

Rio Tinto Exploration Pty. Limited

ABN 76 000 057 125 / ACN 000 057 125

A member of the Rio Tinto Group

Mine Management Plan
Slippery Creek Project
EL398
SD5304 Arnhem Bay
Northern Territory

Exploration Report No. 28672

Tenement Holder: BHP Billiton Minerals Pty Ltd
Tenement Operator: Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited

Date: February 2010

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RTX Perth Information Centre
BHP Billiton Minerals Pty Ltd

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Documentation in appendices has been copied to attached CD: *Documentation in support of Slippery Creek MMP May 2010*

SUMMARY

This is the initial Mine Management Plan (MMP) for the Slippery Creek Project which describes Rio Tinto Exploration's (RTX) proposed hand-auger sampling programme.

The Slippery Creek Project EL398 was applied for by Broken Hill Propriety Limited (BHPB) on 22/05/2006. Following the consent process, the original application was split into one granted tenement EL398 and one application EL27873 on 06/01/2010. RTX signed an agreement with BHPB in 2002 to conduct bauxite exploration and has been nominated as the project operator. The two tenements form the Slippery Creek Project.

The proposed mapping and hand-auger traverses are shown on map pAI10_002 in Appendix 1. No mechanically assisted ground disturbance such as track construction or drilling is proposed for this programme. The traverses match topographic features that have potential for bauxite mineralization. The total traverse length is 30 km of which 17.5 km are on non-cleared land. Auger hole locations will be determined based on visual indicators and the spacing will vary accordingly and within prospective zones it may be as detailed as 100m to 500m. A tentative estimated of 150 auger holes may be drilled.

RTX anticipates carrying out this work in the latter part of the dry season 2010. Further bauxite exploration depends on results of analysis of the hand-auger samples. If results point to the need for further exploration, the next likely step will be a vacuum or aircore drilling programme. Any escalation of bauxite exploration activity on EL398 will necessitate an updated Mine Management Plan.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Name and Location

This Mine Management Plan is the first for Rio Tinto Exploration's Slippery Creek Bauxite Project. An Application for an Authorisation accompanies the submission of this MMP to the *Department of Resources – Minerals and Energy*. Slippery Creek EL398 is located just north of Gapuwiyak between Buckingham Bay and Arnhem Bay approximately 100 km straight west (flying distance) of Nhulunbuy / Gove and 549 km straight east (flying distance) of Darwin. Vehicle access (restricted to the dry season) is via the Central Arnhem Road to the Gapuwiyak Community access road. See maps pAI10_002 and pAI10_005 in Appendix1.

1.2 Mining Interests

Title no	Owner	Operator	Grant date	Expiry date	blocks
EL398	Broken Hill Propriety	RioTinto Exploration	06/01/20109	05/01/2016	53

1.3 Operator Details

Address: 37 Belmont Ave, Belmont, W.A 6104

Postal: PO Box 175, Belmont, WA 6984

Phone/Fax/Email:

Phone: 08 9270 9242

Fax: 08 9270 9223

Email: See contacts below

Any correspondence regarding the status of this Mine Management Plan should in the first instance be directed to Mr Dave Palmer, Business Development Manager Rio Tinto Exploration.

Key Personnel/Contact Person:

Dave Palmer, Business Development Manager

Phone: 08 9270 9282

Fax: 08 9270 9249

Email: dave.palmer@riotinto.com.au

Greg Hartshorn, Principal Geologist

Phone: 07 3029 1825

Email: greg.hartshorn@riotinto.com.au

1.4 Statutory Requirements

Exploration Activities will be conducted under the relevant Acts and Regulations:

- *Mining Management Act;*
- *Mining Management Regulations 3 & 4;*
- *Workplace Health & Safety Act*
- *Mining Act;*
- *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act (Access to tenement)*
- *Environmental Assessment Act;*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act;*
- *Territory Parks & Wildlife Conservation Act;*
- *Heritage Conservation Act;*
- *NT Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act;*
- *Bushfires Act;*
- *Pastoral Lands Act;*
- *NT Lands Act;*
- *Native Title Act;*
- *Water Act;*
- *Weeds Management Act;*
- *Lease conditions and Reporting requirements as directed.*

1.5 Non-Statutory Requirements

Exploration Agreement (23 / 10 / 2009) under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, between the Northern Land Council and BHP Billiton Minerals Pty Ltd and Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd.

1.6 Identified Stakeholders

- The traditional landowners as identified by the NLC.
- Northern Land Council (NLC) (Ph 08 8920 5100, Fx 08 8920 5249)
- Laynhapuy Homeland Association
- NT Department of Resources
 - Minerals and Energy (Ph 08 8999 5322, Fx 08 8981 7106, Email – titles.info@nt.gov.au)
 - Mining Performance(Ph 8999 5344, Fx 08 8999 6527, Email – mineral.info@nt.gov.au)
- Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts (Ph 08 8924 4138, Fx 08 89249 4053, Email – environment.nreta@nt.gov.au)
- NT Worksafe (Ph 1800 019 115, Fx 08 8999 5141, Email – ntworksafe@nt.gov.au)

RTX land owner consultation procedures are based on the principles spelled out in *Human Rights, communities and environment*, pages 14 – 17 of *Rio Tinto The way we work* (Appendix 3)

The Slippery Creek project is within the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Trust under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act and administered by the NLC. Consultation and access procedures involve initial contacts with the NLC and subsequent contacts with the land owners. Consultation with both the NLC and the landowners is maintained throughout the life of the Slippery Creek Project.

Regular dialog is kept with the Department of Resources for the purpose of title maintenance, Environmental Authorisations and submission of Mine Management Plans.

Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts provides search facilities and information on vulnerable habitats for flora and fauna and weed management.

Risk Management Plans (RMP) are submitted to Northern Territory WorkSafe prior to start of proposed programmes and when significant changes to a programme risk profile may occur. The RMP communicates identified risks and how RTX intends to manage these risks. Risks specific to the environment will be communicated in the Mine Management Plan.

2.0 PROJECT DETAILS

2.1 History of Development and Current Status/Previous Exploration Activities

Manganese exploration was conducted by BHP in the 1960's. Many of the tracks plotted on the topographic maps are from this period. Prior to the proposed hand-auger sampling programme, RTX has conducted no exploration in the area.

2.2 Proposed Activities

An exploration programme is being proposed for EL398. The work will involve hand-auger drilling a number of shallow holes (<5m depth) along proposed traverses which may allow vehicle access, however it is expected to be traversed mostly by foot. Geological mapping and rock sampling will be conducted along with hand-auger drilling. Total length of sample traverses are 30km of which 17.5km takes place on uncleared land. The number of auger holes cannot be determined due to the unknown physical and geological conditions of the land. Prospective zones may be as detailed as 100m to 500m, but it is highly likely that much of the proposed traverses may not be sampled due to geological and access issues. Realistically the programme is not expected to yield a large volume of samples, but sufficient to determine if further work will be required. A tentative estimation puts the number of auger holes to 75. The proposed traverses are shown on plan pAl10_002 in Appendix 1.

2.3 Target Material/Minerals

Bauxite.

2.4 Exploration Schedule

It is anticipated the programme may take from eight to 15 days depending on the conditions. Mapping and hand-auger drilling is planned for the latter part of the 2010 dry season.

2.5 Workforce

The proposed hand auger sampling programme will involve three or four RTX staff. It is anticipated that one or two members from the local community will be involved with the programme.

2.6 Site Infrastructure & Location

Site infrastructure is existing tracks and open spaces as they present; no site infrastructure will be created by RTX. Campsite will be a basic “fly-camp” type facility expected to be located on EL398 or somewhere along the track between Gapuwiyak and Burrum communities. Camp location is at the time of writing this MMP undecided. Choice of camp location will be determined in consultation with the land owners during the work programme meeting scheduled for May 2010. For existing infrastructure see plan pAI10_002 in Appendix1.

2.7 Transportation and Site Access

Access is via the Gapuwiyak road from the Central Arnhem Land Road. Vehicle support will consist of three Toyota style 4WD vehicles.

2.8 Other Relevant Information

The RTX team expects to spend eight - ten days fly-camping on or close to EL398 during June-July-August 2010. The camp set-up will be basic amenities with no mechanical clearing to take place for either tracks or campsite. Conditional on permission from the land owners, the campsite will have a fire pit this will be maintained for safe operation (e.g. embers are covered when fire pit is left unattended). Access to water will be discussed with the land owners. Water used for cooking will be minimal and pose no environmental harm. Ablution will consist of a basic shower setup with a sump. A 100m dig-and-bury distance from camp will be mandatory. Rubbish generated is bagged and disposed of at Nhulunbuy Tip.

3.0 CURRENT PROJECT SITE CONDITIONS

3.1 Land Area Type

The Slippery Creek tenement EL398 is located within the Arnhem Coast bioregion. This bioregion comprises a coastal strip extending from just east of Cobourg Peninsula to just north of the mouth of the Rose River in southeastern Arnhem Land, and including many offshore islands, most notably Groote Eylandt (and its satellites), the English Company and Wessel group, and the Crocodile Islands. Coastal vegetation includes well-developed heathlands, mangroves and saline flats, with some floodplain and wetland areas, most notably the extensive paperbark forest and sedgeland of the Arafura Swamp. Cape Arnhem Peninsula is host to a well developed Coastal dune system. Inland from the coast, the dominant vegetation type is eucalypt woodlands tall open forest, with smaller areas of monsoon rainforest and eucalypt.

Referencing *The Northern Territory Parks and Conservation Masterplan, Arnhem Coast Bioregion Map*.

Legend-box 51, vegetation is listed as:

- Melaleuca vridiflora (Broad Leafed Paperbark)
- Eucalyptus low open woodland with Chrysopogon fallax (Golden Beard Grass) grassland understorey

Legend-box 4, vegetation is listed as:

- E.miniata (Darwin Woolly Butt)
- E.tetrodonto (Stringybark) open forest with Sorghun grassland understorey

Geologically it comprises of undifferentiated Cainozoic sand and residual soil, as well as lateritic and ferruginous cemented detritus. The area is underlain by Cretaceous white and yellow sandy claystone, quartz sandstone and ferruginous sandstone.

3.2 Hydrology

Surface water is fed by a local topography where, within EL398, the highest point is 143 metres and the lowest point is 50 metres above sea level. The area's average elevation is 75 metres. Surface run-off is channelled by two main drainages into Arnhem Bay. Both drainage systems feed into the large tidal estuary environment of Darwarunga River which is not situated within EL398.

There are no plans to establish a water supply, bores etc. on EL398. RTX is not in possession of detailed regional/area water quality and flow data, except data gleaned from *The Northern Territory Parks and Conservation Masterplan, Arnhem Coast Bioregion Map*, which lists the area's underground water supply as high yielding 10L/s – 50L/s. Level and type of exploration activity currently anticipated within EL398, will not warrant in-depth analysis, or study of the area hydrology.

Ground Water. No known water bores exist within the tenement. The closest known bores are located at the Gapuwiyak community. With permission RTX may be able to source water from the Gapuwiyak community.

3.3 Flora and Fauna

The dominant vegetation type is eucalypt tall open forest, typically dominated by Darwin woollybutt (*Eucalyptus miniata*) and Darwin stringybark (*E.tetrodonta*), with understorey grassland of Golden Beard and Sorghum grasses. The Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Referral Assessment Report is attached to Appendix 2.

The report has identified none of the following within the area of EL398:

- Ramsar Wetlands
- World Heritage Places
- Register of The National Estate matters
- National Heritage Places
- Commonwealth Heritage places
- Commonwealth Reserves
- Critical Habitats or Threatened Ecological Communities.

The report identified the following species as endangered and vulnerable in the area of EL398:

- Red Goshawk *Erythrotriorchis radiatus*
- Gouldian Finch *Erythrura gouldia*
- Gove Crow Butterfly *Euploea alcatheae*
- Brush-tailed Rabbit (or Tree) –rat *Conilurus penicillatus*
- Northern Quoll *Dasyurus hallucatus*
- Northern Hopping-mouse *Notomys aquilo*
- Water Mouse or False Water Rat *Xeromys myoides*
- Australian Arenga Palm *Arenga australasica*

The report casts a wide net to capture a broad range of species such as an extensive listing of marine creatures. The proposed Slippery Creek Handauger Sampling Programme with three RTX staff and two TOs in three 4WD LVs and fly-camping, will, with implemented controls (as communicated in this MMP), be unlikely to adversely affect the area of the proposed sampling programme. Using the RT HSEQ Qualitative Risk Assessment (level2) tool, a rating would be in the order of D – unlikely / 2 – Minor = Low. Due to no mechanically assisted drilling and the absence of mechanically assisted ground disturbance, the risk of run-off, erosion, siltation or significant spills are reduces to zero. The effect on marine life will be zero.

Details about the endangered and vulnerable species listed by the EPBC Referral Assessment Report have been sourced from the NT Natural Resources, Environment the Arts and Sport (NRETAS). Information about the Goshawk and Gouldian Finch has been sourced from a prodigious listing of information about these species on the net. The information is attached to Appendix 2 and will serve as an aide to identification for field staff and will be used in pre-programme inductions.

3.4 Current Land Use

The area sits wholly within the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Land Trust and is administered by the NLC. The land is not used for any commercial purposes.

3.5 Historical, Aboriginal, Heritage Sites

The NLC may, In collaboration with the traditional owners, approve the proposed work programme and may, if required, conduct surveys before RTX conduct any fieldwork. If significant sites are identified, RTX will address the site(s) in accordance with the traditional owners' requests. RTX will maintain records of any correspondence associated with the survey.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 Environmental Management System

4.1.1 Environment Policy and Responsibilities

RTX pledges in the *Rio Tinto Exploration Health, Safety, Environment & Community Policy*, to (excerpts):

- Comply with Rio Tinto's *The way we work*.
- Meet our legal and other requirements
- Prevent injuries, occupational illnesses and environmental pollution
- Seek and respect community views and protect cultural heritage values
- Minimise environmental impact
- Maintain compliance with Rio Tinto HSEC Standards
- Maintain ISO14001 certification of our HSEC Management System

The full RTX HSEC Policy is attached to Appendix 3.

The RTX Environmental Management System is integrated as a component of the global Rio Tinto Health, Safety, Environmental and Quality (HSEQ) system; responsibility for environmental management of EL398 Slippery Creek Project, rest with the Principle Geologist.

Relevant RTX documentation in support of environmental management of EL398 is attached to Appendix 3.

4.1.2 Identification of Environmental Aspects and Impacts

From EPBC searches there appear to be no significant environmental issues on EL398. However, it is important that RTX maintain an exceptionally high standard of work. Whilst there are no declared conservation areas on or near the tenement, EL398 is situated in one of Australia's most pristine environments. Due to the proposed low level of activity, the impact footprint is likely to be minimal - negligible. RTX implements environmental procedures strictly in accordance with the stated objectives of the RTX HSEC Policy; procedures for ground disturbance and rehabilitation are explicitly spelt out in *RTX Procedure Ground Disturbance* (attached to Appendix 3).

4.1.3 Objectives and Targets

In accordance with the stated objectives of the RTX HSEC Policy and underpinned by the Rio Tinto Exploration HSEC Management System, RTX continuously monitor and cultivate an attitude of environmental awareness in the workplace. On a practical level this expresses itself in *Best Practice* approaches involving minimal ground disturbance principles and immediate remediation of ground disturbance with the objective to prevent environmental harm and reach full rehabilitation within regulatory time-lines.

4.1.4 Induction and Training

All personnel working on location are subject to induction and will be familiar with the RTX Project HSEC Management Plan (PMP) as well as the Mine Management Plan. An induction check list (RTX Induction – Field programme, see Appendix 3) is used as a prompt to ensure general topics are covered. The Induction will cover environmental topics such as ground disturbance, fire hazards, weeds management, contaminant fluid spills, identified endangered flora/fauna and rehabilitation. Typically during a programme period there will apart from daily briefings, be weekly HSEC and toolbox meetings, in such forums all manners of operational concerns are discussed. The primary induction tool is the PMP. The PMP describes programme activities and has as its centre piece hazard identification and management of significant risk, which include significant environmental risks. The MMP serves as the source of wider knowledge of the environmental specifics associated with a project.

The Risk Management Plan (RMP) which is specifically formatted to satisfy the requirements of NT WorkSafe, in many ways mirrors the in-house RTX Project HSEC Management Plan and can be used as an adjunct to available induction material.

4.1.5 Consultation

For the Slippery Creek Project, RTX consults with the NT Department of Resources, the Northern Land Council and the Gapuwiyak Community.

Consultation with the regulator DoR is a legislative requirement under the Mine Management Act. Over and above title grant, management and reporting requirements, RTX consults with the DoR when seeking detailed advice. Consultations may be in the form of personal meetings.

The NLC will in consultation with the indigenous landowners facilitate Anthropological surveys to determine Consent / Non-consent Land.

Consultation and regular contacts with the NLC and subsequent contact with the Gapuwiyak Community are essential and maintained throughout the life of a project. RTX is required under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act to initiate and maintain consultation with the indigenous land owners, except in those instances where The Act specifically directs the company not to. Matters discussed are proposed meeting arrangements, details about RTX proposed presence on the land, reasons for being on the land, potential effects of RTX's presence on the land, how potential effects are addressed from an indigenous perspective, benefits and costs to the community.

4.1.6 Emergency Procedures and Incident Reporting

Environmental emergency procedures are developed on a project specific basis using standard Rio Tinto procedures under the HSEQ system. In field operations project specific procedures instructions are delivered as part of the inductions. The RTX Project HSEC Management Plan (PMP) is the complete document spelling out project obligations, the identified programme specific risks, controls, management, emergency procedures and contacts. The PMP is a dynamic document subject to continuous updates as new risk-data is identified.

All RTX personnel are trained in contaminant fluid spills management and are familiar with site available spill emergency equipment. All contractors working for RTX have been audited by RTX HSEC, their systems and procedures are checked to ensure they meet RTX standards.

Through the induction, all personnel are made aware of the fire risks associated with a programme, apart from immediate safety concerns personnel are made aware of the risk to the environment and the fact that conditions for being on the land are:

- Not to introduce noxious weeds
- Cause bushfires by negligence
- Behave carelessly with hazardous fluids
- Cause ground disturbance for which no approvals has been issued
- Neglect to clean up and rehabilitate to community standards
- Behave, or be seen to behave disrespectfully to stakeholders

The flora / fauna findings of this MMP are used to inform personnel about the potential presence of threatened or endangered species and how to recognise these.

Incident reporting is mandatory and all incidents are reported internally and to NT WorkSafe as per statutory legal requirements.

4.1.7 Environmental Audits and Inspections

EL398 have not been the subject of environmental audits or inspections.

4.1.8 Documentation

The Rio Tinto global Data Management System holds all relevant documents in support of this MMP and attached in Appendix 3.

The documents are periodically reviewed by Tinto Exploration HSEC and Rio Tinto HSEQ. On a project basis, the principle geologist is responsible for use, application and review of relevant documentation.

4.2 Environmental Management Plan

4.2.1 Water Management

Due to the shallow depths sufficient to determine bauxite prospectivity, no water will be intercepted as a result of the use of hand augers on EL398.

Ground disturbance for the purpose of exploration on EL398 is not likely in the immediate term to warrant extensive water management measures. No current proposed exploration activity will cause erosion or siltation of drainage systems.

Water management on EL398 will be planned for proportionate to the proposed activity.

4.2.2 Invasive Species Management

Weed Management and decontamination procedures are discussed during inductions and personnel are shown pictures of Declared Weeds in the NT. Personnel are aware of procedure and available wash down equipment.

The NT Government lists a total of 123 Declared Weed species of which:

- 29 are schedule class A/C A = To be eradicated
- 36 are schedule class B/C B = Growth and spread to be controlled
- 58 are schedule class C C = Not to be introduced to the NT

Weeds which may be encountered by RTX personnel and contractors are:

- Rubber Vine
- Mexican Feather Grass
- Prickly Acacia
- Mimosa
- Bellyache Bush

See Appendix 2 for identification. The *NT Weed Management Handbook* (hard copy carried on site as well as on CD) gives advice on *Legislative Responsibilities, Weed Prevention, Spread Prevention, Weed Disposal* (page 3), *Prevention* (page 5), *Appendix A – Preventing Weed Seed Spread* (page 33).

Yellow Crazy Ants are an introduced ant species to in Arnhem Land and presently confined to the north east area, in particular around Gove. See Appendix 2 for identification.

RTX acknowledges cleaning of vehicles and equipment prior to entry and before leaving an area as the safest method of preventing the spread of weeds. Consultation with the land owners will assist in more site specific weed information. If Declared Weeds are identified by RTX personnel the NT Weed Management Branch will be notified (08 8999 4567 or weedinfo.nretas@ny.gov.au).

4.2.3 Flora and Fauna Management

Flora. The EPBC Referral Assessment Report, identified one vulnerable flora species or species habitat as occurring on the tenement (Arenga Palm – see appendix 2). RTX staff will be made aware of the possible presence and description of the plant to aid in identification in the field. Disturbance of identified species will be avoided in all stages of the exploration programme.

Fauna. The EPBC Referral Assessment Report identified four conservation significant vulnerable species and three endangered species that may occur on the tenement (see Appendix 2). RTX staff will be made aware of the possible presence and description of these species to aid in identification in the field. Disturbance of identified species and their habitats will be avoided by RTX in all stages of the exploration programme.

4.2.4 Waste Management

All drill holes are backfilled immediately upon completion of sampling. As a matter of procedure every sample location is checked that nothing is being left behind before leaving. Nothing will be left on the tenement. All camp generated rubbish will be bagged and removed to the Nhulunbuy Tip.

4.2.5 Noise and Air Quality Management

Noise and dust will not pose a hazard as a result of the proposed hand auger sampling programme.

4.2.6 Culture and Heritage Management

The NLC will in consultation with the indigenous land owners facilitate Anthropological surveys to determine Consent / Non-consent Land. Heritage surveys may also be conducted by the NLC to assess the proposed activities in the MMP.

Consultation and regular contacts with the NLC and subsequent contact with the Gapuwiyak Community is maintained throughout the life of the project. RTX is required under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act to initiate and maintain consultation with the indigenous land owners, except in those instances where The Act specifically directs the company not to. Matters discussed are proposed meeting arrangements, details about RTX proposed presence on the land, reasons for being on the land, potential effects of RTX's presence on the land, how potential effects are addressed from an indigenous perspective, benefits and costs to the community.

The process of monitoring cultural heritage is formally the domain of the RT HSEQ (corporate) and on a legal technical level RTX Commercial Support. Much of the personal contact between RTX and the Traditional Owners is carried out by the Principal Geologist.

The NLC monitors and ensures that all processes and regulatory requirements are adhered to.

4.2.7 Hazardous Materials and Hydrocarbon Management

RTX has implemented procedures for handling hazardous materials, see *RTX Procedure Hydrocarbons and Hazardous Substances* in Appendix 3. Hydrocarbon management is covered during induction.

No significant quantities of hazardous materials are to be brought on to EL398 for the Handauger Sampling Programme. Quantities of diesel will be brought to site in the vehicle tanks and in jerry-cans to run gensets. If jerry-cans are kept on the ground they are always stood in spill proof trays. RTX always carry spill control kits and personnel are trained in spill emergency measures.

4.3 Environmental Performance Reporting

For the exploration work on Slippery Creek EL398 and generally for much of the bauxite green-field work carried out by RTX, the impact is low key. Given the comparative small volume of ground work, the environmental effects are minimal and easily controlled. Careful planning keeping complexity to a minimum ensures the proposed activities are to best practice standards and measurable indicators are achieved proportionate to the size of the programme.

Objectives are:

- To leave the ground cleaned up and in as good condition as when entered.
- To comply with regulatory requirements.
- No incident reports rated high or above.
- To receive no complaints over work carried out over the year or over lifetime of the project.
- To encourage inspection of sites by NT DoR Minerals and Energy for feed back on improvements to practices

5.0 MINE/EXPLORATION CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION

5.1 Status of Current Rehabilitation

Currently no exploration work has to date been carried out on Slippery Creek by RTX.

5.2 Rehabilitation Planning

Planning of rehabilitation is part and parcel of proposing an exploration programme. For environmental reasons as much as for economic and logistical reasons, ground disturbance and rehabilitation are determining factors when designing an exploration programme. The step by step process of rehabilitation is deliberate from the beginning. Ground disturbance and rehabilitation are planned proportionate to level of exploration activity; the current proposed hand-auger sampling programme is not expected to cause noticeable disturbance to the natural environment.

5.3 Topsoil Management

The current proposed hand-auger sampling programme on Slippery Creek EL398 is not expected to raise any top soil issues. No mechanical top soil disturbance is proposed for this programme.

5.4 Revegetation Methods

No revegetation programme has been planned for this programme.

5.5 Fire Management

Fire management and bush fire emergency issues are dealt with pre-programme and during presence on the ground as described in 4.1.6 Emergency Procedures and Incident Reporting. RTX will abide by the Aboriginal owners' directions on fire management.

5.6 Closure Planning

RTX is implementing a phased exploration programme, the escalation of which depends on bauxite prospectivity as revealed by analysis of samples taken. The longevity of the Slippery Creek Project is not yet known and planning for closure remains open.

Rehabilitation and clean-up will be ongoing during RTX's presence on the ground. A photographic record will be established as evidence of rehabilitation work. The NLC and the Aboriginal owners may carry out inspections to assess the status of any rehabilitation.

5.7 Costing of Closure Activities

RTX has not calculated any ground disturbance for the sampling programme currently proposed. The work is being planned as a hand-tool sampling programme and sample locations will be reached mainly by hiking. The cost of rehabilitation has not been estimated due to minimal ground disturbance. RTX accepts, based on the information provided in this Mine Management Plan that NT DoR Minerals and Energy reserves the right to determine a security amount.

✓	Disturbance Type	Area/No.	Calculated Total Cost
✓	Site Infrastructure/Camp	0	
✓	Exploration		
Security Calculation			\$

Appendix 1

Proposed Sample Location Plan pAI10_002

Tenement Location Plan pAI10_005

Appendix 2

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Referral Assessment

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

Declared Endangered / Vulnerable Species information:

- **Arenga Palm**
- **Brush-tailed Tree-rat**
- **Gouldian Finch**
- **Gove Crow Butterfly**
- **Northern Hopping Mouse**
- **Northern Quoll**
- **Red Goshawk**
- **Water Mouse**

Declared Weeds information:

- **Bellyache Bush**
- **Mexican Feather Grass**
- **Mimosa**
- **Prickly Acacia**
- **Rubber Vine**
- **NT Weed Handbook**

Introduced ants information:

- **Yellow Crazy Ants**

Appendix 3

RTX Health Safety Environment and Community (HSEC) Policy

RTX Induction – Field Programme

RTX Procedure Cultural Heritage Management

RTX Procedure Ground Disturbance

RTX Procedure Weed Management

RTX Procedure Site Monitoring

RTX Procedure Camp Management

RTX Camp Bush Fire Management

RTX Procedure Hydrocarbons and Hazardous Substances

RTX Waste Management Register

Appendix 4

- **Rio Tinto, The way we work**
- **RT Environmental Standards**
- **RTX HSEC Management System**
- **RTX HSEC Induction Booklet**
- **Incident Reporting Forms**
- **Rio Tinto Risk Scoring Chart**