

## **LYNAS OPERATIONS FAQs**

As described in Section 3 of the Mt Weld Rare Earths Project Life of Mine (LOM) Environmental Review Document (ERD), Mt Weld Mining Pty Limited (MWM), a wholly owned subsidiary of Lynas Rare Earths Limited (Lynas), is committed to an open, transparent and comprehensive engagement programme for the Mt Weld Rare Earths Project (the Project) and LOM Proposal at all key stages.

For any of Lynas' operations, both in Western Australia and Malaysia, the process for stakeholder engagement includes the identification of key stakeholders from Federal, State and Local Government, key agencies and regulatory authorities, and the community of interest.

A fundamental component of the engagement process is to inform stakeholders of the company's proposals, performance and management commitments. The process also allows stakeholders to raise any questions or concerns about the proposals, and for Lynas to respond to issues raised in a transparent and comprehensive manner.

The following information is offered to address a range of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) as well as a number of specific comments, queries and concerns raised by communities of interest through forums such as Public Review Periods.

### **Question 01: Who is Lynas?**

Lynas is an ethical and environmentally responsible producer of rare earth materials, and today, the company is the world's only significant producer of separated rare earth materials outside of China. Lynas currently supplies ~15% of the world's rare earths.

### **Question 02: What are rare earths?**

Rare earths are a group of 15 elements in the periodic table known as the Lanthanide series. Rare earths are used in the manufacture of many things we use every day – from the magnets used in high performance permanent magnet motors for cars, including hybrid and electric vehicles, to smart phones and other electronics.

### **Question 03: What are rare earths used for?**

The materials Lynas produces are essential inputs to future-facing technologies designed to lower emissions and reduce energy consumption, as well as to improve efficiency, performance, speed, durability, and thermal stability of these emerging technologies. This includes permanent magnet motors for green technologies such as electric vehicles and wind turbines. The key markets for the materials Lynas produces are manufacturing supply chains in Asia, Europe and North America.

### **Question 04: Why are rare earths so important?**

Demand for rare earths continues to accelerate, continued strong demand for rare earths is reflected in market pricing. China's MITI announced Rare Earths Mining and Separation Quota for the first half of 2022, with an increase of 20% versus 2021 (31 January 2022).

Customer feedback suggests demand for Neodymium and Praseodymium (NdPr) will remain strong in the second half of FY22, with a corresponding increase in demand for Dysprosium and Terbium.

**Question 05: Why is the Mt Weld Rare Earths Project Life of Mine expansion critical?**

Rare earths are included on the critical mineral lists of a number of countries worldwide, including the Australian Government's "Australia's Critical Mineral Strategy 2022", the United States' "Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals" and the European Union's "2020 List of Critical Raw Materials".

To meet market demand, Lynas has committed a \$500m investment, to enable a four-fold increase in mining and process plant rates for the Mt Weld LOM expansion that will feed Lynas' Rare Earth Processing Facility (REPF) in Kalgoorlie. This expansion is a critically important project to the State of Western Australia, attracting Lead Agency Status and support from Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (JTSI). The Kalgoorlie REPF attracted Federal Major Project status.

All Lynas production is fed from long life ore reserves at Mt Weld. Mining is in the near surface weathered zone, and continued drilling enables enhanced mine planning. The Mt Weld Mineral Rare Earth Ore Reserve estimate is 18.9 million tonnes at average grade of 8.3% TREO\*, and the Mt Weld Rare Earth Mineral Resource estimate is 55.2 million tonnes at average grade of 5.3% TREO\*.

Future mineral resource drilling of the Mt Weld carbonatite offers to uncover a treasure chest of Rare Earth Element resources. Initial 1,200 m drill hole has provided an exciting exploration target.

**Question 06: What are the Mt Weld environmental surrounds and impacts?**

The Mt Weld expansion will require approval for an increased development envelope. At 2,802 ha, this remains a small operation relative to other EPA-assessed Major Projects in Western Australia, with a proven environmental track record underpinned by a comprehensive environmental programme. The full extent of the proposed development envelope was subject to two season detailed surveys in 2020. MWM surveyed a total survey area of 3,254 ha in total to understand the potential surrounding impacts. The detailed survey and reports were aligned to the latest Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Technical Guidance for terrestrial vertebrate fauna, flora and vegetation surveys for environmental impact assessments that were peer reviewed by an independent consulting firm. Environmental impacts associated with development envelope are summarised in a Mt Weld Rare Earths Project: Proposed Disturbance Footprint Impact Memo dated April 2022. The memo considered impacts to conservation significant species and short-range endemics.

In addition to increased production, the proposed development envelope will allow for expansion of sustainable infrastructure and activities including:

- A staged transition from diesel fuelled power generation to gas hybrid renewable power generation, including solar and battery energy storage system, and future wind generation.
- Additional bore field(s) and water recycling infrastructure.

Lynas is passionate about sustainability and having a positive effect on our people, our customers and suppliers, our communities and the environment. We offer mine to magnet traceability and Life Cycle Assessment with selected partners. Lynas treats the high-grade resource with respect and allocates significant resources to mine and process sustainably. Landforms and supporting infrastructure are located outside the mineralised carbonatite area to prevent rehandling in the long term future whilst adopting the 10 Clearing Principles for native vegetation by disturbing only what is required. The concentrator plant infrastructure is sited within the existing Development Envelope.

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\* As at 30 June 2022 (Lynas 2022 Annual Report released 12 October 2022).

We have an excellent track record of compliance, including with local laws and regulations. We also adopt international best practice and participate in external sustainability and verification initiatives.

Lynas is a Signatory to the United Nations Global Compact; both of our current operating sites are accredited to ISO 14001 (Environmental Management Systems); and the Lynas Malaysia plant was awarded a Gold EcoVadis CSR rating across the environment, labour and human rights, ethical and sustainable procurement, ranking in top 5% of companies evaluated.

#### **Question 07: What are the social surrounds of Mt Weld?**

The Mt Weld area has been subject to several Ethnographic and Archaeological surveys since 1983. In February 2022, Mt Weld was surveyed with Senior Elders of the Nyalpa Pirniku native title claimant group, completing 100% of the 2,802 ha disturbance envelope.

Geomorphology and vegetation of the area does not lend itself to traditional occupation for longer periods, as confirmed by Nyalpa Pirniku. The area is a level plain containing gently undulating to low hilly pediments with stony and gravelly pavements traversed by seasonal streams, largely absent of landscape features such as rock outcrops, caves, permanent and semi-permanent waterholes, etc., that would be considered likely to contain aboriginal sites (DPLH, 2013).

A Social Surrounds and Cultural Heritage Management Plan (SCHMP) is in the final phase of development with Nyalpa Pirniku, and is anticipated for implementation in 2023. A SCHMP Implementation Committee will be established consisting of Nyalpa Pirniku and Lynas / MWM senior representatives.

#### **Question 08: How will MWM reduce its GHG footprint?**

Lynas has a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Policy and GHG Management Plan for Mt Weld operations. The new processing flowsheet at Mt Weld reduces energy demand. MWM is transitioning away from diesel as a fuel source to liquid natural gas for its processes. A hybrid power station consisting of wind, solar and batteries will significantly reduce fossil fuel consumption for electricity generation. Life Cycle Assessments and GHG emissions are reviewed as part of all CAPEX plans.

#### **Question 09: How does MWM manage dangerous goods safely?**

Storage and use of chemicals and reagents is common in industrial processes and Lynas and MWM have a proven track record of compliance with licencing conditions and regulations. MWM's existing Dangerous Goods Licence will be amended under the Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007.

#### **Question 10: How does MWM manage radiation safely?**

Mt Weld rare earths are found alongside low-level radioactivity that is classified as Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) (>1 Bq/g), however is not radioactive for transport purposes (<10 Bq/g) and has very low radioactivity in comparison to other rare earth operations in Western Australia.

MWM has demonstrated 12 years of radiation safety and compliance with all legislation. MWM is currently in revision 10 of its Radiation Management Plan (RMP) approved by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) in March 2022 which outlines management controls and a monitoring programme for human health and the environment. MWM has not recorded any radiation incidents in Mt Weld's history. Monitoring data is reported to DMIRS annually, and MWM has a collaborative and transparent relationship with regulatory agencies.

Radiation impacts from the Proposal would be low, noting that both public and occupational doses are well below the respective limits. The nearest public receptor is Laverton located 35 km from Mt Weld. MWM will extend the monitoring and management programme within the approved RMP to additional infrastructure associated with the LOM expansion.

#### **Question 11: What are tailings?**

Tailings are materials left over from the processing of mineralised ores. Mt Weld tailings are in slurry form which are pumped to engineered containment facilities known as a tailings storage facility (TSF). MWM engages an independent geotechnical engineer to perform an annual geotechnical and management field inspection and audit that is submitted to DMIRS. In 2022, DMIRS raised no material concerns on review of submitted audit report.

Mt Weld's tailings still contain rare earth elements (and therefore associated NORM characteristics) which presents a significant opportunity for reprocessing. Ten years of seepage monitoring from Mt Weld's lined tailings facilities shows negligible impacts to water quality and groundwater levels which aligns with seepage modelling assessments. Water monitoring data is submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and DMIRS annually, which reports on pH, salinity, major anions and cations, heavy metals and radiation.

In 2022, Lynas was a Top 6 finalist for an environmental excellence award, administered by DMIRS, due to the success of the Accelerated Mechanical Consolidation (AMC) method adopted for tailings management at the Mt Weld Rare Earth Project.

#### **Question 12: What will Mt Weld look like after mining activities have finished?**

MWM is cognisant that effective and progressive mine closure planning is a prerequisite for the creation of stable, safe, and non-polluting landforms suitable for the agreed post mining land use. Mt Weld's closure plan for the Project, which includes rehabilitating TSFs, was first approved in 2012 and has since had three iterations approved by DMIRS, most recently in July 2021.

In general, mine closure works aim to:

- minimise the footprint of operations upon closure;
- determine the optimum strategies for effective closure and rehabilitation of the mine site;
- progressively rehabilitate disturbed areas during the mine life; and
- monitor the site during operations and upon completion of rehabilitation activities, to demonstrate compliance with closure objectives.

The Mt Weld Rare Earths Project is located on the Mt Weld Pastoral Station, currently held by Granny Smith Gold Mine. It is anticipated that the majority of the footprint will be returned to pastoral use. In consultation with communities of interest, including traditional owners, infrastructure such as roads, diversion drains and passive water infiltration infrastructure may be retained for the long-term use of the area.

Cleared vegetation and topsoil is stockpiled for use in progressive rehabilitation as areas become suitable for rehabilitation efforts. Mt Weld is located on a gentle flood plain on the same soil unit with generous volumes of topsoil available now and into the future, which can be used across the development envelope. Rehabilitation trials located on the waste rock landform are underway to obtain detailed data to inform final designs.

## Lynas Mt Weld Q&A

**Question 13: Is Mt Weld considered to be a hazardous chemical plant that houses significant quantities of corrosive and highly flammable materials and reagents, long-lived radionuclide bearing lanthanide concentrate and its associated wastes?**

No, Mt Weld is not a hazardous chemical plant and is not classified as a major hazard facility. The proposed Mt Weld expansion will not contain large quantities of highly flammable materials.

Storage and use of chemicals and reagents is common in industrial processes and Lynas and MWM have a proven track record of compliance with licencing conditions and regulations. The characterisation of Mt Weld as a hazardous chemical plant that houses significant quantities of chemicals and reagents would be overstated and inaccurate.

Section 1.6.7 of the ERD states that Mt Weld's existing Dangerous Goods Licence will be amended as required under the Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007.

MWM has a proven track record of managing materials characterised as NORM that occur alongside the Mt Weld rare earth elements.

**Question 14: Have the environmental and public health impacts and mitigation measures been comprehensively assessed and analysed for the planned quantity of radioactive waste proposed to be transported from the Kalgoorlie Rare Earths Processing Facility (REPF) and stored at Mt Weld?**

Yes.

The ERD presents the extensive and through range of environmental impact assessments and studies for all key environmental risks relevant to the LOM Proposal. In regard to potential radiation risks, Mt Weld rare earth concentrate and iron phosphate (IP) are below the threshold to be considered radioactive for transport purposes.

In terms of IP by-product to be stored at Mt Weld, the reader is referred to Section 3.4 Appendix U – Radiation Management Plan of the Kalgoorlie ERD, published on EPA website which presents a characterisation of radionuclide department within the REPF process streams. The report demonstrates IP to have a combined U238 and Th232 head-of-chain specific activity of approximately 6.0-6.5 Bq/g.

The activity and regulatory classification of IP is equivalent to that of rare earth concentrate in that it is considered a radioactive material as the specific activity exceeds 1 Bq/g (according to ARPANSA RPS 9); however, it is exempt from radiation transport regulations (namely ARPANSA C2 (2014)) and is not considered radioactive for transport purposes as the combined U238 and Th232 head-of-chain activities (in secular equilibrium) do not exceed 10 Bq/g.

The qualitative referencing of both rare earth concentrate and IP as containing "low levels" of naturally occurring radiation is supported through the above regulatory classification in which both materials are exempt from radiation transport regulations (ARPANSA C2 (2014)) due to their respective specific activities not meeting the 10 Bq/g threshold required for regulation. By comparison, it is common for monazite minerals within the mineral sands industry to have combined radionuclide concentrations resulting in specific activities exceeding 100 Bq/g (approximately 15 times higher than rare earth concentrate and IP).



The characterisation of radionuclide deportment within the REPF can be summarised as radionuclides entering the process within rare earth concentrate and reporting to IP in near totality. Radionuclides do not report to the gypsum process stream and as such, the gypsum by-product is not radioactive.

MWM has an approved RMP that will be amended as the Project expands.

**Question 15: Given the Proposal includes the establishment of new storage facilities for tailings and by products, has consideration been given for extreme weather events associated with climate change and how these could exacerbate potential impacts in the event of loss of containment during extreme and intense weather events, e.g., extreme heat, heavy rainstorms, tornado, etc., and their impacts on radioactive materials stored on site?**

Yes. MWM plans for extreme weather events in detailed design of its infrastructure as evident in existing stormwater diversion infrastructure located on the Project. Additional infrastructure has been proposed to mitigate impacts from flooding. MWM maintains adequate freeboard on its TSFs which have been sized to accommodate a 1 in 100 year, 72-hour AEP storm event. Compliance to minimum freeboard requirement is checked daily by TSF Operators with a log of inspection recorded. The inspection logs are audited annually by an independent geotechnical engineer with report supplied to DMIRS.

Additionally, the site drainage system is designed for containment of a 1:100-year storm event within the site.

**Question 16: There exists a number of documented references specific to nuclear plants regarding their potential to present health concerns including genetic mutations and cancer risk associated with radiation exposure and ionising radiation, even at low doses, through protracted exposure. Is there sufficient evidence that the residual quantity of various rare earth elements remaining in Mt Weld tailings and stored by-products do not present a human health risk?**

Comparison of operations at Mt Weld's or any Lynas operation to a nuclear plant is misleading and based on a complete misrepresentation of the nature and Lynas' operations and resultant waste materials which are directed to engineered facilities.

Multiple independent and scientific reviews of Lynas Malaysia's operations stating that Lynas Malaysia is not a nuclear plant. This includes the Malaysian government's 2018 Executive Review Committee Report which noted "the general public's confusion in assessing the impact of radiation from a Rare Earths plant processing material containing Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) versus a nuclear plant." <https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/LYC/02056733.pdf>

**Question 17: Has MWM prepared the ERD with due consideration for the Western Australian EPA's environmental principles, factors, objectives and aims of EIA and also considered the Proposal in its entirety for holist impacts?**

Yes. The ERD presents in detail the range of studies that have been conducted by recognised subject matter experts within respective fields, to ensure that potential risks and impacts have been fully identified such that appropriate mitigation measures could be defined to minimise the risk to the public and surrounding environment. The studies and impact assessments conducted for this Proposal are consistent with EPA guidelines and provide a complete and comprehensive view of the potential environmental impacts of the Proposal. The ERD and its associated management plans have been prepared to demonstrate that mitigation measures to address these risks have been identified and will be implemented throughout construction, operation and closure of Proposal facilities.

The environmental approvals process in Western Australia also includes assessments of applications under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) as well as the *Mining Act 1978* where MWM's detailed designs will be further assessed by DWER, DMIRS and other relevant agencies prior to approval being granted to commence construction.

**Question 18: Radiological safety in the processing of rare earth minerals is an issue of public concern and regulatory focus, commensurate with the precautionary principle and the principle of intergenerational equity. With that in mind, has MWM considered the potential radiation exposure risks associated with the transportation of by-products from Kalgoorlie to Mt Weld?**

Yes.

MWM has engaged extensively with the relevant regulatory authorities in the area of radiation safety. MWM has over 10 years of experience managing NORM safely, submitting annual report to DMIRS on occupational and environmental monitoring data.

MWM has continued engagement with specialists from the DMIRS Radiation Safety Branch in the development and in the compilation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the Radiation Safety Management Plan.

MWM has a demonstrated track record in safely transporting rare earth concentrate from Mt Weld to the Fremantle Port via Kalgoorlie for export to Lynas Malaysia without incident since 2012. The specific activity, risk profile and regulatory classification of IP is equivalent to that of rare earth concentrate in that it is considered a radioactive material as the specific activity exceeds 1 Bq/g (according to ARPANSA RPS 9); however, it is exempt from radiation transport regulations (namely ARPANSA C2 (2014)) and is not considered radioactive for transport purposes as the combined U238 and Th232 head-of-chain activities (in secular equilibrium) do not exceed 10 Bq/g.

As detailed in Section 14.4.2 of the ERD, the radiation level of the IP by-product will be like that of the Mt Weld concentrate, ore and tailings, which are all safely managed in accordance with the approved RMP.

The public radiation exposure from transport of rare earth concentrate is extremely low and would be indistinguishable to natural background radiation. No member of the public is expected to receive a radiation dose exceeding the public limit of 1 mSv/year during the transport of rare earth concentrate from Mt Weld.

The assessment included in Kalgoorlie's ERD highlighted the extremely low risk to members of the public posed by transport of IP between the REPF and Mt Weld.

Notwithstanding, the operations will continue to be regulated by the Radiological Council and DMIRS and managed in accordance with the current RMP, as approved.

**Question 19: Has MWM adequately characterised radionuclide deportment of tailings and by-products proposed to be generated as part of the LOM Proposal, in order to fully assess potential radiation exposure risks to workers, the public and environmental receptors?**

Yes.

In relation to IP by-products to be transported and stored at Mt Weld, the reader is directed to the comprehensive characterisation of NORM and the radionuclide deportment at the Kalgoorlie REPF is provided in the Radiation Impact Assessment and RMP documents, which were included as Appendix T and Appendix U of the Kalgoorlie ERD, respectively.

The ERD presents an assessment of potential radiation exposure under a range of scenarios during the handling and transport of by-products, each of which concludes that the exposure risks are extremely low.

Notwithstanding, MWM will review the need to update radionuclide assessments following plant commissioning including mass and activity balances and assessments of the secular equilibrium in both thorium ( $^{232}\text{Th}$ ) and uranium ( $^{238}\text{U}$ ) decay chains. Analyses will be concurrent with the the full occupational and environmental radiation monitoring program as detailed in the DMIRS approved Radiation Monitoring Program.

The DMIRS approved RMP has been prepared in accordance with Regulations, Codes of Practice and Guidelines from governing bodies at State, National and International level.

Primary guidance for the preparation of the RMP Plan was taken from the DMIRS published NORM Guidelines, ARPANSA Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005) (RPS-9) along with IAEA and ICRP publications.

**Question 20: Has the risk of leaching of contaminants from generation and disposal of various waste streams been conducted?**

Yes.

Lynas has conducted a range of testwork to quantify radionuclide leaching potential and mobility from IP into the subsurface.

Partition coefficient testwork conducted on IP by SGS Radiation Services in 2020 indicate mobility of radioactive radium, lead and thorium would be extremely limited and present low potential for groundwater impacts through  $R_d$  ( $K_d$ ) values of 51,000, >9,000, 342 and 47,200 mL/g for radium, lead, uranium and thorium, respectively.

The testwork has shown IP to have very low radionuclide mobility potential, primarily due to the formation of the insoluble thorium pyrophosphate species during the cracking process. The leaching of radionuclides from IP therefore presents a low environmental risk.

Section 6.5.1 of the ERD presents the outcomes of seepage assessments conducted to date that demonstrate that the potential loss of contaminants through seepage from the Mt Weld TSFs is low. By extension, the seepage risk associated with the storage of IP by-product at Mt Weld is also low due to low latent moisture present within the material which has been filtered and essentially 'dry stacked' at the Kalgoorlie REPF prior to transport to Mt Weld.



**Question 21: Has Lynas considered and provided justification for the re use of by-products generated at the Kalgoorlie REPF and proposed to be directed to Mt Weld?**

Yes.

MWM has designed the proposed by-products storage area at Mt Weld and proposes to manage its material handling and placement to retain the option for by-product re-use or reprocessing when the opportunity arises.

Sections 5.2.6 and 5.2.7 of the ERD describe potential re-use opportunities which are consistent with the Waste Minimisation Principles of EIA as prescribed in Section 4A of the EP Act.

Notwithstanding the above, any proposal for the re-use of IP by-products in Western Australia must be endorsed by the WA EPA and be fully supported by contemporary testwork, identification of a suitable market and identification of a receiver that will inherit any liability associated with responsible and safe use of the material.

MWM will strive to identify such opportunities; however, for the purposes of this assessment, the specific details and any commercial aspects are privileged until the Proposal is presented for EPA endorsement.

It is reiterated that approval of this Proposal is not premised on the re-use of by-products, rather it is premised on the long-term storage and encapsulation of by-products at the Mt Weld mine site.

**Question 22: Is the suggestion true that Lynas' operations in Malaysia are being operated in a manner that continues to impact on the environment and local community, and that this company track record is evidence that MWM' proposed operations will result in similar impacts at Mt Weld should the LOM Proposal proceed?**

No, such assertions regarding Lynas' performance at its existing operations in Malaysia and Western Australia are demonstrably false as has been proven by Lynas on numerous occasions and supported by regulators in all jurisdictions the Company works under in Australia and Malaysia.

Monitoring data for the Lynas Advanced Materials Plant in Malaysia demonstrates that environmental impacts continue to be adequately mitigated with no exceedances of prescribed limits or regulatory conditions.

Section 5.1 of the ERD lists MWM's demonstrated track record to date which includes:

- Twelve years of operating without a major environmental incident, and no radiation incidents in Mt Weld history.
- Demonstrated 12 years of radiation safety and compliance with all legislation.
- No significant change to water quality or water levels as a result of seepage from TSFs and evaporation ponds.
- Tenth iteration of an approved RMP, most recently approved by DMIRS in March 2022.
- Fourth iteration of an approved Mine Closure Plan.
- Demonstrated environmental excellence for tailings management – finalist for the Golden Gecko Award in 2022 for a 50% reduction in the required LOM tailings footprint.
- Collaborative and transparent relationship with regulatory agencies.

- Two Gold Medals in EcoVadis Sustainability Ratings in 2020 and 2021, placing Lynas in top 5% of companies evaluated.
- MSCI awarded Lynas an 'AA' Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) rating, which only 8% of companies in the Metals and Mining – Non-Precious Metal industry are rated.

**Question 23: Where there is potential for contamination of soil and groundwater resources underlying Critical Containment Infrastructure at the Mt Weld operations, how are these risks mitigated?**

MWM has commissioned a range of extensive investigations and assessments to fully characterise the receiving environment within which the Project lies. These investigations have been conducted by subject matter experts in their respective fields and in accordance with established technical guidelines including those published by the WA EPA.

The next stage of assessment includes assessing potential impacts to soil, surface water and groundwater resources as a result of proposed activities and in light of MWM's proposed engineering design considerations for the containment facility (e.g., TSFs, evaporation ponds, process water ponds, or by-product storage areas).

The assessment process and any further design modifications are undertaken iteratively until the residual environmental impact and risks are deemed acceptable and consistent with the EPA's environmental objectives. In circumstances where additional controls are required to mitigate the risk of contamination, MWM's designs consider the benefit of physical barriers such as use of compacted clay / earthen bases, etc.

Proposed management, mitigation, monitoring and contingency measures are defined in respective management plans which are prepared in consultation with relevant Decision Making Authorities including DWER as part of its assessment and approvals under Part V of the EP Act.

**Question 24: In its project planning, design and execution processes, does Lynas consider potential constraints and risks of its operations on nearby communities and sensitive human and ecological receptors?**

Yes.

A key component in assessing the significance of environmental and human health risks is to identify the range of sensitive receptors that could be impacted by proposed operations.

A risk assessment is then conducted to determine whether proposed controls are adequate to minimise the residual risks to an acceptable level or whether additional measures may be required.

A primary initiative undertaken by MWM is to continue to locate infrastructure such as TSFs, evaporation ponds and the proposed by-product landform off the Carbonatite Aquifer so as to minimise the potential impact on the groundwater resource.

A key benefit of Mt Weld's isolated location is the lack of sensitive human receptors in the vicinity of the Project that could be directly or indirectly impacted.

As part of its commitment to maintaining an open and transparent relationship with Traditional Owners of the land, MWM will engage with the Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title claimant group in accordance with a SCHMP which is in the final phase of development for implementation in 2023. A SCHMP Implementation Committee will be established consisting of Nyalpa Pirniku and Lynas / MWM senior representatives where feedback on all aspects of the Project can be heard.