

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental Authority P-EA-100759487

This environmental authority is issued by the administering authority under Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

Environmental authority number: P-EA-100759487

Environmental authority takes effect on 25 May 2026.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 9 May each year.

Environmental authority holder

Name	Registered address
Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited	37 Belmont Avenue, Belmont, WA 6104

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity	Locations
Schedule 3 09 - A mining activity involving drilling, costeaning, pitting or carrying out geological surveys causing significant disturbance	EPM27935; EPM27951

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

The description of any environmentally relevant activity (ERA) for which an environmental authority (EA) is issued is a restatement of the ERA as defined by legislation at the time the EA is issued. Where there is any inconsistency between that description of an ERA and the conditions stated by an EA as to the scale, intensity or manner of carrying out an ERA, the conditions prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

An EA authorises the carrying out of an ERA and does not authorise any environmental harm unless a condition stated by the EA specifically authorises environmental harm.

A person carrying out an ERA must also be a registered suitable operator under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).

Mobile and temporary activities

If you operate a mobile and temporary ERA, other than regulated waste transport, you are required to maintain a work diary. You must:

- use the approved form for a work diary (ESR/2015/1696);
- keep the work diary records for 2 years after the last entry;

- inform the administering authority within 7 days of the work diary being lost or stolen;
- record the information required in the work diary for each location within 1 day of leaving the location.

Contaminated land

It is a requirement of the EP Act that an owner or occupier of land give written notice to the administering authority if they become aware of the following:

- the presence of, or happening of an event involving, a hazardous contaminant on the land that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- if the land is contaminated land – a change in the condition of the land that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3) having been carried out, or is being carried out, on the land (notice must be given within 20 business days).

For further information, including the form for giving written notice, refer to the Queensland Government website www.qld.gov.au, using the search term 'duty to notify'.

Take effect

Please note that, in accordance with section 200(1) of the EP Act, an EA has effect:

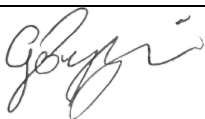
- (a) if the authority is for a prescribed ERA and it states that it takes effect on the day nominated by the holder of the authority in a written notice given to the administering authority—on the nominated day; or
- (b) if the authority states a day or an event for it to take effect—on the stated day or when the stated event happens; or
- (c) otherwise—on the day the authority is issued.

However, in accordance with section 200(2) of the EP Act, the day that the EA takes effect may not be before:

- (a) if the authority is for a resource activity—the day the relevant tenure is granted to the applicant; or
- (b) if a development permit for a material change of use of premises under the *Planning Act 2016* is necessary for carrying out an activity that related to the authority—the day the development permit takes effect; or
- (c) if an SDA Approval under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* is necessary for carrying out an activity that relates to the authority—the day the approval takes effect.

If this EA takes effect when the additional authorisation takes effect, you must provide the administering authority written notice within 5 business days of receiving notification of the related additional authorisation taking effect.

If you have incorrectly claimed that an additional authorisation is not required, carrying out the ERA without the additional authorisation is not legal and could result in your prosecution for providing false or misleading information or operating without a valid EA.



Signature

Giles Bezzina

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

25 May 2026

Date

Enquiries:

Minerals Business Centre
PO Box 7230, Cairns QLD 4870
Phone: 07 4222 5352
Email: ESCairns@detsi.qld.gov.au

Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this EA, the holder must also meet their obligations under the EP Act, and the regulations made under the EP Act. For example, the holder must comply with the following provisions of the Act:

- general environmental duty (section 319)
- duty to restore the environment (section 319C)
- duty to notify environmental harm (section 320-320G)
- offence of causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437-439)
- offence of causing environmental nuisance (section 440)
- offence of depositing prescribed water contaminants in waters and related matters (section 440ZG)
- offence to place contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443).

Other permits required

This permit only provides an approval under the EP Act. In order to lawfully operate you may also require permits / approvals from your local government authority, other business units within the department, and other State and Federal Government agencies prior to commencing any activity at the site. For example, this may include permits or approvals with your local Council (for planning approval), the Department of Transport and Main Roads (to access State controlled roads), the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (to clear vegetation), and the Department of Primary Industries (to clear marine plants or to obtain a quarry material allocation).

Obligations under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*

Matters of national environmental significance (MNES) are regulated under the Commonwealth EPBC Act rather than under state legislation. You may need to submit a referral if your project potentially impacts any matters protected under the EPBC Act. For more information on self-assessments, and referral and assessment processes, please visit the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's website at www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/advice.

Obligations under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (the Cultural Heritage Acts)

The Cultural Heritage Acts require anyone who carries out a land-use activity to exercise a duty of care. This 'duty of care' means land users must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure their activity does not harm Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage, and applies to any activity where Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage is located. For more information on your obligations under this legislation, please visit the Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism webpage at, www.dwatsipm.qld.gov.au.

Conditions of environmental authority

Schedule A – General

- A1** This environmental authority authorises environmental harm referred to in the conditions. Where there is no condition or this environmental authority is silent on a matter, the lack of a condition or silence does not authorise environmental harm.
- A2** The mining activity must not be, carried out in a strategic environmental area, unless—
- the mining activity is authorised under an environmental authority for a mining activity relating to a mining claim, an environmental authority for a mining activity relating to an exploration permit or an environmental authority for a mining activity relating to a mineral development licence; or
 - the mining activity involves alluvial mining and is, or will be, carried out at a place that is not in a designated precinct in a strategic environmental area; or
 - the mining activity involves clay pit mining, dimension stone mining, hard rock mining, opal mining or shallow pit mining and is, or will be, carried out at a place that is not in a designated precinct in a strategic environmental area.
- A3** The exploration activity must not, at any one time, cause more than 5000m² of land to be disturbed at a camp site.
- A4** No more than 20m³ of any substance is, or will be, extracted from each kilometre of a riverine area affected by the exploration activity in a year.
- A5** The holder of the environmental authority must not carry out activities within 100m of a Historical, Archaeological or Ethnographic site.
- A6** Activities involving machinery must not be carried out within 1km of a Category A Environmentally Sensitive Area. Prior to carrying out activities in a Category C Environmentally Sensitive Area, consult with the relevant administering authority. If it is determined through the consultation that additional conditions are necessary, the holder must comply with those conditions.
- A7** Notwithstanding activities authorised under condition A9, activities involving machinery may be carried out within 500m of a Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area but not within 100m from a watercourse at the indicative locations in **Schedule G Figure 1: Planned Exploration (drill pads and access tracks) Outside the Environmentally Sensitive Area Category B**.
- A8** Aside from the activities authorised under condition A9 and condition A10, the holder of this environmental authority must not carry out activities in a Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area.
- A9** The holder of this environmental authority may only carry out activities in a Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area at the locations in **Schedule A - Table 1 – Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area Permitted Disturbance North and South Access Tracks** and at the indicative locations depicted in **Schedule G Figure 2 : Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area Permitted Disturbance Drill Pads and Access Tracks**.
- A10** Disturbance within the Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area must not exceed a total of 14 hectares cumulatively.

Schedule A – Table 1 – Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area Permitted Disturbance North and South Access Tracks

Track location	Object ID	Longitude	Latitude
North Track	1	138.9831	-19.1196
	2	138.9841	-19.1194
	3	138.9857	-19.119

Track location	Object ID	Longitude	Latitude
	4	138.9876	-19.119
	5	138.9906	-19.1186
	6	138.9915	-19.1184
	7	138.9922	-19.118
	8	138.9927	-19.1176
	9	138.9932	-19.1174
	10	138.9935	-19.1173
	11	138.9938	-19.117
	12	138.9941	-19.117
	13	138.9943	-19.1169
	14	138.9946	-19.1169
	15	138.9948	-19.1167
	16	138.995	-19.1165
South Track	17	138.9821	-19.1322
	18	138.9844	-19.1316
	19	138.9869	-19.1315
	20	138.9935	-19.1302
	21	138.9955	-19.1298

- A11** Any disturbance from the mining activity must not damage or destroy any mature trees with a trunk diameter of greater than 15cm.
- A12** Notwithstanding the activity authorised under condition A9 and condition A10, disturbance from the mining activity must not impact adversely on the surrounding category A or B environmentally sensitive area.
- A13** The mining activity must not cause more than 60ha of land to be significantly disturbed.
- A14** The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land and vegetation is minimised. Not more than 1,000m² can be disturbed at any one location, excluding campsites.
- A15** The holder of this environmental authority must:
- install all measures, plant, and equipment necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority;
 - maintain such measures, plant, and equipment in a proper and efficient condition;
 - operate such measures, plant, and equipment in a proper and efficient manner;
 - ensure all instruments and devices used for the measurement or monitoring of any parameter under any condition of this environmental authority are properly calibrated.
- A16** The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that topsoil is removed and stockpiled prior to carrying out any exploration activity. Prevent or minimise the mixing and erosion of topsoil and overburden stockpiles.
- A17** All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to prevent or minimise environmental harm caused by the activities.

A18 The holder of the environmental authority must record and notify the administering authority of any emergency or incident which demonstrates non-compliance with conditions of this environmental authority.

Notification of emergencies, incidents, and exceptions

A19 The holder of this environmental authority must notify the administering authority by written notification within 24 hours, after becoming aware of any emergency or incident which results in the release of contaminants not in accordance, or reasonably expected to be not in accordance with, the conditions of this environmental authority.

A20 Within 10 business days following the initial notification of an emergency or incident, or receipt of monitoring results, whichever is the latter, further written advice must be provided to the administering authority, including the following:

- a) results and interpretation of any samples taken and analysed;
- b) outcomes of actions taken at the time to prevent or minimise unlawful environmental harm;
- c) proposed actions to prevent a recurrence of the emergency or incident.

Complaints

A21 The holder of this environmental authority must record all environmental complaints received about the exploration activities including:

- a) name, address and contact number for of the complainant;
- b) time and date of complaint;
- c) reasons for the complaint;
- d) investigations undertaken;
- e) conclusions formed;
- f) actions taken to resolve the complaint;
- g) any abatement measures implemented;
- h) person responsible for resolving the complaint.

A22 The holder of this environmental authority must, when requested by the administering authority, undertake relevant specified monitoring within a reasonable timeframe nominated or agreed to by the administering authority to investigate any complaint of environmental harm. The results of the investigation (including an analysis and interpretation of the monitoring results) and abatement measures, where implemented, must be provided to the administering authority within 10 business days of completion of the investigation, or no later than 10 business days after the end of the timeframe nominated by the administering authority to undertake the investigation.

A23 Where a condition of this environmental authority requires compliance with a standard, policy or guideline published externally to this environmental authority and the standard is amended or changed subsequent to the issue of this environmental authority, the holder of this environmental authority must:

- a) comply with the amended or changed standard, policy, or guideline within two years of the amendment or change being made, unless a different period is specified in the amended standard or relevant legislation.
- b) until compliance with the amended or changed standard, policy or guideline is achieved, continue to remain in with the corresponding provision that was current immediately prior to the relevant amendment or change.

A24 This environmental authority does not authorise the carrying out of an environmentally relevant activity to which a section of schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 applies.

END OF SCHEDULE A

Schedule B – Air

- B1** Odours or airborne contaminants must not cause environmental harm to any sensitive place or commercial place.

END OF SCHEDULE B

Schedule C – Noise

- C1** Noise generated by the activity must not cause environmental harm to any sensitive place or commercial place.

END OF SCHEDULE C

Schedule D – Land

- D1** The holder of the environmental authority must prevent the spread of Declared Plants by ensuring that all vehicles and machinery are adequately cleaned before taking the vehicles and machinery out of a Declared Plant Area.
- D2** The holder of the environmental authority must not carry out the following prescribed environmentally relevant activities (ERA) on the mining tenement:
- a) ERA 61 Waste incineration and thermal treatment at threshold 1 - incinerating waste vegetation, clean paper or cardboard.
 - b) ERA 52 Battery Recycling – operating a facility for receiving, and recycling or reprocessing, any type of battery; and
 - c) ERA 59 Tyre Recycling – operating a facility on a commercial basis for receiving and recycling or receiving and reprocessing 1000 or more equivalent passenger units of tyres, or parts of tyres, in a year. (The relevant activity does not include re-treading tyres).
- D3** The holder of the environmental authority must consult with the landowner prior to establishing any new roads and tracks.
- D4** When constructing new roads and tracks, the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land, vegetation and watercourses is minimised. Appropriate stabilisation of the roads and tracks crossing a watercourse must occur to prevent or minimise sediment erosion
- D5** The holder of the environmental authority must consult with the landowner prior to establishing any new campsites.
- D6** When constructing new campsites, the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land, vegetation and watercourses is minimised.
- D7** The holder of the environmental authority must plan and determine the final position of gridlines and geophysical lines in consultation with the landowner.
- D8** When constructing gridlines and geophysical lines, the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land and vegetation is minimised.

Hazardous contaminants

- D9** The holder of the environmental authority must plan and conduct activities on site to prevent any potential or actual release of a hazardous contaminant.
- D10** The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that spills of hazardous contaminants are cleaned up as quickly as practicable. Such spillage must not be cleaned up by hosing, sweeping or otherwise releasing such contaminants to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland, or lake.
- D11** The holder of the environmental authority must, where practical, separate acid producing waste rock from benign waste rock.
- D12** The holder of the environmental authority must dispose of acid producing waste rock in an excavation or pit and backfill as soon as practical. Backfill the excavation or pit containing acid producing waste rock with benign, low permeability material and seal the excavation or pit with a compacted capping layer at least 1m thick.

Waste Management

- D13** The holder of the environmental authority must not directly or indirectly release waste from the project area to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland or lake.
- D14** The holder of the environmental authority must not dispose of more than 50 tonnes of general waste on the mining tenement per year.
- D15** The holder of the environmental authority must not directly or indirectly release fuels, oils, lubricants or other contaminants to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland, or lake.

D16 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that all chemical, fuel, and oil storage facilities less than 10 000L on a mining tenement, must be designed and operated in accordance with Australian Standard 1940 – ‘The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids’, Section 2, Minor Storage.

D17 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that:

- a) all chemical, fuel and oil storage facilities of more than 10 000L on a mining tenement, must be banded to contain at least one hundred percent of the volume of the largest container, plus twenty-five percent of the storage capacity of the largest container up to a maximum of 10,000L, together with ten percent of the storage capacity beyond 10,000L; and
- b) the facility must be operated and maintained in accordance with the Australian Standard 1940 – “The Storage and Handling of flammable and combustible liquids”.

Drilling, Excavating and Sampling

D18 When drilling, excavating, or sampling, the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land and vegetation is minimised.

D19 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure:

- a) all marker pegs are marked with contrasting colour so as to be clearly visible.
- b) all marker pegs are removed from the tenement at the completion of exploration activities.
- c) all permanent markers (example, concrete plugs or steel plates) are installed at ground level and made safe.
- d) The holder of the environmental authority must not directly or indirectly release waste from the project area to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland, or lake.

D20 The holder of the environmental authority must not drill, excavate, or clear vegetation:

- a) in standing waters, wetlands, or lakes; or
- b) on the sloped banks or within 3m of the top of the bank or 5m of the toe of the bank; or
- c) within or on the levee banks of the normal flow channel.

D21 The holder of the environmental authority must decommission all non-artesian drill holes, apart from those still required for monitoring purposes as soon as practical, but no later than 6 months after the hole was drilled by undertaking the following actions:

- a) where practical dispose of all unused drill chips to the hole or to a sump pit; and
- b) cap the hole at a depth that is appropriate for the previous land use of the area.(unless the landowner stipulates a future use which requires the cap to be placed deeper); and
- c) backfill the hole above the cap with soil or material similar to the surrounding soil or material.

D22 The holder of the environmental authority must isolate non-artesian aquifers where a drill hole intersects more than one water bearing strata by casing or plugging the hole as soon as practical after the hole is no longer required, but no later than 2 months after the hole was drilled, apart from those holes that are still required for monitoring purposes if:

- a) the flow difference between aquifers exceeds 500 L/hour.
- b) the difference in electrical conductivity of water is greater than 10% of the lower value.

D23 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that exploration drill holes that strike artesian flows of water that exceeds 500 L/hour for seven days must be either:

- a) decommissioned as soon as practical, but no later than 1 month after the hole was drilled, apart from holes that are still required for monitoring or evaluation purposes. Refer to Report No. SW4 - "Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia ", (ARMCANZ 1997); or

- b) capped to allow for future conversion into a controlled artesian bore by a licensed water bore driller; or
- c) converted into a controlled artesian bore by a licensed water bore driller, provided that:
 - i. the landowner has undertaken in writing to accept responsibility for the drill hole.
 - ii. the explorer provides details of the agreement and the drill hole to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines within 30 days of obtaining the landowner's agreement.

D24 Conditions D22 and D23 do not apply to a non-artesian exploration drill hole if:

- a) the landowner and the explorer have agreed that it should be left for conversion to a water bore; and
- b) the landowner gives a written undertaking to accept responsibility for the hole; and
- c) the details of the agreement and the drill hole (such as its GPS location and the drill logs showing the water bearing strata and flow rates) are provided to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines within 30 days of the landowner giving the undertaking; and
- d) the hole is temporarily capped so as to prevent possible ingress of surface waters and associated sediments and pollutants.

D25 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that exploration drill holes that are to be retained for future mineral resource evaluation purposes are cased and capped. Holes to be retained for more than three years must be capped with steel casing and appropriately identified.

Prescribed Environmental Matters

D26 A flora and fauna impact assessment, prepared by a suitably qualified person, must be completed prior to the clearing of any endangered regional ecosystem to inform appropriate management and mitigation measures to be implemented.

D27 Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters, are not authorised under this environmental authority or the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.

D28 An environmental offset must be made in accordance with the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* and *Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy*, where a significant residual impact occurs to a prescribed environmental matter.

D29 Records demonstrating that each impact to a prescribed environmental matter did not, or is not likely to, result in a significant residual impact to that matter must be:

- a) completed by an appropriately qualified person.
- b) kept for the life of the environmental authority.

Rehabilitation

D30 In Riverine Areas, the holder of the environmental authority must complete the rehabilitation processes on all areas disturbed by mining activities, apart from those areas currently being utilised for mining activities, as soon as practical and prior to the onset of the wet season.

D31 For all other areas on the mining tenement, the holder of the environmental authority must complete the rehabilitation processes on all areas disturbed by mining activities, apart from those areas currently being utilised for mining activities, as soon as practical and at least within six months of the completion of works in those areas.

D32 The holder of the environmental authority must backfill all, excavations, drill holes or sampling sites as soon as practical following the completion of exploration activities.

D33 Condition D32 does not apply to any excavations, drill holes or sampling sites that are to remain after the completion of exploration activities, by agreement with the landowner.

D34 The holder of the environmental authority must rehabilitate areas disturbed by mining activities to a stable landform similar to that of surrounding undisturbed areas.

- D35** The holder of the environmental authority must spread seeds or plant species that will promote vegetation of a similar species and density of cover to that of the surrounding undisturbed areas or vegetation that is appropriate for providing erosion control and stabilisation of the disturbed areas.
- D36** The holder of the environmental authority must complete rehabilitation of disturbed areas to the satisfaction of the administering authority.
- D37** The holder of the environmental authority must conduct biannual monitoring of the rehabilitation of activities within Environmentally Sensitive Areas for a minimum of two years.

END OF SCHEDULE D

Schedule E - Water

- E1** Contaminants must not be released directly or indirectly to any waters or groundwaters as a result of the authorised mining activities.

Stormwater and water sediment controls

- E2** The holder of the environmental authority must design, install, and maintain adequate banks and/or diversion drains to minimise the potential for storm water runoff to enter disturbed areas.
- E3** The holder of the environmental authority must design, install, and maintain adequate erosion and sediment control structures wherever necessary to prevent or minimise erosion of disturbed areas and the sedimentation of any watercourse, waterway, wetland, or lake.

END OF SCHEDULE E

Schedule F - Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in this section. Where a term is not defined, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations or environmental protection policies must be used. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

'acid rock drainage' means any contaminated discharge emanating from a mining activity formed through a series of chemical and biological reactions when geological strata are disturbed and exposed to oxygen and moisture.

'administering authority' is the agency that administers the environmental authority provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

'archaeological site' is a site that has physical evidence of the past, which has the potential to increase our knowledge of earlier human occupation, activities, and events.

'artesian drill hole' is an exploration drill hole from which water freely flows at a rate of greater than 500 L/hour for at least 7 days after being drilled.

'banks' means the feature which confines major flows within a watercourse. They are steeper than a terrace and are generally of a slope greater than 1:1 on outer bends.

'bund' is:

- a) An earth mound or similar structure (e.g., a concrete block wall), whether impervious or not,
- b) constructed to contain spilled material (e.g., petrol, diesel, oil etc.); or
- c) a structure to prevent or reduce soil erosion.

'campsite' is the area encompassing any dwelling, amenities (e.g., toilet block, power generator), sewage or general waste disposal facility and includes the office area and vehicle parking areas associated with a temporary or permanent mining camp.

'chemical' means:

- a) an agricultural chemical product or veterinary chemical product within the meaning of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 (Commonwealth), or
- b) a dangerous good under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail approved by the Australian Transport Council, or
- c) a lead hazardous substance within the meaning of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997, or
- d) a drug or poison in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons prepared by the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council and published by the Commonwealth, or
- e) any substance used as, or intended for use as:
 - i. a pesticide, insecticide, fungicide, herbicide, rodenticide, nematocide, miticide, fumigant or related product, or
 - ii. a surface-active agent, including, for example, soap or related detergent, or
 - iii. a paint solvent, pigment, dye, printing ink, industrial polish, adhesive, sealant, food additive, bleach, sanitiser, disinfectant, or biocide, or
 - iv. a fertiliser for agricultural, horticultural, or garden use, or
 - v. a substance used for, or intended for use for mineral processing or treatment of metal, pulp and paper, textile, timber, water, or wastewater, or
 - vi. manufacture of plastic or synthetic rubber.

'commercial place' means a workplace used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, which is not part of

the mining activity and does not include employees' accommodation or public roads.

'disturbed' means any area that has had its natural state altered by the action or interference of carrying out an activity associated with the exploration project.

'ethnographic site' means an archaeological site of particular importance to the study of a cultural group.

'historical site' refers to site containing objects from the past that allows the study of the way people lived and worked at that place in the past.

'holder', for a mining tenement, means a holder of the tenement under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*, and the holder of the associated environmental authority under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

'land' in the **'land schedule'** of this document means land excluding waters and the atmosphere, that is, the term has a different meaning from the term as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. For the purposes of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, it is expressly noted that the term 'land' in this environmental authority relates to physical land and not to interests in land.

'minimise' is to reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree.

'natural flow' means the flow of water through waters caused by nature.

'non-polluting' means having no adverse impacts upon the receiving environment.

'rehabilitation' the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform.

'release event' means a surface water discharge from mine affected water storages or contaminated areas on the licensed place.

'revegetation' is the re-establishment of vegetation of a species and density of cover similar to surrounding undisturbed areas or the landform that existed before mining activities on soil surfaces associated with the construction or rehabilitation of a watercourse diversion.

'self-sustaining' means not requiring on-going intervention and maintenance to maintain functional riverine processes and characteristics.

'sensitive place' means:

- a) a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home, or caravan park, residential marina, or other residential premises, or
- b) a motel, hotel, or hostel, or
- c) an educational institution, or
- d) a medical centre or hospital, or
- e) a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the *Marine Parks Act 1992*, or
- f) a World Heritage Area, or
- g) a public park or gardens.

Note: The definition of 'sensitive place' and 'commercial place' is based on Schedule 1 of EPP Noise. That is, a sensitive place is inside or outside on a dwelling, library and educational institution, childcare or kindergarten, school or playground, hospital, surgery or other medical institution, commercial & retail activity, protected area or an area identified under a conservation plan under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* as a critical habitat or an area of major interest, marine park under *Marine Parks Act 2004*, park or garden that is outside of the mining lease and open to the public for the use other than for sport or organised entertainment. A commercial place is inside or outside a commercial or retail activity. A mining camp (i.e., accommodation and ancillary facilities for mine employees or contractors or both, associated with the mine the subject of the environmental authority) is not a sensitive place for that mine or mining project, whether or not the mining camp is located within a mining tenement that is part of the mining project the subject of the environmental authority. For example, the mining camp might be located on neighbouring land owned or leased by the same company as one of the holders of the environmental authority for the mining project, or a related company.

Accommodation for mine employees or contractors is a sensitive place if the land is held by a mining company or related company, and if occupation is restricted to the employees, contractors and their families for the particular mine or mines which are held by the same company or a related company. For example, a township (occupied by the mine employees, contractors and their families for

multiple mines that are held by different companies) would be a sensitive place, even if part or all of the township is constructed on land owned by one or more of the companies.

'Suitably qualified person' means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills or experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis on performance relating to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods, or literature.

'water' is defined under Schedule 4 of the *Water Act* 2000.

'watercourse' has the same meaning given in the *Water Act* 2000.

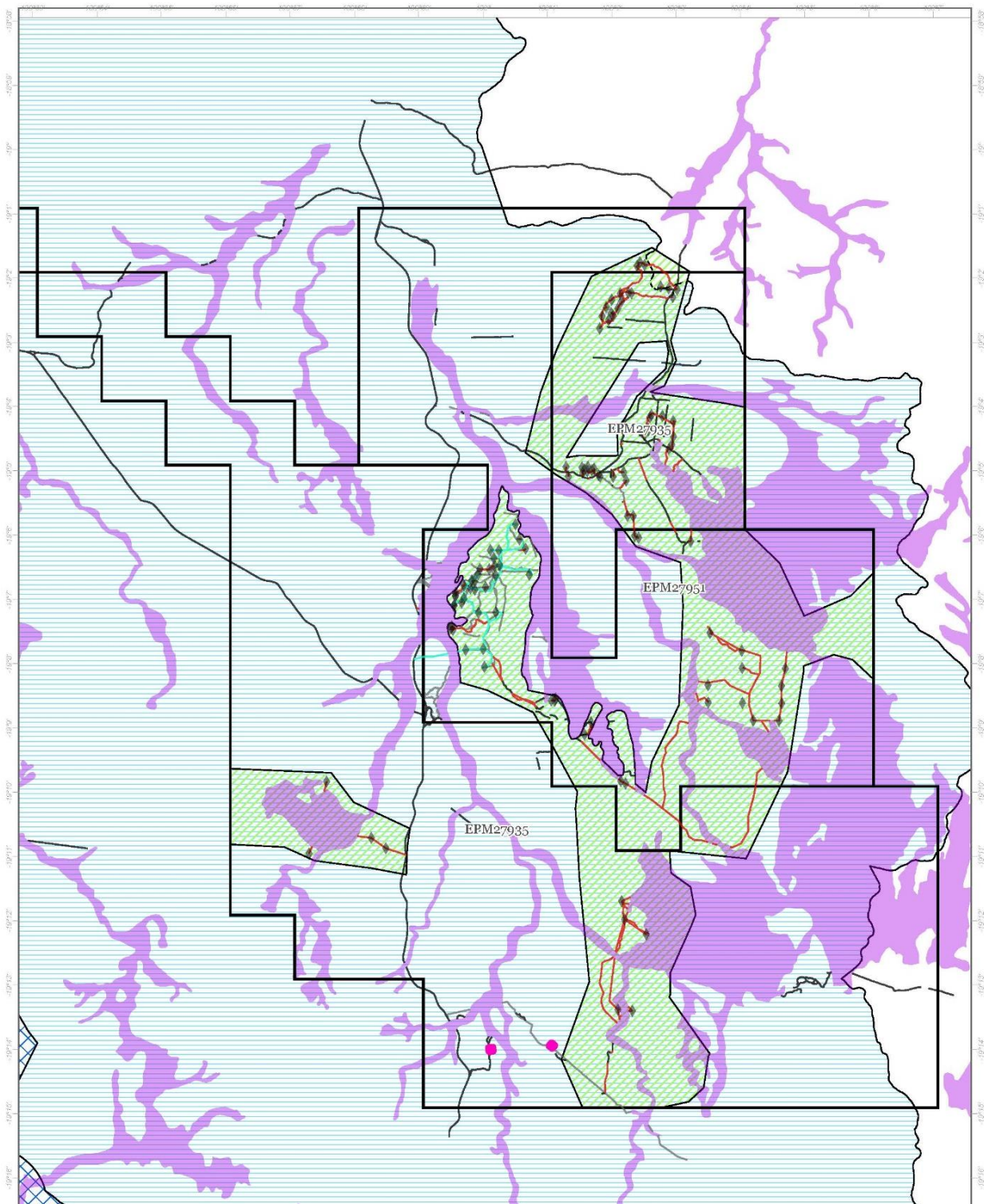
'waters' includes river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined natural or artificial watercourse, bed and bank of any waters, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), storm water channel, storm water drain, and groundwater and any part thereof.

'wetland' areas of permanent or periodic/intermittent inundation, whether natural or artificial, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish, or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6m. Wetlands typically include areas such as lakes, swamps, marshes, estuaries, or mudflats.

END OF SCHEDULE F

Schedule G – Maps

Figure 1: Planned Exploration (drill pads and access tracks) Outside the Environmentally Sensitive Area Category B.



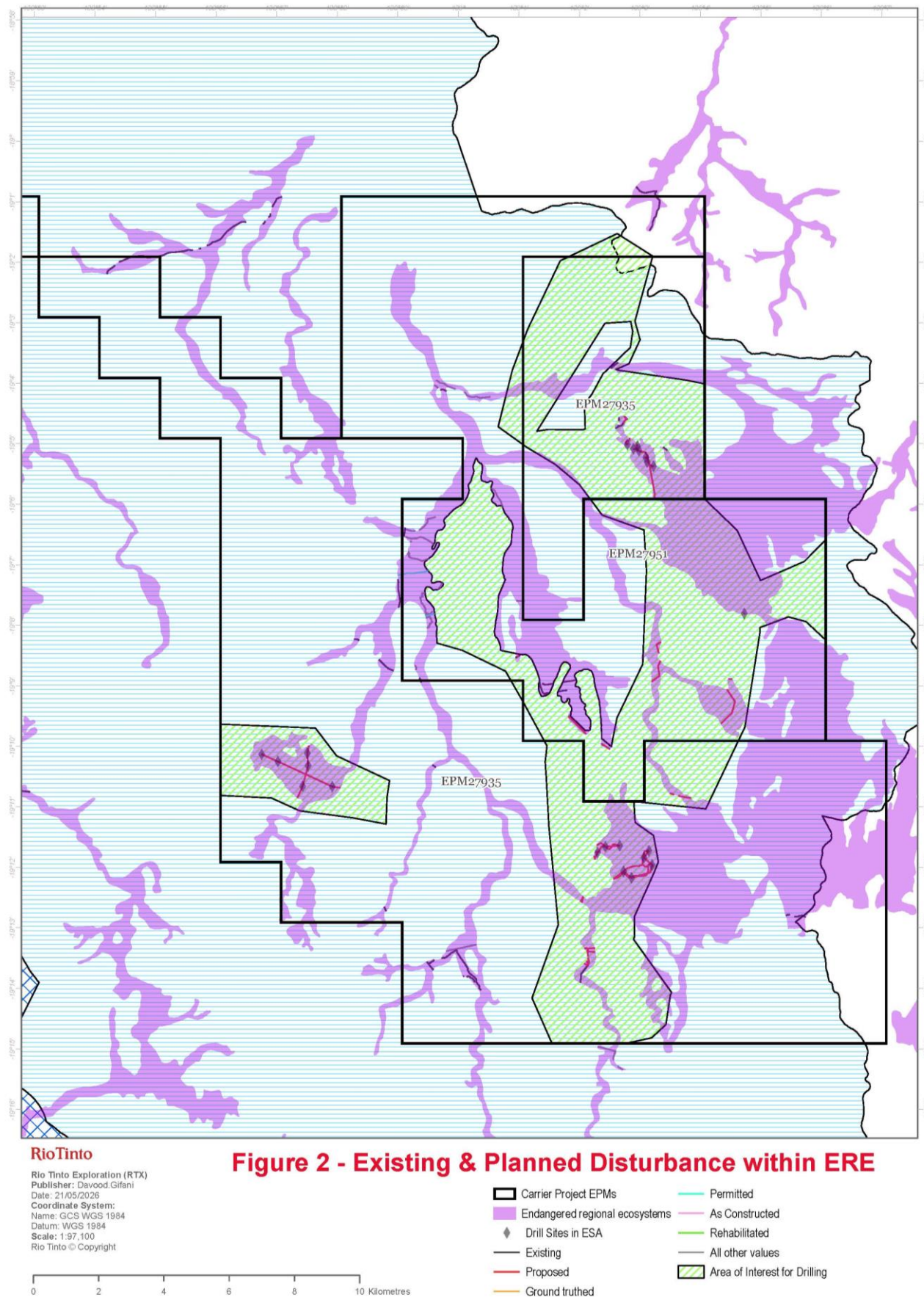
RioTinto

Rio Tinto Exploration (RTX)
 Publisher: Davood Gifani
 Date: 21/05/2026
 Coordinate System:
 Name: GCS WGS 1984
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Scale: 1:97,100
 Rio Tinto © Copyright

Figure 1 - Planned Exploration Outside ERE

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| ● Proposed Camp Location | — As Constructed |
| ◆ Drill Sites outside EPS | — Rehabilitated |
| QLD Tracks outside EPS | — All other values |
| — Existing | □ Carrier Project EPMs |
| — Proposed | □ Endangered regional ecosystems |
| — Ground truthed | □ Strategic Environmental Area |
| — Permitted | □ Strategic Environmental Area - Designated Precinct |

0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometres

Figure 2: Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area Permitted Disturbance Drill Pads and Access Tracks**END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY**