstations and communities about the problems uranium mining can cause. It is a strong support for Aboriginal people."*

Christobel Swan  
(Boomerang Bore outstation)

[www.anfa.org.au](http://www.anfa.org.au)



# ANFA

Australian Nuclear Free Alliance

