

2013 Australian Sustainability Highlights



ABOUT THIS REPORT

This is the 13th year of sustainability reporting for Alcoa of Australia Limited (Alcoa of Australia), which is 60 per cent owned by Alcoa Inc (Alcoa) and 40 per cent owned by Alumina Limited.

While Alcoa of Australia has been producing local sustainability reports since 2001, the global Alcoa business has been setting sustainability goals and publicly reporting its progress against these goals since 1993 in order to communicate its performance to stakeholders in an open and transparent way.

This report is for the 12 month period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013. It covers mostly the activities of Alcoa of Australia and to a lesser extent Alcoa's other Australian businesses - Alcoa Australia Rolled Products Pty Ltd, Alcoa Wheel Products Australia Pty Ltd and Alcoa Fastening Systems Australia Pty Ltd, all of which are 100 per cent owned by Alcoa.

This report can be read in conjunction with the 2013 Alcoa Global Sustainability Report (<http://www.alcoa.com/sustainability/en/home.asp>). In addition, the information in this report is supplemented by other Alcoa reports and documents, including the Alcoa Annual Report, Alcoa of Australia Environmental Improvement Plans and website (www.alcoa.com.au).

There have been no significant changes regarding size, structure or ownership of the company during the reporting period. Financial figures are in Australian dollars unless otherwise specified.

For further information about Alcoa of Australia and our parent company Alcoa please go to our Australian website www.alcoa.com.au.

ASSURANCE

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) Australia is the independent auditor of Alcoa of Australia and has audited the 2013 financial statements. In addition, the global business continued to work with PwC to obtain limited assurance on our consolidated Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions data under the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' attestation standards, of which Alcoa of Australia's greenhouse gas data is a subset.

CONTACT INFORMATION AND FEEDBACK

For further information or to provide feedback on our 2013 Australian Sustainability Highlights report please contact:

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As part of our commitment to reducing waste, our sustainability reporting for 2013 is only available online.

Alcoa of Australia Limited ACN 004 879 298

Cover page: Rowan Beales, Greg Mullins and Alex Bolte from Alcoa of Australia's environment team.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report by Alcoa Inc or Alcoa of Australia Limited (together Alcoa) relate to future events and expectations and, as such, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (US). Forward-looking statements include those containing such words as “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “forecasts,” “hopes,” “intends,” “may,” “outlook,” “plans,” “projects,” “seeks,” “sees,” “should,” “targets,” “will,” or other words of similar meaning. All statements that reflect Alcoa’s expectations, assumptions, or projections about the future, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, forecasts concerning global demand for aluminium, end-market conditions, supply/demand balances, and growth opportunities for aluminium in automotive, aerospace and other applications; targeted financial results or operating performance; statements about Alcoa’s strategies, outlook and business and financial prospects; and statements regarding the acceleration of Alcoa’s portfolio transformation, including the expected benefits of acquisitions. These statements reflect beliefs and assumptions that are based on Alcoa’s perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances. Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors and are not guarantees of future performance. Alcoa disclaims any intention or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether in response to new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements include: (a) material adverse changes in aluminium industry conditions, including global supply and demand conditions and fluctuations in London Metal Exchange-based prices and premiums, as applicable, for primary aluminium, alumina and other products, and fluctuations in index-based and spot prices for alumina; (b) deterioration in global economic and financial market conditions generally; (c) unfavourable changes in the markets served by Alcoa, including aerospace, automotive, commercial transportation, building and construction, packaging, defence, and industrial gas turbine; (d) the impact on costs and results of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly the Australian dollar, Brazilian real, Canadian dollar, euro and Norwegian kroner; (e) increases in energy costs or the unavailability or interruption of energy supplies; (f) increases in the costs of other raw materials; (g) Alcoa’s inability to achieve the level of revenue growth, cash generation, cost savings, improvement in profitability and margins, fiscal discipline, or strengthening of competitiveness and operations (including moving its alumina refining and aluminium smelting businesses down on the industry cost curves and increasing revenues and improving margins in its midstream and downstream segments) anticipated from its restructuring programs and productivity improvement, cash sustainability, technology and other initiatives; (h) Alcoa’s inability to realize expected benefits, in each case as planned and by targeted completion dates, from acquisitions (including achieving the expected levels of synergies, revenue growth, or EGITDA margin improvement), sales of assets, closures or curtailments of facilities, newly constructed, expanded or acquired facilities, or international joint ventures, including the joint venture in Saudi Arabia; (i) risks relating to operating globally, including geopolitical, economic, and regulatory risks and unexpected events beyond Alcoa’s control, such as unfavourable changes in laws and governmental policies, civil unrest, imposition of sanctions, expropriation of assets, major public health issues, and terrorism; (j) a downgrade of Alcoa’s credit ratings; (k) the outcome of contingencies, including legal proceedings, government or regulatory investigations, and environmental remediation; (l) adverse changes in discount rates or investment returns on pension assets; (m) the impact of cyber attacks and potential information technology or data security breaches; (n) unexpected events, unplanned outages, supply disruptions, or failure of equipment or processes to meet expectations; (o) the risk that acquisitions will not be integrated successfully or such integration may be more difficult, time-consuming or costly than expected; (p) the loss of customers, suppliers and other business relationships as a result of acquisitions, competitive developments, or other factors; (q) the potential failure to retain key employees of Alcoa or acquired businesses; (r) failure to successfully implement, to achieve commercialization of, or to realize expected benefits from, new or innovative technologies, equipment, processes, or products, whether due to competitive developments, changes in the regulatory environment, trends and developments in the aerospace, metals engineering and manufacturing sectors, or other factors; and (s) the other risk factors summarized in Alcoa’s Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) for the year ended December 31, 2013 and other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Market projections are subject to the risks discussed above and other risks in the market.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

Alcoa of Australia endured challenging times with low metal prices and a strong Australian dollar in 2013 and so tough decisions had to be made during this period. However, we also celebrated our 50th anniversary of operations in Australia. Reaching this milestone allowed us to look back over the years and celebrate our successes and, most importantly, our people.

The quality and dedication of our people has been central to our success and their health and wellness remains the number one priority. Since 2010, our Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) and Lost Workday Incident and Days Away Restricted Transfer (DART) rates have steadily decreased, with the TRIR at 2.10 for 2013. We still have some work to do to be at the Alcoa target rate of 0.68 by 2020, but we are confident we are on track to achieve this goal.

In 2013 many of our employees took the opportunity to look after their own health by participating in various corporate wellness initiatives. More than 1200 people, including myself, took part in the Global Corporate Challenge, a 16-week active lifestyle event, and 74 per cent of us walked more than the recommended 10,000 steps a day. Given the event's popularity we plan to build on this success in 2014.

Despite confronting economic conditions during the year, we still delivered against our production targets. However, our Point Henry operations in Victoria remained under review. In February 2014, we announced that the review had determined the smelter was no longer competitive and had no prospect of becoming financially viable into the future. Our forecasts showed if we continued to operate the smelter we would suffer significant losses – and that was without the capital investment needed to keep the plant operating. This was an extremely difficult time for all employees and support for our Point Henry based employees will continue throughout 2014.

These tough times also had an impact on our Kwinana alumina refinery. Kwinana ran at a loss during 2012 and with current market conditions the trend looks set to continue. To ensure the operation was cash flow positive in 2014 we established a team to identify sustainable cost savings. Pleasingly, more than \$35 million in savings were identified by the end of December 2013.

Energy remains a significant strategic issue for our operations. As Western Australia's single largest user of natural gas (Alcoa of Australia consumes approximately 25 per cent of the state's total domestic gas supply) we remain very concerned that domestic gas supplies will be insufficient to meet domestic demand in 2020, when our key gas contracts expire. Limited competition and a focus on exporting the state's gas as LNG has made it increasingly difficult for us to secure new long-term competitively priced contracts for the volume of gas we need. This will remain a key focus in 2014.

As we have done for 50 years, we remained committed to the communities in which we operate. We continue to manage our successful partnerships with Sculpture by the Sea, Greening Australia, the Swan River Trust Alcoa Landcare Program as well as numerous local site-based sponsorships.

As we head into 2014 our strategic focus remains on operational improvement, reducing our position on the global alumina and aluminium cost curves and managing the portfolio. I am proud of what we achieved during 2013 and I am extremely confident this will continue during 2014.

Please take the time to read our report carefully and if you have any feedback on this report or on our sustainability performance please email your comments to alcoa.australia@alcoa.com.au.

Alan Cransberg
Chairman and Managing Director
Alcoa of Australia

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

ABOUT ALCOA'S AUSTRALIAN OPERATIONS

Alcoa's Australian operations represent the world's largest integrated bauxite mining, alumina refining and aluminium smelting and rolling system. Also operating the country's largest aluminium recycling plant, Alcoa adds value to Australia's local, state and national economies at every stage.

Alcoa of Australia operates the mines, refineries and smelters, while Alcoa Australia Rolled Products operates the rolling mills and recycling operation. Together, these businesses support approximately 5,500 direct jobs, predominantly in regional Australia.

Alcoa's principle operations in Australia include:

- Two bauxite mines in Western Australia (Huntly and Willowdale)
- Three alumina refineries in Western Australia (Kwinana, Pinjarra and Wagerup)
- Two aluminium smelters in Victoria (Point Henry and Portland)
- Two aluminium rolling mills (Point Henry in Victoria and Yennora in New South Wales)
- An aluminium recycling plant in New South Wales (Yennora)
- Two dedicated port facilities in Western Australia (Kwinana and Bunbury)
- A coal mine and power station in Victoria (Anglesea)
- Alcoa Farmlands, located across three sites in Western Australia (Pinjarra, Wagerup and Boddington)
- The Marrinup Nursery in Western Australia (for our WA mine site rehabilitation)

Alcoa's other operations in Australia are Alcoa Wheel Products Australia which distributes aluminium truck wheels and Alcoa Fastening Systems Australia which manufactures and distributes specialist fasteners. Alcoa of Australia also has 20 per cent ownership in the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline in Western Australia.

Alcoa of Australia is 60 per cent owned by Alcoa and 40 per cent by Alumina Limited. Alcoa Australia Rolled Products, Alcoa Wheel Products Australia and Alcoa Fastening Systems Australia are owned 100 per cent by Alcoa.

Alcoa of Australia is part of the global primary products business, with the production process starting at the Huntly and Willowdale bauxite mines in the Darling Range south of Perth. The Huntly Mine is the world's largest bauxite mine. These two mines supply bauxite to Alcoa of Australia's alumina refineries at Kwinana, Pinjarra and Wagerup. The refineries extract alumina from the bauxite. Approximately 90 per cent of the alumina is exported, while the remainder is shipped to Alcoa of Australia's smelters in Victoria.

Our two aluminium smelters, at Point Henry in Geelong and Portland in South Victoria, smelt the alumina into aluminium ingots. Portland Aluminium is a joint venture between Alcoa of Australia (45%), Eastern Aluminium Portland Pty Ltd (10%) (a 100% owned subsidiary of Alcoa of Australia), CITIC Nominees Pty Ltd (22.5%) and Marubeni Aluminium Australia Pty Ltd (22.5%). Alcoa of Australia manages day to day operations at the smelter.

Our Victorian operations also include a coal mine and power station at Anglesea which supplies approximately 40 per cent of the electricity needed to power the Point Henry Smelter.

In 2013, Alcoa of Australia mined 31.4 million bone dry metric tonnes of bauxite. Production capacities for alumina (including non metallurgical alumina) are 8,979,000 tonnes per annum and for aluminium 386,900 tonnes per annum.

Alcoa of Australia produces approximately 42 per cent of Australia's alumina and more than 20 per cent of Australia's aluminium. Alcoa of Australia's alumina production in Western Australia accounts for nearly 10 per cent of total world demand.

Alcoa Australia Rolled Products, at Point Henry in Victoria and Yennora in Western Sydney, produces rolled aluminium products primarily for beverage cans. Point Henry Rolling Mill has capacity for approximately 75,000 metric tonnes of rolled aluminium each year, supplying the majority of Australia's domestic beverage can end-sheet. 80 per cent of its rolling capacity is dedicated to supplying the Asian market. The Yennora Rolling Mill recycles approximately 55,000 tonnes of aluminium each year and has the capacity for 125,000 tonnes of rolled aluminium per annum, with approximately 30 per cent exported to Asia.

SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE SUMMARY 2013

		Mining	Refining	Smelting	Anglesea Power Station and Mine
		2013	2013	2013	2013
INPUTS	UNITS				
Electricity imported	MWh	103,916	172,751	7,293,434	1,217
Natural gas	TJ	n/a	81,361	860	n/a
Steam	TJ	n/a	16,790	n/a	n/a
Diesel and fuel oil	Kl	38,973	10,277	1,133	2,872
Fresh water	ML	1,075	16,365	556	3,533
Land cleared	Ha	885	n/a	n/a	4.33
OUTPUTS					
Smelter grade alumina (including alumina chemicals) rated capacity	Kt	n/a	8,979	n/a	n/a
Aluminium rated capacity	Kt	n/a	n/a	386.9 @55% PTD or 548 @100%	n/a
Bauxite mined	Bone dry metric tonnes	31.4 million	n/a	n/a	n/a
Electricity exported	MWh	n/a	71,026	n/a	1,074,527
Coal produced	T	n/a	n/a	n/a	892,629
Land rehabilitated	Ha	703	n/a	n/a	10.05
WASTE OUTPUTS					
CO ₂ emissions (CO ₂ e) – Scope 2 (Indirect)	Kt	83	810	8,616	n/a
CO ₂ emissions (CO ₂ e) – Scope 1 (direct)	Kt	105	4,277	954	1,199
Bauxite residue stored	Kt	n/a	17,914	n/a	n/a
Bauxite residue used	T	n/a	2.90	n/a	n/a
Fly ash stored	T	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,893
Oxalate stored	T	n/a	23,994	n/a	n/a
Spent pot lining to storage	T	n/a	n/a	-93	n/a
Spent pot lining recycled	T	n/a	n/a	8,365	n/a
Recycled waste	T	1,580	5,157	9,843	1,305
Land filled waste	T	1,441	3,950	444	61.7

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MATERIAL ISSUES

IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS

On a regular basis, Alcoa of Australia engages with a wide variety of stakeholders in many different ways. It is essential to the success of operations that the business knows who its stakeholders are and understands the issues that matter to them. This requires ongoing and meaningful engagement.

Key stakeholders include customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders, public agencies that regulate our businesses, non-governmental organisations with an interest in our operations and the communities where we operate. Alcoa's Community Framework guides identification of and communication with key stakeholders.

Following is a list of key stakeholders, excluding government bodies, with which we engaged in 2013.

Key stakeholders engaged in 2013	
○ American Chamber of Commerce (Victoria)	○ G21 Alliance
○ AMIRA International	○ Geelong Chamber of Commerce
○ ANGAIR	○ Geelong Environment Council
○ Australasian Industrial Research Group	○ Geelong Manufacturing Council
○ Australia Aluminium Council	○ Greening Australia
○ Australian Business Arts Foundation	○ Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
○ Australian Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility	○ Kwinana Industries Council
○ Australian Council of Recycling	○ Mandurah Performing Arts Centre
○ Australian Industry Greenhouse Network	○ Minerals and Energy Research Institute of Western Australia
○ Australian Industry Group	○ Minerals Council of Australia
○ Australian Institute of Management	○ Murdoch University
○ Australian Mines and Metals Association	○ Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) University
○ Barwon Regional Waste Management Group	○ Peel Health Foundation
○ Bunbury Wellington Economic Alliance	○ Scitech
○ Business Council of Australia	○ South West Development Commission
○ Committee for Geelong	○ South West Regional Waste Group
○ Committee for Portland	○ U.S. Consul General (Western Australia and Victoria)
○ Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)	○ Western Australia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
○ Corporate Volunteer Council of Western Australia	○ Western Australia Chamber of Minerals and Energy
○ Curtin University of Technology	○ Western Australia Museum
○ Centre for Corporate Public Affairs	○ Western Sydney Industrial Council
○ Deakin University	○ Workplace Gender Equality Agency
○ DomGas Alliance	○ Youth Focus
○ Fairbridge Western Australia Inc.	

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Community consultation and engagement forums have been established in all Alcoa of Australia locations. Following is a list of all community consultative groups.

- Alcoa Myara Mining Community Forum
- Anglesea Heath Consultative Committee
- Beelie Regional Parks Community Advisory Committee
- City of Kwinana Art Advisory Group
- Community Advisory Board—Point Henry (smelter and rolling mill)
- Community Advisory Network—Portland
- Community Consultative Networks—Pinjarra, Wagerup, Anglesea and Yennora
- Environmental Improvement Plan Advisory Groups—Kwinana, Pinjarra and Western Australia Mining
- Keysbrook Hills Community Group
- Kwinana Communities and Industries Forum
- Kwinana Long-Term Residue Management Strategy Stakeholder Reference Group
- Point Danger Committee of Management
- Portland Heathland Management Committee
- Portland Aluminium Rates Advisory Committee
- Wagerup Environmental Improvement Plan Stakeholder Reference Group
- Wagerup Long Term Residue Management Strategy Stakeholder Reference Group

The groups comprise numerous stakeholders including local council, state government bodies, representatives from local community groups, industry members, community members and Alcoa of Australia representatives.

The selection process for consultative group members varies depending on the group and the area. These processes include public, group and personal invitations based on regular involvement with Alcoa of Australia. Face-to-face meetings are held regularly for all groups, with the majority meeting at least four times a year.

Alcoa engages with a wide range of stakeholders for different issues and concerns. Following is a table of these stakeholders, their interests and how they are engaged by Alcoa of Australia.

Stakeholder group	Key interests and concerns	Engagement
Shareholder	Management of business operations, impacts, outcomes and risks; and financial performance of business.	Formalised engagement via briefings and annual meetings; annual financial report; and via major shareholder Alcoa's quarterly results announcements.
Government and regulators	Safety of operations, employees and surrounding communities; economic impacts of operations; adherence to legislation and fulfilment of regulatory obligations, including reporting; industry and operation sustainability; and social, economic and environmental responsibility.	Formalised engagement via consultation processes; participation in industry forums; individual meetings; and working parties. Informal channels include responding to government and regulatory inquiries via subject-matter experts and/or government relations and corporate affairs teams.
Employees, contractors and trade unions	Health and safety; remuneration and working conditions; employment benefits and career development opportunities; organisational culture and business operations; and community support opportunities.	Formal and informal engagement channels include annual employee survey; team, senior manager and divisional meetings; Managing Director messages; regular electronic and hard copy newsletters; email alerts from business units; focus groups; performance appraisals and

Stakeholder group	Key interests and concerns	Engagement
		feedback and career development planning; trade union meetings and Enterprise Bargain Agreement negotiations.
Suppliers	Business operations, impacts, outcomes and sustainability; supply opportunities; and business development.	Formal channels include contract negotiations; performance reporting; supplier group meetings; and regular individual meetings. Informal channels include adhoc queries and day-to-day contact.
Customers	Business and industry performance; reliable supply of a quality product; and contractual arrangements.	One on one interactions between customers and the business.
Industry organisations, non-governmental organisations, educational institutions and community partners	Business operations, impacts and outcomes; industry conditions, risks and opportunities; education development and partnership opportunities; community investment and development opportunities.	Actively engage through industry association membership; board and leadership roles; corporate partnership with industry, community and educational organisations; bi-annual stakeholder perception survey; subject-matter expert meetings; focus groups; and panel discussions.
People residing and working in communities where we operate	Health and safety; business operations, impacts and outcomes; impact of operations on lifestyle and livelihood including economic contributions; employment opportunities; supply opportunities; and community support commitments and opportunities.	Formal engagement channels to allow participation in consultation forums; complaints channels ensuring all feedback is heard, managed and escalated as appropriate; research through stakeholder perception survey; one-on-one neighbour relations; and participation in volunteering and community events.
Broader community	Proposed activities or operational issues; health and safety; employment opportunities; volunteering and community events and partnership opportunities; economic contributions to community.	Less formalised engagement on adhoc basis via public forums; site tours; written communication; editorial and advertorial coverage.
Media – local, state and national	Management of business operations; economic, environmental and social impacts; stakeholder relationships; market and industry conditions; global Alcoa operations and results; employees; and community commitments and partnerships.	Regular engagement via briefings and face-to-face meetings; proactive and reactive communications in response to media issues and enquiries; and distribution of media releases. Relationships managed by corporate affairs and community relations team.

PROCESS TO DETERMINE MATERIAL ISSUES

Alcoa of Australia determines issues to be material if they have the potential to impact our ability to achieve the overarching goals of our business or are of concern to stakeholders.

2013 MATERIAL ISSUES

1. Relocation of a bauxite crusher

Background

Huntly Mine is the sole supplier of bauxite to the Pinjarra and Kwinana refineries in Western Australia. Bauxite reserves in Huntly's McCoy region will be exhausted by the end of 2014 and therefore operations need to relocate to the next planned mining region, Myara. At current production rates, Myara reserves are estimated to provide 10 years of production.

Planning for this major project started more than five years ago. The move was scheduled to be completed in two stages with both sites operating at the same time; that is as McCoy winds down, Myara ramps up. The relocation has involved extending the overland conveyor bauxite ore transportation system, construction of new arterial haulage roads, establishing new service supplies, setting up new operating and maintenance infrastructure and the mammoth task of moving the 700 tonne crushers 12 kilometres.

Unexpected bauxite quality issues caused a major change in the Huntly mining strategy and the project team was directed to deliver the first crusher move, including the associated ore handling system, six months earlier than originally planned at no additional cost. Although Australia was in the midst of a construction boom at this time and resources were limited, the team committed to the new timeline.

Approach

The first crusher was successfully moved six months ahead of schedule in April 2013, with no disruption to production at either Pinjarra or Kwinana refineries.

Before the crusher was moved, the project safety and environment teams reviewed all plans and ensured all employees and contractors were trained to do the job to Alcoa standards. The Community Liaison Officer regularly communicated with neighbours, community groups and government bodies and managed their concerns and queries in a timely and effective manner.

To move the 13 metres high, 9 metres wide and 40 metres long crusher, two self-powered floats were positioned either side of the machine beneath specially designed cantilever supports. It was then lifted and transported to Myara via a mine haul road. The journey took 16 hours, including lost time for transporter tyre problems and to clear the crusher from the tip bridge.

When the crusher arrived at the new site, it was skilfully manoeuvred into its final position with the aid of sophisticated remote control technology and survey guidance.

The relocation was completed injury free and within the planned shutdown window.

The second crusher will be moved in early 2015 when bauxite reserves in the McCoy region are depleted. The management model used to relocate the crushers has been documented to serve as a benchmark for the next crusher-move.

2. Rehabilitation quality

Background

Ever since Alcoa of Australia first began bauxite mining in Western Australia's jarrah forest, there has been a state government requirement for the mining areas to be revegetated. In 1990, Alcoa of Australia set its own targets to rehabilitate the forest back to 80 per cent of the plant species biodiversity. This target was reached in 1994. Then in 1996 Alcoa of Australia set a new target of 100 per cent botanical richness, which was first achieved in 2001. This result remained consistent until it dropped back to 80 per cent in 2010 and 2011.

It takes 15 months after the end of rehabilitation before sites can be monitored to determine their performance against the rehabilitation target. Monitoring in 2012 showed the percentage of botanical richness in rehabilitation had fallen to 80 per cent. An investigation was undertaken to determine the cause and the two following issues were identified as primary reasons for the decrease:

- Reduced use of double stripping at Huntly Mine (topsoil and overburden)
- Reduced use of direct returned topsoil to mined areas at Huntly Mine

Willowdale Mine's results remained significantly higher than Huntly's due to the greater use of direct return topsoil and placement of stockpiled topsoil on rehabilitated areas. As Huntly covers a much larger area than Willowdale the overall results for mining were greatly influenced by Huntly's results.

The target for recalcitrant plant contribution for rehabilitation is 20 per cent. Results in 2012 indicated that the contribution for Huntly was 14.4 per cent and 12.3 per cent for Willowdale, identifying the need to increase recalcitrant plant contribution in 2013 to help achieve 100 per cent plant species diversity.

Approach

New procedures were introduced in 2013 that ensured double stripping became more frequent at the Huntly Mine. Previously, when only one layer of soil was stripped, the depth of the soil taken was too deep, restricting the seed germination and growth. The new process ensured two separate layers of soil were stripped to the correct depth and distributed across the rehabilitated area separately.

Screened topsoil had also been used more frequently than direct return topsoil. Although screening is an acceptable method, it is not the preferred method if direct return is an option. Top soil is a critical component of the natural capital of forest ecosystems. It holds essential stores of nutrients, organic matter, microbes and seeds. To address the issue of over-using screening the rehabilitation team were provided with guidelines and direction on the use of topsoil. During 2013, the use of direct return top soil increased from minimal amounts for the 2012 average to 35 per cent by the end of 2013.

The number of recalcitrant plants contributed from the Marrinup Nursery also increased substantially from 207,000 in 2012 to 324,000 in 2013, positively impacting the biodiversity richness percentage and bringing the recalcitrant plant contribution closer to the 20 per cent target.

The biodiversity richness for rehabilitated sites improved to 84.9 per cent in 2012 and areas rehabilitated in 2013 are expected to perform closer to the 100 per cent target because of strategies implemented. However, due to the time needed for monitoring, exact results for 2013 will not be known until early 2015.

3. Anglesea Health Risk Assessment

Background

Alcoa of Australia operates the 160 megawatt Anglesea Power Station and Coal Mine near Anglesea in Victoria. The power station supplies approximately 40 per cent of the power required to operate the Point Henry Smelter.

The coal mine is an open pit mine situated 0.5 kilometres north of the Anglesea township and the power station is 1.5 kilometres north of the town.

In 2009, Alcoa developed and implemented an Air Quality Control System to manage sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions. No non-compliances with the SO₂ State Environment Protection Policy/National Environment Protection Measure have been recorded since March 2009.

Approach

In 2013 Alcoa of Australia contracted an independent company, Environ Australia Pty Ltd, to update a draft voluntary air dispersion modelling study and a screening human health risk assessment for the Anglesea Power Station and Coal Mine to consider the potential health risks associated with air emissions from the operations.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the ground level concentrations of emissions from the power station and mine and characterise the potential for short-term and long-term human health risks in the community.

The report was based on methodology recommended by the Victoria Environmental Protection Authority and included sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and fine particulates (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}).

Alcoa of Australia conducts continuous SO₂ monitoring in Anglesea and ran a 19-month fine particulate monitoring program, ending in January 2014, to better inform the air dispersion modelling study. Six locations around Anglesea monitor SO₂ and these results have been reported to the public for more than a decade. Ambient dust is monitored at three locations around the township through an independent consultant and reported on the Alcoa of Australia website.

The results from the study showed emissions from the Anglesea Power Station and Coal Mine present no cause for concern in terms of possible health risk. The modelled ground level concentrations for SO₂ and fine particulates were within the National and State air quality standards in all residential areas.

The report was peer reviewed by two independent experts and once final it was made available to the community.

4. Anglesea Mine Plan

Background

In 1961, Alcoa of Australia was granted the right to explore for and mine brown coal on a 7,221 hectare lease area in Anglesea, Victoria. This 100-year lease had an initial term of 50 years. In 2011, Alcoa of Australia exercised its option to extend the lease for a further 50 years.

In extending the lease, Alcoa of Australia guaranteed that more than 90 per cent of the lease area would continue to be cooperatively managed by Parks Victoria and Alcoa of Australia, similar to a national park, and that mining operations would be restricted to within a 665 hectare Specified Area – less than 10 per cent – of the 7,221 hectare lease area.

Alcoa of Australia has an approved mine plan in place until 2016, and the mine currently occupies 419 hectares of the Specified Area (approximately six per cent of the entire lease). The mine supplies one million tonne of brown coal to the power station to generate approximately 40 per cent of the total energy required to run the Point Henry Smelter.

Approach

During 2013 Alcoa of Australia worked on a revised coal mine plan in preparation for submitting a mine extension application to the State Government for the next phase of mining beyond 2016. This involved detailed analysis of the technical, environmental and economic factors and consideration of social implications for the local community. Out of this analysis, two clear options for the mine presented themselves.

The first option was to increase the footprint north-west of the current mine, which would be valid until 2027; the second option was to go deeper within the existing mine footprint, valid until 2022.

The option of increasing the footprint would result in:

- Clearing of native vegetation and disturbance of native fauna
- Visibility of the mine for some residential areas of Anglesea
- No increase in sulphur dioxide from the power station
- No increase in mine groundwater extraction
- Deeper coal reserves in the current operational mine being sterilised as they will be covered with overburden removed to access coal to the north-west

The option of going deeper would result in:

- No clearing of native vegetation or disturbance of native fauna
- No increase in current footprint
- No visibility of the mine from Anglesea residences
- No increase in sulphur dioxide from the power station
- An increase in mine groundwater extraction
- No sterilisation of coal reserves within the current operational mine
- Technically more difficult mining
- No change to the community's experience with the mine

After considering all the technical, social, environmental and economic factors it was decided that going deeper was Alcoa of Australia's preferred option. In preparation for submitting the revised plan to the State Government, Alcoa of Australia consulted the community on the available options and Alcoa of Australia's preference to mine deeper. This option was strongly supported by the community.

At the end of 2013, the plan was still being prepared for submission and therefore no decision had been made by the government.

5. SO₂ Management at Point Henry Smelter

Background

Alcoa of Australia identified the potential for Ground Level Concentrations (GLCs) of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from the Point Henry Smelter to exceed the State Environment Protection Policy (SEPP) Air Quality Objective within the plant area and also immediately adjacent to the plant's boundary.

During particular weather conditions the plant recorded a SO₂ GLC above the SEPP Air Quality Objective of 200 parts per billion for one hour averaged data within the plant boundary.

To address the issue, a SO₂ Management Strategy was developed. This involved building tall stacks to assist in emission dispersion and dilution. However, this project was put on hold until June 2014 while operation of the Point Henry Smelter was under review.

In 2012 the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) issued Alcoa of Australia with two Pollution Abatement Notices (PAN) in relation to SO₂ emissions.

The first PAN required Alcoa of Australia to submit a management and communication plan to the EPA by 30 November 2012. The plan detailed how any potential risk to human health and the environment caused by SO₂ emissions from the premises would be determined and managed and how the issue would be communicated to the public. In support of this plan, a risk assessment was undertaken to evaluate the potential risk to human health and the environment beyond the plant boundary. Results indicated the risk was low to all user groups of the Point Henry area. The plan was submitted and the PAN was revoked.

The second PAN had a longer term focus and required Alcoa of Australia to report to the EPA at six monthly intervals until June 2014 on its actions to minimise SO₂ and then achieve compliance with the SEPP Air Quality Objective by June 2016.

Approach

During 2013, Alcoa of Australia submitted the required six monthly reports to the EPA. In line with PAN requirements, numerous strategies developed by Alcoa of Australia to minimise SO₂ GLC were implemented throughout the year. These included:

- Continued blending of petroleum coke to ensure compliance with licence limit and reduced risk of elevated SO₂ GLC
- Continued discussion of the PAN requirements and SO₂ updates with stakeholders
- Continued annual vegetation surveys and results monitoring
- Collation of information on the typical number of employees exercising by walking along Point Henry Road and review of results
- Communicate with Community Advisory Board and on website
- In line with EPA updates

By 31 December 2013, Alcoa of Australia had the first PAN revoked and had complied with all of the general requirements for the second PAN.

6. WA Operations Energy Supply**Background**

Energy is a key issue for Alcoa of Australia's Western Australian operations, both from a supply and cost perspective. Energy represents between 20-30 per cent of operating costs and reliable, secure, long-term energy supplies at a competitive price remain essential to business success. The operations predominately use natural gas, along with some diesel and grid power, and currently consume approximately 25 per cent of the State's total domestic gas supply.

Western Australia has large reserves of natural gas and large gas producers now favour the lucrative Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) market in East Asia over domestic customers. This has led to an unprecedented expansion in LNG processing capacity, while contracts for the long-term supply of domestic gas are becoming increasingly difficult to secure.

Alcoa of Australia's gas contracts in Western Australia expire by 2020. A long term secure supply of competitively priced energy is needed to underpin Alcoa's refineries and maintain their international competitiveness. Without this, future investment in Alcoa of Australia's Western Australian operations will become increasingly harder to justify.

Approach

In order to diversify supply and promote competition, Alcoa of Australia is working directly with companies to develop new supply sources and encourage new entrants into the Western Australian gas market. To date we have committed more than \$100 million towards projects that help secure long term supplies of gas, including: joint venture with Transerv to appraise the Warro gas field; a prepayment to Buru Energy for future gas supplies; and a prepayment to the Empire Oil and Gas Red Gully joint venture. We will be adding to this investment in the future by funding the next appraisal phase of the Warro gas field.

In July 2013, Empire Oil and Gas celebrated the first flow to Alcoa of Australia's three Western Australian refineries. The gas only accounted for three per cent of Western Australian Operations' total requirements but it demonstrates how Alcoa of Australia could use its status as a large domestic gas customer to help support Western Australia's energy industry.

Alcoa of Australia also owns a 20 per cent share in the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline which transports natural gas from the gas fields in north-west Australia to the south-west.

Alcoa of Australia is a founding member of the DomGas Alliance, an alliance of gas users lobbying and communicating their concerns within government and publicly advocating for secure access to competitively priced domestic gas supplies.

In Victoria the smelters at Point Henry and Portland use electricity generated from brown coal, as do most industries and residents in the state.

IMPROVING OUR PRODUCTS

Alcoa of Australia's three refineries at Wagerup, Pinjarra and Kwinana produce smelter grade alumina used in smelters around the world to produce aluminium metal. Although the majority of alumina produced at Kwinana is smelter grade, the refinery is also one of only two Australian producers of non-metallurgical alumina, sometimes called chemical grade or specialty alumina.

Chemical grade aluminas have a diverse range of industrial and manufacturing applications such as in water purification, refractory materials, pharmaceuticals, artificial marble, paper sizing, ceramics, abrasives, petroleum processing, and plastic and fire retardant in carpets.

Kwinana Refinery also houses the research and development group, which is part of the global Alcoa Refining Centre of Excellence. The team creates ground-breaking refining technology and innovations which it transfers to Alcoa refineries around the world.

Alcoa Australia Rolled Products has two operations at its Yennora site – an aluminium flat rolled products facility and Australia's largest aluminium recycling facility.

Yennora has the capacity to produce approximately 125,000 tonnes of rolled aluminium sheet for use in food and beverage cans every year. The sheet is created by passing an aluminium ingot through a number of rolling stands, reducing its thickness to as little as 0.25mm.

Approximately 55,000 tonnes of scrap aluminium – including more than half a billion cans - is recycled at the Yennora recycling facility each year.

Alcoa Australia Rolled Products also operates a flat rolled products facility at Point Henry in Geelong and together the two facilities can produce a combined 200,000 tonnes of rolled product each year.

Point Henry is also home to an Alcoa of Australia smelter and together with the Alcoa of Australia operated Portland Aluminium Smelter produces more than 20 per cent of Australia's total aluminium production. As a result, Alcoa of Australia is one of Victoria's largest exporters with overseas sales equating to approximately five per cent of the State's exports.

Approximately 45 per cent of the aluminium produced at the Point Henry Smelter is sold to the neighbouring Alcoa Australia Rolled Products plant, where aluminium is rolled into sheet. The remainder of Point Henry's aluminium is sold into north Asia (Japan, Korea and Taiwan).

Alcoa's other operations in Australia are Alcoa Wheel Products Australia which distributes aluminium truck wheels and Alcoa Fastening Systems Australia which manufactures and distributes specialist fasteners.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Award recipient	Award name	Name of organisation granting award
Marrinup Nursery	Best Propagation Nursery in the Bi-Annual Nursery and Garden Industry of Western Australia Awards	Nursery and Garden Industry WA
Simon Parry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Year Apprentice of the Year Award • Outstanding Apprentice of the Year (Mechanical Trade) • Outstanding Apprentice Student Award 2013 	South West TAFE Victoria
David White	Recognised for his contribution to the computer programming language Fortran.	Intel

SUSTAINABILITY APPROACH

Sustainability is integrated into our core business through key measures and targets, such as raw material use, energy and water consumption, botanical richness in mine rehabilitation and rates of mine rehabilitation.

In addition, variable compensation for middle and senior management is partly dependent on achieving carbon dioxide emission reductions, as well as safety and diversity targets.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

	Investment
Sales	Alcoa of Australia: US \$2,702.4 million Alcoa Australia Rolled Products: US \$483.6 million Alcoa Wheel Products Australia: US \$53.5 million
Wages and Benefits	Alcoa of Australia and Alcoa Australia Rolled Products: US \$787.0 million
Procurement Spend	Alcoa of Australia: US \$2.46 billion Alcoa Australia Rolled Products: US \$108.0 million (including Energy and Transportation)
Alcoa of Australia and Alcoa Foundation Community Investments	US \$3.97 million

PROTECTING OUR RESOURCES

Energy - Alcoa of Australia

Source	Purchased Electricity*	Direct Energy Consumption
Coal (some of this electricity comes from the grid so is a mixture of sources)	5,721,984 MWh	
Natural Gas		95,947,813 GJ
Oil		2,055 KL
Diesel		10,698 KL

**Includes power produced from Anglesea*

Energy - Alcoa Australia Rolled Products

Source	Purchased Electricity	Direct Energy Consumption
Natural Gas		1,694,356 GJ
LPG		73.151 kL
Gasoline		9 kL
Oil		477 KL
Diesel		509 KL

Energy Intensity - Alcoa of Australia

Gigajoules per metric ton of aluminium produced

2009	76.08
2010	76.28
2011	76.26
2012	76.20
2013	75.61

CLIMATE PROTECTION

Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Alcoa Australia Rolled Products

	Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents per ton of production</i>	Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents</i>	Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents</i>
2009	1.64	98,580.50	161,076.50
2010	2.13	89,185.75	141,105.30
2011	1.76	88,862.32	141,161.56
2012	1.75	87,185.59	141,806.62
2013	1.67	87,158.75	145,474.25

Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Alcoa of Australia Refineries

	Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents per ton of production</i>	Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents</i>	Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents</i>
2009	0.556	4,338,265	669,497
2010	0.544	4,218,550	658,219
2011	0.542	4,260,706	621,639
2012	0.545	4,295,196	711,464
2013	0.550	4,276,673	810,335

Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Alcoa of Australia Smelters

(includes Anglesea Power Station Direct Emissions and 55% share of Portland Aluminium)

	Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents per ton of production</i>	Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents</i>	Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents</i>
2009	20.173	2,016,249	5,411,340
2010	20.261	2,140,743	5,069,234
2011	20.333	2,083,061	5,168,330
2012	20.347	2,078,882	5,204,132
2013	19.900	1,896,519	5,142,211

Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Alcoa of Australia Mine Sites

	Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents per ton of production</i>	Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents</i>	Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions <i>Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents</i>
2009	0.0046	76,595	78,110
2010	0.0047	85,132	74,964
2011	0.0050	99,976	73,318
2012	0.0050	100,426	74,118
2013	0.0055	105,037	83,133

The Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity figure has increased due to the increase in the haul road distance at Huntly Mine from 6km in 2009 to 9km in 2013, as well as the use of diesel in building the new Myara crusher site in 2013. The Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions figure has increased due to moving the Myara crusher and the increase in haul road distance and production. The Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions figure has increased due to the increase in production and length of the conveyor at Huntly Mine.

EMISSIONS AND WASTE

Air Emissions

	Mercury <i>Kilograms</i>	SO₂ <i>Thousands of metric tons</i>	NO_x <i>Thousands of metric tons</i>	Fluoride <i>Kilograms</i>
2009	905	47,791.48	7,998.65	206,315
2010	942	51,584.25	8,660.72	185,343
2011	1026	49,662.78	8,749.31	195,511
2012	1108	45,492.54	8,957.91	189,363
2013	987	45,857.20	8,266.93	201,295

Solid Waste*

	Landfilled Waste <i>Thousands of metric tons</i>	Wastes Sold or Recycled <i>Thousands of metric tons</i>
2009	12,228.35	29,832
2010	9,638.71	23,077
2011	9,842.40	23,204
2012	9,183.25	19,540
2013	9,235.89	21,501

*Excludes bauxite residue, spent pot lining and fly ash.

Bauxite Residue

	Generated <i>Metric tons per metric ton of alumina produced</i>	Reused <i>Per cent</i>
2009	1.951	0
2010	2.033	0
2011	2.026	0
2012	1.955	0
2013	1.956	0

Spent Pot Lining

	Generated <i>Kilograms per metric ton of aluminium produced</i>	Recycled/Reused <i>Per cent</i>
2009	7.43	195
2010	13.76	74
2011	12.25	93
2012	10.06	61
2013	10.74	122

LAND MANAGEMENT

Mining Land Disturbed/Land Rehabilitated *(in hectares; one hectare equals approx.2.5 acres)*

	Open Mine Area <i>Cumulative as of Year End</i>	Area Disturbed <i>Annual</i>	Area Rehabilitated <i>Annual</i>
2009	3,227	795	490
2010	4,111	1,293	409
2011	4,592	1,169	686
2012	4,468	680	804
2013	4,562	890	703

ENHANCING OUR WORKPLACE

Health and Safety Performance - Alcoa of Australia

	Fatalities <i>Employee/contractor</i>	Lost Workday Incident Rate	Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred (DART) Rate	Total Recordable Incident Rate
2009	1	0.09	0.73	2.54
2010	0	0.47	1.61	3.37
2011	0	0.44	1.57	3.21
2012	0	0.41	1.22	2.30
2013	0	0.36	0.98	2.10

Health and Safety Performance - Alcoa Australia Rolled Products

	Fatalities <i>Employee/contractor</i>	Lost Workday Incident Rate	Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred (DART) Rate	Total Recordable Incident Rate
2009	0	0.174	2.435	4.174
2010	0	0.213	1.488	3.188
2011	0	0	0.577	1.153
2012	0	0	1.297	1.852
2013	0	0	0.713	1.247

SUSTAINING OUR COMMUNITIES

SOCIAL INVESTMENT

	Investments including Alcoa of Australia and Alcoa Foundation grants
2009	US \$4.58 million
2010	US \$5.77 million
2011	US \$4.37 million
2012	US \$3.9 million
2013	US \$3.97million

	Employee Volunteer Hours
2009	94,407
2010	107,707
2011	97,088
2012	92,864
2013	74,724

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Location	Issue	Response
Anglesea, Victoria	The community raised concerns relating to the health risks associated with air emissions from the power station and coal mine.	Alcoa of Australia contracted an independent company, Environ Australia Pty Ltd, to update a voluntary air dispersion modelling study and a screening human health risk assessment for the Anglesea Power Station and Coal Mine. The results from the study showed emissions from the Anglesea Power Station and Coal Mine present no cause for concern in terms of possible health risk. The report was peer-reviewed by two independent experts, and the results were made available to the community during 2013. http://www.alcoa.com/australia/en/info_page/anglesea_hra.asp
Anglesea, Victoria	The current mine plan for the Anglesea Coal Mine will expire in 2016. We worked on a revised mine plan in preparation for submitting a mine extension application to the state government for the next phase of mining beyond 2016.	We undertook an analysis on the technical, environmental, and economic factors and consideration of social implications for the local community. The analysis resulted in two clear options for the mine—going deeper or increasing the footprint. Going deeper was the preferred option. In preparation for submitting the revised plan to the state government, we consulted with the community. At the end of 2013, the plan was still being prepared for submission, and no decision from the government had been made.
Kwinana, Western Australia	We initiated a project to secure the future of the Kwinana Refinery and return the operations to profitability.	During 2013, we conducted a comprehensive engagement process with employees and suppliers to identify cost-cutting measures at the Kwinana Refinery. The majority of these initiatives were implemented in 2013, while the remaining initiatives were formalized in the refinery's 2014 business plan.
Kwinana, Western Australia	A residential development has been proposed less than 1.5 kilometres (0.9 miles) from the Kwinana Refinery's residue storage area the majority of which falls within the Western Australian government's proposed extension to the Kwinana air quality buffer. We have opposed the development.	We held discussions with the developer, and we have made our views on the development known to the state government. We also have sought to become a party to proceedings currently before the State Administrative Tribunal.
Pinjarra, Western Australia	In line with the Pinjarra Refinery's long-term residue management strategy (LTRMS), which was developed in consultation with government and community stakeholders, we applied to rezone 183 hectares (452 acres) of Alcoa-owned farmlands. This would allow for the construction of new water storage areas and the conversion of existing water storage areas to residue drying areas, which are located farthest from the community. The LTRMS process identified that it was in the best interests of the community to keep the residue drying areas as far from the community as possible. Submissions opposing the rezoning were received by the local government, and some local residents raised concerns about the proposal.	Local community members were provided with accurate information regarding the rezoning application through mailings and paid editorials. The rezoning was approved by the local and state government after some minor delays.

Location	Issue	Response
Point Henry, Victoria	Point Henry Smelter's future remained uncertain.	<p>In 2013 we kept all stakeholders, employees, community and government, informed that a decision on the smelter's future would be taken in Q1 2014.</p> <p>On 18 February 2014, we announced that the smelter will close permanently in August 2014.</p> <p>An extensive communication plan was implemented to advise all stakeholders of the decisions and the reasons behind it.</p>
Wagerup, Western Australia	Community complaints arose regarding visible dust from residue storage area on May 29, 2011.	<p>Alcoa of Australia pleaded guilty to breaching a license condition regarding no visible dust and was fined US\$24,610.</p> <p>Since the event, we have implemented numerous strategies, including lowering the action threshold for forecast high wind events; eliminating the summer/winter response procedure difference; developing an improved sprinkler maintenance strategy; reviewing the level of resources available for event response; re-evaluating our sand-pouring methodology; reviewing stockpile design and location; conducting monthly field audits by senior management; engaging an independent consultant to review dust management procedures; and reviewing induction and training procedures.</p>
Western Australia Mining Operations	The proximity of the Myara mining operations was a concern for the Yamba community.	<p>The Terms of Agreement between Alcoa of Australia and Keysbrook Hills Community Group (KHCG) relating to proposed mining operations in the Myara area were finalised in 2013. The agreement covers concerns about water, dust, radiation, noise, traffic, the low-impact mining zone (LIMZ), flora, and fauna.</p> <p>In preparation to commence mining in the LIMZ, we finalised a noise amelioration policy that was accepted by the affected Yamba residents. This policy provides residents with the option to upgrade their properties with improvements that include glazing, insulation, and air conditioning to help alleviate mining operational noise. This project will be ongoing throughout 2014.</p> <p>Community engagement will continue with the KHCG in 2014 to identify and address any concerns.</p>