



BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY



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CEO FOREWORD

Our planet is experiencing a dangerous decline in nature as a result of human activity. We recognise the global significance of biodiversity degradation and the vital need to reduce these impacts and to fundamentally transform and transition to a green future.

We understand the immense value that biodiversity provides, underpinning almost every aspect of human development.

We are committed to being a leader in safeguarding the environment and taking accountability for our impacts. In 2022, we made the commitment that we would achieve a net positive impact on biodiversity. Our aim is to ensure that our impacts to biodiversity are outweighed by actions we take, with an outcome of overall biodiversity benefits from our presence.

Our Biodiversity Strategy outlines the pathway for working towards net positive impact on biodiversity by 2030.

Achieving this will not be without any challenges, however, these will be outweighed by the vast opportunities. This strategy is essential to Fortescue's long term success and most importantly, it will protect our planet for generations to come.

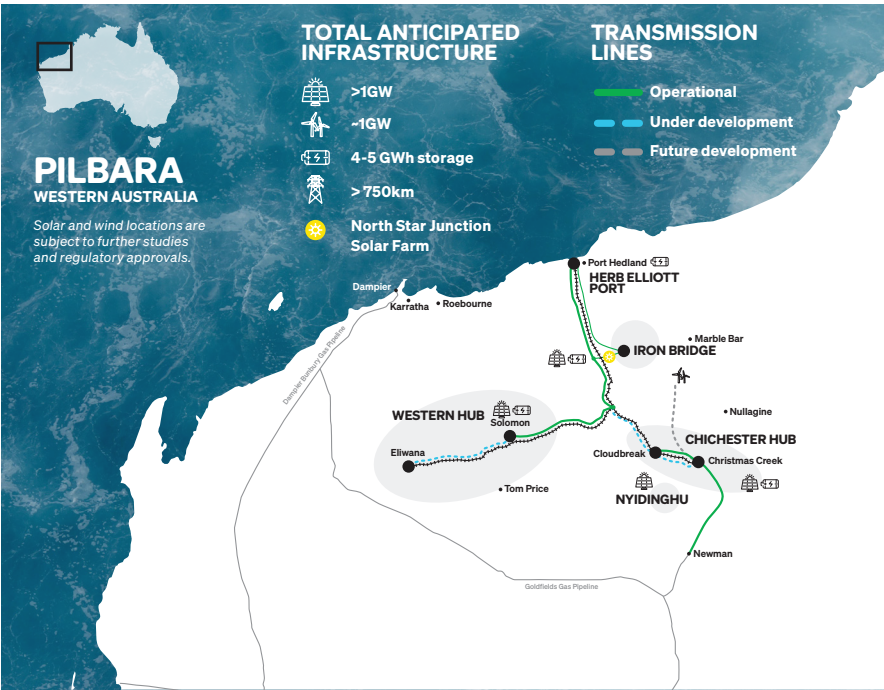
Dino Otranto
Fortescue Metals CEO

ABOUT FORTESCUE

We are an integrated green technology, energy and metals company. We are recognised for our culture, innovation and industry-leading development of infrastructure, mining assets and green energy initiatives.

PILBARA IRON ORE OPERATIONS

Our iron ore operations include three hematite mining hubs in the Pilbara and our Iron Bridge magnetite mine. Our three hubs are connected by 760 kilometres of rail to Herb Elliott Port and the Judith Street Harbour towage infrastructure in Port Hedland. Fortescue is unique within the heavy industry: we are committed to reducing our emissions to Real Zero by 2030 across our Australian terrestrial mining operations – eliminating fossil fuels by developing local renewable power and replacing our existing equipment with battery electric and green hydrogen models.



BELINGA IRON ORE PROJECT

The Belinga Iron Ore Project in Gabon is Fortescue's first iron ore project outside of Australia. It opens growth opportunities for Fortescue throughout Africa. Every indication we have shows the project has the potential to be significant scale and very high-grade. Studies continue to advance potential designs of a large scale development. Ivindo Iron SA is the operating entity for the Belinga Project and Fortescue has a 72 per cent indirect interest in the company.

EXPLORATION

Fortescue began as an exploration company, and we still firmly believe that early stage exploration is key to unlocking significant value. Iron Ore exploration activities continue in the Pilbara and remain key to maintaining our existing mine life and sustaining product quality in our core iron ore business. Critical mineral exploration activities are being undertaken in Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland.

Our world class exploration capability is driving future growth as we target global opportunities and commodities that support decarbonisation and electrification of the transport sector. Fortescue has a well-established presence in Latin America, including Argentina, and we are assessing opportunities in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Brazil. Fortescue is also assessing exploration and development opportunities in Kazakhstan and Portugal.

FORTESCUE ENERGY

Fortescue Energy is our global green energy business. Its focus is on producing commercial scales of green energy and green hydrogen, including derivatives such as green ammonia, to accelerate global decarbonisation of heavy industry, aviation, shipping and fertilisers.



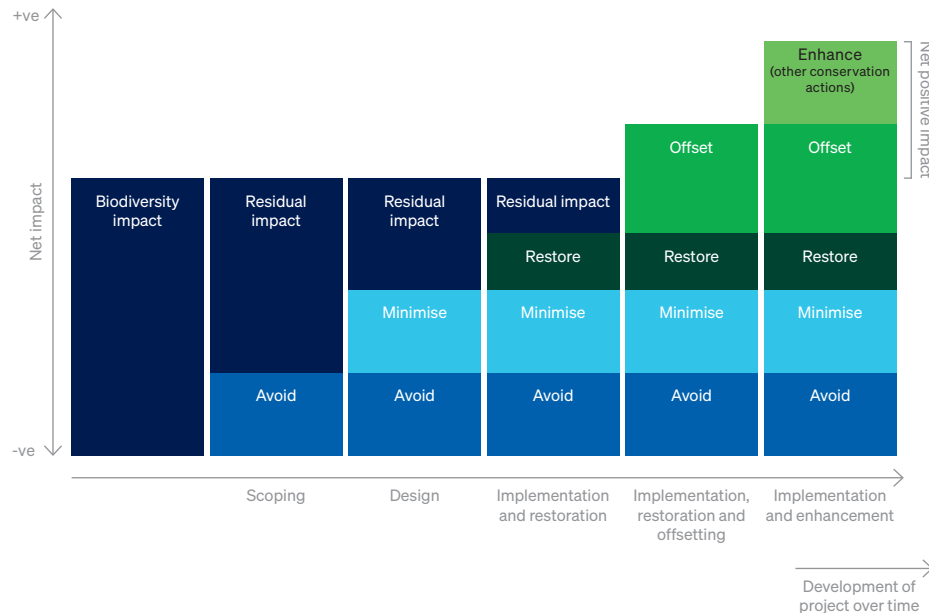
FORTESCUE

BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

Biodiversity refers to the variety of all living things on earth, including animals, plants, micro-organisms, bacteria, fungi and the ecosystems that they are part of. Declines in biodiversity represent a threat to our planet and humanity. We recognise our role in safeguarding the environment and we aim towards creating overall biodiversity benefits in the areas that we work.

BIODIVERSITY AND NET POSITIVE

Biodiversity is a complex issue, and in order to understand biodiversity, manage our impact and ultimately achieve net positive impact on biodiversity, we firstly need to understand the biodiversity in the areas we operate, including their intrinsic and societal values. We need to understand our impacts on biodiversity and ensure that they are outweighed by actions taken to avoid, minimise, rehabilitate and lastly offset any residual impacts. We aim to continually work to understand the biodiversity in the regions that we operate and to understand what additional mitigation actions or additional conservation actions can be undertaken.



OUR APPROACH

We want to enable innovation and application of science-based solutions in environmental management and to reinforce strong environmental practices through working together with government regulators, and First Nations and community groups. Our Biodiversity Strategy aims to meet this goal, as well as the commitment to work towards net positive impact on biodiversity by 2030. Our Strategy comprises four pillars which prioritise key actions that we need to deliver to ensure we meet our commitment and goals across our existing operational sites and our current and future projects.



Biodiversity in design and decision making

Embedding biodiversity throughout the full lifecycle of our operations and other activities to inform important planning, risk management and strategic decision making.



Protect, maintain and enhance ecosystems

Driving innovative techniques, First Nations knowledge, methods and plans to ensure species/habitat conservation, ecosystem functionality and ecosystem services.



Biodiversity knowledge generation

Building our biodiversity knowledge to address knowledge gaps, improving our understanding of biodiversity and forming partnerships with key biodiversity partners.



Rehabilitation and restoration excellence

Demonstrating Fortescue's commitment to land-use stewardship, reducing closure liabilities, and taking opportunities to develop First Nations business and capabilities.

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Our Biodiversity Strategy forms part of Fortescue's tiered governance framework to support implementation of our commitment to achieve net positive impact on biodiversity, made in our *Environment Policy* and *Biodiversity Standard*. Our Strategy is underpinned by our standards and processes and enhanced through our relationships with our partners and stakeholders.

Our drivers	- The vital need to reduce biodiversity decline - The immense value that biodiversity provides and that it underpins almost every aspect of human development
Our commitment	- To be a leader in safeguarding the environment and take accountability for our actions - Achieve a net positive impact on biodiversity
Our approach	Delivery of the key actions outlined in each pillars of the Biodiversity Strategy
Supported by	- Our standards and processes - Our partnerships and stakeholder relationships
Outcomes	Overall biodiversity benefits to the areas where we work



BIODIVERSITY IN DESIGN AND DECISION MAKING

Embedding biodiversity throughout the full lifecycle of our operations and other activities to inform important planning, risk management and strategic decision making.

1

BIODIVERSITY IN DESIGN

We incorporate biodiversity into design and decision making for the lifecycle of projects.

2

BEST PRACTICE

We leverage international best practice in our designs and operations.

3

NET POSITIVE

We design our facilities to achieve net positive.

CASE STUDIES

BIODIVERSITY SCREENING

Fortescue uses a due diligence assessment process and geospatial tool to identify any environmental factors that could pose unacceptable impacts to biodiversity. The due diligence assessment allows us to determine prior to engaging in any exploration activities or tenement acquisition to ensure Fortescue does not cause any detrimental impacts on biodiversity.

BASELINE ASSESSMENTS – BELINGA IRON ORE PROJECT

Our Belinga Iron Ore Project in Gabon is nestled in the valleys and perched atop the ridges of the Belinga Range in the north-western corner of the Congo Basin, within the largest rainforest in Africa. An extensive baseline environmental data collection program commenced in 2022 for our Belinga project. In partnership with Terea, Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Research Institute for Tropical Ecology (IRET), four field missions have been completed to date, with a more comprehensive baseline data collection program that has commenced and will continue through to 2025.

Surveys will be focused within our Mining Convention Area as well as in regional locations including Minkébé National Park, to establish a regional baseline and contribute to the understanding of Gabon's unique ecological and biodiversity values.

Additional surveys and baseline monitoring have also been undertaken for air quality, noise, soil characteristics, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology, surface water quality and groundwater quality.

The results of these surveys are informing the design of the Belinga Iron Ore Project, allowing for consideration of the key biodiversity values.



Terre firme forest of the Belinga massif



Blue diadem butterfly (*Hypolimnas* sp.) in the Belinga forest

MITIGATION HIERARCHY

The mitigation hierarchy is applied throughout all project phases to ensure we limit the impact we have on biodiversity.

1. Avoid impacts – we avoid and will not undertake activities in areas within or adjacent to legally protected areas, areas designated for legal protection and areas recognised for their high biodiversity values, if it is detrimental to the area's value. For example, areas of priority flora along the fringe of the Fortescue Marsh have been avoided and added to exclusion zones.



2. Minimise impacts – we minimise our direct and indirect impacts to biodiversity through implementing management actions. For example, our Pilbara operations have requirements to reduce speed limits and install signage in areas where there is an increased risk to fauna from vehicle impact. Reflective plates are also installed along Eliwana's rail fences to help prevent Ghost Bats becoming entangled in the fence.



3. Rehabilitate – if areas are unable to be avoided or minimised, then rehabilitation aims to restore an area prior to the disturbance occurring. For example, the areas adjacent to Eliwana rail that were no longer required for operations were rehabilitated following construction.



4. Offset – this is the final step and is only applied once impacts have been avoided, minimised and rehabilitated, and there is a residual impact to biodiversity. For example, Fortescue contributes funding towards a Conservation Officer at the Parks and Wildlife Service, as an environmental offset for mining activities at Christmas Creek and Cloudbreak. The Conservation Officer manages several regional programs, in partnerships with various groups, to help minimise impacts on the biodiversity and ecosystem values of the Marsh, including:
 - Wildfire management to benefit conservation efforts, in partnership with Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation (KNAC)
 - Feral animal control in partnership with the Pilbara Regional Biosecurity Group
 - Weed control, in partnership with the Pilbara Mesquite Management Committee.





PROTECT, MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE ECOSYSTEMS

Driving innovative techniques, First Nations knowledge, methods and plans to ensure species/habitat conservation, ecosystem functionality and ecosystem services.

1

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Feral and invasive species management at scale.

2

THREATENED SPECIES CONSERVATION

Long term protection and conservation plans.

3

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Our people are competent and know what is expected of them.

CASE STUDIES

ARTIFICIAL NORTHERN QUOLL HABITAT

In a collaborative effort, Fortescue enlisted the expertise of Habitat Innovation & Management to design and manufacture artificial dens tailored specifically for the Northern Quoll.

The den design process was meticulously crafted, with valuable input from Northern Quoll researchers who have been working closely with Fortescue on various conservation initiatives. The primary objective was to create a portable and reusable structure that would serve as a temporary refuge, aiding populations affected by wildfires or developmental activities. Additionally, these dens were envisioned to seamlessly integrate into large scale habitat restoration projects.

Fortescue's commitment to the cause is demonstrated by our plan to conduct on site trials of the artificial dens over the next few years. The trials will not only provide valuable insights into how the dens are used by local Northern Quoll populations but will also determine their effectiveness in protecting the quolls from introduced predators, particularly feral cats.



Artificial Northern Quoll den



Release of Northern Quoll during monitoring program

WEED CONTROL PROGRAM

Fortescue has formed a dedicated internal team of Weed Control Technicians to undertake weed control activities at our Pilbara operations. Environmental weeds are plants that can grow in locations where they are not desired and can have adverse effects on the biodiversity of that area. Fortescue is committed to managing weeds across our operations, as well as removing weeds caused by legacy activities in the area, such as pastoral.

The Fortescue Weed Control team undertakes weed control practices, including chemical (e.g. herbicide), mechanical (e.g. pole saw), or manual (e.g. hand pulling, digging) across an area of over 70,000 hectares.



FELIXER RESEARCH PROGRAM

Together with Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Thylotion Operations and iron ore company Roy Hill, Fortescue trialled an innovative device to control feral cats.

The Felixer device uses advanced sensors to correctly identify feral cats by their unique shape and speed before administering a targeted control. Control programs are required for feral cats as they threaten the survival of native species in Australia.

The trials commenced with three Felixers tested in conservative mode (photos only) to confirm the success of trigger events.



Following the successful conservative mode trials and rigorous approvals process, the Felixer was successfully deployed in 2021 on one of Fortescue's mine sites for an active trial (toxin trial). This trial was the first time the device had been used with toxin in the Pilbara. The mine site had been selected due to the confirmed feral cat numbers and its location within significant habitat for the endangered northern quoll.

Fortescue is now implementing the use of Felixers as part of our feral control tools across our operation footprint.

REGIONAL CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA MONITORING PROGRAM

The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and Fortescue have been working collaboratively since 2014 to align methods used to monitor Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) and the Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) in the Pilbara Region.

The Northern Quoll and Greater Bilby are located adjacent to Fortescue's operational sites and rail infrastructure corridors. Fortescue is required to monitor these species as part of our environmental approvals and in accordance with our Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan. Fortescue has shared the monitoring data that has been collected on these species since 2012 with DBCA to help improve the understanding of the population dynamics of both species in the Pilbara region.

The Northern Quoll is a small mammal with reddish-brown fur and white spots on its back. It is listed as endangered under Western Australia and Commonwealth legislation. The Greater Bilby is known for its rabbit-like ears, with strongly clawed toes and is a medium sized marsupial. It is listed as vulnerable under Western Australia and Commonwealth legislation.





BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

Building our biodiversity knowledge to address knowledge gaps, improving our understanding of biodiversity, and forming partnerships with key biodiversity partners.

1

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

We partner with the right organisations to leverage business and biodiversity outcomes.

2

IMPACT RESEARCH

Focus on threatened species and scientific uncertainties.

3

REGIONAL MONITORING

Regional monitoring to support rapid approvals.

CASE STUDIES

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Fortescue has established key partnerships and collaborations that play a significant role in our understanding around net positive and development of methodologies and tools to protect threatened species. Our partnerships and collaborations include:

- Birdlife Australia
- Western Australian Biodiversity Science Institute (WABSI)
- United Nations World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) Proteus Partners
- Western Australian Museum
- Western Australia Herbarium
- Harry Butler Institute

NIGHT PARROT RESEARCH

The Night Parrot (*Pezoporus occidentalis*) is a small, nocturnal bird that is endemic to Australia. It is known as one of the most elusive and difficult to detect birds in the world and for almost 100 years it was presumed extinct. The species is listed as Endangered under Commonwealth legislation and Critically Endangered under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and Western Australian legislation.

The elusive species was first recorded on the north side of the Fortescue Marsh in 2005 during baseline surveys for the Cloudbreak mine site. However, there was no photographic or audio evidence collected at the time. Despite a dedicated monitoring program being undertaken there was no further evidence of Night Parrot presence over a 10 year period.



Night Parrot call monitoring unit

In 2014, Fortescue shifted the focus of investigations from the Pilbara to far Western Queensland, following discovery of a Night Parrot population. The three-year research program in Western Queensland resulted in the first live video recording, capture and radio tracking of two Night Parrots, as well as quality recordings of the parrots' numerous calls. Additionally, it resulted in a greater understanding of the species ecology, movements, habitat preference, social landscape, and threatening processes, with a number of scientific papers published as part of the program.

Fortescue then applied the knowledge garnered during the research program completed by leading experts in Night Parrot ecology, Nick Leseberg, Steve Murphy and Nigel Jackett of Adaptive NRM, to implement a three-year survey program. The robust and systematic methods allowed for survey effort to be employed over large habitat areas and for long sampling periods, and resulted in several very likely Night Parrot calls being detected. Continued development and improvements were also made to the two currently available automated signal (call) recognition software packages, necessary to feasibly analyse large volumes of acoustic data and to detect Night Parrot calls.

Fortescue has since extended the program to survey the south side of the Fortescue Marsh and to monitor during the wet season with the aim to detect whether the parrots continue to use the area and if any parrots occupy the area permanently. A number of definitive Night Parrot calls have been recorded, including those indicative of a potential roost. Fortescue continues to monitor for the Night Parrot near the Fortescue Marsh to further develop knowledge about the nature of presence, demonstrate effective environmental management practices and ensure their ongoing protection.



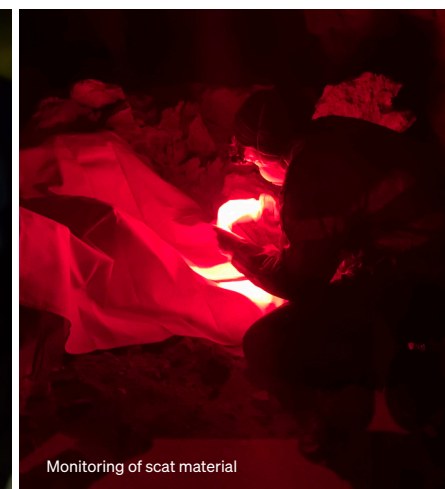
PILBARA LEAF-NOSED BAT RESEARCH

Since April 2021, Fortescue has been undertaking survey work and research into the Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat (PLNB) at its Iron Bridge mine and surrounds. Research into the PLNB is vital to better understand the population dynamics and movement of the bat through the Iron Bridge area and its use of critical habitat for daytime roosting and nightly foraging.

The PLNB is a microbat with distinctive orange fur and a diamond-shaped nose-leaf that is restricted to the Pilbara and parts of the upper Gascoyne region. It is listed as Vulnerable under the Western Australian legislation and Commonwealth legislation. The PLNB is reliant on temperature stable, high humidity roosts found in deep caves and disused underground mines. Many of the suspected roosts for PLNB are known from mining project areas, including several Fortescue sites.

As part of a research program being carried out on one of only several known natural PLNB maternity roosts within the East Pilbara, Fortescue (in partnership with GHD) successfully developed a method to quantify and track colony membership, using minute amounts of scat material (size of a grain of rice) – the first study of this kind for the species. Since the study began, over 15,000 individual bats have been genotyped and over 60 cross-colony movements between known diurnal roosts in the surrounding area have been recorded. This has provided insights into how the PLNB moves through the landscape and use particular roosts.

Impact to the bat's activity was also monitored through visual (infrared camera), audio (ultrasonic detectors) and hormone analysis (cortisol 'stress levels') and analysed against environmental variables (temperature, humidity, light, noise and vibration) monitored at the cave to see if there were any observable correlation between co-variables to ensure that the current disturbance buffer was adequate.



The work that Fortescue has carried out is the most comprehensive and detailed study of the species to date. Fortescue is committed to contributing to the research priorities for the PLNB through publishing methods and data. Six journal articles have been commissioned to support this project which specifically contributes to research priorities. Not only has the research program advanced the ecology of the PLNB, it has also provided the industry with a new tool for measuring and monitoring PLNB activity and provides evidence for suitable ground-disturbance buffer size and management measures to minimise impact upon a roost colony.

KINGS PARK SCIENCE QUOYA ZONALIS RESEARCH PROGRAM

Fortescue have partnered with the Kings Park Science team from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions to undertake four research projects to improve the knowledge gaps associated with *Quoya zonalis* (Lamiaceae), a threatened species within and adjacent to Fortescue's North Star Magnetite mine site. The research is being undertaken to support environment approval requirements and future rehabilitation at the mine site. The research projects aims to contribute to a better understanding of *Q. zonalis* including:

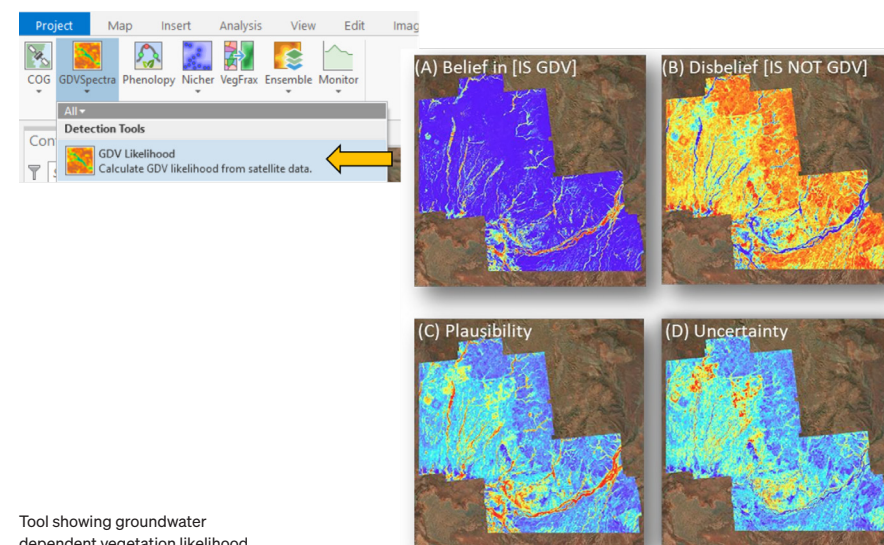
1. The most effective means for breaking seed dormancy for seed-based propagation of *Q. zonalis*
2. Population genetic variation and its spatial structure in *Q. zonalis*
3. The breeding system of *Q. zonalis*
4. Population demographic, reproductive biology and environmental association data for *Q. zonalis*.

Fortescue also undertakes annual seed collection of *Q. zonalis*, to support future studies of the re-establishment of *Q. zonalis*.



FRONTIERSI RESEARCH PROGRAM

Fortescue is supporting a collaborative research program to advance novel methods and tools using Earth Observation imagery for Environmental Management and Monitoring. The toolsets developed to date map the likelihood of groundwater dependent vegetation (GDV) occurrence over entire tenements using satellite imagery, monitor surrogates of GDV health in near real time, allowing for targeted inspection of locations that appear to be in decline. The tools provide capability to bound and monitor specific areas of interest within any area while also generating alerts within tenements. These alerts immediately identify GDV areas where spectral characteristics have changed rapidly or are outside of certain confidence levels, indicating a potential decline in vegetation health.



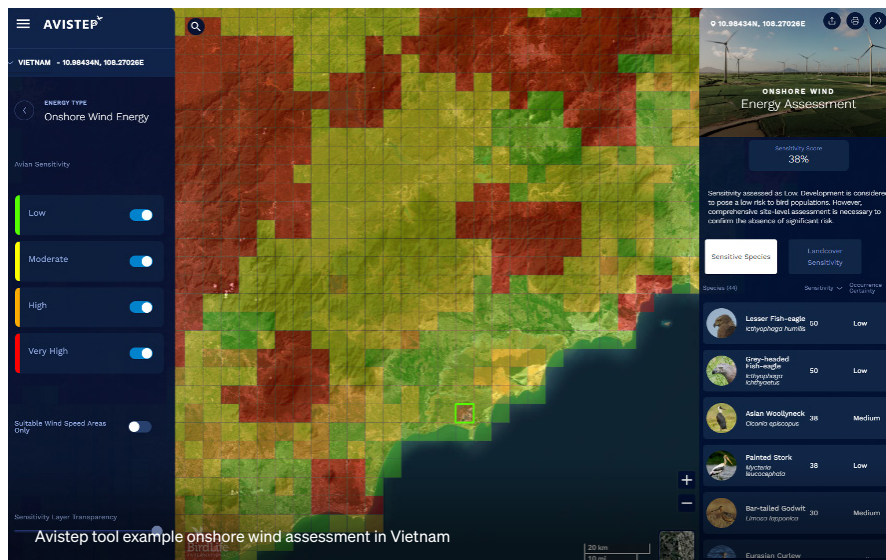
Tool showing groundwater dependent vegetation likelihood

The research has been conducted through three collaborative projects facilitated and managed by FrontierSI, with the first two phases delivered by researchers at Curtin University. A number of mining companies, including Fortescue, Roy Hill, BHP, Rio Tinto, Atlas Iron and Mineral Resources, along with Western Australian regulators, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attraction, and the Western Australian Biodiversity Science Institute, have supported the projects. The current phase of research aims to improve the functionality and accessibility of existing tools, expand the mapping and monitoring capability, and extend to new nominated use cases such as land disturbance, weed management, species classification, rehabilitation monitoring, wetland mapping and others.

AVISTEP

Fortescue has partnered with BirdLife Australia in co-operation with BirdLife International to develop AviStep, an open access Avian Sensitivity Tool, in Australia.

AviStep provides users with spatial heat maps depicting potential avian sensitivity in relation to energy infrastructure, including wind turbines, transmission powerlines and solar photovoltaic. The tool utilises detailed range maps, bird surveys and scientifically collected data from BirdLife Australia's database, including bird distribution and population information, to identify displacement and collision susceptibility risk factors.



A pilot program is underway to use this data to support the development of Fortescue's proposed large-scale renewable energy projects in the Pilbara, in order to decarbonise the company's operational iron ore emissions. Sensitivity mapping will identify renewable energy project sites with the lowest impact on birds and highlight areas of high sensitivity that should be avoided.

The development of AviStep will benefit other users, including project developers and regulators, when siting renewable energy and transmission projects in Australia and demonstrates the applicability of the tool in other jurisdictions, including, how it may compliment our International Energy Projects.

WIND FARMS RESEARCH PROGRAM

Fortescue has partnered with the Harry Butler Institute (HBI), BirdLife Australia, and Robin Radar Systems, mitigate potential risks to bird and bat populations from wind farms.

As wind farms become a crucial part of the renewable energy landscape, their potential impact on biodiversity, particularly birds and bats, needs careful consideration. Collisions with turbines, potential barotrauma caused by rapid air pressure changes near rotating blades, and habitat disruption are all factors that can harm local bird and bat populations.

In 2025 Fortescue will deploy two advanced radar units at proposed wind farm locations to gather 24/7 data on bird and bat movements. The radar data will record flight altitude, direction, and trajectory allowing researchers to map flight paths and identify areas of high bird and bat activity. Notably, the data can distinguish between individual animals and flocks.

HBI will use the data to conduct in-depth movement studies and flight path analyses to predict the likelihood of collisions. This will pave the way for the development of targeted mitigation strategies, such as strategically adjusting turbine operations during peak migration periods.

The research also aims to understand the broader ecological implications of wind farms, including disruptions to scavenger populations due to changes in carcass availability and the impact of artificial light on nocturnal creatures.





REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION EXCELLENCE

Demonstrating Fortescue's commitment to land-use stewardship, reducing closure liabilities, and taking opportunities to develop First Nations businesses and capabilities.

1

REHABILITATION EXCELLENCE

Biodiversity restoration in closure planning.

2

CRITERIA AND METRICS

We know where we have been and where we are going.

3

CO-MANAGEMENT

Indigenous participation and business opportunities in closure planning.

CASE STUDIES

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR TRANSFORMATIONS IN MINING ECONOMIES (CRC-TIME)

Fortescue continues to collaborate with industry peers to better understand and improve our closure planning and land use transition practices. We continue to support the Cooperative Research Centre for Transformations in Mining Economies (CRC-TIME), participating in and co-sponsoring numerous projects, including:

- Research into increasing bio-available plant nutrients in mineral waste
- Studies on improved prediction, remediation and closure of acid and neutral metalliferous drainage sites by examination of mine waste behaviour at the meso-scale
- A review of the practices, techniques and procedures that are currently employed to quantify mine closure costs and benefits and associated mine closure risk
- Research into developing credible and trusted repository of unique and characteristic spectral and structural signatures for framework (priority) and invasive species at mine sites across Australia
- A review of water management associated with open pit mines.



Glasshouse experiment for bio-available nutrients research



Revegetation trial on tailings storage facility

CLOSURE PLANNING

Fortescue's closure planning focuses on returning the land to a state that provides future use and value, prioritising the repurposing of land and infrastructure to provide social and regional-economic benefits. Where opportunities for reuse and repurposing cannot be realised, infrastructure will be removed and mining related landforms and disturbances will be rehabilitated to ensure they are safe, stable, non-polluting, integrated with the surrounding landscape and able to support self-sustaining, functional ecosystems.

We have adopted a multidisciplinary approach to sustainable rehabilitation as we aim to ensure progressive rehabilitation activities are integrated into all standard operating procedures and closure environmental performance objectives are met. To achieve this, we have developed a range of practical, achievable solutions that ensure responsible rehabilitation practices are implemented throughout the mine life cycle. We consider a range of sustainable options which are fully costed prior to adoption.

We apply an integrated approach where rehabilitation monitoring procedures consider local environmental issues, using indices such as plant species diversity and composition, nutrient cycling, infiltration and erosion.



Each mine closure plan includes a progressive rehabilitation schedule. Our progressive rehabilitation activities are currently focused on improving our waste rock characterisation, updating our closure designs to align with the evolving mine development and preparing field trials. Rehabilitation implementation is focused on progressively backfilling pits with waste rock, to reduce the area of abandoned, unusable mined land that is left at the end of mining, and to achieve our agreed closure outcomes.



FIRST NATIONS PARTICIPATION AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fortescue is committed to incorporating First Nations participation and maximising opportunities for First Nations businesses throughout our operations and projects. By pursuing opportunities to expand our existing pathways to include closure planning, we will further enhance First Nations employment opportunities and career pathways across our workforce.

Applying the approach of our highly successful First Nations business development program to closure sets us up to partner with a range of First Nations businesses to deliver on closure outcomes while enabling mutual benefit.

We continue to work with our Traditional Custodian groups to explore business opportunities through our closure and rehabilitation work, applying a co-management approach to planning across our mining lifecycle.



