

Amrun Project (EPBC 2010/5642)- Annual Environmental Monitoring Report 2026

August 2026



2025 Lease Protection Aerial Burn Operations

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1 Purpose

The Amrun Project (formerly South of Embley Project) involves the construction and operation of a bauxite mine and associated processing and port facilities to be located near Boyd Point on the western side of Cape York Peninsula. A detailed description of the Project is provided in the Queensland EIS (RTA 2011), the Queensland SEIS (RTA 2012), and the Commonwealth Environmental Impact Statement (RTA 2013). The marine works associated with the new port facility included the construction of jetty, wharf and ship loaders and dredging of berth pockets and departure channel.

Amrun Project Commonwealth approvals (EPBC/5642 Condition 57) require environmental survey methodology and results associated with activities to be reported and published on the Rio Tinto Website. This annual report presents the monitoring and methodologies implemented between 12 May 2025 and 11 May 2026 associated with:

- Pre-disturbance reporting.
- Weed management.
- Fire management.
- Feral animal monitoring and control.
- Marine turtle monitoring.
- Marine pests monitoring.

In previous years these reports have been published individually but have been combined based on the interactive nature of the activities.

1.1 Project Overview

The Amrun (formerly Boyd components of the South of Embley) Project involves the construction and operation of a bauxite mine and associated processing and port facilities for shipping of bauxite to either Gladstone or international markets. The Amrun Project is located near Boyd Point on the western side of Cape York Peninsula approximately 40km south of Weipa (Figure 1).

The project is currently in the Operations phase with commencement of bauxite shipping on 02 December 2018¹. The project has a current estimated production rate of approximately 22.8 million dry product tonnes per annum (Mdtpa). Actual production rates, timing and extent of future capacity expansions that are consistent with this approval will depend on market conditions. The anticipated mine life is approximately 40 years, depending on production rates.

The main Amrun Project activities that have been completed to date are listed below. Detailed information on the full Project is presented in the South of Embley Project Commonwealth EIS (RTA 2013).

- Commencement of shipping and production.
- Bauxite processing infrastructure –construction and operation of the Amrun (Boyd) beneficiation plant.
- Product bauxite stockpiles –construction and operation of beneficiated product stockpiles adjacent to Amrun (Boyd) Port.
- Ancillary infrastructure –construction of a diesel-fuelled power station, workshops, warehouse, administration facilities, package sewage treatment plant, temporary waste storage prior to disposal off-site and diesel storage facilities.

¹ Preliminary works commenced October 2015, and significant construction commenced in May 2016.

- Barge, ferry and tug facilities – construction and operation of a new a roll on/roll off barge and ferry facility at Humbug Wharf, and a new barge and ferry terminal on the western bank of the Hey River.
- On-site camp – the construction and operation of camp facility (also referred to as the Amrun Accommodation Village).
- Water infrastructure –construction and operation of a water supply dam on a freshwater tributary of Norman Creek (Arraw Dam (formerly Dam C), plus pipelines, water treatment plants (for potable water) and artesian bores.
- Port and ship-loading facilities –construction and operation of the Port of Amrun, including ship-loading and tug mooring facilities between Boyd Point and Pera Head. The Port of Weipa continues to receive deliveries of fuel, cargo, and equipment for the Amrun Project from domestic (mostly the Port of Cairns) and international ports.

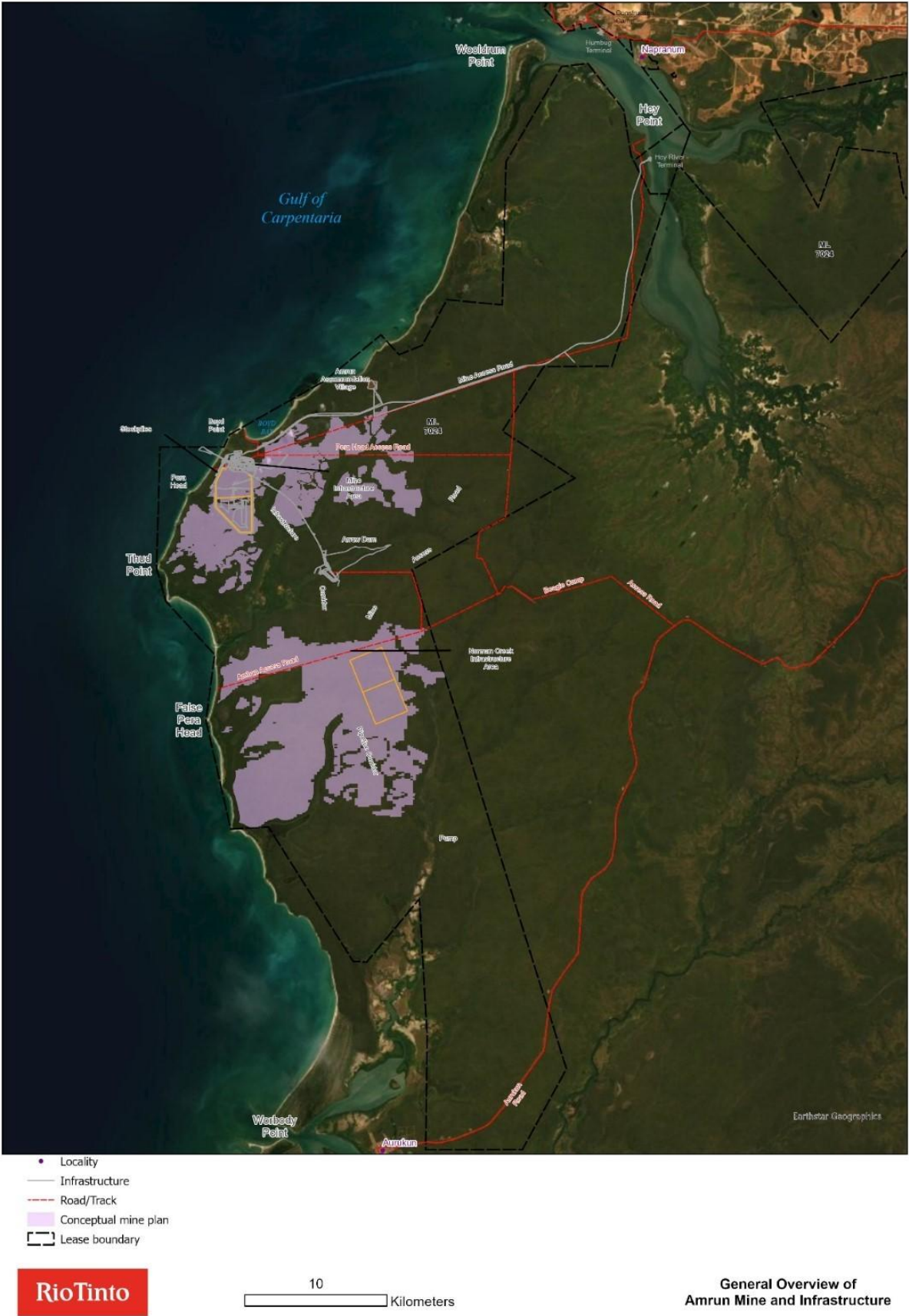


Figure 1: Components of the Amrun Project

2 Pre-Disturbance Monitoring

The requirements for the Pre-disturbance Program are specified by Condition 22 to 24 of the South of Embley Bauxite Mine and Port Development approval (EPBC2010/5642), issued under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The Pre-disturbance Program is presented in Section 5.3 of the Terrestrial Management Plan – South of Embley Project. The Pre-disturbance Program has been implemented in accordance with approval conditions and the Terrestrial Management Plan.

2.1 Methods

2.1.1 Pre-disturbance program

Condition 22 of the EPBC 2010/5642 approval sets out a Pre-Disturbance Program to be implemented prior to the clearing of any vegetation. Pre-disturbance surveys will be conducted to:

- Determine the presence of any active or potentially active Red Goshawk and/or Masked Owl nests prior to clearing any vegetation. Surveying will be undertaken:
 - Red Goshawk – in areas located within one (1) kilometre of permanent water supporting riparian gallery forest or Paperback wetland; seasonally inundated coastal wetlands and seasonal water courses supporting riparian gallery forest, or an estuary.
 - Masked Owl – in areas within 200 metres of permanent water supporting riparian gallery forest of paperbark wetland, seasonally inundated Paperbark wetlands, seasonal watercourses supporting riparian gallery forest or an estuary.
- Surveys will involve walkthroughs of those areas to be cleared, prior to clearing.
- Any observations of nests that may be used by Red Goshawks and/or Masked Owls will be recorded and further assessment undertaken to determine whether the nest is being actively used.
- If an active nest is identified, avoidance, mitigation or management measures will be implemented, and a 200m buffer will be established around the nest trees. The nest tree and buffer zone will not be cleared or disturbed until the end of the breeding season (being until fledglings no longer use the nest). Nesting periods are as follows:
 - Red Goshawk - courtship starts as early as April and young do not leave their natal territories until as late as the end of December. Breeding occurs generally in the spring with eggs laid between May and October.
 - Masked Owl - probably breeds between March and October but may breed when conditions are favourable, which can be any time of the year. It is thought that the female occupies the nest for up to 10 weeks before laying. The incubation period is generally 33–35 days but could be as much as 42 days. The fledging period is 10–12 weeks.
- If a potential Red Goshawk and/or Masked Owl nest is located but is not actively being utilised, the tree may be felled immediately to encourage any future nesting pairs to establish a nest outside of the disturbance area².

In addition to the Pre-Disturbance Program under Condition 22, pre-disturbance surveys for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea-eagle will be undertaken within potential nesting riparian forest habitat within Arraw Dam (previously named Dam C) and at infrastructure crossings of riparian forest. Any active nests identified will be buffered until the end of the breeding season for the species in question. The protocol for surveys conducted under the Pre-Disturbance Program shall be prepared by an experienced environmental

² Under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006 an active breeding place is defined as (Department of Environment and Science 2016); A bower, burrow, cave, hollow, nest or other thing that is commonly used by the animal to incubate or rear the animal's offspring; or the animal is preparing, or has prepared, the place for incubating or rearing the offspring; or the animal is breeding, or is about to breed, and is physically occupying the place; or the animal and the animal's offspring are physically occupying the place, even if the occupation is only periodical; or the animal has used the place to incubate or rear the animal's offspring and is of a species generally known to return to the same place to incubate or rear offspring in each breeding season for the animal.

professional with knowledge of the identification of the Red Goshawk, Masked Owl, Eastern Osprey, White-bellied Sea-eagle and their nests.

2.2 Target fauna survey methods

The survey methodology implemented during the reporting period for each of the target fauna species are presented in (Table 1) below. The survey methods were implemented within areas to be cleared, prior to clearing. The following parameters are to be recorded for each observation where relevant and possible, however in many instances some of this data (e.g. age class, habitat type) are indeterminable or not applicable for bird observations:

- Species name (common and scientific).
- Time and day of survey.
- GPS location.
- Number of individuals located.
- Age class (if known).
- Habitat type.
- EPBC Act listing status.

Table 1: Pre-disturbance Program target fauna species survey methods.

Species	Red Goshawk (<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>) Eastern Osprey (<i>Pandion cristatus</i>) White-Bellied Sea-eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>)	Masked Owl (<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>)
Method	Systematic traverses, no more than 100m apart, to detect nests within 1km of permanent water supporting the following: • Riparian gallery forest or paperbark wetland; • Seasonally inundated coastal wetlands; • Seasonal watercourses supporting riparian gallery forest; or • estuary. 15-minute bird observation points (preferably in the morning or if not then late afternoon) at a density of 1 per 25ha with focus on detecting active or calling individuals Undertake targeted follow up observations at identified potential nests if needed to confirm ownership or occurrence of breeding activity.	Systematic traverses, no more than 100m apart, to detect nests within 1km of permanent water supporting the following: • Riparian gallery forest or paperbark wetland; • Seasonally inundated coastal wetlands; • Seasonal watercourses supporting riparian gallery forest; or • estuary. Call playback surveys at a density of 1 per 25ha within waterway habitats and the adjacent 200m area. Undertake targeted follow up observations at identified potential nests if needed to confirm ownership or occurrence of breeding activity.

2.3 Results

Surveys were conducted across approximately 830ha during the Amrun clearing plan for mining and approximately 1690km during Amrun geological drilling exploration activities during the reporting period which includes all the vegetation specified within the survey methodology (Table 1). The results of all surveys were communicated to the Superintendent Land & Rehabilitation.

All other observations of target fauna species recorded during the Pre-disturbance Program surveys in the reporting period are presented below in (Table 2) in accordance with Condition 25.

Table 2: Pre-disturbance Program- target fauna species observations.

Common Name	Full Latin Name	Date	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Habitat	EPBC Act Status	Active Nest	Buffer Established	Notes / Comments
Red Goshawk ¹	<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	29/10/2025	588628	8582194	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland open forest	Endangered	No	No	Inactive Nest
Red Goshawk ¹	<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	29/10/2025	590611	8586971	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland open forest	Endangered	No	No	Inactive Nest
Eastern Osprey	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	14/05/2025	564607	8564854	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland open forest	Listed Marine/Migratory	Yes	No	Camera Trapping
Eastern Osprey ¹	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	21/08/2025	567134	8561631	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland open forest	Listed Marine/Migratory	Yes	Yes	Incidental Fauna Observations
Eastern Osprey	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	02/09/2025	569266	8562058	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland open forest	Listed Marine/Migratory	No	No	Incidental Fauna Observations
Eastern Osprey	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	24/09/2025	568798	8552936	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland open forest	Listed Marine/Migratory	Yes	Yes	Incidental Fauna Observations
Eastern Osprey	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	02/10/2025	565171	8566673	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland open forest	Listed Marine/Migratory	Yes	No	Incidental Fauna Observations
Eastern Osprey	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	02/10/2025	565554	8567439	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland open forest	Listed Marine/Migratory	No	No	Incidental Fauna Observations
Eastern Osprey	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	14/10/2025	565980	8566717	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland open forest	Listed Marine/Migratory	No	No	Incidental Fauna Observations

¹ Previously reported nest records² Nest identified through dedicated research projects via tracking. Nests not located during preclearance activities

3 Weed Management

During the reporting period, the Weed Management Program was implemented by the Amrun operations environmental teams and Traditional Owners through the Land and Sea Management Program (LSMP).

Weed management activities included:

- Washdown and inspection of all vehicles travelling into the Amrun Project area, and verification by wharf security and environmental quality control officers through collection of weed hygiene certificates and cleanliness checks before permitting vehicles to access the project site.
- All wash-down facilities are self-contained, zero discharge facilities.
- Ongoing weed survey by LSMP. The results of the surveys are detailed below.
- Routine inspections are conducted in and around construction areas and access roads in the Amrun Project area including identification and reporting of weed occurrences.
- Routine ongoing weed control was completed by suitably qualified personnel throughout the reporting period using both manual and chemical treatments depending on the locations.
- The weed identification and reporting procedure has been implemented for site and part of employee inductions and is updated through e-days. Ongoing weed management training is completed with our weed management specialist throughout the year

Weed surveys are completed by both foot and vehicles. The method chosen is dependent on vision and extent of weed infestation in an area. In either event, the vehicle is driven slowly (approx. 10km/h along the access track and team members checking to identify weeds across all access tracks on site and within the mine. When sighted the car is safely stopped and the location is recorded and if available, manual or chemical (herbicide) treatment (pickers or glyphosate) will be applied immediately, or the area will be recorded to be revisited for treatment shortly thereafter. Information is recorded using the ArcGIS application "field maps" and then updated into the weed management database by the LSMP team members. In the event a plant is unknown a specimen will be collected and sent to a competent person for further identification.

The main outcomes of the 2025 survey were as follows:

Previous isolated Class 2 and Class 3 weed species have been effectively controlled and were not present during the survey indicating the team is on track for successful eradication of the species.

- Isolated occurrences of Gamba Grass (*Andropogon gayanus*) have been identified within the project area as individual plants rather than established infestations. Upon detection, plants were promptly treated, recorded within the field data management system, and included in routine follow-up inspections to confirm successful eradication and check for regrowth. Most detections have occurred adjacent to roads and light vehicle tracks. To date, no broad-scale infestations of Gamba Grass have been recorded.
- A suspected Gamba Grass outbreak at Four Ways Camp was identified and quarantined in late 2025. Due to a cultural Closure of Country in early 2026, the area was inaccessible during the scheduled weed monitoring period. When access was restored in May 2026, priority inspections confirmed that the vegetation had been misidentified and was in fact native Lemon Grass. The initial misidentification was likely influenced by post-fire vegetation conditions in the area.
- A small cluster of Gamba Grass plants was identified at Arraw Dam during LSMP inspections in mid-2025. The plants were treated immediately and designated as a priority monitoring location. Subsequent detection of isolated plants during the 2025 three-yearly independent weed survey confirmed the infestation remained localised. All identified plants have been treated and continue to be monitored to support eradication efforts.

- Additional weed species identified during LSMP inspections and the 2025 weed survey were treated upon detection. In recognition of increasing mining and expansion activities, weed management controls have been strengthened. All project work areas are subject to weed mitigation requirements, including inspection and hygiene controls for materials, light vehicles, and heavy mobile equipment entering site.

The main summary of the 2026 weed management program and three-yearly periodic survey are as follows:

Previously recorded Class 2 and Class 3 weed species have been effectively controlled, with only minor isolated occurrences identified during routine inspections and the cattle mitigation program. All identified occurrences were treated and eradicated.

- Isolated Gamba Grass (*Andropogon gayanus*) plants were detected and destroyed in high-traffic operational areas. Locations included the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), the Hey River Terminal (HRT) to Camp access road, the EPCM office area, and Arraw Dam. All detections were recorded and remain subject to follow-up monitoring.
- An increase in the density of Hyptis (*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*) was observed around the Hey River Terminal laydown area and along the main access road between HRT and the Camp facility. These areas have been identified as priority management zones within the 2026 Weed Management Program, together with locations where Gamba Grass has previously been detected.
- The most recent periodic weed survey was undertaken by Ecotone Flora and Fauna Consultants between June and September 2025, identifying isolated and largely manageable weed infestations across the site; suspected Gamba Grass detections at Arraw Dam and Four Ways Camp were reported for assessment, with subsequent investigations confirming the Four Ways Camp occurrence was native Lemon Grass, and all confirmed weed occurrences were treated or incorporated into ongoing management and monitoring programs. The next survey is due in 2028.

4 Fire Management

The fire management program for Amrun (and the greater lease area) aims to achieve asset and lease protection and reduce the incidence of damaging late dry season fires through 'low intensity' controlled burns. The control program aims to create a mosaic across the site to protect sensitive vegetation types and reduce fuel load. Burns are commenced in late July, but this can be dependent on the timing of the year's wet season and based on the vegetation condition. Amrun burns and aerial burns (annual aerial incendiary) are conducted by July 31 to ensure carbon credits for neighbouring land holders.

The Amrun fire program has been underway since 2017 supporting construction of the Amrun mining infrastructure. In 2018, it was officially integrated into the Rio Tinto Weipa Operations Management Plan. This program is currently adapting to operations and to support progressive rehabilitation commenced in 2021, with the first 5-year-old rehab checks commencing in 2026. The program has been designed in consultation with fire management experts, Traditional Owners and from previous site experience. The site-based plan is reviewed and amended at the end of each fire season to ensure seasonal fuel loads are adaptively managed.

The Amrun fire management plan for 2025 aimed to:

- Build on and compliment the previous fire programs to achieve a fine mosaic of burnt / unburnt country throughout the lease area inclusive of the offset area.
- Exclude fire from areas that received late season burns in 2024.
- Prevent the east-west movement of late season wildfires through the lease area.
- Build the capacity of the LSMP to implement an on-going fire management program.
- Implement targeted aerial incendiary works across the site.

This was achieved through:

- One aerial incendiary campaign in late July.
- Ground based ignition using a combination of single point ignition (match) and drip torch burns commencing in late June.

Figure 2: Fire scar mapping obtained from 2022 to 2025 downloaded from the Northern Australian Fire Information (NAFI) website. The mapping displays a comparison between years to identify how the regime has changed since implementation of the burn program across the Amrun site. Consistent with the fire management program objectives, a mosaic pattern is present through the landscape with reduced late season frequency with the ongoing ignitions programs.

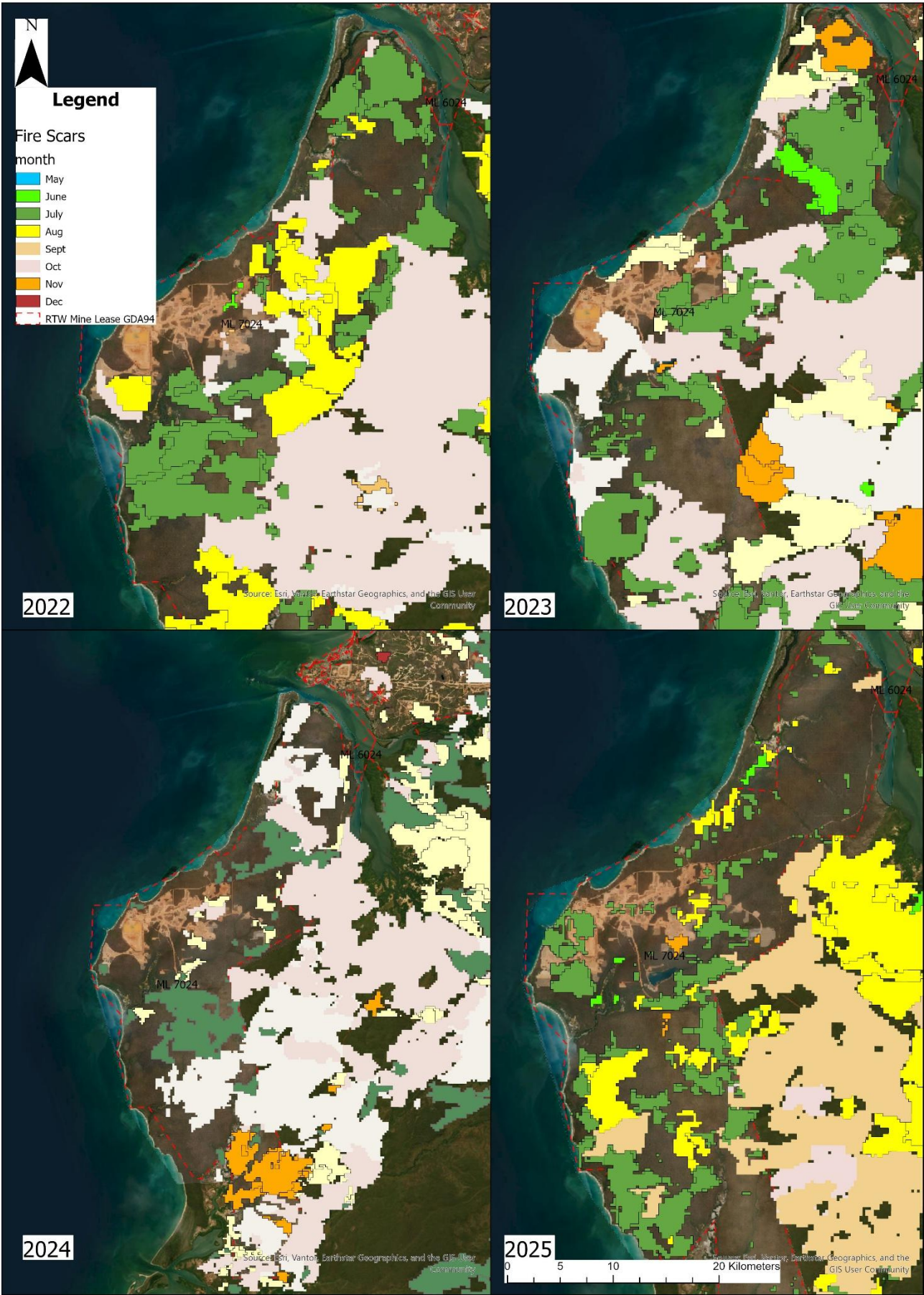


Figure 2: 2022-2025 fire scar comparison of the Amrun site using NAFI mapping data

5 Feral Animal Management

5.1 Feral Pigs

Feral pig eradication is completed via a combined program of aerial shooting and ground-based shooting. Since its inception in 2016, the program has adaptively changed over time to optimise the approach to eradicating feral pigs. This ensures the intended objective of decreasing marine turtle nest predation along the Amrun foreshore. Baiting is no longer used as an eradication method as it proven to be ineffective and labour intensive, low numbers were observed at bait stations and habituated boars that predate on turtle nests avoided bait stations all together.

The initial scope of the program was to focus on boars (male feral pigs) resident along the coastal swamps and beaches. New data from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) demonstrated feral pigs will move much greater distances to forage, especially on protein-rich food sources, including turtle eggs. The program has ultimately been expanded to include most Amrun on-lease areas of ML7024 between the Embley and Ward Rivers. The only areas excluded from the program are those in which infrastructure is present. Whilst the program still focuses on the high-biodiversity coastal swamps of the Ward River, Norman Creek, Winda Winda Creek and Triluck Creek, the expanded culling area allows for greater engagement with groups of feral pigs moving outside of these swamp areas.

The 2025 feral pig management activities complied with the requirements outlined in the Feral Pig Offset Strategy. The 2025 campaign consisted of the following:

- 72 nights of scheduled ground-based shooting using a mobile team on foot and in All Terrain Vehicles (ATV). Spread across May to November 2025 and again in January, February and March in 2026 to eliminate habituated pigs from coastal areas and prevent backfill from the greater lease area.
- One four-day event aerial shooting campaign.
- The use of bait stations and trapping was discontinued due to its demonstrated ineffectiveness.
- Feral cats were removed whenever sighted.

During the program, 983 pigs were humanely destroyed. Aerial shooting accounted for 778 pigs whilst ground-based shooting accounted for 205 pigs. A summary of the 2025 aerial and ground-based shooting results is presented in Table 3, and a comparative list of total pigs culled between 2016-2025 is presented in Table 4

Table 3: Summary of aerial and ground-based shooting results for pigs for 2025

Event	Dates	Animals culled
Ground Shooting Campaign	06/06/2025 - 13/06/2025	38 pigs
Ground Shooting Campaign	11/07/2025 - 20/07/2025	24 pigs
Ground Shooting Campaign	11/08/2025 - 20/08/2025	35 pigs
Ground shooting Campaign	05/09/2025 - 11/09/2025	19 pigs
Gound Shooting Campaign	18/09/2025 - 25/09/2025	41 pigs
Aerial Shooting Campaign	03/10/2025 - 10/10/2025	778 pigs
Ground Shooting Campaign	04/11/2025 - 16/11/2025	8 pigs
Ground Shooting Campaign	28/01/2026 - 07/02/2026	18 pigs
Ground Shooting Campaign	27/02/2026 - 08/03/2026	22 pigs
Total		983 pigs

Table 4: List of feral pig annual cull totals since 2016

Year	Total Aerial	Pig baiting and ground based shooting³
2016	121	1
2017	268	6
2018	300	11
2019 ⁴	824	31
2020	429	37
2021	653	56
2022	578	60
2023	425	104
2024	451	109
2025	778	205
Total	4827	620

No estimate on pig population has been attempted as this is exceptionally difficult to do with accuracy and changes in the control program do not allow comparisons between years. The effectiveness of the control program is monitored through the turtle predation rates by pigs which is the key threatening process and key objective of the Feral Pig Offset Strategy

As expected, high levels of pig activity were concentrated around Winda Winda Creek, Norman Creek and Ward Creek. A number of pigs destroyed during the ground-based shooting were near the coastline. These individuals were considered important target animals and their removal has directly contributed to reducing the predation of threatened marine turtle species nest across all the Amrun coastline. The distribution of culled pigs across the 2025 ground-based shooting activities is presented in Figure 3.

³ Pig baiting was discontinued in 2021 as it was deemed ineffective.

⁴ The 2019 program included 2 aerial culling campaigns for a total of six days.

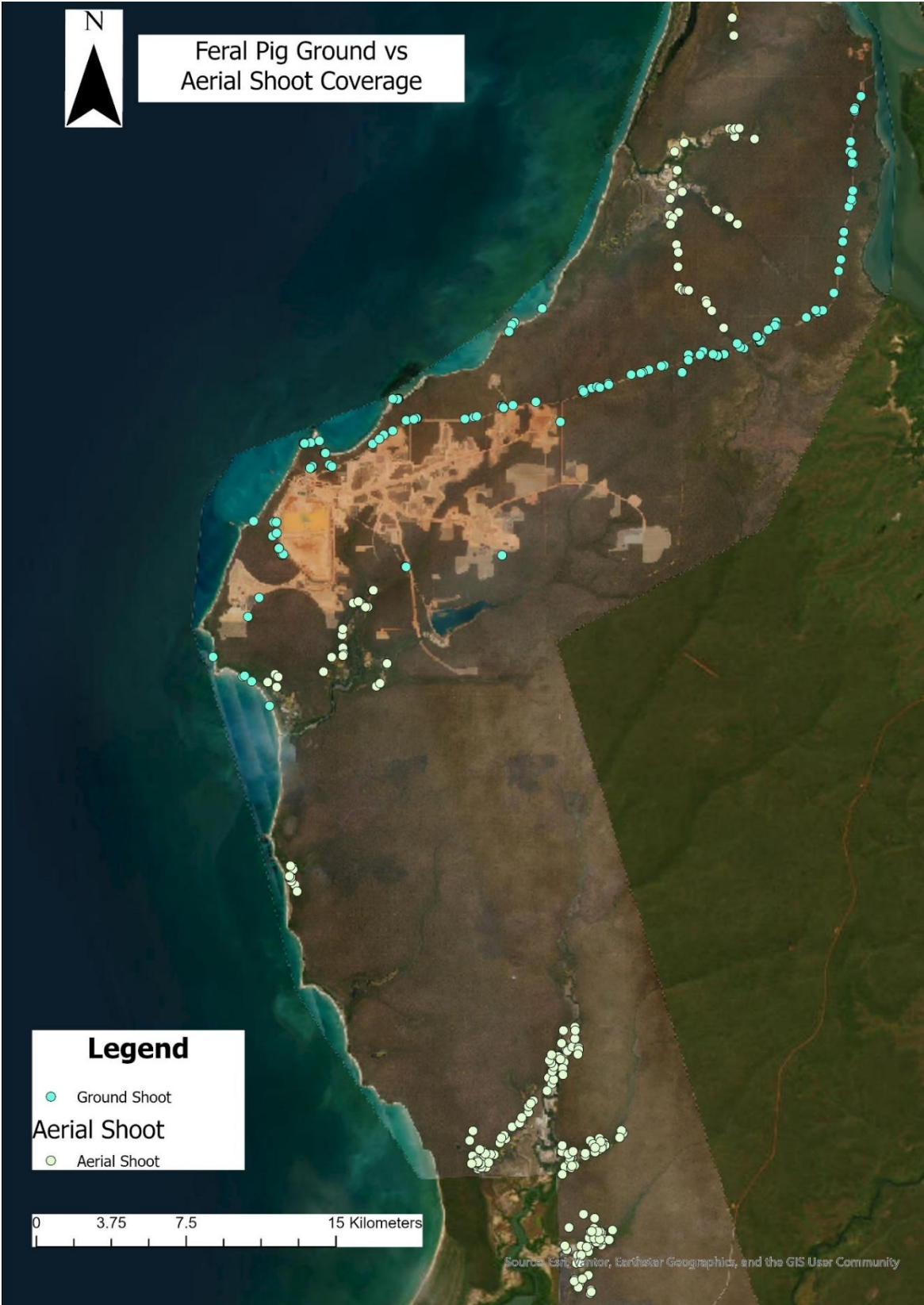


Figure 3: Feral pig ground vs aerial shoot locations and during 2025 control activities.

5.2 Feral Cat and Dogs

Feral cat and dogs are required to be managed around camp and mine infrastructure areas to supplement environmental goals of the Terrestrial Management Plan and to reduce undesirable human/wildlife conflicts. These activities are conducted in a manner that is consistent with established animal welfare practices.

Previously, quarterly visual monitoring (spotlighting) surveys and trapping/baiting events were implemented. As described in the 2019 and 2020 Annual Monitoring report these methods are considered ineffective with the information providing limited data and minimal animal captures. Spotlighting/infra-red searches are currently completed when completing ground-based shooting campaign. This has been completed since 2019 and significantly increased the success of eliminating feral animals from site.

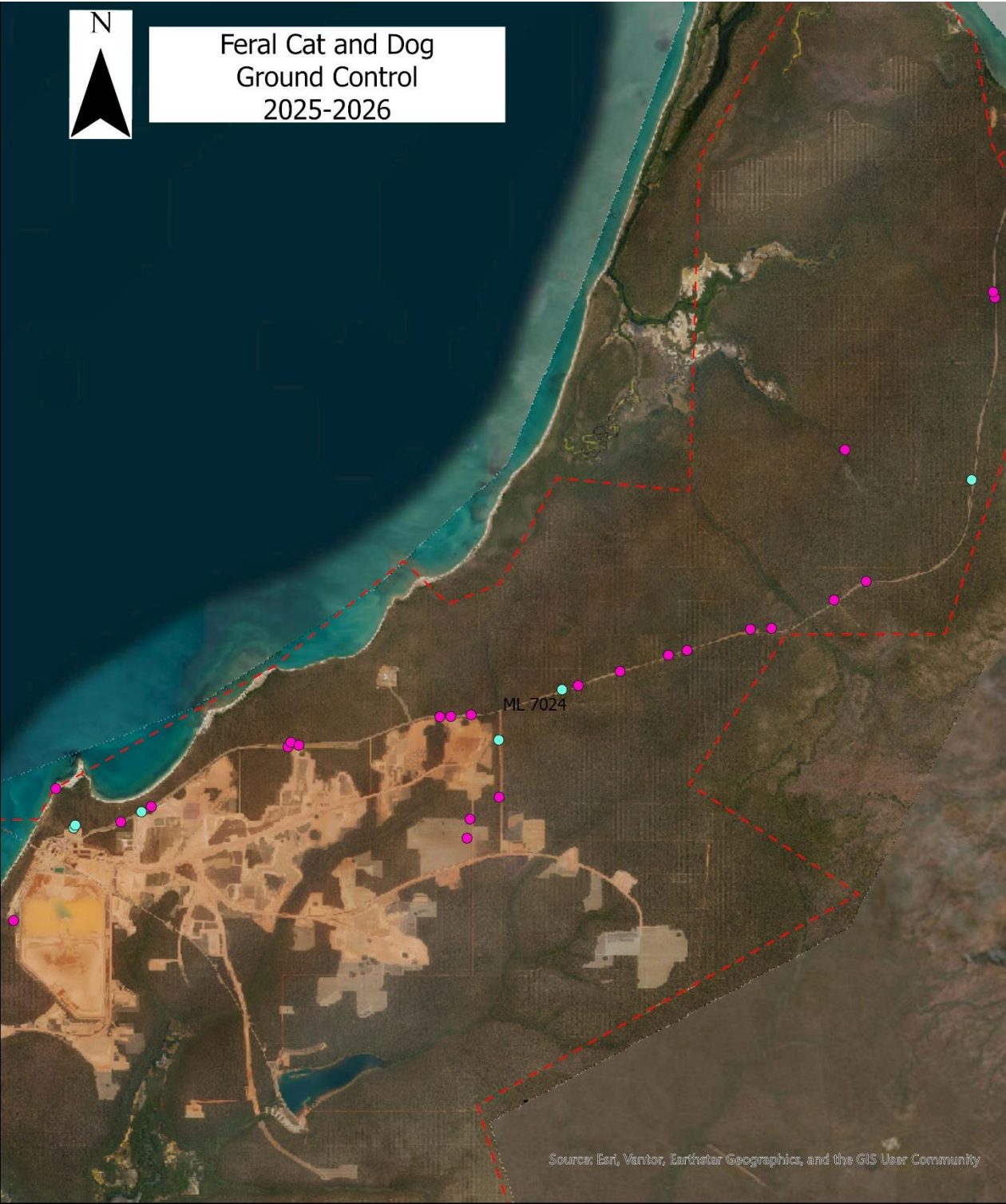
In 2025, 26 feral cats and 7 feral dogs were humanely destroyed. A summary of the feral cat and dog management activities is summarised in Table 5 and total feral cat and dog culls between 2016-2025 are presented in Table 6. The distribution of culled feral cat and dogs during 2025 and 2026 ground based shooting activities is represented in Figure 4.

Table 5: Summary of feral cat and dog management activities.

Event	Dates	Animals
Ground Shooting Campaign	06/06/2025 - 13/06/2025	5 x Dog 4 x Cats
Ground Shooting Campaign	11/07/2025 - 20/07/2025	3 x Cats 2 x Dogs
Ground Shooting Campaign	11/08/2025 - 20/08/2025	2 x Cats
Ground Shooting Campaign	05/09/2025 - 11/09/2025	4 x Cats
Ground Shooting Campaign	18/09/2025 - 25/09/2025	5 x Cats
Ground Shooting Campaign	04/11/2025 - 16/11/2025	4 x Cats
Ground Shooting Campaign	08/01/2026 - 07/02/2026	2 x Cats
Ground Shooting Campaign	27/02/2026 - 08/03/2026	2 x Cats

Table 6: List of feral cat and dog cull totals since 2016.

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Cat	0	0	0	8	9	12	12	25	21	26	87
Dog	0	0	3	5	10	11	10	11	9	7	59



Legend

- RTW Mine Lease GDA94
- Dogs
- Cats

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Figure 4: Feral cat and dog engagement locations during 2025 control activities.

6 Marine Turtle Monitoring

As part of the Amrun project (formerly South of Embley Project) approvals Commonwealth (EPBC 2010/5642 Condition 45) and Queensland (EPML00725113. Condition 42) an annual turtle monitoring program is required. The Queensland Environmental Impact Statement (EIS; RTA 2011), Queensland Supplementary Report (SEIS RTA 2012) and Commonwealth Environmental impact Statement (2013) identified that lighting at the then proposed Amrun Port could potentially have an adverse impact on marine turtle hatchlings (RTA 2011 and RTA 2012).

While the design of lighting has been developed to minimise adverse impacts on turtle hatchlings, a compensatory measure was proposed in the EIS to enhance overall hatchling survivorship by reducing the predation of turtle nests by feral pigs (RTA 2013). The monitoring associated with this project aims to assess the progress of the feral pig control strategy to enable adaptive management and maximise hatchling success.

Marine turtle nesting habitat in proximity to the Amrun project was assessed, including all accessible nesting beaches on the Amrun Project mining lease north (approximately 27 km of nesting beach) and south (approximately 32 km of nesting beach) of the Port.

Marine turtle monitoring was first conducted along the Amrun project beaches in February 2013. It was identified August/September is the peak nesting period for the region. Since 2016, surveys have been conducted annually⁵. To align with other western ranger groups, data capture for this monitoring is conducting for 6 weeks starting from August 1st. Nest checks are still completed during peak periods on either side of these dates.

Four nesting turtle species have been identified to date including flatback (*Natator depressus*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricate*), olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and green (*Chelonia mydas*) turtles. Surveys to date have confirmed low density turtle nesting occurs on the beaches between Winda Winda Creek and Ina Creek (RTA 2013, Guinea 2014, Pendoley Environmental 2017;2018;2019; and unpublished data).

Since the program's inception in 2016, it has evolved adaptively to optimise monitoring methods and improve understanding of feral pig impacts throughout the turtle nesting season. Under the original Feral Pig Offset Strategy (FPOS), turtle surveys were conducted over a two-week period, providing only a snapshot of nesting activity and predation rates. However, incidental field observations indicated that nests continued to be predated by feral pigs after surveys had concluded, suggesting that results obtained during the two-week survey window were not fully representative of predation occurring across the nesting season. In response, the monitoring period was extended to six weeks, providing a more comprehensive assessment of nest predation trends and enabling a better understanding of feral pig impacts over time.

The program continues to be undertaken in-house by the RTW Land and Sea Team, with works completed under appropriate permits from the DETSI, Permits and Licensing Management and Animal Ethics Committee. Ongoing training and development of staff is undertaken to continue to ensure successful outcomes. In 2025, a representative from Cape York Natural Resource Management spent a week with the crews to further align our monitoring processes with ranger groups from Kowanyama to Bamaga. New starters are trained under seasoned LSMP traditional owners.

The 2025 the program followed the survey methods implemented since 2013 to ensure consistency with baseline surveys (Guinea 2014) and project surveys (Pendoley 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019).

In 2025, the Land and Sea Team continued to utilise the Nestor Turtle App for survey and monitoring data collection, further contributing to alignment with standardised turtle monitoring and reporting processes. During the year, data collection was affected by several factors, including staff turnover, app familiarisation requirements, technical issues, and changes associated with the alignment process. Consequently, some monitoring data were lost or inconsistently recorded.

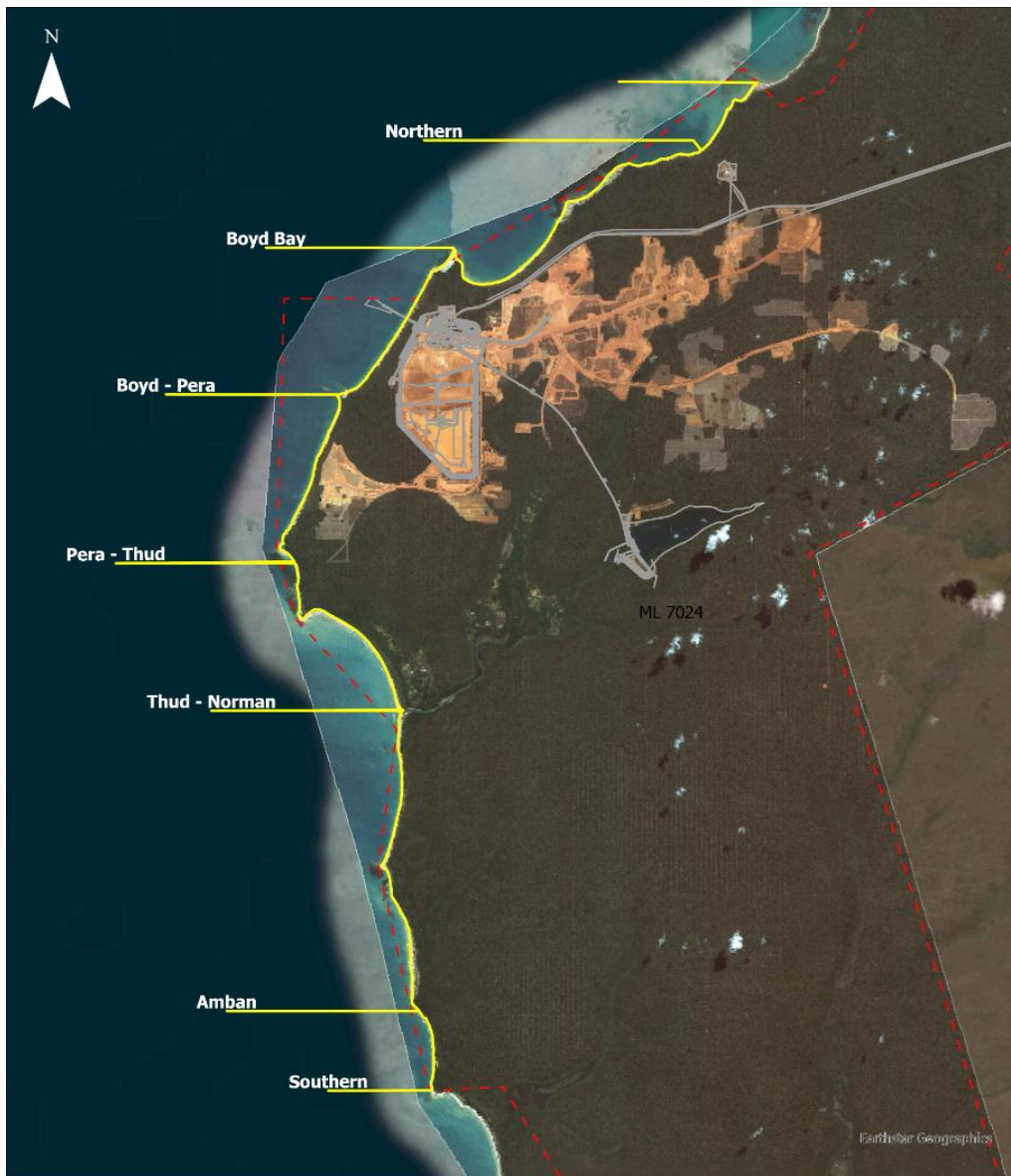
In addition, predation was only monitored during the six-week survey period and not for the entirety of the nesting cycle. As a result, some predation events were not captured within the dataset. Although these

⁵ Surveys conducted by external contractors to date: February and October 2013 (Guinea, 2014), September 2016, August 2017, September 2017, September 2018 and September 2019 (Pendoley Environmental, 2017).

limitations reduce confidence in the completeness of the predation records, available evidence suggests that predation remained below 30% of the total nests recorded during the monitoring period.

6.1 Methods

The area is divided into seven discrete survey beach sections and included all accessible nesting beaches between Winda Winda Creek (north) and Ina Creek (south) ().



Legend

- Turtle Survey Areas
- - - Mine Lease Boundary
- Amrun Infrastructure

Amrun Turtle Monitoring Beaches

0 4 8
Kilometres

Rio Tinto
RIO TINTO WEIPA, QUEENSLAND 4874
Projection: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 54

Figure 5: Amrun turtle nest monitoring beaches.

The 2025 surveys were completed by the Land and Sea Management Program (LSMP) Team, comprising Wik-Waya Traditional Owners, in compliance with Condition 42, which relates to employment opportunities for Indigenous people. Team members have received ongoing training since the commencement of the monitoring program in 2016, including competency verification and field-based skill development. The team continues to undertake annual refresher training and mentoring to support continuous improvement. In 2025, this included field-based training and knowledge exchange with Cape York Natural Resource Management staff.

Rio Tinto Weipa (RTW) continues to engage with other Land and Sea Ranger groups across Western Cape York through the Western Cape Turtle Threat Abatement Alliance (WCTTAA). This collaboration aims to improve consistency in turtle monitoring methodologies, data collection, and reporting across the region. Current areas of alignment include the adoption of a standard six-week monitoring period, use of the NESTOR Turtle App for data collection, and data-sharing arrangements between participating groups.

Opportunities to further align monitoring approaches and trial improved methodologies continue to be explored through the WCTTAA to support regional-scale assessment of turtle nesting activity and threats across Western Cape York.

6.1.1 Schedule

In 2025, the sites from Northern to Thud-Norman Creek were regularly accessed throughout the year, more frequent checks as dry season begins and then at least once a week during the 6-week monitoring period. Any occurrences of predation or hatchlings are recorded during the 6-week period to confirm successful nest or predation. Observations outside of this are not noted but nests are checked to ensure no hatchlings need assistance.

Access to Amban and Southern beaches remained challenging throughout the 2025 monitoring season due to logistical constraints. As mine expansion activities continue, these access challenges are expected to increase. Despite these limitations, the Land and Sea Team maintained a consistent monitoring presence, with crews accessing each beach at least once per week during the survey period.

6.1.2 Nest census surveys

Nest identified – census surveys completed using an All-terrain vehicle (ATV) or on foot to identify nests. Data is collected about the nest and associated crawl. Data includes GPS point, likely species, track widths, hatched nests and any signs of predation. Predated nests are reviewed for the type of predator and whether the nest appeared to be partially or completely impacted.

6.1.3 Predation monitoring

Visual surveys are undertaken regularly along target beaches to identify predation events. Where available an infrared motion detection trail camera is placed on a pole adjacent to the nest. The camera is removed when the nest is predated, or the nest has successfully hatched.

6.1.4 Ongoing nest monitoring

Ongoing nest assessment is completed throughout the survey period. At the end of the season each recorded nest is assigned based on the last recorded nest interaction and includes:

- Predated – where the nest has confirmed sign of predation and (species of predation is identified where possible).
- Partial predation – when an attempt at predation has been made and some eggs may be sighted. The nest is reburied and monitored for the season. It is considered a partial predation event if hatchings are successfully recorded.
- Hatched Nest – this is only assigned when confirmed hatchling tracks or a nest excavation has occurred, and the nest has been successful.
- Potential nest – when a potential nest has been identified this is recorded as a potential nest, unless there are confirmed sighting of eggs (e.g. actively recorded laying).

- False crawl – when a track was recorded but no nest signs associated with a nest e.g. mound or covering were recorded.

6.1.5 Nest excavation

Where possible, nest excavation generally occurs 2-3 days after nest emergence. Excavation is completed to confirm species and understand the success of the emergence based on hatched and unhatched eggs.

6.2 Results

A total of 112 turtle nesting related events were recorded during the 2025 monitoring period (Table 7). This was lower than in previous years and was consistent with observations reported by other Land and Sea Ranger groups across Western Cape York, which also experienced reduced turtle nesting activity during the season.

Recorded events included:

- 33 hatched nests, resulting in the emergence of more than 1,092 hatchlings
- 3 false crawls and 1 adult turtle sighting
- 6 feral pig predation events and 2 native predator predation events

Flatback turtles accounted for the majority of recorded nesting activity, representing 64 of the 112 events recorded during the monitoring period (Table 7).

Six feral pig predation events were recorded during the 2025 monitoring period, consistent with observations from recent years and remaining well below the Western Cape Turtle Threat Abatement Alliance (WCTTAA) target of 30% nest predation (70% nest survival). This target is a key benchmark used to assess the effectiveness of feral pig management programs across Western Cape York.

Despite some limitations in data capture during 2025, the monitoring results continue to indicate a positive outcome from the feral pig control program. Figure 6 illustrates spatial distribution of recorded turtle nests, feral pig predation events and feral pig removals across the monitoring area. While recorded predation may not represent all predation events that occurred throughout the full nesting cycle, the low number of observed impacts, combined with ongoing feral pig control efforts, suggests that predation pressure remained comparatively low.

This represents a substantial improvement from baseline monitoring undertaken by Pendoley Environmental in 2016, where predation rates ranged from 70% to 100% on some beach sections. The sustained reduction in observed predation over time demonstrates the effectiveness of the long-term feral pig management program.

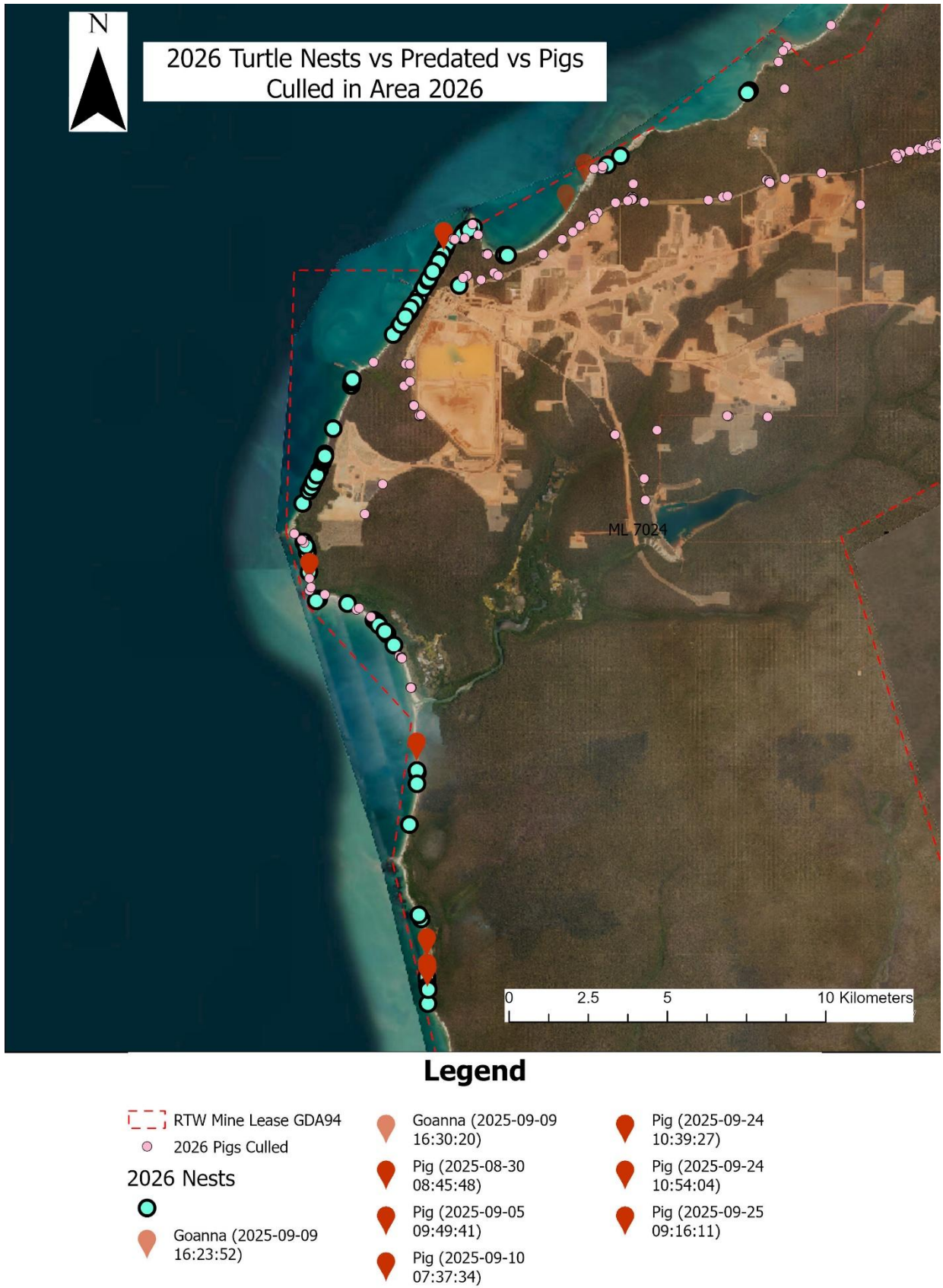


Figure 6: Turtle nests found in 2026 6-week monitoring period vs the nests predated in the monitoring period vs pigs culled in relevant areas in 2026 shoot campaigns

The Thud to Norman and Amban sections continue to have the most predation events during 2025, with a few native species in Boyds Bay. (Figure 6). These areas are a focus during aerial shooting campaigns due to the difficulty in ground-based access (Figure 3). Ground based control efforts were focussed on areas that experienced high predation during the 2025 monitoring season, targeting habituated animals (Figure 3).

While the Northern Beaches received comprehensive post-survey monitoring, access and logistical constraints limited follow-up monitoring on the more remote Southern beach sections. Consequently, fewer successful hatching events were recorded in these areas (Figure 6).

It is important to note that recently hatched nests can be difficult to identify if not recorded within a short period following emergence, whereas predated nests can remain identifiable for up to six months and are often readily detected during subsequent surveys. As a result, predation events are more likely to be recorded than hatching events where ongoing monitoring is limited.

Several improvements have been incorporated into the 2026 monitoring program, including additional training, improved familiarity with the NESTOR app, and continued monitoring of predation and hatching outcomes beyond the standard six-week survey period.

Data reflected in the *Potential Nest* category has an aspect of inaccuracy due to the new nests identified in the 6-weeks monitoring period were not monitored through to their outcome. It is therefore likely that a number of these nests either hatched successfully or experienced predation after monitoring had ceased. Based on the number of potential nests recorded, it is estimated that more than 25 nests would have subsequently recorded an outcome event.

Table 7: Summary of nesting events per species.

Species	Hatched Nest	Pig predation	Other predation	Potential Nest	False Crawl	Total
Flatback	17	5	0	47	1	64
Green	0	0	0	6	0	6
Hawksbill	3	0	1	4	0	7
Olive-ridley	5	0	0	19	2	24
Unknown	8	1	1	3	0	11
Total	33	6	2	79	3	112

7 Marine Pest Monitoring

The Amrun Project (formerly South of Embley Project) involves the construction and operation of a new Port facility (Port of Amrun) located between Boyd Point and Pera Head. The marine works include construction of a jetty, wharf and ship loaders. Construction of the marine aspects of the Port commenced in May 2017.

It has been identified that vessels that may have visited ports of concern⁶ have the potential to translocate marine pests. Should a marine pest be introduced to local marine waters, an increase in artificial structure at the Port has the potential to provide suitable habitat for marine pests to become established. The current risk of translocation to Amrun is low due to the nature of the vessels operating. Vessels (with exception of bauxite carriers which are low risk) have been risk assessed prior to mobilisation to site further reducing the risk of translocation.

Marine pests are marine biota that are translocated into waters outside their natural geographic range and subsequently settle, survive and spread. Translocation and survival of these species in new areas can cause irreversible impacts to the local ecosystem by competing with and/or predating on native species, as well as introducing disease. The consequences can include a combination of environmental, social and economic impacts.

A review of the marine pest settlement plate design was undertaken to align more closely with Biosecurity Queensland's recommended design. This review was prompted by a number of safety and operational challenges encountered during previous deployment attempts. Strong currents and wave action were also identified as factors affecting the stability and longevity of the marine pest settlement arrays once installed. Revised arrays designs were installed across various structures and locations. The performance, stability and effectiveness of these arrays are currently being monitored to inform future deployment and monitoring activities.

Marine Pests ROV Inspections were conducted 11-14 April 2026 of Amrun Wharf and associated structures to survey for potential introduced marine pests targeting Asian Green Mussel (*Perna viridis*). All in-water structures were found to be heavily biofouled from diverse communities of macroalgae, bivalves, crustacea, colonial ascidians, tunicates, encrusting sponges, bryozoans and cnidaria. Two species were identified during surveys that were considered high likelihood IMP's, these being Asian Green Mussel (*P. viridis*) and White colonial sea squirt (*Didemnum perlucidum*). Video footage and photographs were submitted to Biosecurity Queensland for preliminary review. However, physical specimens will need to be collected and examined to confirm species identification.

Additional ground-based monitoring is being implemented to supplement the program in conjunction with Biosecurity Queensland and visual surveys for Asian green mussel (*Perna viridis*; AGM) were made along beach shores and accessible intertidal rocky reef areas. Suspected shells were collected and provided to a marine biologist for identification. Areas explored were limited to between Boyd Bay and Pera Head which is near the export facility. Beach wrack surveys are ongoing through the year while completing turtle surveys and no marine pests were identified on the beach throughout the year.

Biosecurity Queensland will commence Incident Definition Response Phase for the management/eradication of Asian green mussel (*P. viridis*) in July 2026.

⁶ Those ports that are recognised as harbouring invasive marine species with risk of translocation to other port areas.

8 Coral Monitoring

In accordance with the RTA 2025–2029 Capital Dredge Management Plan, two baseline coral monitoring surveys were completed in October 2025 and April 2026 across nine monitoring locations (five potential impact, four reference) in waters adjacent to the Amrun Port Expansion project area, Gulf of Carpentaria (refer figure 7). Surveys were conducted using a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) equipped with high-definition imagery and differential GPS.

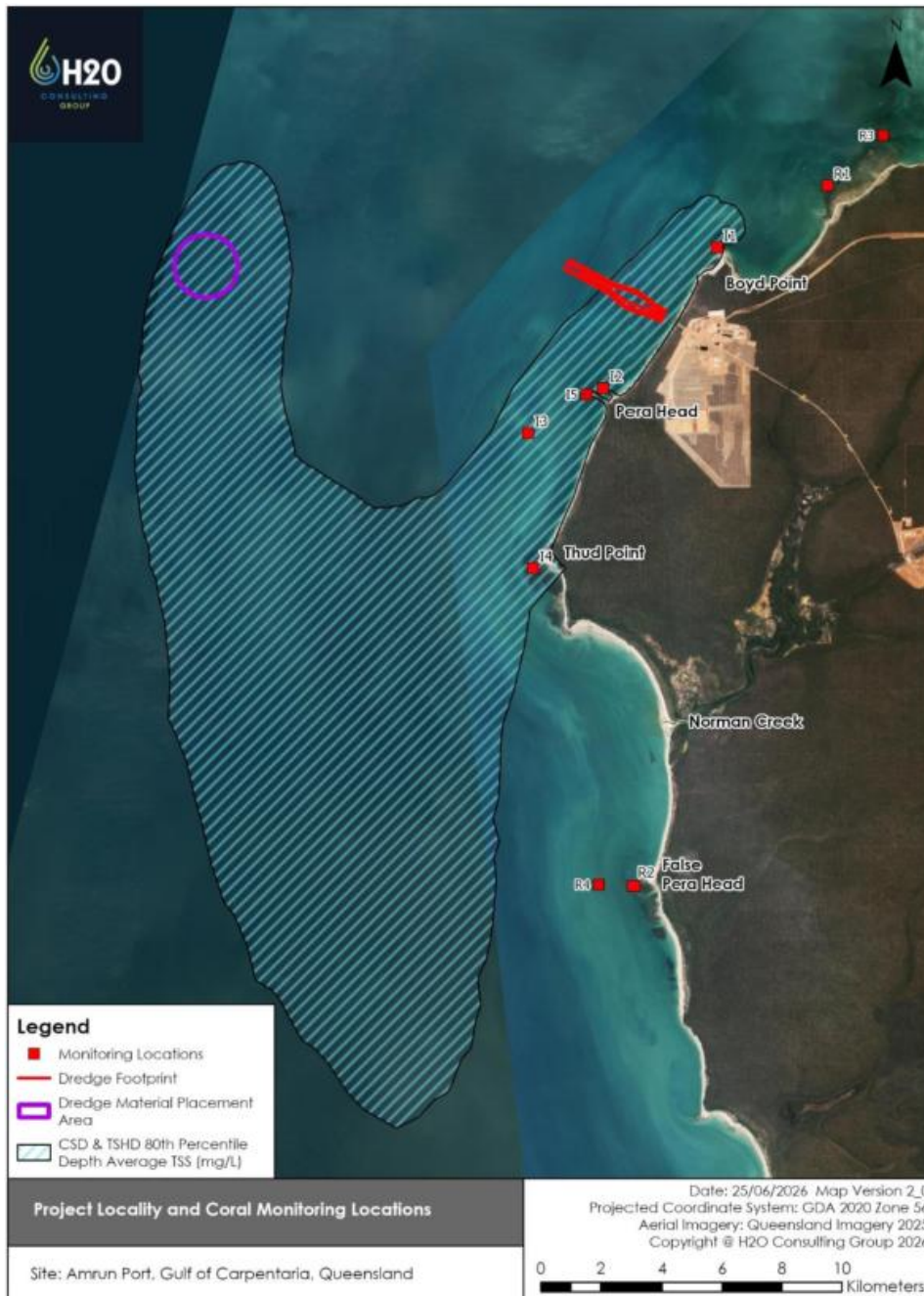


Figure 7: Coral monitoring locations

The objectives of the coral monitoring survey are to:

- Identify the baseline conditions of the reef communities at the monitoring locations, including natural variation in coral condition and coral reef assemblages and condition between reference and potential impact sites; and
- Detect potential changes in hard coral cover and associated reef assemblages between the first and second baseline surveys.

The results of the baseline monitoring demonstrate that the reefs throughout the monitoring area have relatively high live hard coral cover (~32.2%) with coral communities dominated by common reef-building coral families, typically associated with shallow fringing and nearshore reef habitats with turfing algae the dominant benthic habitat type.

There was a very low prevalence of coral bleaching and mortality. Limited bleaching observed during the second survey was consistent with freshwater influences following above-average wet season rainfall rather than heat stress.

The reefs in the locality were identified to be very patchy in nature, exhibiting high levels of natural variability within locations. The patchiness was reflected in the results of the statistical analysis, which identified significant variability among monitoring locations and surveys. By capturing this natural variability and the existing condition of the reef, these results provide a robust baseline to support future monitoring and impact assessment.

9 Water Quality Monitoring

A Water Quality Monitoring Plan (WQMP) has been developed for implementation during the proposed 2026 capital dredging program. The WQMP will be implemented across baseline, pre-, during and post- dredging phases of the capital dredging program.

Baseline water quality monitoring was undertaken over a three-month period during the 2025 dry season. Monitoring equipment was deployed on 16 July 2025 and retrieved on 9 October 2025.

The purpose of this baseline monitoring was to:

- Fill a dry season data gap as there is a lack of data collected in the area between June and August, and limited surface water quality data (monitoring buoys) collected previously.
- Collect concurrent benthic and surface turbidity data at one site to confirm correlation between the two. This will allow previous historical benthic turbidity data to be used to set surface trigger values.
- Allow testing of the monitoring framework, including suitability of monitoring sites and equipment.
- Testing and/or refinement of dry season trigger value

Subsequent to the baseline monitoring, water quality monitoring will be undertaken during the following periods:

- Pre-dredging – the monitoring system will be deployed at least two weeks prior to commencement of dredging. This is to collect pre-dredge data, test equipment and allow rolling means to be calculated using pre-dredging data.
- During dredging – equipment to remain deployed for the duration of dredging and placement activities.
- Post-dredging – approximately 2–3 weeks following cessation of dredging to allow ambient water quality to baseline conditions.

Analysis of baseline data – Given that capital dredging will occur during the dry season, available dry season turbidity data, including the 2025 baseline monitoring dataset, were analysed to define baseline conditions and quantify natural variability. Summary statistics were calculated to support the development and refinement of dry season water quality trigger values.