



Biodiversity & ecosystems

Fact Sheet



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General disclosures

As part of its DMA, RHI Magnesita has conducted an evaluation of its biodiversity-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities. The assessment included key mining sites located in Austria (3), China (1), USA (1), Brazil (1), and Türkiye (1). Mining activities, including land degradation, blasting, and land use, were assessed for their impact on biodiversity, while also considering potential positive contributions.

Contribution to direct impact drivers on biodiversity loss

RHI Magnesita recognises the potential biodiversity impact of raw material extraction and mitigates it through limited land use, underground mining, and strict pollution controls. No new land was used in 2024, and rehabilitation follows local regulations. The company's non-hazardous operations avoid invasive species and major waste issues.

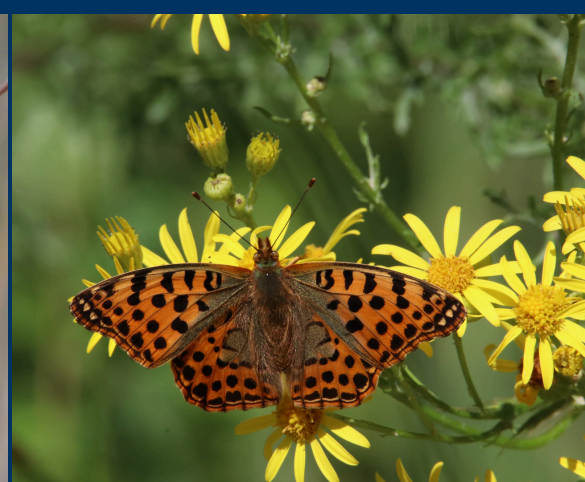
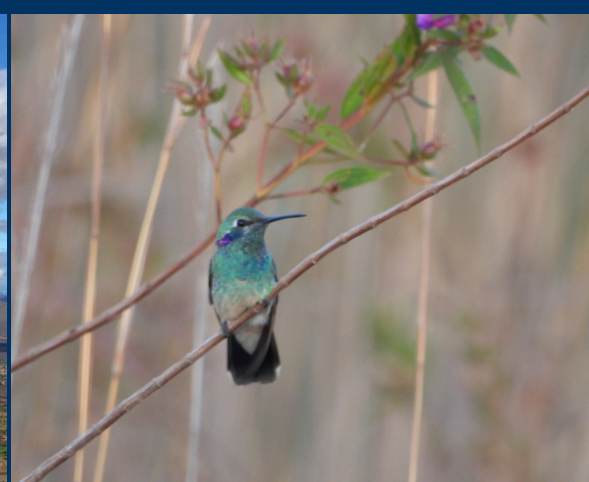


Impacts on species and ecosystems

RHI Magnesita's operations have limited impact on species or extinction risks, as mining occurs mainly at long-established sites with early-stage disturbances. Ongoing rehabilitation reduces residual effects. Additionally, RHI Magnesita's operations do not heavily depend on ecosystem services such as pollination, water purification, or carbon sequestration. The primary dependency remains on raw mineral extraction.

Biodiversity materiality assesment approach

RHI Magnesita has evaluated water pollution risks across its production processes and mining activities, recognising that regional and national regulations significantly influence the extent of water-related risks. To ensure compliance with local laws and to proactively conserve resources, RHI Magnesita has conducted a water scarcity risk assessment using the WWF Water Risk Filter, which helps identify and mitigate potential vulnerabilities.



RHI Magnesita used the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter to assess biodiversity risks, identifying climate change, pollution, land and water use change, and tree cover loss as key drivers. While some sites are near sensitive areas, no significant biodiversity risks were found, and legal requirements are minimal. Rehabilitation is regularly conducted. Climate risk assessments (2023–2024) highlighted limited exposure to hazards like heat, erosion, and flooding. Although 42% of raw materials come from in-house mining, land-use change was deemed below the materiality threshold, with an average impact score of 4.33.

Biodiversity risk management in the supply chain

RHI Magnesita monitors biodiversity risks in its supply chain, focusing on raw material sourcing. Supplier compliance is checked through evaluations and audits. Only one supplier has been flagged for potential risk, with further review planned for 2025. Overall, biodiversity risks are considered limited due to strict standards and material types.

Stakeholder considerations and Management conclusion

While biodiversity is a priority for stakeholders, RHI Magnesita's management concluded it is not a material issue, given the company's limited operational footprint and low impact. Mining occurs at long-established sites with minimal expansion and is supported by active land rehabilitation. The operations involve no hazardous materials, invasive species, or significant ecosystem dependencies. Communities were not consulted for this analysis. The company adheres to regulations and continues proactive environmental management, but has not deemed additional biodiversity mitigation under EU or international standards necessary.



[All information is sourced from the 2024 Annual Report](#)