

# Basis of reporting glossary

Term	Definition
All injuries	All injuries refers to the combination of lost time injuries and medical treatment cases.
Biodiversity	Biodiversity is the variety of life on Earth - the different animals, plants and micro-organisms, their genes and the ecosystems in which they live.
Brownfield exploration	Brownfield exploration is directed at sustaining or growing our existing businesses. With processing infrastructure already in place, the cost of developing brownfield orebodies is usually lower than in a greenfield setting.
Contractor	Contractor is a person or organisation providing services to an employer at the employer's workplace in line with agreed specifications, terms and conditions. In the context of our Tinto's health, safety and environmental standards, we classify contractors in three categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Category 1: Individuals working on temporary contracts within existing operations</li> <li>– Category 2: Companies or individuals hired for a discrete project which will be carried out in a designated area separate from existing operations</li> <li>– Category 3: Companies or individuals contracted to carry out specific tasks or provide specified services within existing operations.</li> </ul>
Direct economic contribution	Direct economic contribution is the total value of all sales made to third parties during the year.
Emission (air) incident	Emission (air) incident refers to an environmental incident in which material and/or energy is released in an uncontrolled way into the atmosphere, or to emissions that are not compliant with agreed licences, including dust, noise, vibration and blasting incidents.
Employee	Employee is a person in full or part-time employment at a Rio Tinto business and listed on the payroll.
Energy use	Energy use includes energy associated with the combustion of fuels, as well as energy from electricity and other sources such as steam and hydropower. Energy use for anodes and reductants is evaluated from a carbon balance used to evaluate the resultant carbon dioxide emissions. Under our reporting guidelines, any operation not expected to consume 40,000 gigajoules (GJ) of energy in any year over the next three years can be excluded from our data collection processes. Reporting trivial quantities of fuels and emissions may result in a significant workload, so operations can omit or estimate individual emission or energy sources from their inventories subject to these rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– For non-Australian operations: individual sources that can be excluded should be less than 10,000 GJ. The total of these excluded sources should be less than 5% of the operation's complete inventory.</li> <li>– For Australian operations: the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Act 2007 requires all sources to be included, but some incidental sources can be estimated. An incidental source is any source that is less than 30,000 GJ of the facility's energy use or energy produced. The total of these incidental sources must be less than 120,000 GJ.</li> <li>– Energy conversion factors must be consistent with Australian National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Measurement Determination 2008. For non-Australian operations, we use default factors from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and International Energy Agency (IEA), unless there is a more suitable factor available from local suppliers or government.</li> </ul>
Environment	Environment means the surroundings in which an organisation operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and the interrelation of all of these.
Fatal injury or occupational illness	Fatal injury or occupational illness means when one or more people die as a result of a work-related injury or occupational illness occurring during their employment. Lost and restricted days are not calculated for fatalities.

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Freshwater withdrawn	<p>Freshwater withdrawn includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– imported surface water (water provided by a third party for our use)</li> <li>– on-site impounded water used in process applications</li> <li>– imported and on-site groundwater</li> <li>– freshwater withdrawn for use as cooling water that’s chemically, physically or biologically modified at the final point of discharge and/or returned to the environment with a temperature change of more than five degrees.</li> </ul> <p>Freshwater withdrawn does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– poor quality water</li> <li>– overflow of water in heavy rain conditions from impoundments which has not had its quality significantly changed by inputs and seepage</li> <li>– water diverted to avoid contamination, but not subsequently withdrawn or intercepted for use</li> <li>– water withdrawn and directly supplied to others, such as for use in agricultural or pastoral properties, for export to third parties or for town use</li> <li>– freshwater withdrawn and used for hydropower generation.</li> </ul>
Freshwater withdrawn and not used	Freshwater withdrawn and not used includes on-site groundwater extracted for ground control (dewatering) and discharged without being used.
Freshwater withdrawn and used	<p>Freshwater withdrawn and used includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– imported surface water (water provided by a third party for our use)</li> <li>– on-site impounded water used in process applications</li> <li>– imported groundwater</li> <li>– on-site groundwater, except that extracted for ground control (dewatering) and discharged without use</li> <li>– freshwater withdrawn for use as cooling water that’s chemically, physically or biologically modified at the final point of discharge and/or returned to the environment with a temperature change of more than five degrees Celsius.</li> </ul>
Frequency rates	<p>Frequency rates measure performance for each of the metrics of injury or illness, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– All injury frequency rate (AIFR) = number of all injuries x 200,000/hours of exposure</li> <li>– Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) = number of lost time injuries x 200,000/hours of exposure</li> <li>– Rate of new cases of occupational illness (NCOI) = number of all new cases of occupational illnesses x 10,000/number of employees (based on average monthly statistics)</li> </ul> <p>We use AIFR to assess performance against our goal of zero safety injuries and zero safety fatalities for all employees and all categories of contractors.</p> <p>We evaluate our health target (rate of new cases of occupational illness) using employee data only, as relevant. While we record diagnosed occupational illnesses for contractors, we don’t use this data when evaluating performance against our health targets. Developing operations and acquisitions after 31 December in the previous reporting year are also excluded when assessing performance against these targets. Divested and closed operations are removed from the baseline when assessing performance against these targets.</p>
Freshwater	Freshwater refers to drinkable or good quality water with total dissolved solids less than 1,500 milligrams per litre, pH 5-9, and individual dissolved constituents (metals, anions) at concentrations suitable for agricultural, livestock or irrigation use based on local, regional or national guidelines.
Greenfield	Greenfield exploration aims to establish completely new operating business units, involving geographic or commodity diversification away from our existing operations.

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Greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions are the six groups of gases we report against as included in the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide, hydrofluorocarbons, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorinated carbon compounds and sulphur hexafluoride.</p> <p>Under our reporting guidelines, individual operations not expected to exceed 3,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t-CO<sub>2</sub>-e) emissions in any year over the next three years can be excluded from our data collection processes. Reporting trivial quantities of fuels and emissions can result in a significant workload.</p> <p>Operations can omit or estimate individual emission sources from their inventories subject to these rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– For non-Australian operations: individual sources that can be excluded should be less than 1,000t CO<sub>2</sub>-e. The total of these excluded sources should be less than 5% of the operation’s complete inventory.</li> <li>– For Australian operations: the Australian National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 requires all sources to be included, but some incidental sources can be estimated. An incidental source is any source less than 3,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e of scope 1 emissions and less than 3,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e of scope 2 emissions for the facility. The total of these incidental sources must be less than 12,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e of scope 1 emissions and less than 12,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e of scope 2 emissions for the facility. The global warming potential (GWP) emission factors for all greenhouse gasses are consistent with the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year).</li> </ul>
GRI	<p>GRI is the Global Reporting Initiative, an independent organisation with an international framework and standards for sustainability reporting on an organisation’s economic, environmental and social performance. The GRI Standards include mandatory requirements for disclosure. An organisation preparing a report in accordance with the GRI Standards can choose one of two options (Core or Comprehensive), depending on the degree to which the GRI Standards have been applied.</p>
HIV/AIDS	<p>HIV/AIDS refers to a disease of the human immune system (acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS) caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).</p>
Hours of exposure	<p>Hours of exposure is the total number of actual hours worked by employees and contractors at a facility where one or more employees/contractors are working or are present as a condition of their employment and are carrying out activities related to their employment duties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– For employees: this can be calculated either as “planned time + overtime - all absences” or actual time (collected by gate pass or timesheet systems) or through reasonable estimates made by a Rio Tinto supervisor.</li> <li>– For contractors: hours worked are either provided by the vendor or through reasonable estimates made by a Rio Tinto supervisor. These hours are recorded by month, vendor, work area and organisation unit to reflect the total time spent by contractors on our sites.</li> </ul>
Incident	<p>Incident is a single event or continuous/repetitive series of events that results in, or could have resulted in, one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– an occupational injury or illness</li> <li>– damage to physical assets (plants or equipment), the environment, process, product or reputation</li> <li>– disruption to a community</li> <li>– exposure to legal liability</li> <li>– a security threat</li> </ul> <p>We evaluate an incident both by its actual consequence and the maximum reasonable outcome for each of these potential impacts.</p>
Injury	<p>Injury refers to any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain or amputation resulting from a work-related event during a single shift. All occupational injuries are reported as safety incidents with safety impact. All occupational injuries must be recorded for employees and contractors regardless of contractor category.</p>
Key products	<p>Key products are products from which major business revenue is obtained (&gt;10% of revenue per product). This includes major products sold by businesses from which &gt;10% net revenue is gained and waste or by-products bringing major revenue. Examples of key products include iron lump, iron fines, copper cathode, gold, borates, uranium oxide, steel powder and molybdenum oxide.</p>
Life cycle assessment	<p>Life cycle assessment is a technical analytical procedure that involves collating the environmental inputs and outputs related to a production process (life cycle inventory), followed by a scientific assessment of the potential environmental impacts of a product (life cycle impact assessment). Described by ISO 14040 series.</p>

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Lost day injury (LDI) or occupational illness	Lost day injury (LDI) or occupational illness is an injury or occupational illness that results in one or more days/shifts away from work, excluding the day of the incident. The number of lost or restricted calendar days and shifts reported for lost day injuries/illness must be counted until the person is cleared by a medical practitioner and either returns in a full-time unrestricted capacity to their pre-injury/illness role or (in the case of a recordable work injury) is permanently moved to another role.
Lost time injury or occupational illness	Lost time injury or occupational illness is the total of fatal, lost day and restricted work day injuries or illnesses.
Land footprint	Land footprint is land that has been disturbed for mining, processing and related activities including infrastructure (whether currently disturbed or rehabilitated), as at 31 December of the current reporting period.
Local water performance targets	<p>Local water performance targets are targets set by managed operations with water risk and approved by the operation's managing director or general manager. These local targets reflect specific operational circumstances and aim to improve site-specific water performance under three areas: water supply, ecological impacts and water surplus management. We established overall targets for the 2014-2018 period and also annual water target trajectories to assess yearly performance. Changes to targets and/or internal water target trajectories used for water target performance tracking can be considered in the circumstances described below. Local water performance targets can be changed to make sure they stay relevant within the context of the local water risk and to drive performance in managing water risk.</p> <p>A change is one that alters the level of performance necessary to meet a local water performance target or internal water target trajectory. We consider changes to local targets or trajectories only when there's a substantial change in production, conformance/compliance, reputation, community or environment circumstances that was not planned at the start of the target period and that makes the current target inappropriate for an operation. Each change must be approved by the product group chief executive and the head of Environment and Legacy Management before being used.</p> <p>An administrative change is one that adjusts the way a local target or trajectory is worded or premised without changing the level of performance necessary to meet the target or trajectory. These are only considered when needed to add clarity to the target or to correct the calculation of baseline or trajectory. An administrative change to a target and/or trajectory must be approved by the head of Environment and Legacy Management.</p>
Managed operation	<p>Managed operation is an operation where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Rio Tinto wholly owns the operation</li><li>– A management agreement is in place naming Rio Tinto as the manager, or</li><li>– Rio Tinto management systems and processes are fully implemented</li></ul>
Managed operations with water risk	<p>Managed operations with water risk: We initially identified managed operations with water risks for the 2014-2018 performance target period based on a 2011 Group-wide water risk assessment. This risk assessment assigned managed operations a priority ranking from 1 to 4 based on a number of objective criteria. Priority 1 operations were ones needing urgent actions to focus on critical water risks, and priority 2 operations were ones needing to focus on high water risk. All managed operations assessed as priority 1 or priority 2 were defined as having a water risk unless, at the start of the target performance period on 1 January 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– the operation was a project that had not reached operation stage</li><li>– the operation had been sold</li><li>– the operation was included within an active divestment or closure process</li><li>– the operation had not been managed by Rio Tinto for at least three years.</li></ul> <p>Managed operations initially categorised as priority 1 or priority 2 that had, to the satisfaction of Rio Tinto Group Environment, sufficiently reduced the water risk exposure that led to this categorisation before the start of the target performance period were excluded from managed operations with water risks.</p>
Materiality	Materiality is the threshold at which an issue or topic becomes important enough to be reported. Not all material topics are of equal importance, and the emphasis should reflect the relative priority of material topics and indicators.

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Medical treatment case injury or occupational illness	<p>Medical treatment case injury or occupational illness is a work-related injury or occupational illness not classified as lost time resulting in loss of consciousness or medical treatment other than first aid.</p> <p>Medical treatment includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Administering prescription medication</li><li>– Using wound closing devices such as sutures, staples, or wound adhesives (glue). Where glue is used to protect a wound (not requiring sutures) as a precaution against infection in wet environments and in place of an adhesive dressing, this can be considered first aid treatment if supported in writing by a doctor or registered nurse.</li><li>– Using devices with rigid stays or other systems designed to immobilise parts of the body</li><li>– Using eye patches (except as a precautionary measure, and not extending into the next shift)</li></ul> <p>Medical treatment does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Visits to a physician or other licensed health care professional solely for observation or counselling, or diagnostic procedures, such as x-rays, blood tests and the administration of prescription medications solely for diagnostic purposes (eye drops to dilate pupils) or as a single dose administered on first visit for a minor injury or discomfort.</li><li>– Injuries where the original or first treating doctor used sutures but is prepared to document that this was not necessary to treat the injury. This might happen, for instance, if steri-strips or butterfly bandages were not available.</li></ul>
Mineral waste	<p>Mineral waste includes waste rock, tailings and slag.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Waste rock is composed of soils or bedrock that are removed to uncover or access ore during mining.</li><li>– Tailings is the ground-up rock mixed with process water remaining after the minerals of economic interest have been removed from the ore.</li><li>– Slag is generated by smelting operations and is the glassy material that remains after metals, such as copper, have been removed from the ore concentrate.</li></ul> <p>Mineral waste is typically produced in very large volumes, and its handling and storage can directly impact the land. Mineral waste is usually permanently stored on site where it's used as in pit backfill or held in engineered repositories. Most mineral waste is inert, but some are chemically reactive and must be appropriately handled to protect people, wildlife and water quality.</p>
Musculo-skeletal illness	<p>Musculo-skeletal illness is a condition of the musculoskeletal system associated with repetitive work-related trauma and/or exposure over time, lasting more than one shift (see also occupational illness).</p> <p>A case is reportable where a medical practitioner diagnoses musculo-skeletal disease which meets defined diagnostic criteria, is due to repeated workplace exposure (other than vibration) and results in medical treatment, restricted work days, lost days or permanent damage. This includes recurring musculo-skeletal conditions counted as a new case and reported only if the medical practitioner thinks the worker had fully recovered from the previous condition. This can include repetitive strain injuries, also known as occupational overuse syndrome.</p>
New case/recurrence	<p>New case/recurrence is an injury or illness classed as new because the employee hasn't previously experienced an injury or illness of the same type, or when the employee has completely recovered from the previous case and a new incident has caused the condition to reappear. If not then additional time lost is linked back to the original injury or illness and is considered a recurrence of the original injury or illness.</p>

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Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL)	<p>Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) is hearing loss related noise exposure as assessed by an occupational physician, an audiologist or other equivalent qualified professional. Audiometric tests must be pure tone, air conduction, hearing threshold examinations, including the test frequencies 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 kHz and 8 kHz as a minimum. A loss without recovery plus a history of noise exposure should also be regarded as NIHL.</p> <p>For cases meeting the above criteria, the following are considered to determine whether or not a case of NIHL meets our reporting criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Has the person been occupationally exposed to noise (eg &gt; 85 dB(A) TWA)?</li> <li>2. Have they also sustained a standard threshold shift (see definition)?</li> <li>3. Is there also non-age corrected average hearing loss over 2, 3 and 4 KHz of the audiogram, in one or both ears, of more than or equal to 25 dB as compared with audiometric zero?</li> </ol> <p>If the case meets these criteria it should be recorded as a Permanent Damage Operational Illness (PDOI). If the hearing loss is due to age factors alone, this is not work related and should be excluded. Hearing loss due to a one-time high exposure is considered an injury. This excludes category 2 and 3 contractors.</p>
Non-mineral waste	<p>Non-mineral waste is primarily composed of the auxiliary materials that support our mining and mineral processing operations. This includes familiar materials such as used oil, tyres, old batteries and office waste, as well as more specialised waste such as spent pot liners from aluminium smelters. Non-mineral waste is produced in much smaller volumes than mineral waste, and is most commonly managed through recycling, off-site treatment and disposal, or placement in on-site engineered landfills.</p>
Occupational illness	<p>Occupational illness is an illness or disease, as distinct from an injury. One event cannot be both. An illness or disease results from a workplace-related exposure of more than one shift, such as noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) or carpal tunnel syndrome. A person can only be diagnosed once with the same occupational illness or disease, unless they have completely recovered from the original case. All occupational illnesses are reported as health incidents with health impact.</p>
Occupied building	<p>Occupied building refers to a building, whether permanent or temporary (portable), that's intended to be occupied. This is typically a building where at least two people do a significant portion of their work or where people may gather, even for a short time (such as crib rooms). Buildings that employees visit infrequently to do brief tasks or monitor a process are not typically defined as occupied buildings.</p>
On-site greenhouse gas emissions	<p>On-site greenhouse gas emissions refers to scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, such as direct greenhouse gas emissions owned or controlled by Rio Tinto. They include fuel use, on-site electricity generation, anode and reductant use, process emissions, land management and livestock.</p>
Operational land holdings	<p>Operational land holdings are split into two categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land disturbed for mining, processing and related activities, including rehabilitated land. This is known as our operational footprint.</li> <li>2. Land outside our operational footprint area, which may be used in the future for mining, processing and related activities, as well as other land uses. This is known as our land holding balance.</li> </ol>
Permanent damage injury or illness	<p>Permanent damage injury or illness refers to more than 30% body impairment, as per the American Medical Association Guidelines (5<sup>th</sup> edition), likely to last one year or more.</p>
Plague	<p>Plague is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria <i>Yersinia pestis</i>, usually found in small mammals and their fleas. It is transmitted between animals through fleas. Humans can be infected through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The bite of infected fleas</li> <li>– Unprotected contact with infectious bodily fluids or contaminated materials</li> <li>– The inhalation of respiratory droplets/small particles from a patient with pneumonic plague</li> </ul>

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Process safety incidents with a major or catastrophic consequence	<p>Process safety incidents with a major or catastrophic consequence are process safety incidents involving actual or potential unplanned or uncontrolled loss of primary containment of hazardous process material or process energy that could result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Chemical and physical explosions</li> <li>– Fires involving process material</li> <li>– Loss of containment of toxic, asphyxiant, corrosive, reactive, hot materials in bulk</li> <li>– Engulfment or physical impact from failure of bulk storage and process tankage</li> </ul> <p>This type of incident resulting in a single fatality or severe permanent impairment to a person (&gt;30%), such as loss of hand or lower limb (at knee), paraplegia or multiple fatalities or severe permanent impairment to multiple people (&lt;5 people) are seen as process safety incidents with a major or catastrophic consequence respectively.</p>
Process	Process means the activities associated with the process of mining or refining. These include mining, milling, slurring, washing ore, suppressing dust, treating wastewater/sewerage, generating power, operating ancillary services (such as camp, canteen, offices), irrigating rehabilitated land and wash down.
Restricted work day injury or occupational illness	Restricted work day injury or occupational illness occurs when the employee, because of the job-related injury/illness, is physically or mentally unable to perform all or any part of his or her normal assignment during all or any part of the normal workday or shift, after which the injury/illness occurs.
Rio Tinto management system	Rio Tinto management system supports standardisation of corporate and business health, safety, environment and communities management processes. The system is designed on the principles of leadership and planning, management of risk through operational control and continuous improvement through performance review as is the intent of common international standards such as ISO14001:2004, ISO9001:2001.
Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	<p>Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are direct greenhouse gas emissions owned or controlled by Rio Tinto. They include fuel use, on-site electricity generation, anode and reductant use, process emissions, land management and livestock (on-site emissions). This is one of the three scopes of greenhouse gas emissions for reporting purposes defined by the World Resource Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Carbon Reporting and Accounting Standard, March 2004.</p> <p>Scope 1 emission factors are consistent with the Australian National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Measurement Determination 2008 and for non-Australian operations from the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006). Scope 1 emissions are presented for managed operations.</p>
Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity, heat or steam brought in from third parties (indirect emissions). Scope 2 emission factors are consistent with the Australian National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Measurement Determination 2008. For non-Australian operations, where possible, factors sourced from electricity retailers are used. Scope 2 emissions are presented for managed operations.
Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are other indirect greenhouse gas emissions. Scope 3 emission factors are derived from life cycle analysis and various research studies which have systematically assessed scope 3 emissions and their materiality to Rio Tinto. Based on this assessment, scope 3 emissions deemed to be material at Group level are reported as part of our disclosures in the Annual report, sustainable development report and our submission to CDP. All other sources are immaterial to the Group inventory.
Senior management	Senior management are general managers, Group advisers and chief advisers, as well as employees in business units or in functional leadership roles who are direct reports of Executive Committee members.
Significant environmental incident	Significant environmental incident is an incident with an actual consequence rating of major or catastrophic. We measure and rate incidents according to their actual environmental and compliance impacts using five severity categories: minor, medium, serious, major, or catastrophic. Major and catastrophic environmental incidents are usually reported to the relevant product group head and Rio Tinto chief executive as soon as possible.

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Sustainable development	Sustainable development is defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” ( <i>Our Common Future, Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987. Published as Annex to General Assembly document A/42/427, Development and International Co-operation: Environment August 2, 1987. Available at: www.undocuments.net/wced-ocf.htm</i> )
Tier 1 resources	Tier 1 resources are low-cost, expandable resources that are profitable at all phases of the natural price cycle and bring a sustainable competitive advantage.
Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are scope 1 emissions plus scope 2 emissions minus emissions associated with electricity and steam exported to others minus net carbon credits voluntarily purchased from, or sold to, recognised sources.
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) intensity index	<p>Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) intensity index is a measure of the change in emissions per unit of product compared with a baseline intensity, evaluated for each of our commodities. Commodities are products sold to the market from operations of comparable scope. Examples include mined bauxite, smelter grade alumina refined from bauxite, primary aluminium smelted from alumina, copper concentrate from mine to concentrator, and copper cathode from mine to refinery.</p> <p>Our total greenhouse gas emissions intensity target is evaluated as the percentage difference between actual total greenhouse gas emissions in the target year and the equivalent emissions expected from the target year production at the baseline year emissions intensity for each commodity.</p> <p>Any business or operation, such as Rio Tinto Exploration, that does not produce a saleable product is excluded from the target assessment. Developing operations are included in the assessment once production exceeds 60% of nameplate production in a reporting year. We index our performance relative to 2008 as a baseline year.</p>
Use-of-force (UOF)	Use-of-force (UOF) refers to the lawful and proportional amount of force (effort) required by authorised security personnel to make an unwilling suspect or person comply to achieve a legitimate security objective. It involves the use of various means and techniques of force that are applied starting with the least to the most force. The UOF is governed by country laws and is usually authorised in a progressive series of actions, referred to as a “use of force continuum”, that make provision for the use of a lesser, non-lethal and graduated force options.
Value add	Value add refers to the value that a business adds to the materials and services it has bought. It is equivalent to the sum of all labour payments, payables to governments, returns on capital invested in operations – including interest payments, profits paid out to shareholders, and money held in the business for future investment and to replace depreciated assets – and non-government payments. This figure includes the community contribution total for the calendar year.
Water risk	Water risk is one with the potential to have a high or critical impact on a managed operation with consequences on production, conformance/compliance, reputation, community or environment. Water risks require proactive management by the specific managed operation.
Wellbeing/wellness programme	Wellbeing/wellness programme is a proactive, preventive approach to help people change their lifestyle to move toward a state of optimal health: a balance of physical, emotional, social, spiritual, and intellectual health. It’s an active process of enhancing awareness and skills, changing behaviour and values, and creating an environment that supports good health practices and increases people’s abilities to enjoy a balanced and fulfilling life.