

Summary Environment & Social Management Plan

Rio Tinto Weipa

The purpose of this summary environment and social management plan is to provide an overview of Rio Tinto Weipa's approach to environment (air, water and biodiversity) and social risk management. This document consolidates information from topic specific risk assessments, various management plans, standards and procedures utilised by Rio Tinto Weipa. The summary environment & social management plan is not a controlled document.



Rio Tinto Weipa, seed collections for rehabilitation program

Rio Tinto Weipa recognises that mining occurs on Aboriginal land and acknowledge the unique and special connection Traditional Owners have to their country. Our operations are guided by three key Aboriginal agreements – the Western Cape Communities Co-Existence Agreement, the Ely Bauxite Mining Project Agreement, and the Weipa Township Agreement.

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Rio Tinto Weipa's approach to sustainability

Rio Tinto Weipa aligns with the Rio Tinto Approach to Sustainability¹, with achieving impeccable environment, social and governance (ESG) one of our core objectives. We strive to align our business priorities with society's expectations and ensure sustainability considerations are at the core of every decision we make.

In strong alignment with The Way We Work², the Rio Tinto Weipa leadership team are committed to impeccable ESG and understand their responsibilities to protect the environment and use shared resources adequately to maintain the health, safety, and livelihoods of local communities.

Rio Tinto Weipa site context

Weipa is a vibrant coastal community situated on the Albatross Bay, on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The township sits approximately 200 kilometres south of Cape York and approximately 500 kilometres west of Cairns.

The Cape York Peninsula region is an area with high biodiversity value, unique geophysical conditions, and cultural heritage considerations. North of Weipa there are protected areas of significance, including the West Cape Marine Park, and the Jardine River National Park area. Within the Weipa region, the Pine River Bay fish habitat is of biodiversity importance including seagrass meadows; open waters; inshore reefs; sandy shores; rocky shores; mangrove forests; marine swamps; estuarine waters; intertidal banks; and saltpans.

The Weipa climate is defined by the wet season from November through to April, and the dry season from May to October. Cyclone season is December through to April, with cyclones regularly affecting the area.

The township of Weipa is special in terms of its governance as it does not have a local council. Rio Tinto Weipa is responsible for the administration of the town which it conducts via the Weipa Town Authority. The Weipa Town Authority acts in the role of Local Authority and is responsible for services commonly performed by local councils³.

Weipa is a major health, education, transport, and commercial hub for surrounding communities of Napranum, Mapoon, and Aurukun. The Scherger Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) base is also nearby.

Rio Tinto Weipa mining leases cover an area of 382,800 hectares, which includes a mixture of undisturbed and disturbed land consisting of active mine faces, haul roads, tailings facilities, infrastructure, rehabilitation areas, and the township communities. Rio Tinto Weipa is divided into northern operations and southern operations, with the Embley River the dividing point. The operations include two active bauxite mines, as well as a bauxite mine that has ceased production in Q1 2024 and is preparing for closure. The mines are truck and loader operations, with transportation via haul roads and rail. Bauxite is processed through ore washing plants where oversize and fine particles are removed, with product proceeding to stockpiles before being shipped to customers primarily in Australia and China. The tailings material from ore washing are deposited in tailings storage facilities (TSFs).

Rio Tinto Weipa mining leases operate under three agreements, the Western Cape Communities Co-Existence Agreement (WCCCA), the Ely Bauxite Mining Project Agreement (EBMPA) and the Weipa Township Agreement. These agreements ensure economic, educational, and employment opportunities, as well as cultural heritage support and formal consultation processes between Rio Tinto and Traditional Owners.

Rio Tinto Weipa strives to achieve impeccable ESG with initiatives including ISO 14001 and 45001 accreditation and holds ASI Performance Standard and Chain of Custody certifications.

¹ <https://www.riotinto.com/en/sustainability/our-approach>

² <https://www.riotinto.com/en/sustainability/policies>

³ Rio Tinto Weipa is responsible for treatment of sewage and drinking water. The Weipa Town Authority are responsible for supply from water tower to properties, and sewage from properties to pump station.

Emissions to air

Rio Tinto Weipa air context

The Weipa region tends to have light to moderate southeast to east winds during the dry season. Over the summer, winds are mostly light tending moderate westerly when the monsoon trough dips south of the area. Fresh winds occur occasionally but strong or gale force winds normally only occur with a tropical cyclone. There are number of community, residential and industrial areas within or adjacent to operations that are considered as sensitive receptors, these include Rocky point, Nanum, and Napranum.

Rio Tinto Weipa has measures in place to manage, mitigate and monitor its emissions to air from its operations, including nuisance dust and power generation emissions, to maintain compliance with its authorised licences. Rio Tinto Weipa holds multiple environmental authorities across, issued by the Queensland Government Department of Environment Science and Innovation, and publicly available on their website⁴. These are outlined in the *Environment disclosures* section in this document.



Rio Tinto Weipa, solar panel installation

Air objectives

Rio Tinto Weipa aims to:

- Manage air emissions and their potential impacts to ambient air quality from activities at the Rio Tinto Weipa operations. This covers air emissions from all sources including point sources and diffuse air emissions sources.
- Continuously minimise levels of fugitive dust generated by Rio Tinto Weipa.
- Ensure communication channels between stakeholders and Rio Tinto Weipa are maintained (specifically related to dust management).

Controlling emissions to air

Various control mechanisms are used by Rio Tinto Weipa to minimise the impact of emissions to air on the community and environment.

⁴ <http://www.desi.qld.gov.au/>

Some of the critical controls include:

- Progressive rehabilitation programme to minimise exposed surfaces at mines and tailings storage facilities.
- Mine planning that limits areas disturbed by mining activities.
- Mine planning to ensure mining activities are conducted a sufficient distance from sensitive receptors when prevailing winds are from an easterly direction.
- Operational strategies and practices that consider weather conditions e.g. shutdown operations under adverse weather conditions or schedule certain operations to capitalise on natural moisture content of soils or prevailing wind conditions.
- Dust suppression program for haul roads, mine pits, stockpiles and conveyor transfers.
- Aerial dust suppression campaigns for tailings facilities (where water cannot be utilised).
- Real time dust data to monitor for trends, wind speed and direction.
- Dust alert process (with 24-hour surveillance) and air quality trigger action response plan to guide dispatchers and supervisors to manage.

Water use and discharges to water

Rio Tinto Weipa water context

Across the greater Weipa lease, there is a variety of surface water catchments and groundwater supply. Due to the large area, the three regions of operations, Andoom, Amrun, and East Weipa, have separate water management processes.

Rio Tinto Weipa has measures in place to manage, mitigate, and monitor its water use and discharges to water from its operations to achieve compliance with its authorised licences and statutory water use entitlements. Rio Tinto Weipa holds multiple environmental authorities issued by the Queensland Government Department of Environment Science and Innovation, which are publicly available on their website⁴. These are outlined in the *Environment disclosures* section in this document. Rio Tinto Weipa perform monitoring at source and within receiving environments for suspended solids, hydrocarbon, oxygen, nitrogen and phosphorus content.

Surface water context

The Weipa wet season averages over two meters of rainfall annually. There are two distinct catchment areas, the Weipa peninsula (north of the Embly River) where the East Weipa and Andoom mines are located and the area south of the Embly River where the Amrun mine is located.

- Weipa Peninsula:
 - The East Weipa and Andoom catchments area are generally low lying at approximately 30 meters above sea level.
 - Creeks drain into the Mission or Embley Rivers.
 - Most of these creeks flow only in the wet season, although there is perennial flow in some of the more deeply incised watercourse due to discharge from the shallow aquifer system.
- South of Embly River:
 - The Amrun catchments include Norman Creek, Ina Creek and the Ward River.
 - In the Amrun area, small escarpments are found at the eroding edges of the laterite plateau and are marked by undulating country with swamp depressions, sandy flats, creeks and clay pans.
 - Creeks in the Amrun area flow generally east or south-east to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Further details related to the water catchment including surface water allocations, annual usage and estimated average annual catchment rainfall runoff is available on the Rio Tinto website⁵.

⁵ <https://www.riotintowaterdashboard.com/>

Groundwater context

Rio Tinto Weipa has access to groundwater through various constructed water extraction slots⁶, shallow aquifer and artesian water bores. Shallow aquifer groundwater is proven to be a reliable water resource of high quality for potable, process, and non-process uses. Artesian ground water is used at Andoom and Amrun as a last point of call during the dry season.

Water infrastructure

Across the mining leases, there are multiple water extraction and storage infrastructures, including:

- Tailings storage facility (TSF):
 - East Weipa, Andoom and Amrun have operational TSF's, which have decant water recovery to provide supply to process wherever possible. East Weipa TSF 1 and 2 have been decommissioned and are progressively being rehabilitated.
- Water storage dams:
 - Andoom and Amrun mines utilize water storage dams, Ely Dam and Arraw Dam respectively.
 - The Ely Dam facility is located on the Ely lease, adjacent to Andoom. The dam has a maximum storage capacity of 4.38 gigalitres and has a catchment area of 18.25 km². Ely Dam receives water from direct rainfall, catchment runoff, catchment base flow and direct groundwater inflows.
 - The Arraw Dam is located on the central tributary of Norman Creek, supplies the Amrun mine operations, and currently has a capacity of 10.9 gigalitres.
 - Both facilities are used to make up the shortfall in supply after tailings decant and slots have been utilised, as per the water supply strategy.
- Process water:
 - East Weipa – a 55 megalitre process water dam, filled from a combination of direct rainfall, tailings decant and shallow aquifer.
 - Andoom – a 50 megalitre process dam, filled from a combination of direct rainfall, tailings decant, slots, surface water and artesian water depending on the site and process conditions.
 - Amrun – a 140 megalitre process water dam, like Andoom, is filled by surface water as a supply source as well as tailings decant water and artesian water.
- Water extraction slots/borrow pits:
 - All extraction slots⁶ are large impoundments that were originally excavated for borrow materials. These facilities capture rainfall, surface water runoff, and some lateral groundwater flow.
- Bores:
 - Shallow aquifer bores - The shallow sandy aquifer formation on the Weipa Peninsula is a high yielding water source and supplies Weipa town and provides potable water as necessary to the East Weipa and Andoom operations. The shallow aquifer formation that extends over the Weipa Peninsula only appears in limited parts of the Andoom and Amrun area and is a less reliable source.
 - Artesian groundwater bores - The Gilbert River sandstone formation hosts the deep artesian aquifer which is a reliable source and provides security to supply for the Weipa operations.

Rio Tinto Weipa water consumption

- Operational: The main consumption of water within mining operation occurs at the beneficiation plants where process water is used to wash the bauxite ore. Process water varies dependent on area, in order of usage priority:
 - East Weipa - tailings decant > borrow pits/slots > shallow aquifers.
 - Andoom - tailings decant > borrow pits/slots > surface water (Ely Dam) > artesian (security supply only).
 - Amrun - tailings decant > borrow pits/slots > surface water (Ely Dam) > artesian (security supply only).
- Communities: A high yielding shallow sandy aquifer on the Weipa Peninsula supplies water to the Weipa township and provides potable water as necessary to the Andoom operations.

⁶ Extraction slots are large impoundments that were originally excavated for borrow materials for activities such as construction of adjacent tailings facility walls.

Receiving environments

- The spread of operational areas means that receiving environments for Weipa operations include surface water, groundwater, and marine environments. Some of these areas are considered sensitive environmental receptors, including the Pine River Bay fish habitat, and Tentpole Creek. Some areas are considered both sensitive environmental and/or culturally significant areas, such as Pera Lagoon.



Rio Tinto Weipa coastline

Water objectives

Rio Tinto Weipa aims to:

- Minimise the generation of contaminated water and the discharge of contaminants.
- Take advantage of all opportunities to recycle water within the operation.
- Manage all water sources effectively such as to not impact the community or environment.

Controlling water use and discharges to water

Various control mechanisms are used by Rio Tinto Weipa to minimise impact to water from operations.

Some of the critical controls include:

- Minimisation of use, and hence generation of contaminated water by:
 - Limiting site disturbance, including early rehabilitation of mined land.
 - Recycling waters in operations as much as possible.
 - Segregation of water by quality or source.
 - Use of the minimum volume of water necessary for operations.
 - Monitoring of water extraction from artesian basin.
- Minimisation of the contaminants discharged by the operations by:
 - Minimising sediment concentrations using suitable treatment methods e.g. sedimentation dams.
 - Avoiding the accumulation of large volumes of contaminated water.

- Substitution of uncontaminated water with contaminated water for operational uses where practical.
- Design of storage dams to control the risk of discharge to appropriate levels.
- Protection of groundwater resources from contamination.
- Water monitoring program that includes sampling of receiving environments.
- Spill-kits and equipment for multiple types of materials for all types of contaminants, and spill scenarios.

Controls are in place to minimise impact from water on the community.

Some of the critical controls include:

- Ongoing daily monitoring for the Weipa township for:
 - Monitoring of drinking water bores to the Weipa community, town dam, and town water distribution network.
 - Monitoring of sewage treatment, with both online monitoring and daily laboratory testing.

Biodiversity

Rio Tinto Weipa biodiversity context

The Rio Tinto Weipa mine lease areas are situated in the Weipa Plateau province of the Cape York Peninsula. Cape York is an incredibly biodiverse part of Australia. Containing diverse landscapes dominated by the tertiary laterite of the undulating Weipa Plateau and extensive coastal plains adjoining the Gulf of Carpentaria. Vrilya Point to the north near the Jardine River and Pera Head to the south of Weipa both feature tall red bauxite cliffs along the coastline.

Several large rivers pass through Rio Tinto Weipa lease areas including the Ward River near Aurukun, and the Embley, Hey, Mission and Pine Rivers around Weipa. In the north are the Dulhunty and Dulcie Rivers, and the Wenlock River which has its headwaters in eastern Cape York Peninsula and flows into Port Musgrave near Mapoon. The Wenlock River supports a number of nationally important wetlands. The mining leases have numerous smaller creeks and drainage lines with associated riparian vegetation, paperbark swamps and vine thickets, some of which occur within areas previously mined. The Weipa Plateau is dominated by eucalyptus tetrodonta woodlands, with occasional patches of vine thicket on bauxite and depressed landscapes with paperbark trees.

The Wenlock River is free flowing from source to sea and supports significant natural values. The Wenlock and its tributaries have the highest number of freshwater and estuarine fish species of any Australian river and is an important habitat for a number of endangered species. The Wenlock Basin also contains rare and threatened plants, birds, and marine and estuarine life including endangered spear-tooth sharks, dugongs, Australian snubfin dolphins and estuarine crocodiles. The rainforests of the Wenlock provide crucial habitat for the palm cockatoo, spotted cuscus, magnificent riflebird, trumpet manucode and the amethystine python.

Although the Rio Tinto Weipa mining leases cover a large area, a small proportion of the total lease is disturbed by mining. Rio Tinto is committed to working with local stakeholders and research partners to better understand the incredible biodiversity and environment in the Cape region.

Several threatened species found in the Weipa region are critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable. The table in Appendix 1 lists species considered as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and have been listed as potentially on or near Rio Tinto Weipa's lease.

Rio Tinto Weipa uses the mitigation hierarchy to address biodiversity risks within its lease boundaries to ensure the risks and impacts on the areas of work is effectively managed. Rio Tinto Weipa holds multiple environmental authorities issued by the Queensland Government Department of Environment Science and Innovation, which are publicly available on their website⁴. These are outlined in the *environment disclosures*

section in this document. Within these environmental authorities, requirements for biodiversity management and monitoring are prescribed. Rio Tinto Weipa report on important biodiversity on its website⁷.



Marine turtle survey

Biodiversity objectives

Rio Tinto Weipa are committed to protecting biodiversity, and the ambition is to achieve a long-term net positive impact where we operate. This means striking a balance between negative impacts on biodiversity and positive outcomes achieved through mitigation.

Rio Tinto Weipa aims to:

- Make a positive contribution to the knowledge, management, and preservation of biodiversity in the Cape York Peninsula bioregion through site initiatives and partnering with Traditional Owners, universities, and appropriate non-government organisations.
- Create a long-term net positive impact through avoidance / mitigation / restoration / and, or the establishment of offsets where appropriate and through implementation of conservation actions.

⁷ <https://www.riotinto.com/en/operations/australia/weipa>

Managing biodiversity

Weipa has in place a range of controls that follow the Biodiversity Mitigation Hierarchy. These include:

Controls as per the Biodiversity Mitigation Hierarchy

Avoidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted surveys to determine the presence of endangered, vulnerable, near threatened (EVNT) flora and fauna prior to disturbance. • Identifying conservation management zones across the lease and ensuring appropriate management regimes to avoid impacts and maintain environmental values. • Implementation of wildlife protection and environmental buffer zones which are designed to protect breeding places and habitat of endangered species (flora & fauna). • Third party software, ArcGIS by Esri, manages biodiversity related data (buffer zones, protected areas, offset areas etc) that is utilised in mine planning and clearing approvals.
Minimise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-disturbance surveys undertaken within two weeks of proposed clearing by experience fauna surveyor. • Mine planning considers sustainable clearing practices (i.e. not over-clearing, directional clearing, soft clearing for exploration). • Facilities designed and constructed to minimise light impacts on the environment (e.g. “turtle friendly” lighting technologies). • Undertake community awareness programs around the role of people and threatening processes on biodiversity issues. • Feral animal management to remove predation of endangered species (e.g. feral pig predation on marine turtle nests). • Weed management programme to reduce risk of environmental harm by weed proliferation. Several weed species are linked closely with fire management and rehabilitation activities. • Strategic fire management programme including prescribed burning to mitigate effects of fire on rehabilitation. • Dust management programme. • Erosion and sediment control programs.
Restore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive rehabilitation with adaptive management strategies ensuring mined land is rehabilitated back to productive native ecosystems that benefit vulnerable species. • Community seed collection program in partnership with local Aboriginal communities to collect local native seed for use in land rehabilitation.
Offset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity offset areas that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Terrestrial biodiversity offset area managed in partnership with Wik and Wik-Waya Traditional Owners. ○ Mainland roost sites of the lesser and greater frigatebird. ○ Dolphin offset to understand population. ○ Feral pig offset to manage populations.

In addition, ongoing monitoring and research programs exist to allow assessment of effectiveness of controls and adjustment of controls based on increased species knowledge:

Program	Details
Land and Sea Management programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program employees Traditional Owners to help monitor and manage cultural heritage, plant, land and marine wildlife to ensure minimal disruption.
Monitoring programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed surveys. Flora and fauna surveys.
Research into new technologies in monitoring and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machine learning solutions to support research and monitoring of endangered palm cockatoo. Utilising drones and artificial intelligence (AI) to identify and treat gamba grass.
Research partnerships with Universities, Government, Non-Government Organisations (NGO's) and Indigenous Ranger groups to further knowledge of endangered species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red goshawk – Partnering with University of Queensland, Australian Wildlife Conservancy and Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation to gain a better understanding of the breeding and general habitat requirements for Australia's rarest bird of prey. Palm cockatoo – Partnering with Australian National University and Australia Zoo's Wildlife Warriors to better understand Western Cape York's palm cockatoo population to help inform land management activities. Northern quoll – In partnership with Charles Darwin University to understand the habitat and environment utilisation of Quolls on and surrounding lease area in Weipa. Speartooth shark and sawfish – partnering with University of Sunshine Coast, Sharks and Rays Australia and the Mapoon Land and Sea Rangers to understand the movements of threatened elasmobranch in the waters of Western Cape York.

Rio Tinto biodiversity targets

Rio Tinto as a company, has committed to contributing to a nature positive future through the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Nature Position Statement⁸. The position statement sets out ICMM members' approach to contributing to a nature positive future guided by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)⁹ 2030 targets and ICMM's existing commitments in relation to Indigenous Peoples¹⁰, climate change¹¹, water¹² and respecting human rights as per the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP's)¹³.

⁸ <https://nature.icmm.com/position-statement>

⁹ <https://nature.icmm.com/working-for-nature/articles/key-takeaways-for-mining>

¹⁰ <https://www.icmm.com/en-gb/our-principles/position-statements/indigenous-peoples>

¹¹ <https://www.icmm.com/en-gb/our-principles/position-statements/climate-change>

¹² <https://www.icmm.com/en-gb/our-principles/position-statements/water-stewardship>

¹³ <https://www.icmm.com/en-gb/our-principles/position-statements/indigenous-peoples>

Environmental initiatives and improvement plans

Continuous improvement is important to Rio Tinto Weipa, and minor improvements are made daily to enhance the effectiveness of controls. Key areas of focus for environmental improvement projects are:

- Improvements in landfill leachate management.
- Improvements in erosion and sediment control measures.
- Projects to improve sewage networks.
- Alignment of turtle monitoring program with broader western Cape York effort.
- Biodiversity research programs to further knowledge of endangered species (red goshawk¹⁴; palm cockatoo¹⁵; northern quoll; speartooth shark; and sawfish).



Juvenile Palm cockatoo

¹⁴ <https://www.moretomining.com.au/case-studies/rio-tinto-and-the-red-goshawk>

¹⁵ <https://capeyorkweekly.com.au/partnership-gives-flight-to-western-cape-palm-cockatoo-research/9166/>

Communities and Social Performance (CSP)

Rio Tinto Weipa communities context

According to the 2021 census¹⁶, the population in the Weipa region is approximately 4,000, with over 35 per cent engaged directly in bauxite mining as a means of employment*. There are other mining operations in the region not owned or operated by Rio Tinto. Other than mining, main employment is through community services (e.g. hospital, primary and secondary education), with tourism also an important part of the wider Cape York economy.

Weipa’s Traditional Owners place significant value on their heritage and Country. The preservation of cultural heritage, successful rehabilitation of mining lease areas, and the control of invasive species during and post operations, are of significant importance.

Rio Tinto Weipa understands the strength of relationships with the communities where we operate, and broader society, is fundamental to business. Without the support from host communities, Rio Tinto Weipa cannot operate successfully. Rio Tinto Weipa regularly engages with all stakeholders and undertakes socio-economic impact assessments to understand the benefits and impacts of our activities.

Rio Tinto Weipa participates in three agreements which lay the foundation for intergenerational benefits and sustainable economic, cultural, social, and environmental outcomes for the signatory Traditional Owner Groups and communities. A commitment registers exists for each of these agreements:

- Western Cape Communities Co-Existence Agreement (WCCCA),
- The Ely Bauxite Mining Project Agreement (EBMPA),
- The Weipa Township Agreement (WTA).

With these agreements in place, Rio Tinto Weipa understands the importance to Traditional Owners and the community for, cultural heritage and land access, community safety and wellbeing, potential environmental impacts from operations, and social and economic wellbeing of the region.

The Western Cape Community Development Fund, and local sourcing strategies also ensure that the local community and economy benefit from operations.

In 2023, the operation employed 1,340 people with approximately 18 per cent local Indigenous employment and 30 per cent total Indigenous employment.



Cape York Peninsula – Weipa Regional Setting

¹⁶ <https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/315011403>

Community and Social Performance objectives

Rio Tinto Weipa aims to:

- Effectively manage social risks and impacts.
- Working in partnership with Traditional Owners.
- Engaging with local communities and workforce to develop and maintain robust relationships.
- Making a positive contribution to our local communities in the Western Cape.

For Rio Tinto Weipa, being a major contributor to the regional economy on the Western Cape, including investing in local infrastructure to support the Weipa Township, as well as creating long-term mutual value by collaborating with Traditional Owners is of significant importance.

Working with communities

Rio Tinto Weipa has various processes in place for managing impacts and maximising benefits to local communities as well as achieving the objectives outlined above. The Rio Tinto communities and social performance standard¹⁷ is the overarching control and requires detailed stakeholder mapping, regular community engagement and social and human rights impact and risk assessments.



Local Clontarf Academy in Weipa, proudly supported through a national partnership with Rio Tinto, Government and the Western Cape Communities Trust

¹⁷ Rio Tinto communities and social performance standard is available at <https://www.riotinto.com/en/sustainability/policies>

Objective	Key activities	Future priorities
Effectively manage social risks and impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively manage risks through our risk management process and systems, including social and human rights risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management (GISTM) for six facilities CSP support for closure and expansion studies Undertake Social Impact Assessment, inclusive of human rights impact.
Work in partnership with First Nations people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rio Tinto Weipa operates under multiple Traditional Owner agreements. Engagement with Traditional Owners on mine rehabilitation practices, including native seed collection. Cultural heritage management plan and team, along with procedures and permitting processes for cultural heritage protection. Indigenous Employment & Development Strategy for access, retention and advancement of local indigenous people at Rio Tinto Weipa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with Indigenous groups for opportunities for Indigenous and local aboriginal persons employment and business opportunities (inc. closure activities, growth and diversification). Increasing cultural capability training of workforce. Cultural heritage improvement project implementation.
Engage with local communities to develop and maintain robust relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A stakeholder map and stakeholder engagement plan are maintained for the site. Communication strategy for internal and external audiences (inc. closure and expansion). Stakeholder management system implementation. Complaints and feedback mechanism, actively maintained for community feedback. A copy of this process is included at the end of this document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community perception survey through Local Voices¹⁸ planned for 2025. Leadership attendance and support at community visits.
Make a positive contribution to our communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social investment strategy (inc. integration of National and Local programs). Support development of local procurement plans and local business strategy (Q4 2024). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase local and Aboriginal procurement spend. Lead regional economic development strategy and implementation.

¹⁸ <https://voconiqlocalvoices.com/>

Environment disclosures

Rio Tinto Weipa provides data for disclosures as part of the following programs:

Program	Link
Rio Tinto Annual Report	https://www.riotinto.com/en/invest/reports
Rio Tinto water risk	https://www.riotinto.com/en/sustainability/environment/water
Rio Tinto surface water	https://www.riotintowaterdashboard.com
Survey and compliance results for Rio Tinto Weipa Amrun biodiversity programs	https://www.riotinto.com/en/operations/australia/weipa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey results from the biodiversity program (marine pest; marine turtle nesting; inshore dolphin; feral animal; bare-rumped sheath-tail; weeds) Amrun EPBC (environment protection and biodiversity conservation) annual monitoring and compliance report
Australian Government National Pollutant Inventory (NPI)	https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/npis NPI home » NPI data » search NPI data » browse search
Clean Energy Regulator Emissions and Energy Reporting System (scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas and energy)	https://cer.gov.au/ CER home » markets » reports and data » safeguard facility reported emissions data Search: Rio Tinto Weipa
Queensland Government Water Tracking and Electronic Reporting System (WaTERS)	https://science.desi.qld.gov.au/government/science-division/water-and-coastal/waters
Queensland Government Waste Data System (QWDS)	https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/circular-economy/waste-reduction/data-reports/qwds
Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation - Annual Returns	https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/public-register/search/returns.php Search (permit holder) » RTA WEIPA PTY LTD ¹⁹ Search (permit holder) » ALCAN SOUTH PACIFIC PTY LTD ²⁰

Rio Tinto Weipa Environmental Authorities²¹:

Permit	Permit Type	Effective Date	Link
EPML00725113	Resource activity ML6024/ML7024	22/05/2024	
EPML00562613 ²²	Resource activity ML7031	27/07/2017	https://www.desi.qld.gov.au/
BRMN0032	Prescribed ERA	23/03/2017	https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/public-register/search/ea.php
EA0001584	Resource activity	03/02/2020	
EPPR03383115	Prescribed ERA	12/12/2019	Enter the permit number in the search function
EPPR03433515	Prescribed ERA	22/01/2016	

¹⁹ For environmental authorities EPML00725113 and EA0001584

²⁰ For environmental authority EPML00562613

²¹ Permit holder is RTA WEIPA PTY LTD

²² Issued to ALCAN SOUTH PACIFIC PTY LTD

Rio Tinto Weipa additionally provides the following to the regulator:

- Bi-annual²³ receiving environment monitoring plan (REMP)
- Annual inspection report of tailings storage facility
- Annual per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) monitoring report
- Annual sea dumping returns²⁴
- Water usage metrics

Rio Tinto Weipa is committed to sharing of data to aid in benchmarking and industry learning. Rio Tinto Weipa provides data for this purpose as part of the following industry programs:

Program	Contents	Link
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) annual surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy and water (annual) 	https://www.abs.gov.au/
International Aluminium Institute (IAI) periodic reports and/or surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety sharing information (quarterly) • Sustainable development indicators (annual) • Safety performance benchmarking (annual) • Refining energy (annual) • Life cycle inventory (LCI) data and environmental metrics (5 yearly) 	https://international-aluminium.org/ https://international-aluminium.org/resource/life-cycle-inventory-lci-data-and-environmental-metrics/
Australian Aluminium Council (AAC) annual surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability data (annual) 	https://aluminium.org.au/

²³ Every two years

²⁴ Information on Australian Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981
<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/marine/sea-dumping>

Complaints and feedback mechanism

RioTinto Weipa

Community Feedback and Complaints




At Rio Tinto the strength of our relationships with the communities where we operate, and broader society, is fundamental to our business. Rio Tinto is willing to learn from our mistakes, by listening to understand and genuine partnering, we will deliver better long-term outcomes for everyone.

Every complaint will be carefully considered and a written response will be provided. We encourage open communication and collaboration to work towards an agreed resolution for all involved.

If a resolution cannot be reached, your complaint will be escalated to management who will reassess the issue and undertake an internal investigation to confirm the next steps. An independent tribunal may be considered for complaints of a serious or complex nature.

How can I provide feedback or make a complaint?

Complaints can be made anonymously, please let us know if you wish to remain anonymous.

-  **1800 820 711**
to speak to our Communities and Social Performance team,
Monday to Friday, 8am-4pm.
-  RTAWeipaFeedback@riotinto.com
-  In person at Rio Tinto Community Relations, Artie Wales Drive, Weipa.
Monday to Friday, 8am-4pm.

How are complaints processed?

Weipa Feedback and Complaints Process

```

graph TD
    A[Ways to contact us] --> B[In Person]
    A --> C[Phone]
    A --> D[Email]
    B --> E[1. Receive and screen]
    C --> E
    D --> E
    E --> F[2. Review and record]
    F --> G[3. Investigate]
    G --> H[4. Respond]
    H --> I[5.1 Resolve]
    H --> J[5.2 Appeal]
    I --> K[6. Monitor and report]
    J --> K
    L[Rapid response: We will review and respond to complaints that are quickly resolved and do not require investigation.] -.-> F
    M[We will acknowledge your complaint via email, letter or phone.] -.-> E
    N[If you are unhappy with the response you have received from us, we will escalate your concern further.] -.-> J
    
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Internal document references

The below table references the Rio Tinto Weipa related documents used to create this summary environment and social management plan.

Related Documents
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land Use Management Plan - Southern Operations• Land Use Management Plan – Norther Operations• Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standard• Dust Management Plan• Air Quality Control Standard• Dust and Noise Response Plan• Air Quality Monitoring Programme• Emission Limits and Monitoring Plan Power Station• RTW Water Management Plan• Town Drinking Water Quality Management Plan• Water Use and Quality Control Standard• Routine Environmental Water Monitoring Program• Amrun and Weipa Port biosecurity-management plan• Inshore Dolphin Offset Strategy• Marine Turtle Offset Plan – Final• Terrestrial Biodiversity Offset Plan• Feral Pig Management Offset Strategy with Implementation Plan• RTW Weed Management Plan• Weipa CSP Plan 2024-2026• Communities and Social Performance Standard• Community Feedback and Complaints Management Procedure

Appendix 1

The following are considered matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and have been listed as *potentially* on or near Rio Tinto Weipa's lease²⁵.

Definitions:

EPBC: Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

NCA: National Capital Authority

Common Name Scientific Name	Local distribution	Conservation status
Prickly Ant Plan <i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i>	Known only from a groundwater seepage zone within swamp vine forest in the Weipa region. Found more broadly in Melaleuca wetlands and mangrove areas elsewhere on Cape York.	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Vulnerable
Beach Nightshaw <i>Solanum dunalianum</i>	Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest, both on lateritic bauxite and littoral vine forest. Appears to favour vine forest margins.	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Vulnerable
<i>Calophyllum bicolor</i>	A small fire sensitive tree known to be associated with permanent groundwater seepage zones, particularly in evergreen vine forest	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Vulnerable
Chocolate Tea Tree Orchid <i>Dendrobium johannis</i> [<i>Cepobaculum johannis</i>]	The Chocolate Tea Tree Orchid is typically found growing on Melaleuca and Syzygium in or near Tea-tree swamps swamps and associated riparian gallery forest and the landward margin of mangroves in the Weipa Region	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Vulnerable
Cooktown Orchid <i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i> [<i>Vappodes bigibba</i>]	Within and on the landward periphery of mangrove closed forest, riparian gallery closed forest, and vine forest on bauxite and coastal sands.	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Vulnerable
Ground Orchid <i>Spathoglottis plicata</i>	Within swamps and other seasonally wet areas, including the margins of riparian forest habitats.	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Vulnerable
Masked Owl <i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	Areas with woodland habitat mosaics particularly in reasonable proximity to riparian, wetland, coastal woodland complexes, and vine forest edges with or without open grassy areas, with persistent abundant small-medium sized ground mammals and large hollow bearing trees.	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Vulnerable
Red Goshawk <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Areas with woodland habitat mosaics particularly associated with riparian, wetland, coastal woodland complexes, and vine forest edges, and includes a 1 km buffer of adjacent woodland surrounding permanent or near permanent waterbodies to accommodate potential nesting sites.	EPBC: Endangered NCA: Endangered

²⁵ Note: Although these MNES species have been listed as *potentially* on or near Rio Tinto Weipa's lease, not all have been found in biodiversity surveys.

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Local distribution	Conservation status
Northern Quoll <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Possibly restricted to higher relief areas or more rugged and rocky habitats further to the east, in which Cane Toads are not as abundant.	EPBC: Endangered NCA: Least Concern
Black-footed Tree Rat <i>Mesembriomys gouldii rattoides</i>	Areas of open eucalypt woodland and forests with fragmented distribution across Northern Australia.	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Least Concern
Bare rumped Sheathtail Bat <i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus</i>	Records from northern Cape York from Eucalyptus tetrodonta forest near riparian gallery forest and vine forest.	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Endangered
Loggerhead Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i>	Coral reefs, bays and estuaries in tropical and warm temperate waters.	EPBC: Endangered NCA: Endangered
Green Turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Seaweed-rich coral reefs and coastal seagrass pastures in tropical and subtropical areas of Australia. Known to nest on the beaches south of the mining lease.	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Vulnerable
Hawksbill Turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Tidal and sub-tidal coral and rocky reef habitats throughout tropical waters. Known to nest on the beaches south of the mining lease.	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Endangered
Olive Ridley Turtle <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Shallow soft-bottomed habitats of protected waters. Known to nest on the beaches south of the mining lease.	EPBC: Endangered NCA: Endangered
Flatback Turtle <i>Natator depressus</i>	Shallow, soft-bottomed sea bed habitats away from reefs. Known to nest on the beaches south of the mining lease.	EPBC: Vulnerable NCA: Vulnerable
Leatherback Turtles <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Oceanic species, unlikely to be found in estuaries.	EPBC: Endangered NCA: Endangered
Speartooth shark <i>Glyphis sp A</i>	Tidal rivers and estuaries including low salinity areas. Occurrence confirmed in the Wenlock River catchment and Port Musgrave. Previous records from Hey and Embley rivers have been confirmed as inaccurate.	EPBC: Critically Endangered
Freshwater sawfish <i>Pristis microdon</i>	Freshwater rivers, estuaries, and coastal and offshore waters up to 25 m depth	EPBC: Vulnerable
Green sawfish <i>Pristis zijsron</i>	Marine waters along sandy and muddy beaches, estuaries, river mouths and embankments.	EPBC: Vulnerable
Dwarf sawfish <i>Pristis clavata</i>	Usually inhabits shallow (2 -3m) coastal waters and estuarine habitats.	EPBC: Vulnerable