



CI Assertion Independent Report

**Aluminium Carbon Intensity Assertion –
RY2025**

Rio Tinto Alcan Inc.

27 July 2026

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Introduction

Rio Tinto Alcan inc. (Client) retained GHD Consultants Limited (GHD) to undertake an assessment, at a limited assurance level, of the carbon intensity (CI) assertion of the aluminium produced by selected smelters of Rio Tinto, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. GHD completed the assessment in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised), the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol) and local regulatory requirements. The carbon intensity includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions as defined by GHG Protocol.

Rio Tinto Alcan inc. performs its own voluntary certification to assess its low carbon aluminium under RenewAI™ to assert that the carbon intensity of the aluminium, produced by their plants Grande-Baie (UGB), Laterrière, Alma, AP60, and Kitimat in Canada; Tiwai point in New Zealand, and Hafnarfjörður in Iceland, is below 4 tonnes of CO₂e per tonne of Aluminium, as stated in the RenewAI™ certification.

Assessment Scope

Rio Tinto Alcan inc. performs its own voluntary certification to assess its low carbon aluminium under RenewAI™ to assert that the carbon intensity (CI) of the aluminium, produced by their aluminium smelter plants, is below 4 tonnes of CO₂e per tonne of Aluminium. The list of facilities and their locations is detailed in the table below:

Rio Tinto Facility	City / Country	Scope 1 Emissions
Aluminium smelter – Alma Plant	Alma (QC), Canada	Stationary and mobile combustion, anode baking; anode consumption, PFCs, HFCs, SF ₆ , carbonate consumption
Aluminium smelter – AP60 Plant	Saguenay (QC), Canada	Stationary and mobile combustion, anode consumption, PFCs, HFCs, SF ₆ , carbonate consumption
Aluminium smelter – Grande-Baie (UGB) Plant	La Baie (QC), Canada	Stationary and mobile combustion, anode baking; anode consumption, PFCs, HFCs, SF ₆ , carbonate consumption
Aluminium smelter – Laterrière Plant	Saguenay (QC), Canada	Stationary and mobile combustion, anode consumption, PFCs, HFCs, SF ₆ , carbonate consumption
Aluminium smelter – Kitimat Plant	Kitimat (BC), Canada	Stationary and mobile combustion, anode consumption, PFCs, HFCs, SF ₆ , carbonate consumption, coke calcining
Aluminium smelter – Hafnarfjörður (ISAL) Plant	Hafnarfjörður, Iceland	Stationary and mobile combustion, anode consumption, PFCs, HFCs, SF ₆ , carbonate consumption
Aluminium smelter – Tiwai Point (NZAS) Plant	Tiwai Point, New Zealand	Stationary and mobile combustion, anode baking; anode consumption, PFCs, HFCs, SF ₆ , carbonate consumption

Several Client operations fall outside the scope of this work and are subject to separate regulatory reporting requirements under the Quebec, British Columbia, and Iceland GHG programs. These reporting obligations require independent verification statements at a reasonable level of assurance, many of which were completed concurrently with this assessment.

The Arvida plant was not included in this assessment due to its reduced production and eventual dismantling; therefore, Rio Tinto has decided to remove it from the RenewAI™ facilities.

As this assessment was conducted at a limited level of assurance, GHD did not re-verify emissions from facilities that were already subject to separate regulatory verification engagements. Instead, GHD confirmed that the emissions reported in the regulatory submissions were consistent with those included in the GHG Inventory and verified that the corresponding verification opinions were not qualified, adverse, or otherwise negative. Any discrepancies identified between the regulatory submissions and the GHG Inventory were reviewed and assessed as part of this engagement.

In addition, Scope 2 emissions associated with each smelter facility were evaluated on a location-basis as part of this assessment. Although the scope of certain regulatory verification engagements included additional products at some sites, only aluminium production was considered for the purpose of this Carbon Intensity (CI) assertion.

Client's 2025 CI Assertion calculation included the following:

- Total (scope 1 and scope 2) GHG emissions per site
- Total production per site
- GHG emission intensity per site

Assessment Criteria

GHD applied the following assessment criteria within the framework of the Rio Tinto Alcan CI Assertion report:

- International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) (GHG Protocol)
- ISO 14064 Greenhouse Gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, ISO, December 2018 (ISO 14064-1)
- ISO 14064 Greenhouse Gases - Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements, ISO, April 2019 (ISO 14064-3)
- IAF Mandatory Document for the Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for Conformity Assessment Purposes: Issue 3, International Accreditation Forum, Inc., January 2025 (IAF MD 4: 2025)
- Environment and Climate Change Canada's Greenhouse Gas Quantification Requirements – Canada's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, December 2023, Version 7.0 (GGQR)
- Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (Iceland)
- Climate Change (Stationary Energy and Industrial Processes) Regulations 2009, New Zealand Ministry for the Environment
- Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Corporate Emission Sources and Facility production

The GHG emission sources and specific greenhouse gases included in the GHG Inventory include:

Scope 1:

- Stationary Combustion: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Process emissions (smelting, coke calcination¹, anode baking² and anode consumption): CO₂
- On-Site Transportation Emissions: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O
- Fugitive Emissions: PFCs (CF₄, C₂F₆), SF₆ and refrigerants (HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-227ea)

Scope 2:

- Consumption of electricity Emissions: CO₂

The Facilities products that required an assessment include: aluminium produced.

¹ Applicable only for Kitimat;

² Applicable only for Kitimat, NZAS, UGB;

According to the GHG Protocol, the organizational and operational boundary together constitute the inventory boundary. Within Client's corporate emissions assessment, the organization boundary is defined as Client's operational control. This, however, does not include fuel, electricity and heat use in corporate offices or on-site transportation. The operational boundary includes emissions from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission sources.

Materiality Level

Installations that have been verified by accredited verification bodies have materiality thresholds established by each program in Canada and Iceland. As this is a certification with limited assurance, GHD followed the guidelines of the GHG Protocol.

The GHG Protocol states, "as a rule of thumb, an error is considered to be materially misleading if its value exceeds 5 percent of the total inventory for the part of the organization being verified". Consistent with this and industry practice, quantitative materiality for this assessment is ± 5 percent of the total reported GHG emissions. A series of discrete errors, omissions, or representations of individual or a series of qualitative factors, when aggregated, may be considered material. Production was included in the scope of this corporate assessment in order to calculate the CI. Materiality for the production data has been set at 0.1 percent as per the local Regulations.

Assessment Methodology

The following provides a general overview of the assessment methodology that was conducted.

Conflict of Interest (COI) and Independence

GHD has undergone a thorough evaluation for conflict of interest (COI) and independence for this assessment work. This included a review of other potential work conducted by GHD for Client and the facilities listed in the scope of work. We have confirmed that this assessment work was successfully completed without undue risk of impartiality and conflict of interest. Our documented procedures ensure that all COI and independence criteria are properly evaluated. GHD's COI program ensures that both the company and the Project Team have no potential COIs. GHD has also evaluated and approved our members Team's competencies. GHD can attest that we have highly qualified staff with the appropriate technical expertise for the assessment work.

Risk-Based Approach

The GHD Project Team used a risk-based assurance approach to focus and to determine the detailed scope of the assessment. The key risks associated with the GHG emission estimates are the elements that are critical for ensuring that an inventory is free of material misstatements:

- Based on the information provided in the GHG Inventory, production and CI Assertion, the GHD Project Team identified the key risks associated with the assumptions and claims made, and the data sources used.
- The completeness, conservativeness, and accuracy of the underlying evidence for the assumptions/claims made, and data sources used, was reviewed. Assumptions/claims and data sources that are well identified and discussed in the report, that are substantiated with information from reliable references, and which are sufficiently controlled through the QA/QC plan should thus be given less emphasis because of a lower level of risk.
- The results of this investigation shall then, together with the results of the review of other areas, give the necessary input for the assessment opinion.

If an issue was classified as high risk, appropriate Facility staff should clarify the situation, explain how the risk was reduced, and provide more information.

Documentation Review and Emissions Recalculations

The components of the document review and follow up interviews are detailed below.

- Document Reviews:
 - Review of data and information to confirm the correctness and completeness of presented information.

- Confirm the GHG assertion is comprehensive and follows the structure and criteria specified in the Standards, local Regulations and relevant guidelines.
 - Conduct cross-checks between information provided in the GHG Inventory, Production and CI calculation and information from independent background investigations.
 - Confirm that the quantification methodologies are accurate, transparent provide a complete overview of the Facility's GHG emissions sources and methodologies used in the GHG emission inventory, and that the methodologies used are justified and appropriate.
 - Compare reported emissions and CI with the previous reporting period(s) to confirm trends.
 - Confirm that the GHG emission calculations are appropriate and use conservative assumptions for estimating GHG emissions.
 - Confirm that the GHG information system and its controls are sufficiently robust to minimize the potential for errors, omissions, or misrepresentations.
- Follow up Interviews:
- Via telephone, email and ICT

The document review should establish to what degree the presented GHG Inventory, Production and CI calculation documentation meets the standards and criteria.

The GHD Project Team interviewed Facility staff in order to:

- Review to understand the data management, management system and recording procedures

Issues Communications

During the course of the document review and interviews, questions and clarifications were identified by the Project Team; these were communicated with Client either verbally, by email, or in an Issues Log (excel workbook). Client and/or Facility staff had an opportunity to respond to identified issues prior to the completion of GHD's draft and final Independent limited assertion reports. Material issues identified by GHD were corrected by Client.

Project Review

GHD conducted a review of the assessment, which included a review of findings, emission and CI calculations and opinion developed by the assessment team.

Documentation and Deliverables

GHD prepared the following deliverables to document the assessment services provided:

- Assessment Plan (after receiving relevant information)
- Assertion Independent Draft and Final Report
- Opinion (included in the Assertion Independent Report)

Support of Assertion Independent Report Findings

GHD will support and uphold the findings of the assessment if the report is subject to an audit. If additional information is determined to be significant in nature or outside of the original scope of work, GHD may require additional budget to cover the response(s).

Assertion Opinion

The carbon intensity of the aluminium produced by Grande-Baie (UGB), Laterrière, Alma, AP60, and Kitimat in Canada; Tiwai point in New Zealand, and Hafnarfjörður in Iceland plants is below **4 tonnes of CO₂e per tonne of Aluminium** as stated in the RenewAl™ voluntary certification. GHD completed the assessment at a limited level of assurance resulting from operating conditions from January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 (reporting period). GHD's objective and responsibility was to provide an opinion regarding whether the Rio Tinto' 2025 GHG Inventory and Carbon Intensities included in this assessment did not contain any material misstatements, and that the information reported was accurate and consistent with the requirements of the principles of ISO 14064-3:2019, ISAE 3000 (Revised) and the GHG Protocol.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the 2025 CI Assertion contains material misstatements and is not, in all material aspects, in accordance with the appropriate quantification methodologies. GHD's review did not identify evidence that the CI Assertion is not materially correct and is not a fair representation of GHG data and information and has not been prepared in accordance with the applied standards.

This Opinion is effective as of the date of this CI Assertion Independent Report.

Rio Tinto's Assertion Letter is included as Appendix A.

Use of the Report

The Independent limited assertion report was prepared for the use of Client.

References from GHD's Independent limited assurance report must use the language in which the statement was issued, and reference the date of issuance of GHD's report, the applicable period and the associated program for which the assessment was conducted. The certification of the GHG assertion provided by GHD can be freely used by Client for marketing or other purposes other than in a manner misleading to the reader. The GHD mark shall not be used by Client in any way that might mislead the reader about the assessment status of the organization. The GHD mark can only be used with the expressed consent of GHD and then, only in relation to the specific time period verified by GHD.

Limitation of Liability

Because of the inherent limitations in any internal control structure, it is possible that fraud, error, or non compliance with laws and regulations may occur and not be detected. Further, the assessment was not designed to detect all weakness or errors in internal controls so far as they relate to the requirements set out above as the assessments has not been performed continuously throughout the period and the procedures performed on the relevant internal controls were on a test basis. Any projection of the evaluation of control procedures to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with them may deteriorate. This assessment was based on a risk-based approach that follows rigorous methodology with the expectation that it will capture the majority of errors with the potential for a material misstatement. However, GHD does not warrant or guarantee that all errors or omissions, including material issues, made by Client in its Report and/or assertion were identified by GHD.

The verification opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

GHD's review of the GHG Inventory and CI calculation included only the information discussed above. While the review included observation of the systems used for determination of the GHG Inventory and CI calculation, GHD did not conduct any direct field measurements and has relied on the primary measurement data and records provided by Client as being reliable and accurate. No other information was provided to GHD or incorporated into this review. GHD assumes no responsibility or liability for the information with which it has been provided by others.

The information and opinions rendered in this report are exclusively for use by Client. GHD will not distribute or publish this report without Client's consent except as required by law or court order. The information and opinions expressed in this report are given in response to a limited assignment and should only be evaluated and implemented in connection with that assignment. GHD accepts responsibility for the competent performance of its duties in executing the assignment and preparing this report in accordance with the normal standards of the profession but disclaims any responsibility for consequential damages.

GHD Consultants Limited

Montreal, Quebec

July 27, 2026

Appendix A

Assertion Letter

Rio Tinto Aluminum Carbon Intensity Assertion

Scope and Assertion

Rio Tinto Aluminium has taken an operational control approach to consolidate its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the calendar year ended December 31, 2025.

Total scope 1 (direct emissions at the site level) and scope 2 (indirect emissions related to the electricity and steam consumption) CO₂-e emissions from smelting at the following facilities are lower than 4 tCO₂-e/tAl.

Alma

AP60

Grande-Baie

ISAL

Kitimat

Laterriere

New Zealand Aluminium Smelter (NZAS)

Scope 1 (direct) tCO₂-e emissions occur during consumption of fuels, anode production (where applicable), electrolysis (smelting process), coke calcination (where applicable), and at on-site casthouses. Scope 2 (indirect) tCO₂-e emissions result from the consumption of electricity and steam used within the aluminium production site boundaries.

Methodology and Assumptions

Our GHG emissions were calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, which includes the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorinated carbon compounds and sulphur hexafluoride. This approach is also aligned with the International Aluminium Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Operations can omit or estimate individual emission sources from their inventories subject to these rules:

– For non-Australian operations: individual sources that can be excluded should be less than 1,000 tCO₂-e. The total of these excluded sources should be less than 5% of the facility's complete inventory.

We applied Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year).

Scope 1 GHG emissions

Scope 1 GHG emissions are direct GHG emissions owned or controlled by Rio Tinto. They include fuel use, anode and reductant use, process emissions (on-site emissions).

Scope 1 emission factors are consistent with the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), where site specific data is not available.

Inventories have been prepared in accordance with local regulatory requirements; In Quebec and British Columbia, methods followed the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) methodology as specified in Canada's Greenhouse Gas Quantification Requirements. ; and in Iceland: EU ETS Directive. In New Zealand, Climate Change (Stationary Energy and Industrial Processes) Regulations 2009", New Zealand Ministry for the Environment (NZMfE).

As per the guidelines referenced above, here are the details specific to quantification of our aluminium-specific material emissions sources:

1. Carbon consumption: The emissions calculation for the net anode consumption is a mass balance approach with the subtraction of impurities (sulphur and ash) in British Columbia, Quebec and New Zealand, whereas in Iceland we measure the carbon content of the anodes and butts to establish emissions.
2. Baked anode production - carbon volatiles: The emissions from baked carbon anode production include carbon volatiles from baking and emissions from packing coke consumption. Hydrogen content of baked anodes is the default 0.5% of

green anode weight. Green anode weight and baked anode weight: average weight per anode based on scale weights. Number of anodes: count of number of baking cycles multiplied by the capacity of the furnaces.

3. Packing coke consumption: Packing coke consumption per tonne of baked anode is based on actual weight based off of inventory reconciliations and scale measurements where available.
4. Perfluorocarbons: For Quebec and British Colombia, calculation uses the Tier 1 IPCC method using slope factors measured on-site within the last 36 months. For Iceland and New Zealand, calculation uses Method 2, the Tier 2 IPCC method using slope factors for prebake cell technology. Anode effects per cell day are based on real potroom data, including number of pots in operation, and number of anode effects occurring in the pots. The anode effect duration is measured for each anode effect and the monthly average is used in the calculation.
5. Natural gas: Consumption is based off of supplier invoices. Emissions factors are taken from each assets local regulatory guidance requirements.
6. Fuel oil: Consumption in New Zealand is based off supplier invoices and emission factors. Emission factors are taken from NZMfE guidance.

Scope 2 GHG emissions

Scope 2 GHG emissions are GHG emissions from the electricity, heat or steam delivered by third-parties (indirect emissions). Invoice data is used for consumption. For all smelters reported, location based method is used for quantifying its Scope 2 emissions.

