

### NHS actions 5.1 and 5.2



Whose risks and benefits? How does our audience see risk and benefit?

What kind of use?
What level of safety does our audience seek?
What level of information?

What's the risk to government and the industry of getting this wrong?

5.1: Develop a community education program to provide clear and accessible information about risks, benefits and safe use. The program will communicate the particular benefits hydrogen development can bring to regions as well as more general benefits such as economic growth, lower carbon emissions and reduced air pollution.

5.2: Support best practice for community engagement and its use to build community awareness and ensure community engagement for large or significant projects.

What is best practice, and for which communities?

What is clear and accessible?
What does our audience
need?

How do we value the projects?

### The strategic piece



#### **Delivering messages: formats and channels**

Public messages: now and later, proactive and reactive, high level and detailed

**Strategic foundation for communications** 

Interaction with existing social/community concerns

Local communities vs general public

Very different markets/consumers over >10 years

Key facts about the industry

Accounting for lack of hydrogen precedent

Politics of climate change

# Existing social licence issues that can impact hydrogen



Issue	Existing/past social licence issues
Making	Electricity transmission infrastructure: visual impacts, land access and use, health, biodiversity, bushfire risk and community compensation.
hydrogen	Solar farms: land, past developer behaviours, decommissioning and waste management.
	Wind farms: onshore (land, noise, birdlife, visual impacts, past developer behaviours) and offshore (animals, birdlife, fishing, visual amenity); also decommissioning and waste management.
	CSG production: land, 'fracking' and effects on water, including waste management, procedural fairness.
	Raw water use: stakeholder concern about water allocation and the effectiveness of water markets.
	Seawater use: brine waste from desalination and effect on sea life, economic cost of desalination plants for communities.
	CCS/CCUS: existing scepticism about fossil fuel interests and success rates, international concerns about land value (e.g. Barendrecht) and safety.
	Mining: coal and iron ore for jobs, and hydrogen production.
Export	LNG export: local economy boom and bust, lack of coordination for proponents, and domestic reserve policy.
	Ports: workforce concerns and consultation.
Storage	Hazardous goods: e.g. 2020 Beirut port explosion from ammonium nitrate; CCS – see safety above.
End user	Natural gas: access to supply/contracts.
experience	Energy retail prices: concerns about affordability and energy company price gouging for smaller consumers.

### The approach proposed



The stages of work to the end of June 2022 are as follows:

- **1. Lay the foundation**: draw on national expertise to develop a common view of communications topics, key stakeholders and timing, with risk management as the primary focus. This basis for the public communications approach as a whole.
- **2. Fill remaining knowledge gaps**: progress specific research components to establish a base knowledge base on key matters as identified from stage 1.
- **3. Develop messages**: create above the line and below the line base messaging and associated suggested timeframes/triggers for message delivery.
- **4. Start the delivery phase**: find a home for general messages and test the need and scope for a communications toolkit.

The package of work is overseen by the Communications and Engagement Sub-Working Group.

### **Topic categories**



#### 1) Safety:

- a) Community safety
- b) Consumer safety
- c) Employee safety
- d) Emergency services requirements

#### 2) Environment:

- a) Land access, coexistence with other uses and values (e.g. visual/auditory amenity, cultural/heritage, biodiversity)
- b) Water access, quality, coexistence with other uses and values
- c) Air quality and dust (e.g. from construction)

#### 3) Community:

- a) Workforce opportunities and training; associated skills, contracts and services required
- b) Project consultation and community engagement through project lifecycle (including decommissioning)

#### 4) New markets:

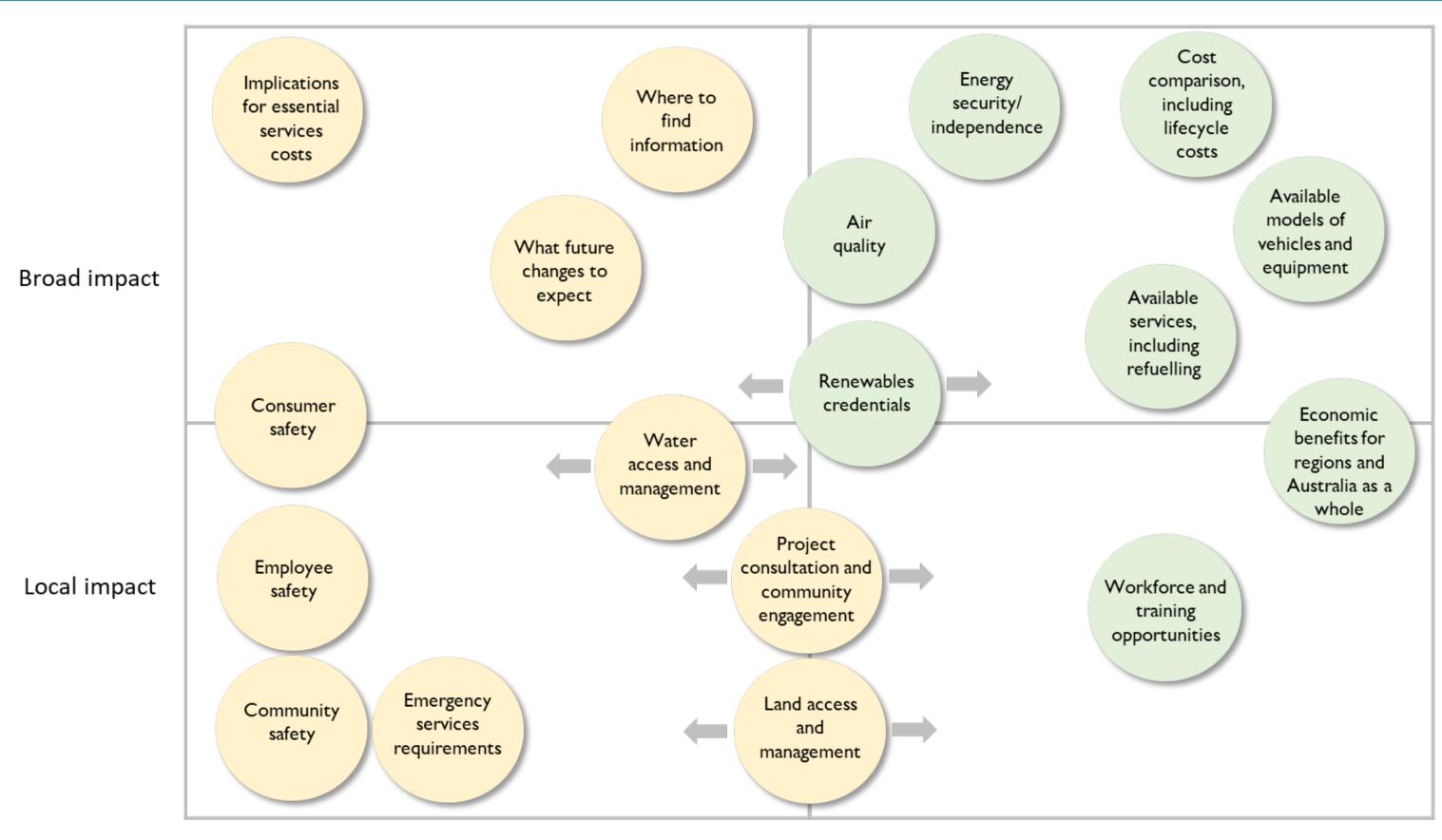
- a) Choices available to purchase
- b) Infrastructure to support choices, including refuelling
- c) Hydrogen fuel/equipment comparison on key factors, including lifecycle costs

#### 5) General:

- a) Hydrogen basics
- b) Economic benefits for regions and Australia as a whole
- c) Renewables credentials
- d) What future changes to expect
- e) Where to find information
- f) Energy security/independence (local and regional/national)
- g) Implications for essential services costs

### Topics on harm/opportunity and impact dimensions





Avoiding/preventing harm

Creating opportunity

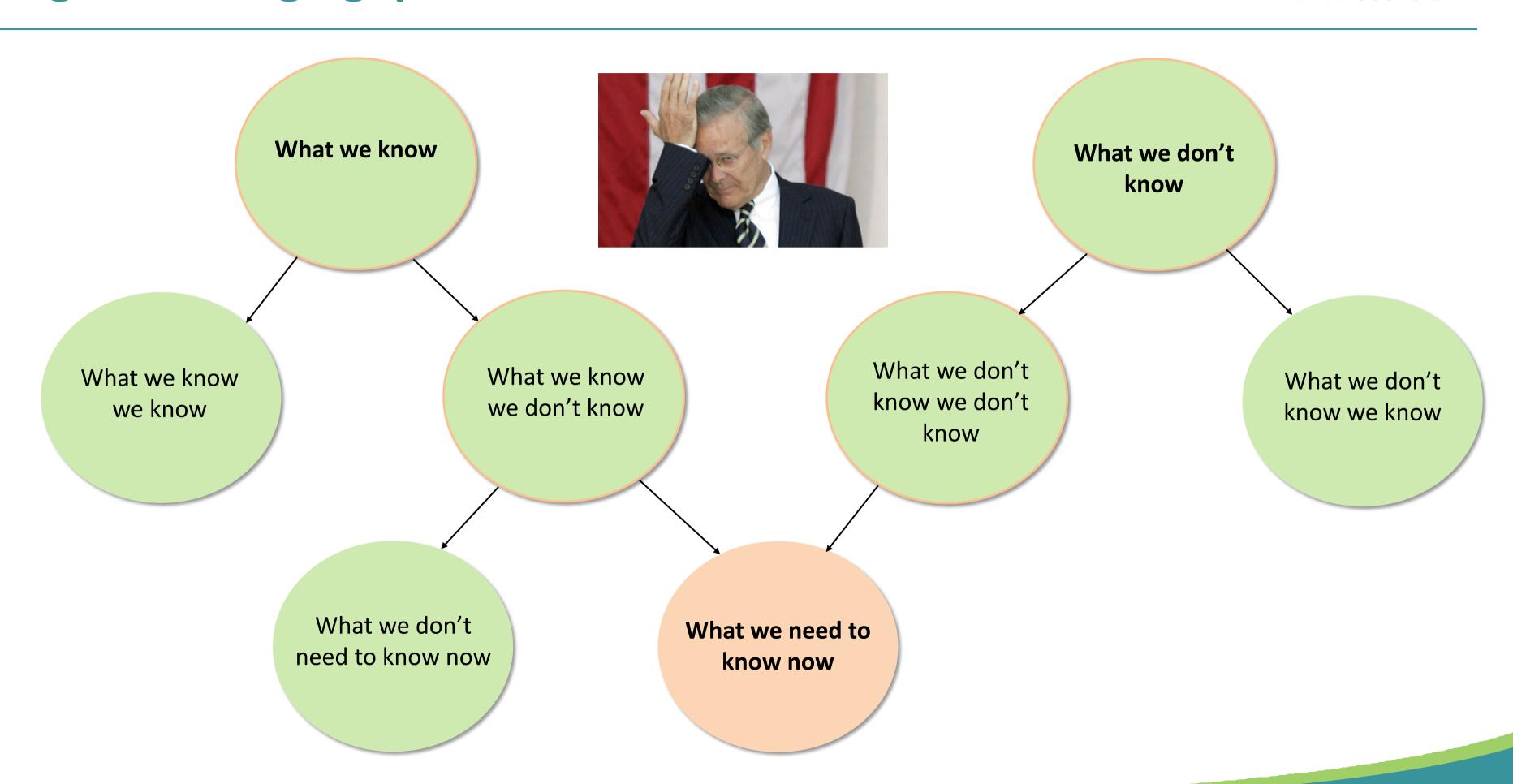
# Audience groups



Stakeholder group	People
Group 1: Users of land and natural resources	People who highly value their use of the environment (land, water and air) for business or lifestyle, e.g., communities (including Indigenous), neighbours, councils, local businesses, landowners, residents, farmers, tourism operators, tourists.
Group 2: Hydrogen workforce and	a. Future direct and indirect employers and employees of the industry, e.g., engineers, technicians, mechanics, gas fitters.
required holders of skills	b. People supporting social services, e.g., emergency services.
Group 3:	People and businesses choosing to buy hydrogen or related products via:
Active hydrogen consumers	- fuel markets
	- vehicle and equipment markets, e.g., car, bus, truck, fleet, tractor, stationary fuel cell and appliances
	- service markets, e.g., FCEV maintenance via mechanic.
Group 4:	a. People who don't choose to buy hydrogen but still use it, e.g., natural gas users receiving blended gas, users of FCEV public
Passive hydrogen consumers	transport.
	b. People who may choose in the future (become Group 3) when the market evolves, e.g., future FCEV purchasers.
<b>Group 5: Societal influencers</b>	People engaging on hydrogen issues and/or industry reputation by:
	- observing and commenting, e.g., environmental activists, media
	- making connections, e.g., industry associations
	- advocating and sharing information, e.g., various comms people, local leaders.
Group 6:	People creating the markets/seen to own the outcomes, e.g., governments, councils, regulators.
Owners of outcomes	

# Filling knowledge gaps





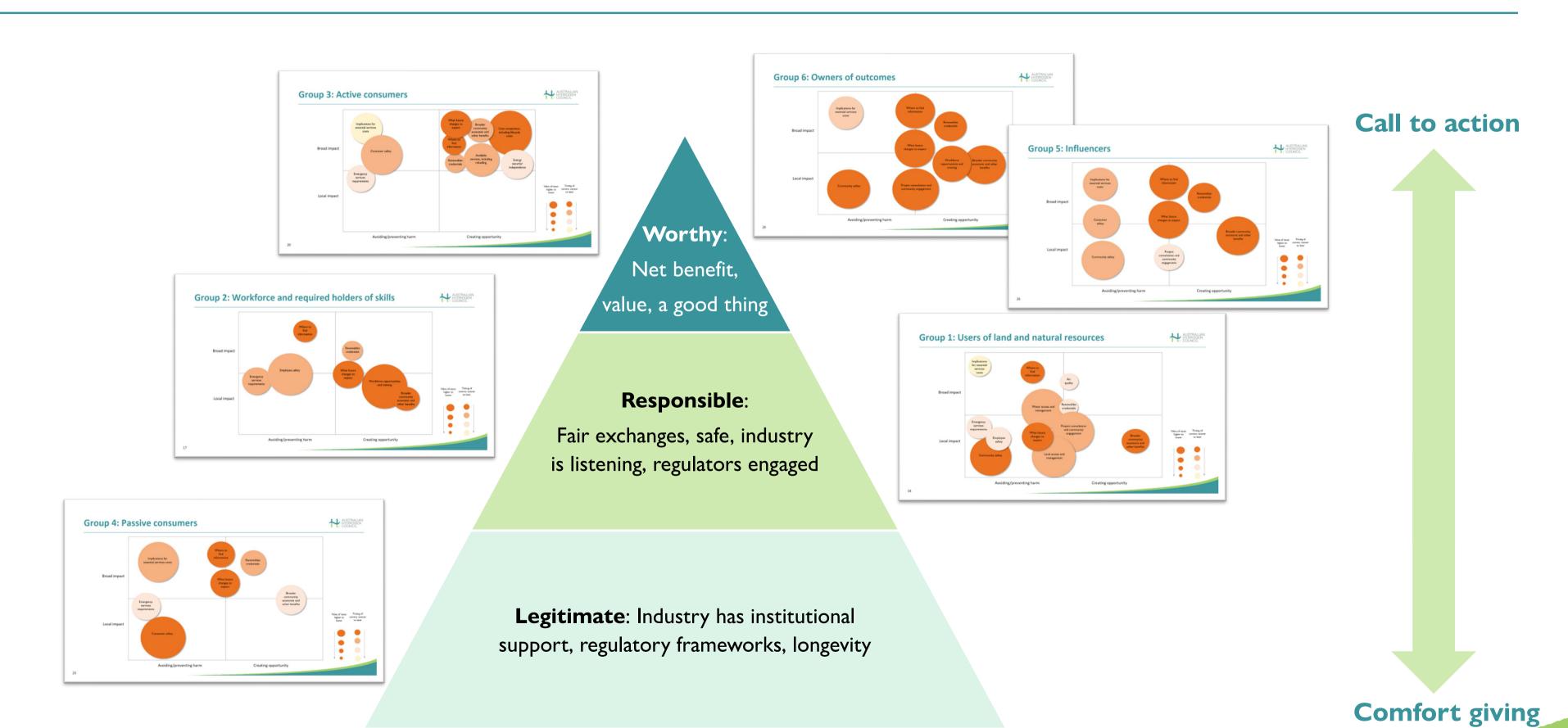
### Connecting the dots











### Group 1: Users of land and natural resources



- Group 1 stakeholders highly value their use of the environment (land, water and air) for business or lifestyle, e.g., communities (including Indigenous), neighbours, councils, local businesses, landowners, residents, farmers, tourism operators, tourists.
- We would expect these stakeholders to use a lens of physical effects on the landscape and the impact on their lifestyles/businesses and local community.
- Of the groups, this is a more localised activist (NIMBY) audience.

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- a) Community safety
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#### 2) Environment:

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- c) Air quality and dust (e.g. from construction)

#### 3) Community:

- a) Workforce opportunities and training; associated skills, contracts and services required
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#### 4) New markets:

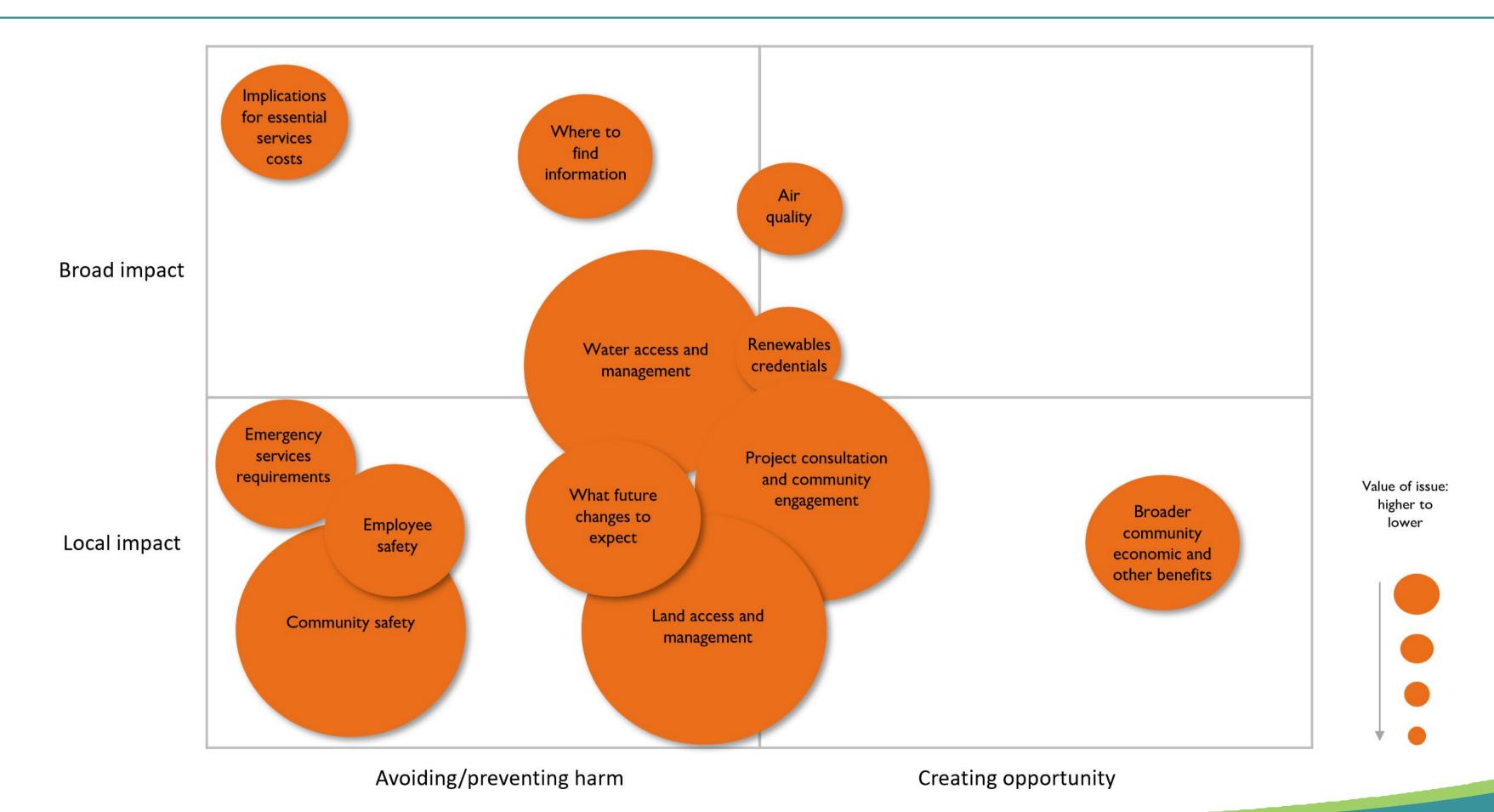
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### **Group 1: Users of land and natural resources**





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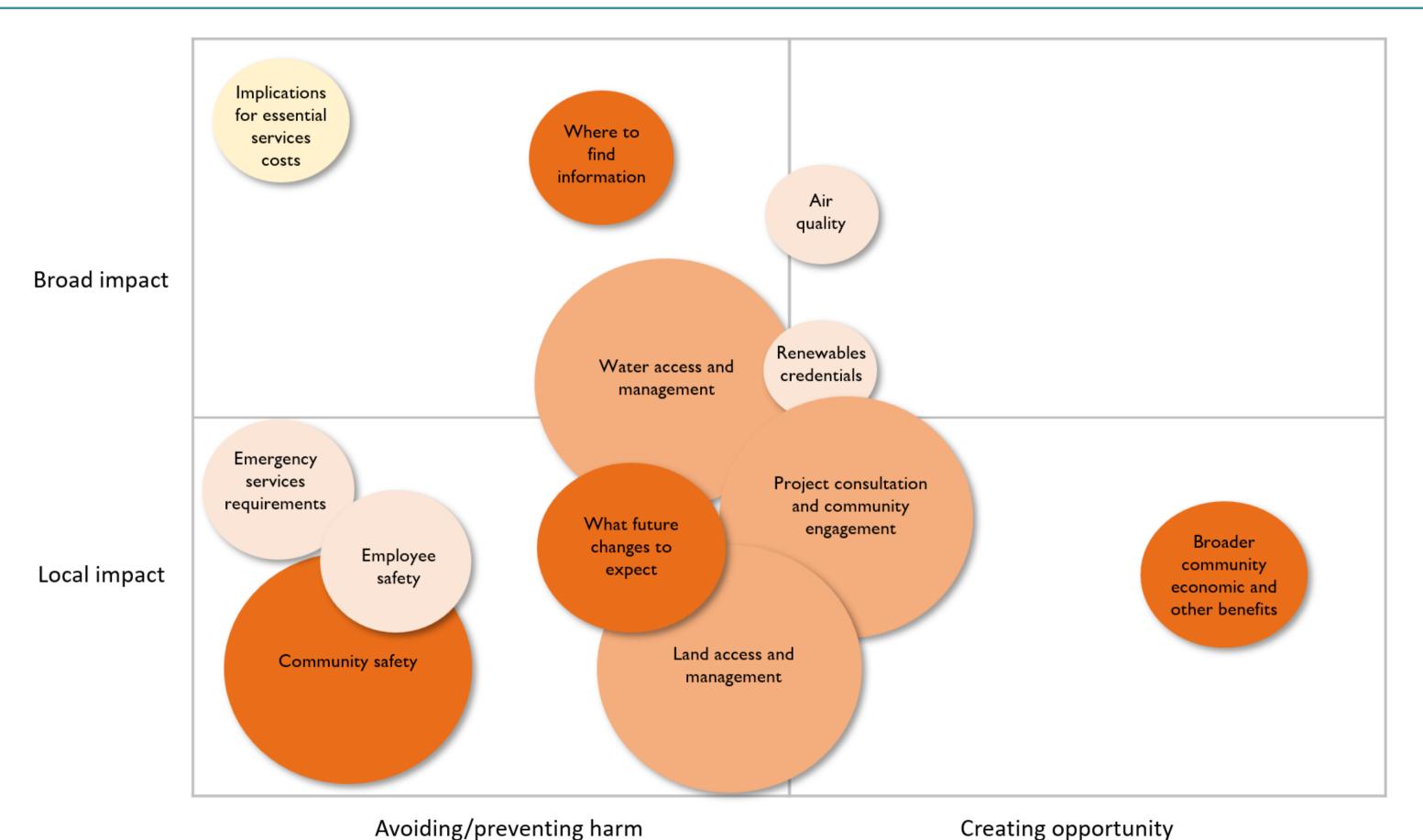
Timing of

comms: sooner

to later

Value of issue:

lower



Creating opportunity

### Group 2: Workforce and required holders of skills



- Members of Group 2 are the future direct and indirect employers and employees of the industry, e.g., engineers, technicians, mechanics, gas fitters. They are also the people supporting social services, such as emergency services.
- We would expect these stakeholders to use a lens of potential job opportunities, safety and training.
   Employees may also value renewables credentials.
- Of the groups, this is a more localised and technical audience, but with activist qualities via unions.

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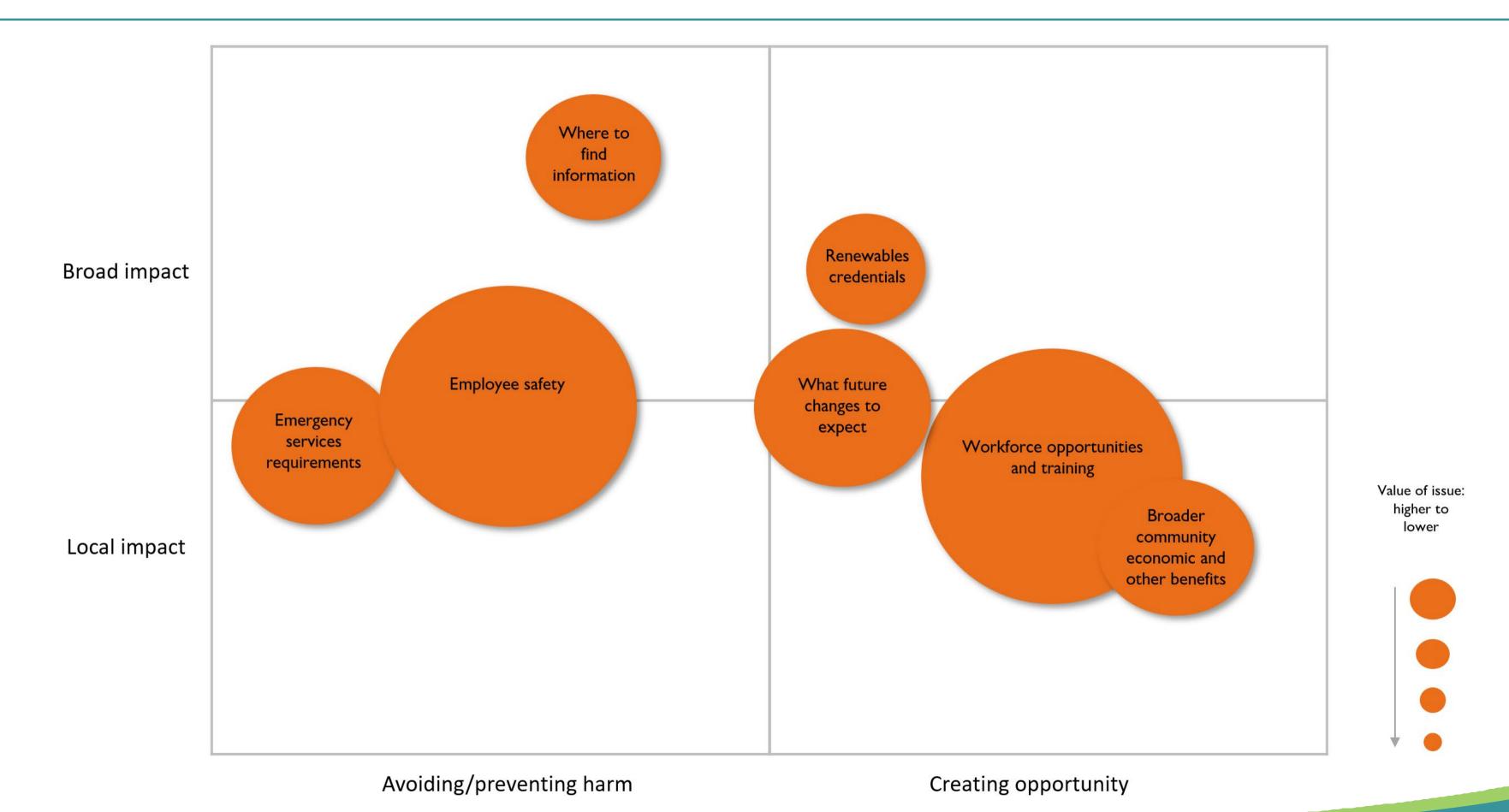
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### Group 2: Workforce and required holders of skills





### Group 2: Workforce and required holders of skills

Avoiding/preventing harm



Timing of

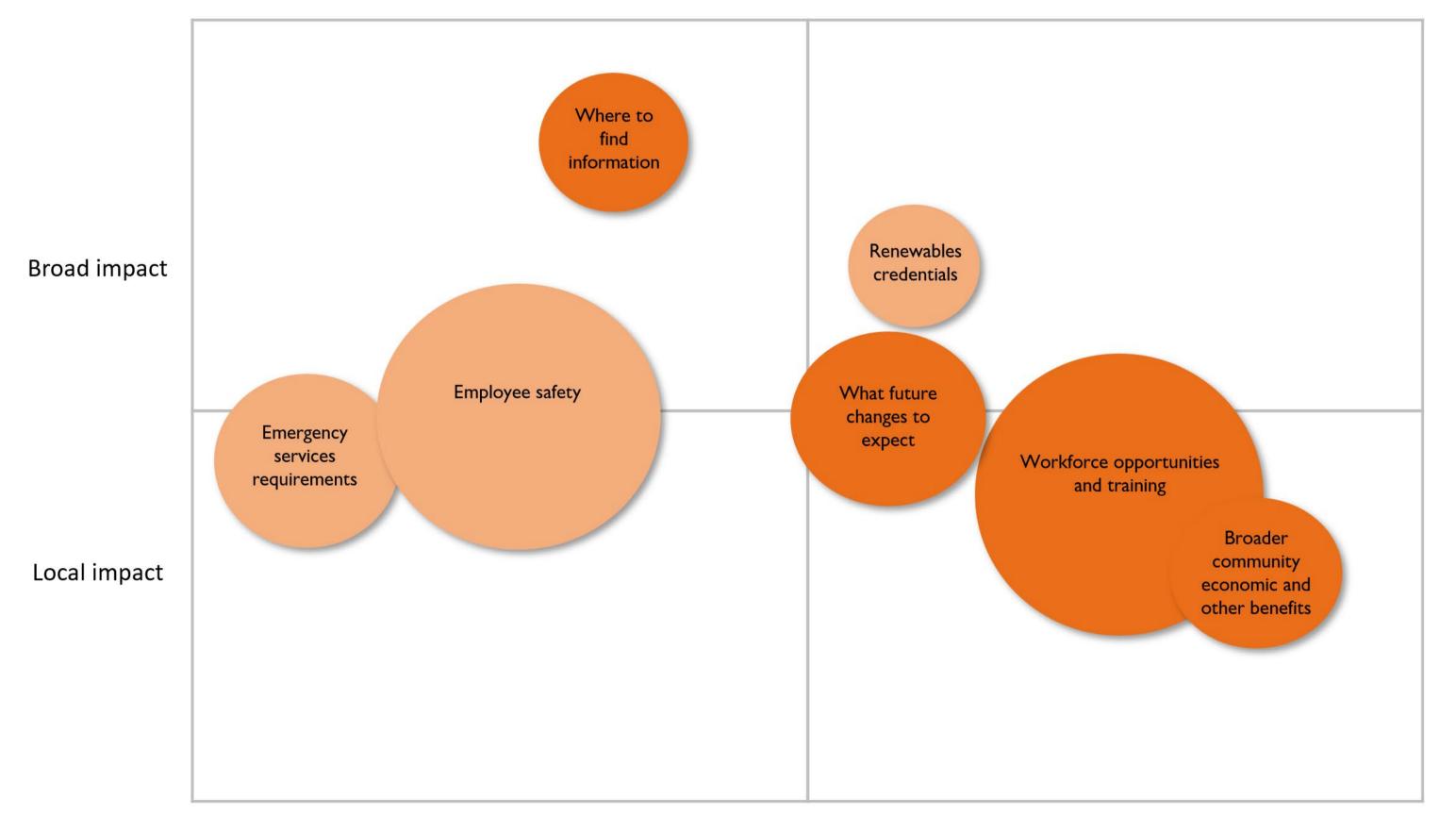
comms: sooner

to later

Value of issue:

higher to

lower



Creating opportunity

### **Group 3: Active consumers**



- Members of Group 2 are people choosing to buy hydrogen or related products via:
  - fuel markets
  - vehicle and equipment markets, e.g., car, bus, truck, fleet, tractor, stationary fuel cell and appliances
  - o service markets, e.g., FCEV maintenance via mechanic.
- We would expect these stakeholders to use a lens of opportunity for future purchases, and the value of these purchases.
- For now, these are the early adopters (who can accept a green premium), but they are also looking for value for money, and infrastructure/services to support their purchases.
- Costs will become more important over time, and safety will always be important.

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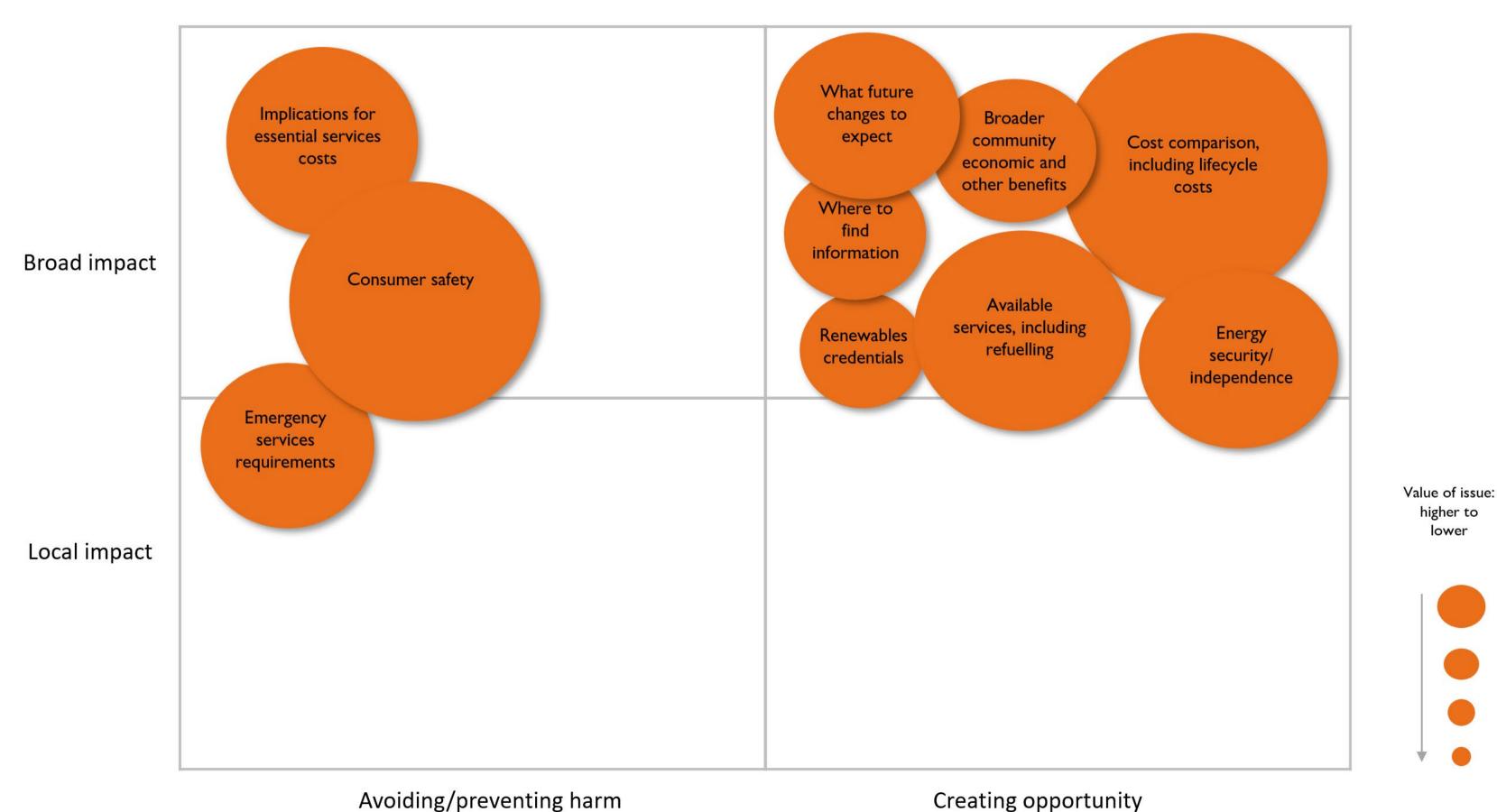
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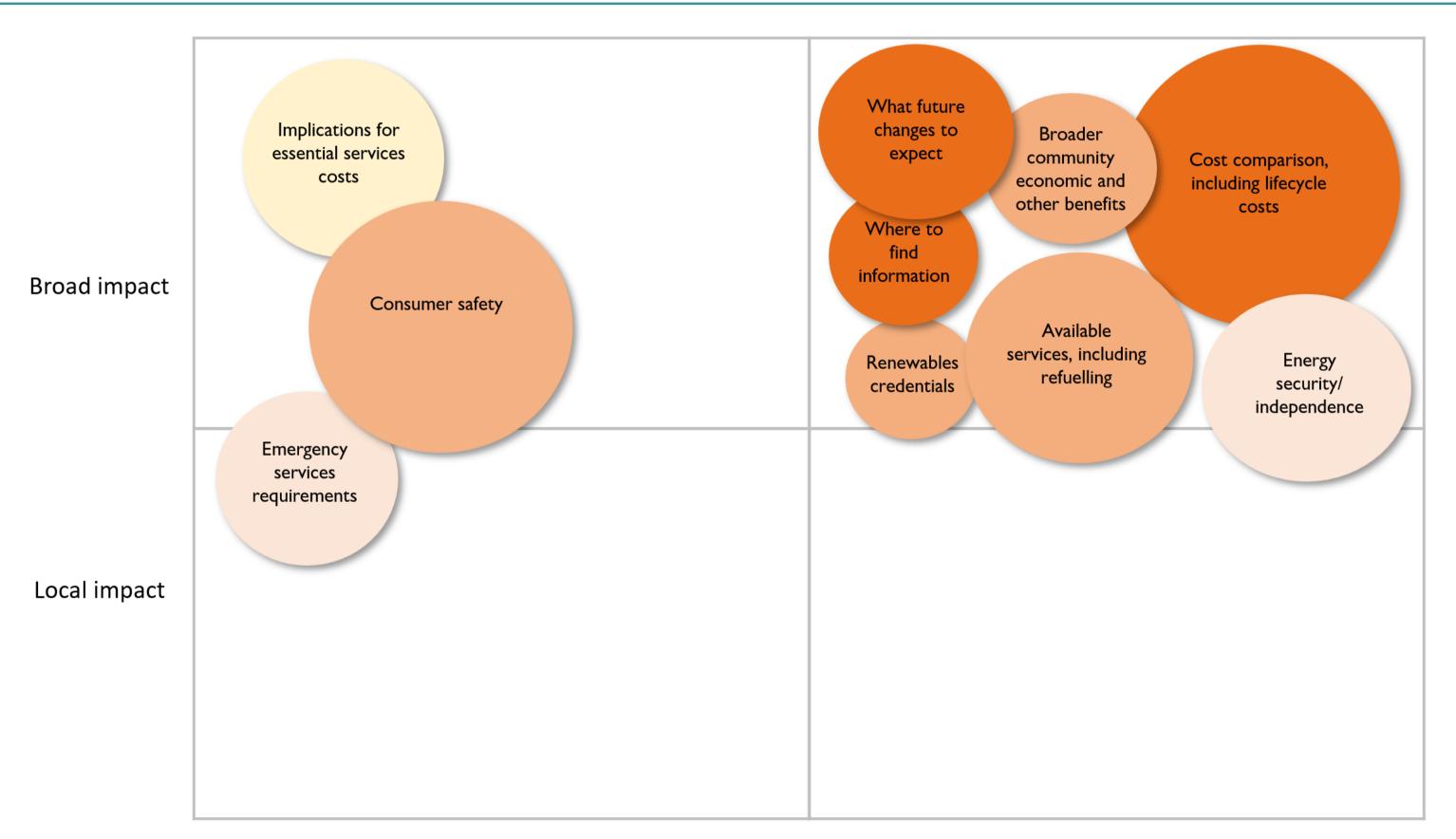
### **Group 3: Active consumers**





### **Group 3: Active consumers**





Value of issue:

higher to

lower

Timing of

comms: sooner

to later

Avoiding/preventing harm

Creating opportunity

### **Group 4: Passive consumers**



- Members of Group 4 are people who don't choose to buy hydrogen but still use it, e.g., natural gas users receiving blended gas and users of FCEV public transport.
- These people may choose hydrogen in the future (become Group 3) when the market evolves, e.g., future FCEV purchasers.
- We would expect these stakeholders to not seek
  information unless they become concerned about
  safety or cost. Of course some may become
  interested and want to understand context.

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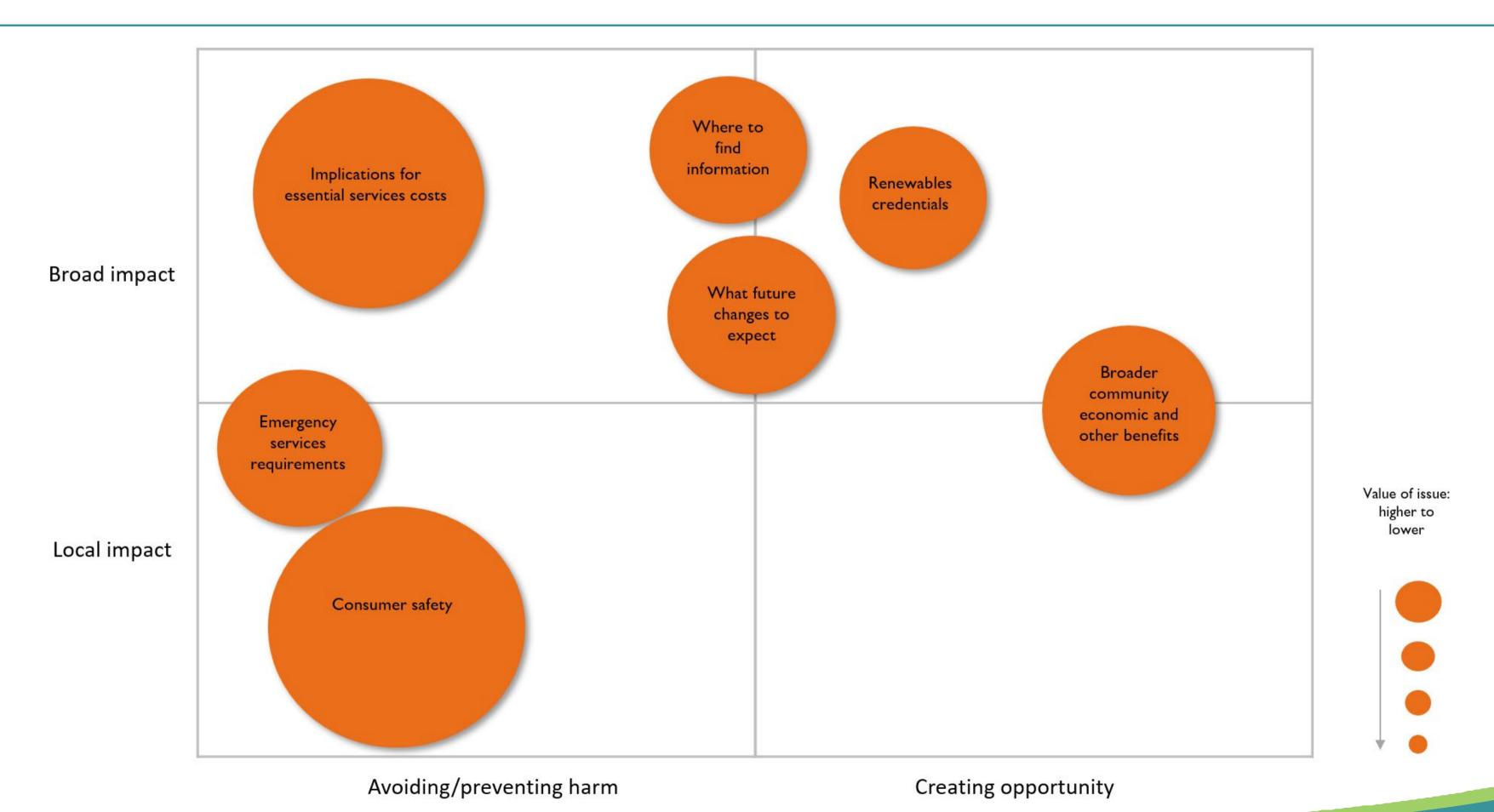
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# **Group 4: Passive consumers**





# **Group 4: Passive consumers**



Timing of

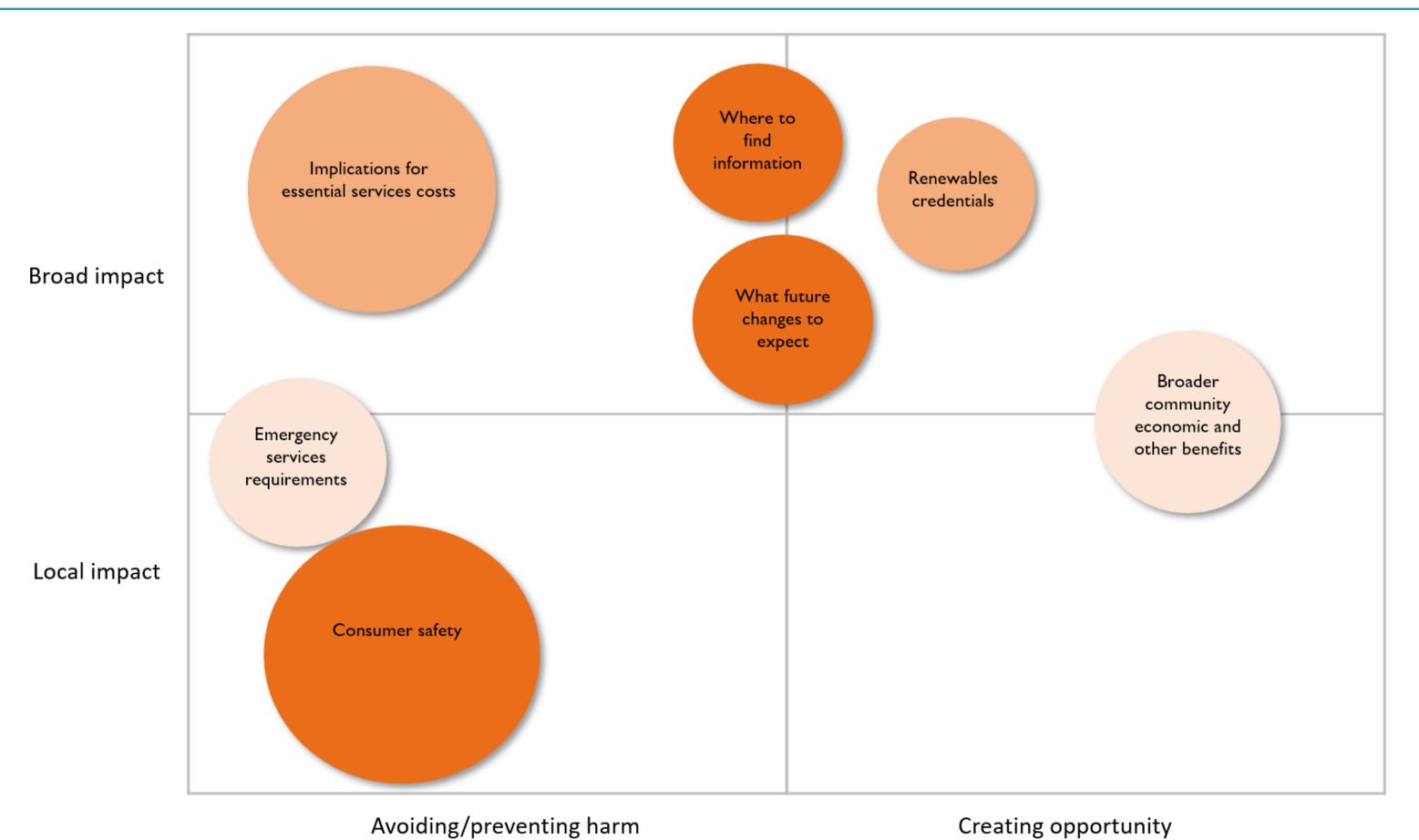
comms: sooner

to later

Value of issue:

higher to

lower



Creating opportunity

### **Group 5: Influencers**



- Members of Group 5 are people engaging on reputation by:
  - observing and commenting, e.g., environmental activists, media
  - o making connections, e.g., industry associations
  - advocating and sharing information, e.g., various comms people, local leaders.
- These people may have special interests in any of the topics, but the general interest will relate to 'why hydrogen', and safety. Local interests can be merged into community engagement.
- This group is the independent catalyser group that can connect other groups and activate concerns or support confidence.

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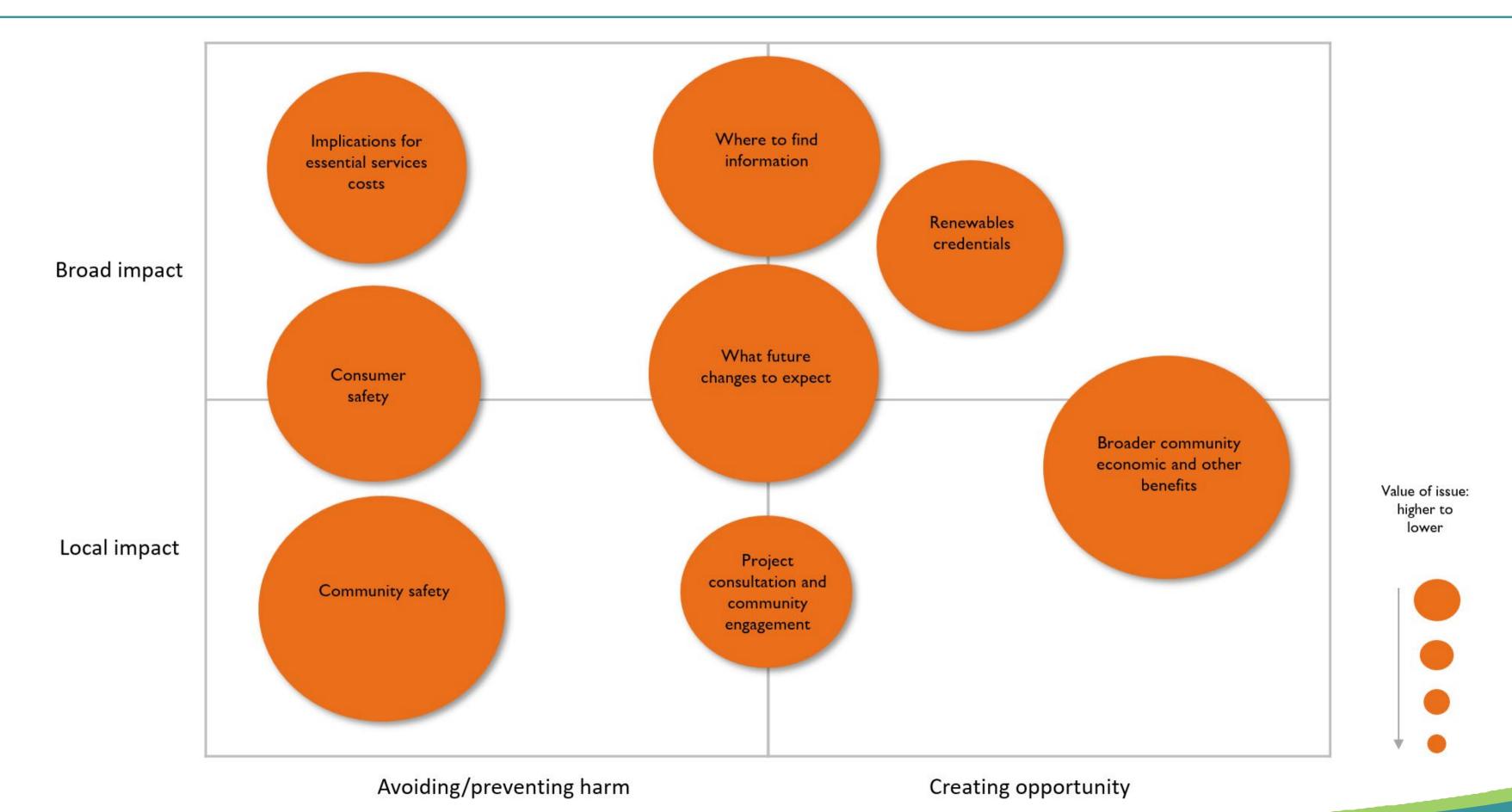
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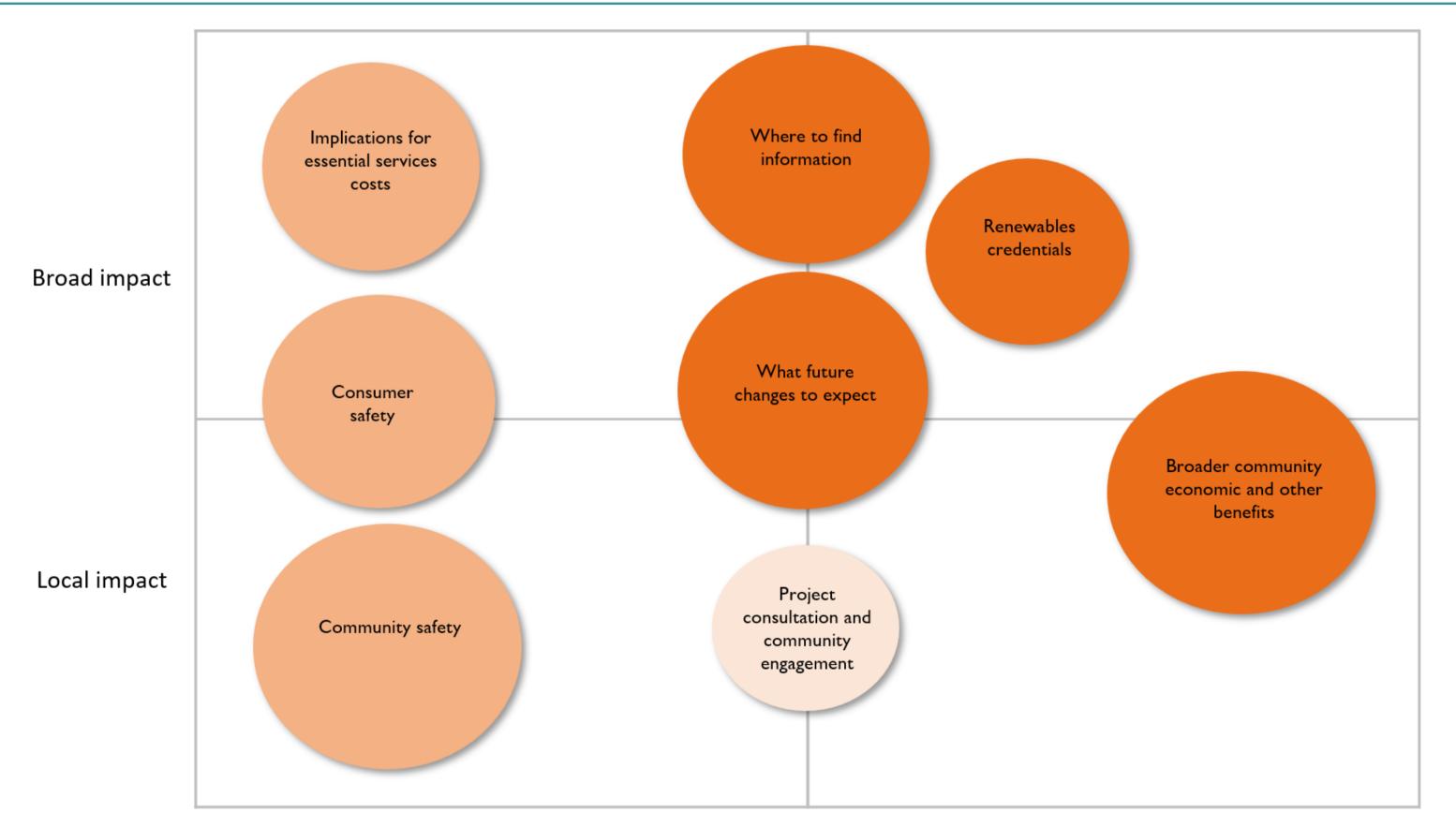
# **Group 5: Influencers**





# **Group 5: Influencers**





Value of issue: higher to

lower

Timing of

comms: sooner to later

Avoiding/preventing harm

Creating opportunity

### **Group 6: Owners of outcomes**



- Members of this group are the people creating the markets and/or seen to own the outcomes, e.g., governments, councils, regulators.
- These people will focus on how they can and will be held accountable by their own stakeholders.
- They see their fortune as tied up with the industry's fortune and they need for the industry to perform well (no harm, generating benefit).

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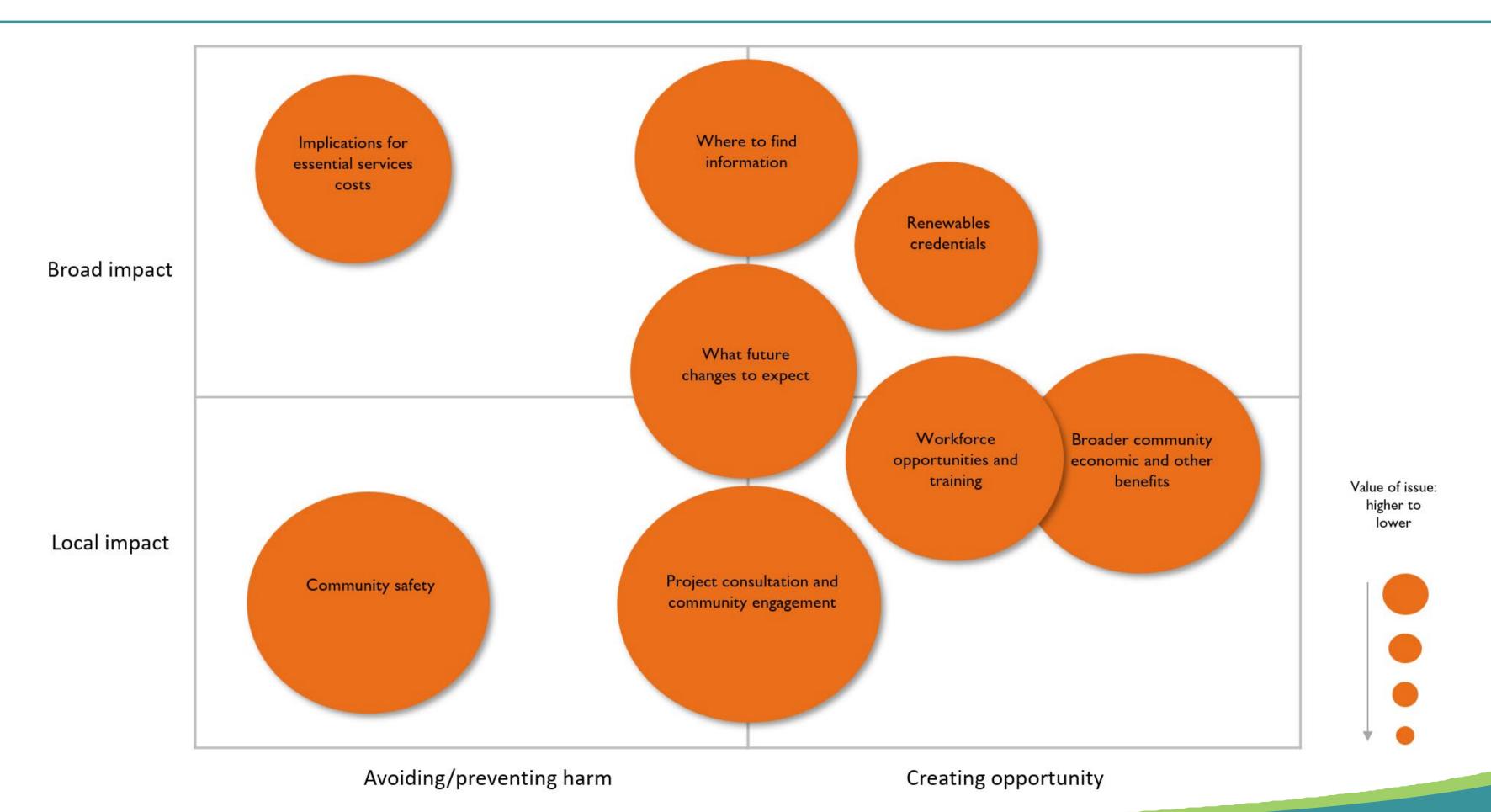
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# **Group 6: Owners of outcomes**





### **Group 6: Owners of outcomes**

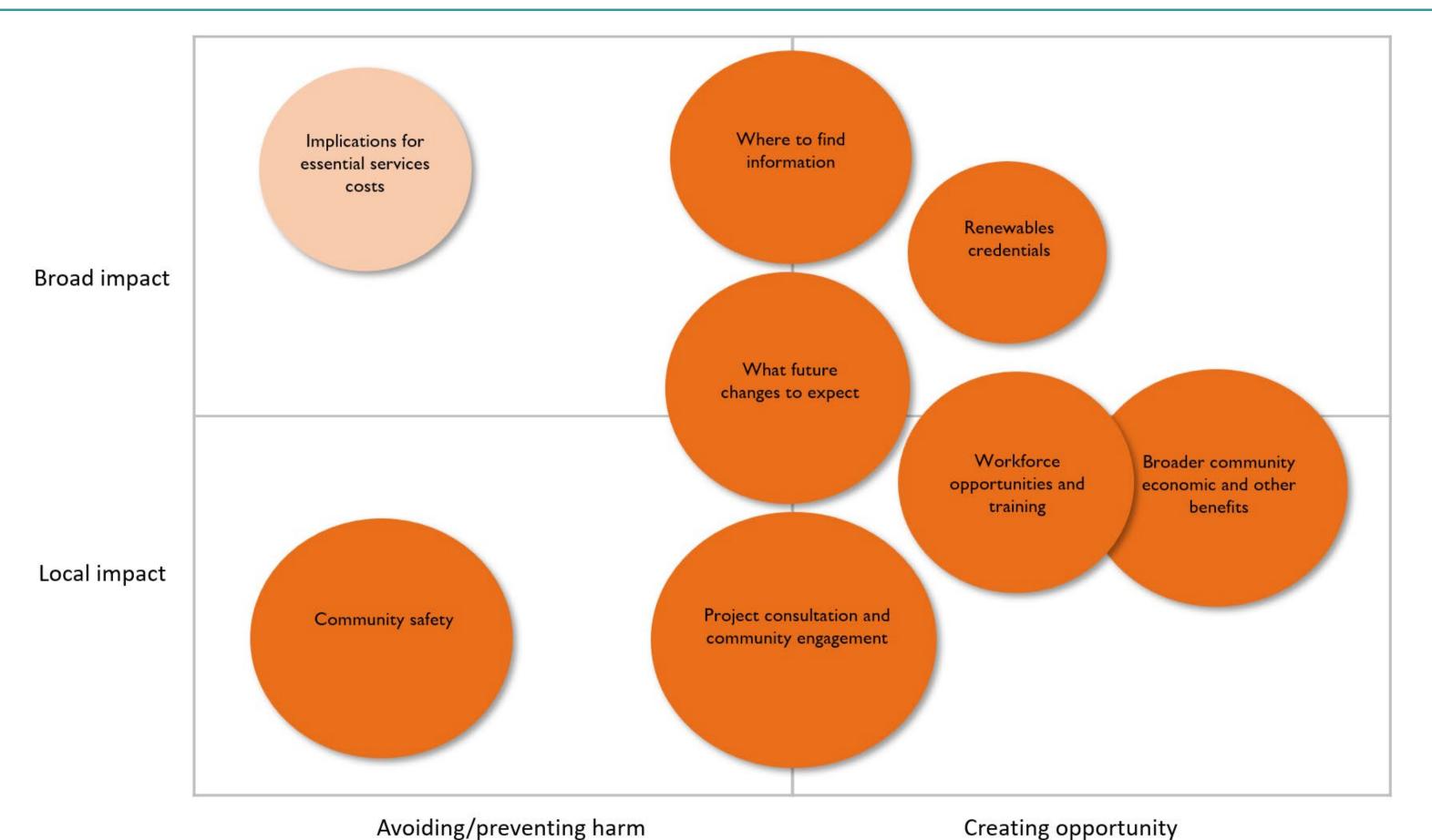


Timing of

comms: sooner to later

Value of issue:

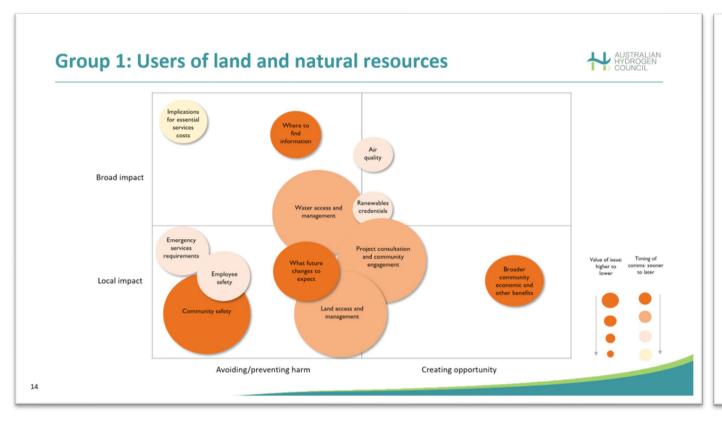
lower

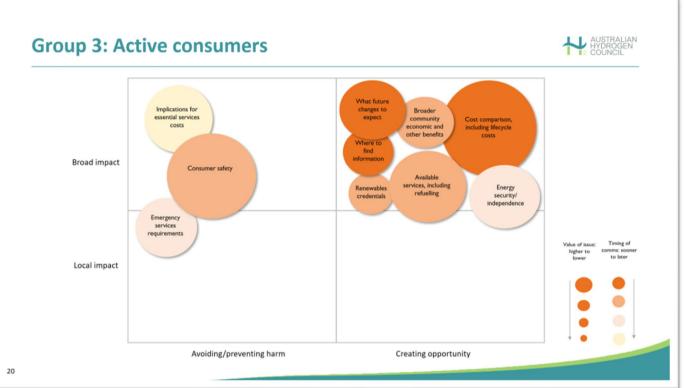


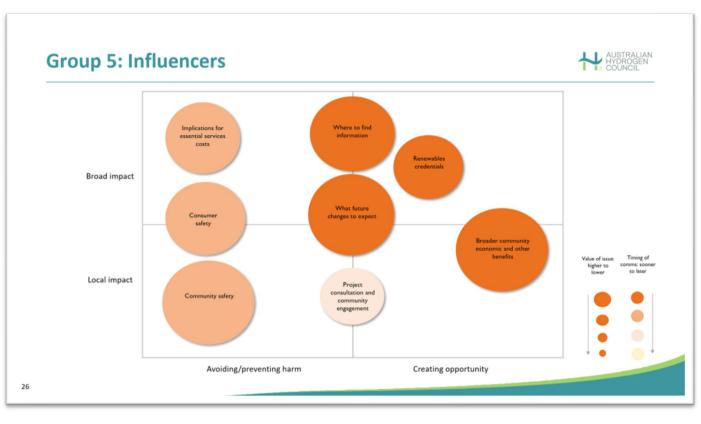
Creating opportunity

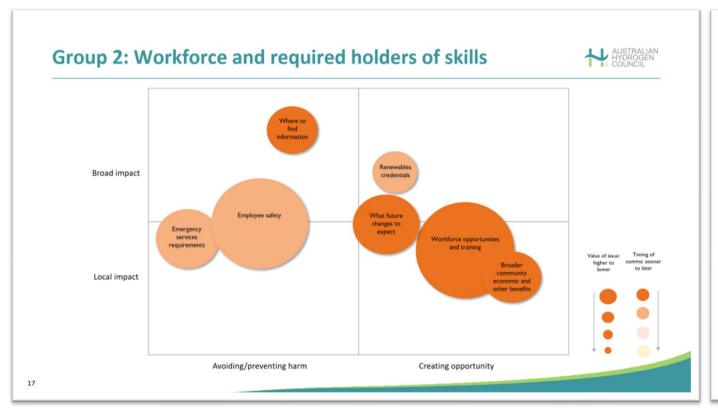
### Overview

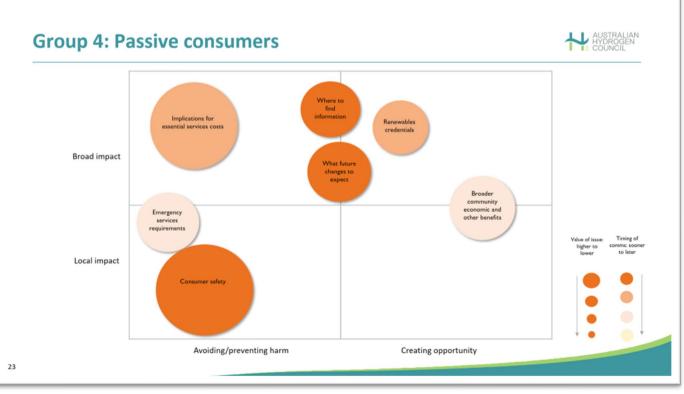


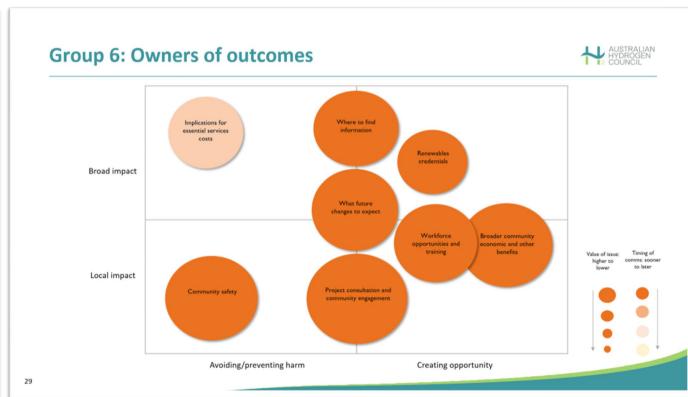






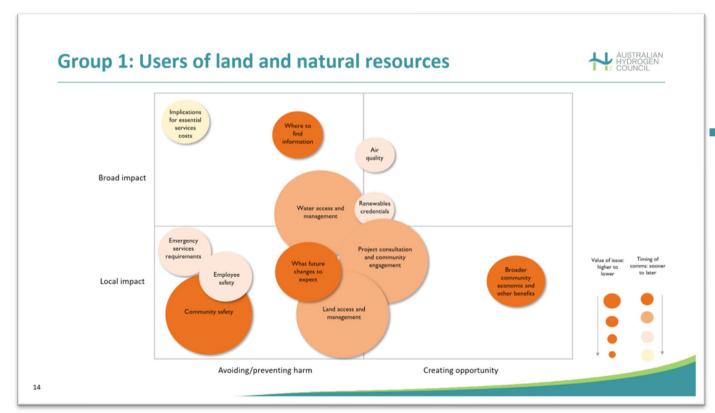


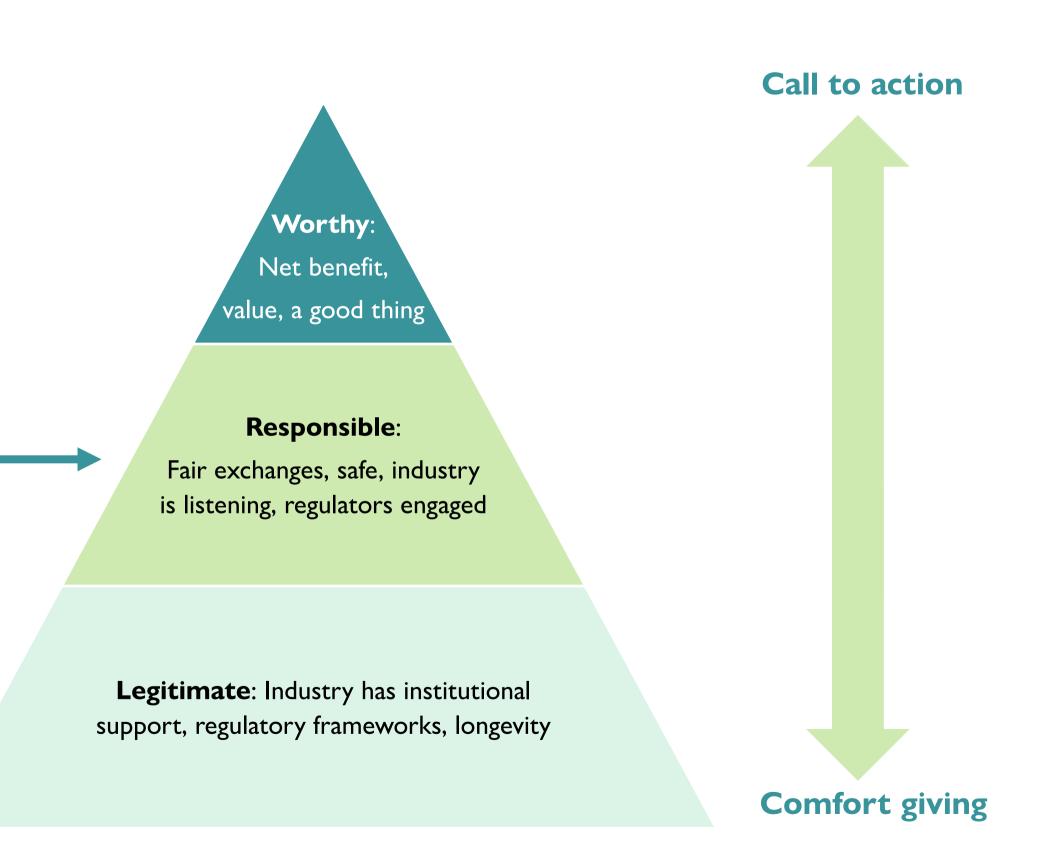






For Group 1, this is largely about a fair exchange, and how we can communicate (truthfully) that hydrogen will enhance/support regions and communities, and industry will learn from the past (no harm). There is likely to be a need for significant awareness of perceived local impacts in actual communications — important to work closely with Groups 5 and 6 as relevant.

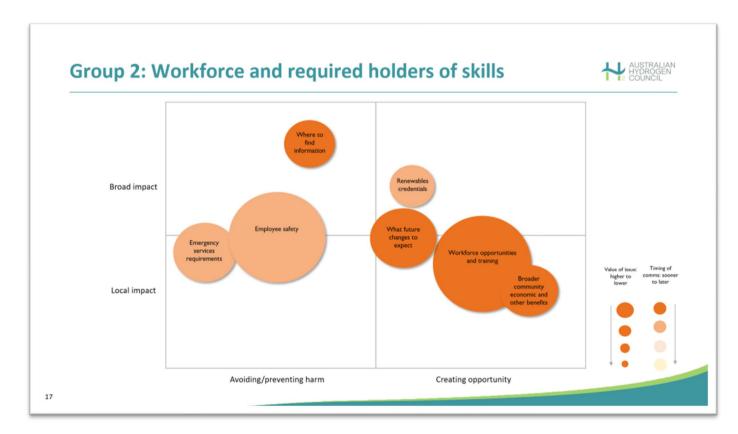


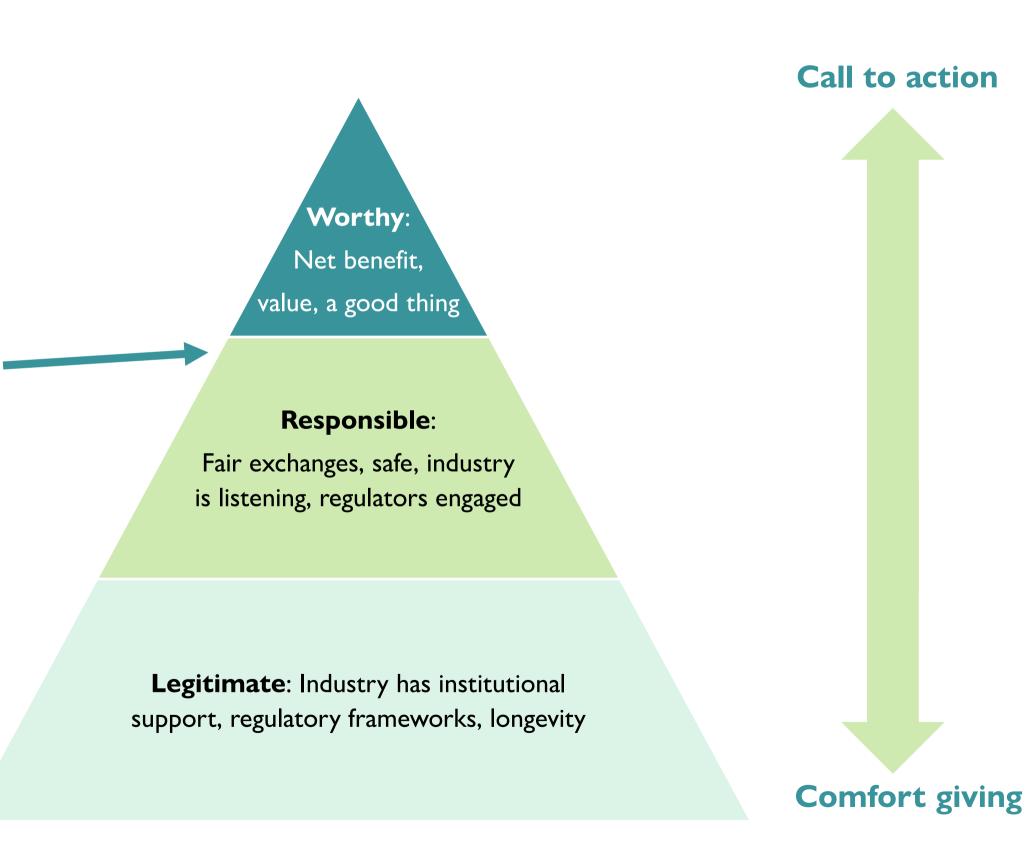




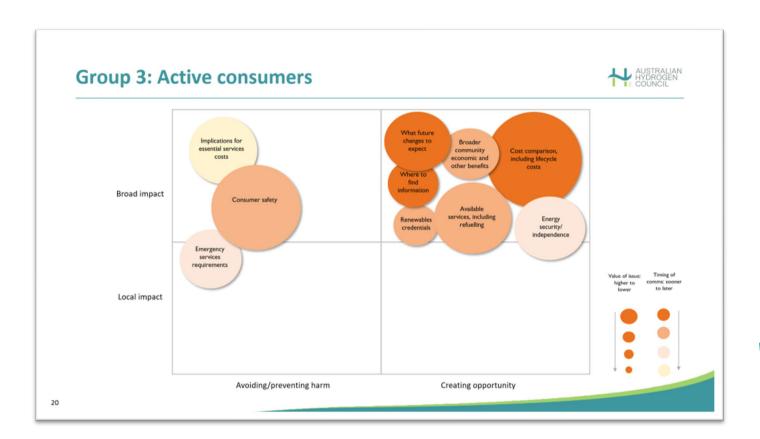
Similarly, for Group 2, this is largely about communicating **responsible growth**, where new (good) jobs are coming and people who handle hydrogen will receive training to stay safe.

Communications will likely need regional/community details.

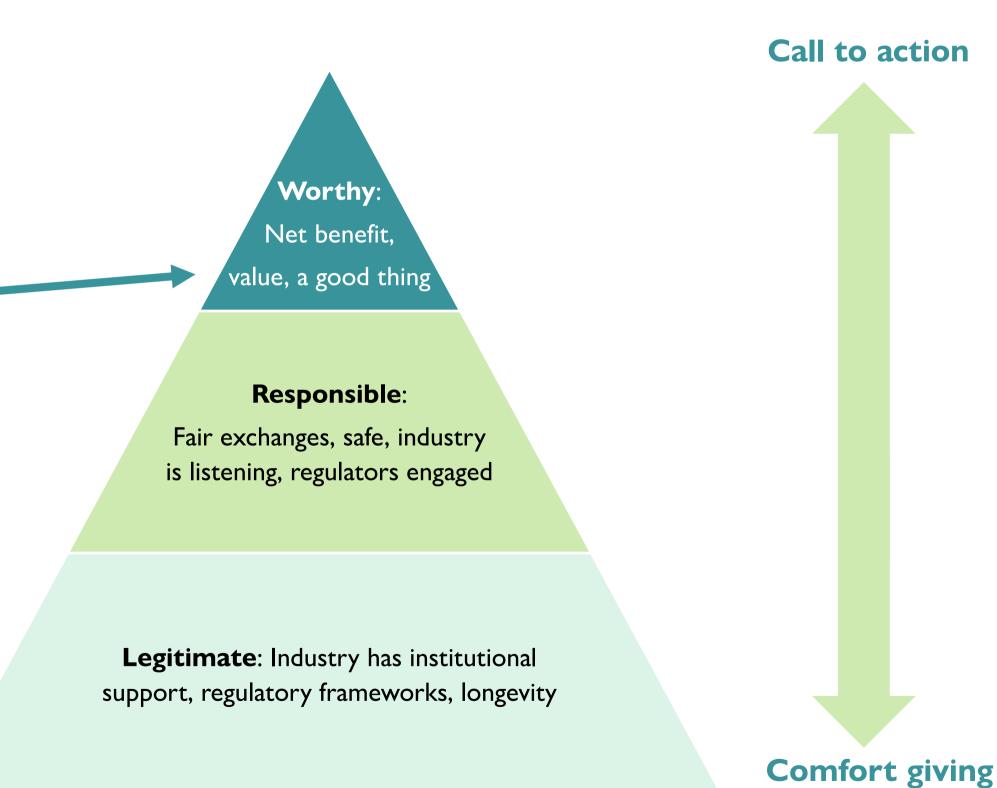


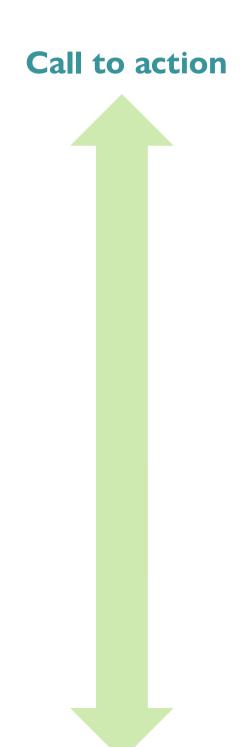






For Group 3, communications are about value for money, where hydrogen is a clean, safe and cheap alternative to traditional fuels; in the short term it might be more about the value of new clean technology. Most communications can be provided across communities, but will need to be specialised for jurisdictions as appropriate. Importantly, communications will need to be specialised for different market products and for industrial/business/domestic consumers.

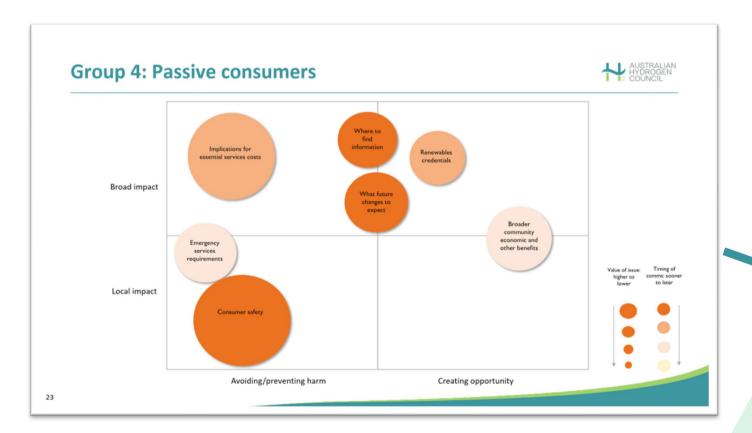






For Group 4, communications are about reassurance, where they advise that hydrogen won't cost more or negatively affect lifestyle. Most communications can be provided across communities, but will need to be specialised for jurisdictions as appropriate.

Importantly, communications will need to be specialised for different services.

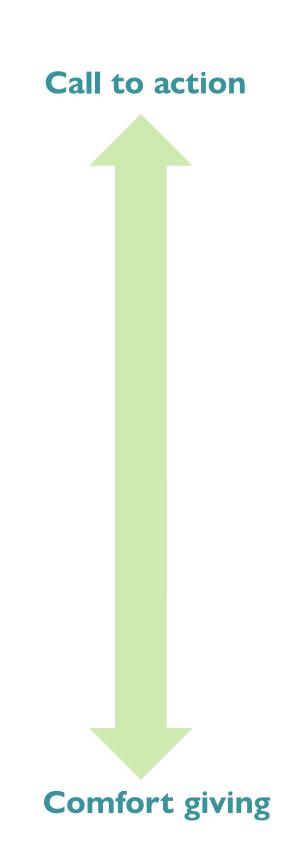




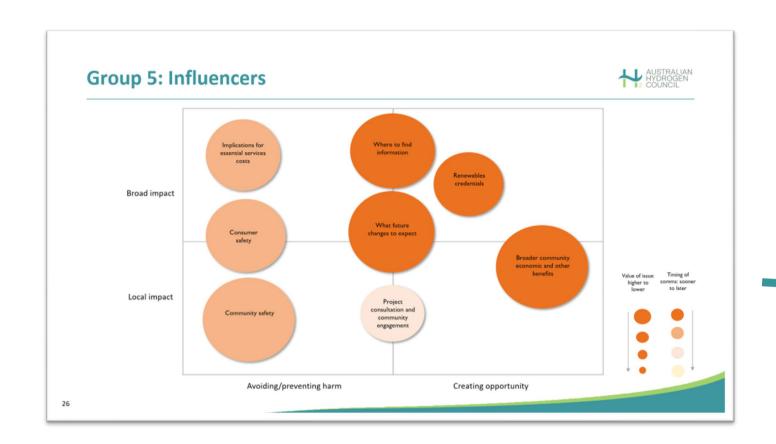
#### Responsible:

Fair exchanges, safe, industry is listening, regulators engaged

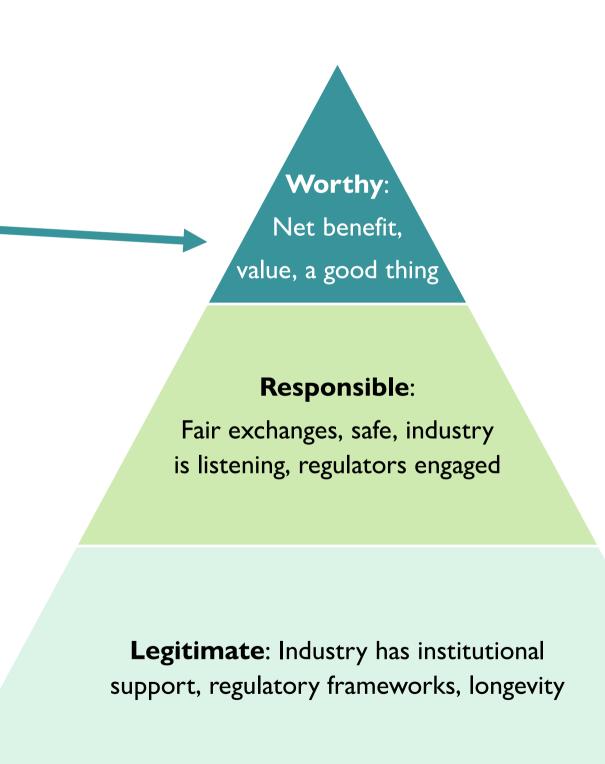
**Legitimate**: Industry has institutional support, regulatory frameworks, longevity

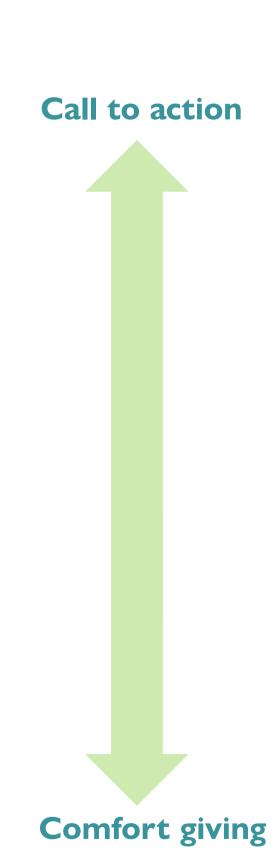




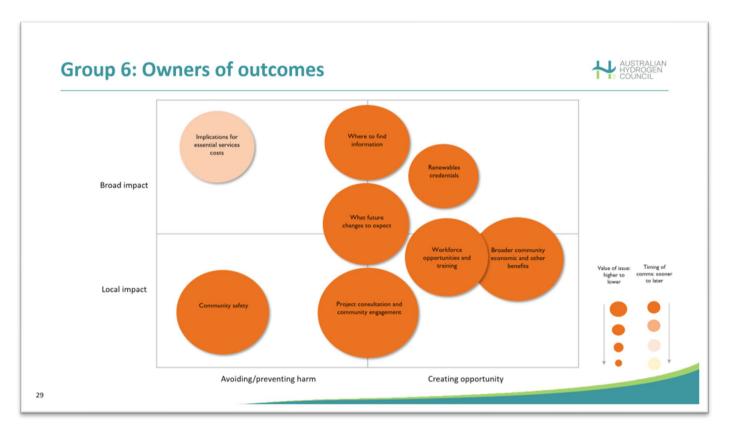


Given the diversity of Group 5, will have spread of issues, and a spread of local vs broad. Overall, communications should support knowledge sharing by Group 5; this is about communications to support alliances, where we communicate that hydrogen is worth using/supporting, and there is at least an implicit call to action to support the industry.



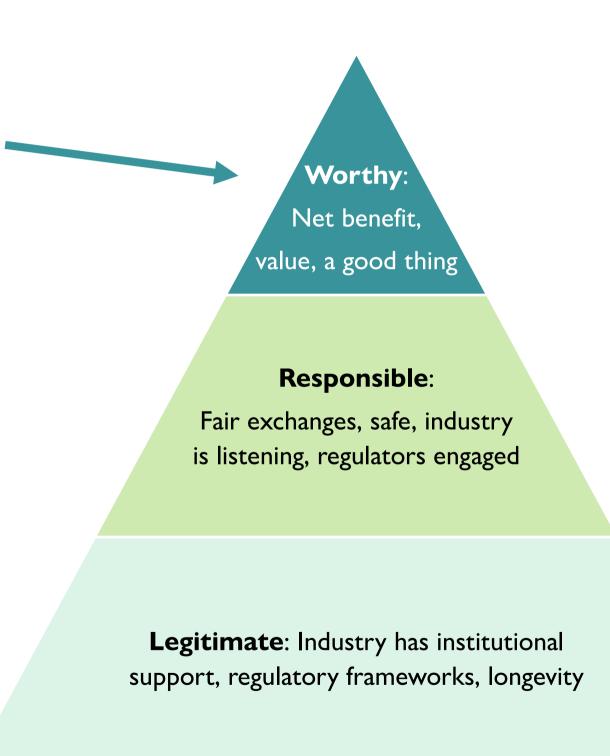


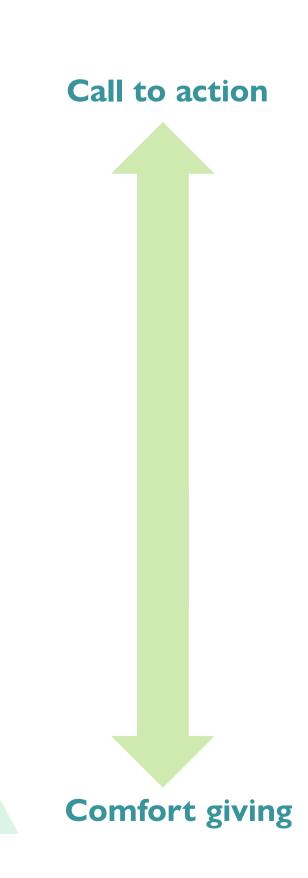




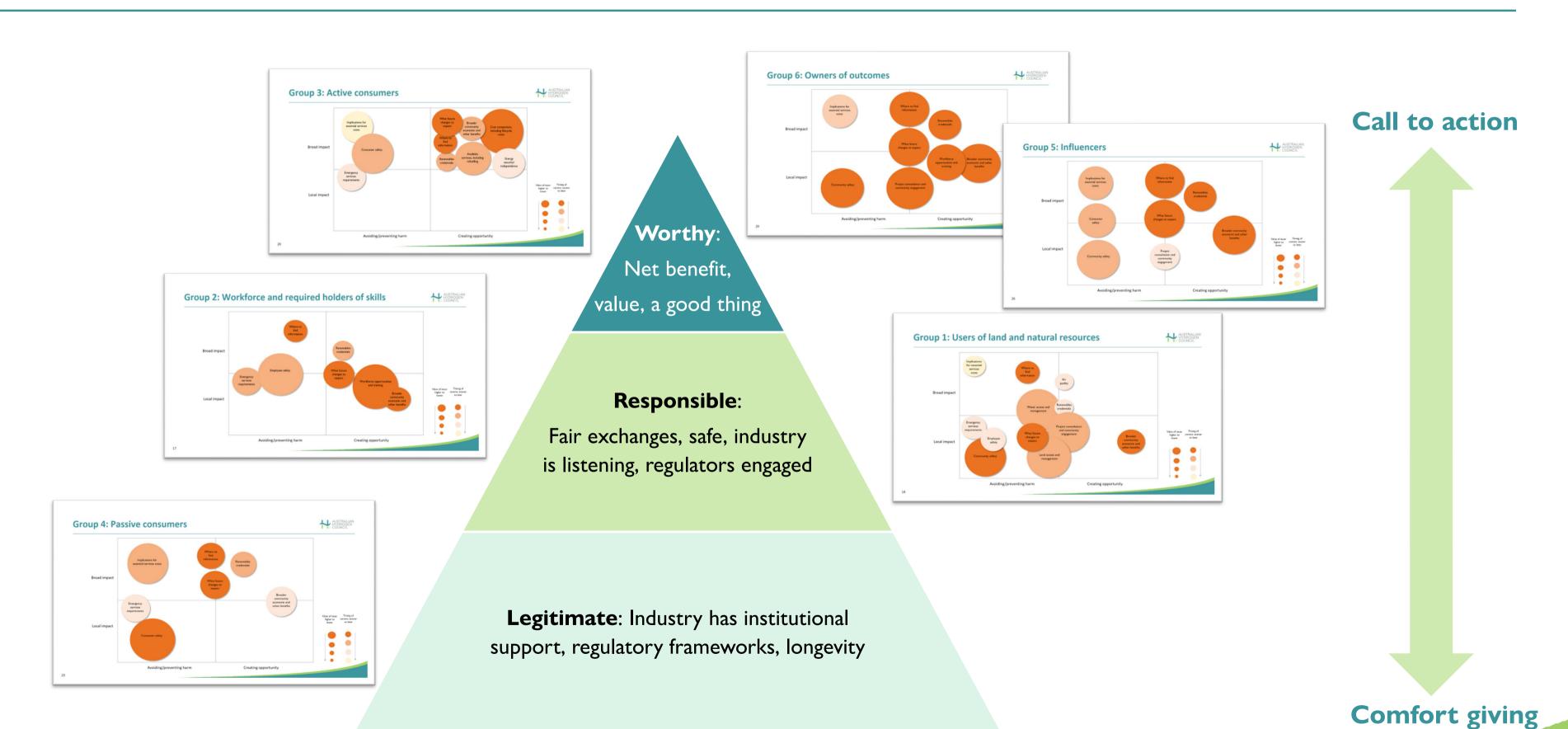
For Group 6, communications cover the whole pyramid, all issues, and local and broad, but overall this is about communicating that the hydrogen industry will provide benefit and fair outcomes.

Group 6 is composed of people and organisations who hold the power to grow the industry and to revoke actual (legal) licences. We need to help them feel informed and have no unwelcome surprises. We also want messaging to support Group 6 communications to their own stakeholders.







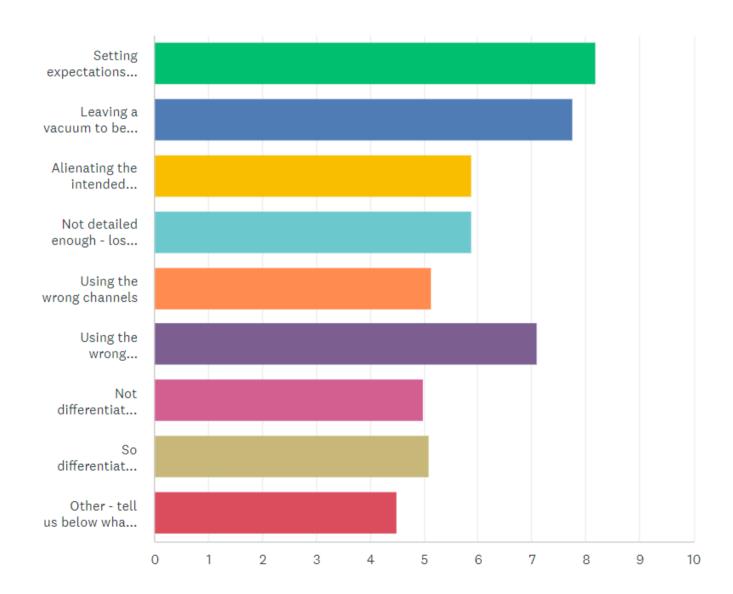


### Risk context



Thinking about broad public communications about hydrogen (likely government-led but not necessarily), what do you think are the greatest communication risks to manage in the next few years? Please choose your top three, where 1 is the greatest risk.

Answered: 21 Skipped: 0



Looking at risks affecting the development of the Australian hydrogen industry itself - particularly in getting to scale - how do you view the likelihood of the risks below occurring within the next few years?

	•	HIGHLY UNLIKELY	SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY	NEITHER LIKELY NOR ▼ UNLIKELY	SOMEWHAT LIKELY	HIGHLY LIKELY	TOTAL ▼
•	Host communities delay or stop hydrogen projects (or the main renewables feeding hydrogen projects) because of concerns about land or water use.	<b>4.76</b> % 1	<b>9.52</b> % 2	<b>9.52%</b> 2	<b>71.43%</b> 15	<b>4.76</b> % 1	21
•	Insufficient small user domestic demand because consumers do not feel confident about using hydrogen equipment/fuel for household or commercial use (gas substitute or FCEVs).	<b>4.76</b> % 1	<b>28.57%</b> 6	<b>9.52%</b> 2	<b>47.62%</b> 10	<b>9.52%</b> 2	21
•	Public funding is curtailed because governments lose confidence in the capacity of the industry to deliver.	<b>14.29%</b> 3	<b>66.67</b> % 14	19.05% 4	<b>0.00%</b> O	<b>0.00%</b> O	21
•	Insufficient large user domestic demand because consumers do not feel confident about using hydrogen equipment/fuel for industrial use.	<b>9.52%</b> 2	<b>52.38%</b> 11	<b>4.76</b> %	<b>28.57%</b> 6	<b>4.76</b> % 1	21
•	Insufficient international demand because potential export consumers do not feel confident about buying Australian hydrogen.	<b>42.86%</b> 9	<b>23.81%</b> 5	19.05% 4	<b>14.29</b> % 3	0.00%	21

# Safety: Messaging vital for all but not always proactive



Topic	Foundation	Groups 1 and 2 (Makers/Doers)	Groups 3 and 4 (Users/Buyers)	Groups 5 and 6 (Observers/Brokers)
Safety	General safety message	"Who?"  Who regulates safety?  Who do I go to with a complaint?  "What?"	<ul> <li>Consumer safety is not a leading proactive message but very important – need information at hand.</li> <li>Potentially the more time spent on this, more likely to drive more concern.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Broad safety coverage, mostly community.</li> <li>Provide comfort that everything is/will be in place to ensure safety appropriately covered, and that Group 2 in particular is being engaged.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Facts required</li> <li>Existence of appropriate government regulations and industry training.</li> <li>Emergency services are trained already/in training.</li> <li>How much detail?</li> </ul>		"How?"  "Who?"  "Who regulates safety?  Who do I go to with a complaint? (see New markets slide)  "What?"  "Where?"	Questions  "How?"  "Who?"  "Where?"  "Where?"

# Environment: Need to consider pre-existing concerns



Topic	Foundation	Groups 1 and 2 (Makers/Doers)	Groups 3 and 4 (Users/Buyers)	Groups 5 and 6 (Observers/Brokers)
Environment	<ul> <li>Messaging on each land, water and air from a national perspective: cover land and water questions even if only to use as briefing/back pocket needs</li> <li>Note that water may be a larger issue than just regions.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Group 1 is the main group of them all for these messages, with Group 2 possibly interested for future clean jobs. Collect local project information for now to grow evidence base.</li> <li>Show engagement and using local knowledge on environmental and jobs protection and possible issues to be addressed.</li> </ul>	General messaging is adequate.	<ul> <li>Additional information on processes to identify and resolve issues with Groups 1 and 2.</li> </ul>
	Facts required	Questions	Questions  "How?"	Questions  "How?"
	<ul> <li>Existence of reasonable processes to ensure fair access to all, and regulations to ensure no harm.</li> <li>Address hubs as announcements made.</li> </ul>		"Who?"  "What?"  "Where?"  "When?"	"Who?"  "What?"  "Where?"  "When?"

# Community messaging: rules of engagement with locals



Topic	Foundation	Groups 1 and 2 (Makers/Doers)	Groups 3 and 4 (Users/Buyers)	Groups 5 and 6 (Observers/Brokers)
Community	<ul> <li>AHC to complete industry undertaking on working with communities, and related material.</li> <li>Messaging on workforce that identifies current NHS project and review as that project progresses.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Show engagement and using local knowledge on environmental and jobs protection and possible issues to be addressed. Collect local project information for now to grow evidence base.</li> <li>Engage locals on training – schools and local programmes.</li> </ul>	General messaging is adequate.	<ul> <li>Additional information on processes to identify and resolve issues with Groups 1 and 2.</li> </ul>
	Facts required	Questions	Questions	Questions
	<ul> <li>Existence of appropriate government regulations and industry training.</li> <li>Industry undertakings.</li> <li>Quantification of benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>"How?"</li> <li>How will industry communicate with us? How do we know this will be different from last time? (region-specific)</li> <li>How will the different projects in our community be coordinated?</li> <li>How many jobs will be created in our region?</li> <li>"Who?"</li> <li>Who do we go to with a complaint?</li> <li>"What?"</li> <li>What's in it for us/me?</li> <li>What courses should I do?</li> <li>"Where?"</li> <li>Where will the jobs be?</li> <li>"When?"</li> <li>When will industry start talking with us?</li> </ul>	"How?"  "What?"  "Where?"  "When?"	"How?"  How do we attract the hydrogen industry to our region?  "Who?"  "What?"  "Where?"

# Markets messaging



Topic	Foundation	Groups 1 and 2 (Makers/Doers)	Groups 3 and 4 (Users/Buyers)	Groups 5 and 6 (Observers/Brokers)
New markets	timeframes – set expectations.  Include key policy announcements and project examples.	<ul> <li>in Market X?</li> <li>How long does it take to be trained for Market X?</li> <li>"Who?"</li> <li>What kind of people does Market X attract?</li> <li>"What?"</li> <li>What kind of jobs are likely to be created for Market X?</li> <li>What do we need to do to be ready?</li> <li>"Where?"</li> <li>Where will the jobs be located for Market X?</li> <li>"When?"</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Group 3 likely covered at this stage but we need to understand service providers' next steps for rolling out gas blending, hubs/clusters and public transport.</li> <li>Group 4 priority is to lay foundation for market communications to come later (and maybe one stop shop?).</li> <li>Consider different messages also for different consumer types.</li> </ul>	Additional information on processes to identify and resolve issues with all other groups.
			"How?"  How does [X] work? Is it safe? How do I know [X] is clean/green? How much will [X] cost me? How do I service/refuel [X]?  "Who?" Who sells [X]? Who regulates [X]? Who do I go to with a complaint?  "What?" What is [X]?  "Where?" Where do I go to get a deal/current market information?  "When?" When will [X] be available for me?	Questions  "How?"
				"Who?" "What?"
				"When?"

# General messaging: anything missing?



Topic	Foundation	Groups 1 and 2 (Makers/Doers)	Groups 3 and 4 (Users/Buyers)	Groups 5 and 6 (Observers/Brokers)
General	<ul> <li>Hydrogen basics.</li> <li>Create one stop shop for information (ideally HyResource) that can be referred to.</li> <li>Map out potential showcasing opportunities for schools and events.</li> </ul>			
		Questions  "How?"	Questions  "How?"  "Who?"	Questions  "How?"
	<ul> <li>Facts required</li> <li>Location of credible source of the truth.</li> <li>Answers to:</li> </ul>	"Who?"  "What?"  "Where?"	"What?"  "Where?"  "When?"	"Who?"  "What?"  "Where?"
	<ul> <li>Why hydrogen for Australia?</li> <li>Why hydrogen for regions and cities?</li> <li>What is green/blue/clean hydrogen?</li> </ul>			



# Thank you

For more information: h2council.com.au

