INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Cyanide Code Recertification Audit Gold Mining Operations

Summary Audit Report

AngloGold Ashanti Geita Gold Mine Tanzania

2nd – 7th March 2026

For the International Cyanide Management Institute



Name of Operation:	Geita Gold Mine
Name of Operation Owner:	AngloGold Ashanti
Name of Operation Operator:	AngloGold Ashanti
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Location detail and description of operation:

Location

The Geita Gold Mining operation is situated in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of North Western Tanzania, only about 85 kilometres from Mwanza City and 20 kilometres southeast of the nearest point of Lake Victoria. The company has its head office in Geita, only 5 kilometres west of Geita town, and also has a supporting office in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Process Description

The plant processes ROM (Run of Mine) ore through multiple crushing, grinding, classification, gravity, leaching, adsorption, and gold recovery operations to produce gold bullion efficiently.

Primary and Secondary Crushing Operations

The plant crushes ROM ore using a gyratory crusher at 1,000 tph (tons per hour) with a closed side setting of 120mm, producing oversize material for secondary and tertiary crushers, and discharges into a surge bin for controlled feeding.

- ROM ore is loaded via FELs (Front End Loaders) or haul trucks into a 42” x 70” gyratory crusher.
- The crusher handles maximum lumps of 1,000 mm x 1,000 mm.
- 80% of crushed product is smaller than 125 mm at 1,000 tph.
- Oversize (+120mm) material is diverted to secondary/tertiary crushers or stockpile.
- Primary crushed ore discharges into a 180-tonne surge bin.
- Controlled feeding to the mill is maintained via apron feeders and conveyors.
- Lime is added directly onto the mill feed conveyor for pH control.

Grinding and Classification Processes
The plant employs a SAG (Semi-Autogenous Grinding) mill and a ball mill, with hydrocyclones for classification, producing a P80 of 106 microns or finer, with recycling of pebbles and oversize material.

- SAG mill: 9.14 m diameter, 5.5 m EGL, 4,500 kW drives, P80 of 850 microns.
- Ball mill: 6.7 m diameter, 9.6 m EGL, 4,500 kW drives, P80 of less than 600 microns.
- Recycle conveyors remove pebbles and oversize material via magnets and gravity.
- Hydrocyclones split slurry for further grinding and gravity recovery.
- Undersize from cyclone discharges into the leach circuit; oversize is returned to the SAG mill.

Gravity Concentration and Recovery
The gravity circuit uses Knelson concentrators and hydrocyclones to recover free gold, with undersize material returning to grinding.

- Two 48-inch Knelson concentrators recover free gold into small concentrates.
- Hydrocyclone underflows are fed to the ball mill or gravity circuit.
- Gravity tails are combined and fed back into the process.
- The gravity circuit enhances overall gold recovery by capturing free gold particles.

Leaching and Thickening Operations
Ore slurry is thickened to 60% solids before leaching, with trash removal and grit separation, to optimise leach feed quality.

- Cyclone overflow is screened to remove trash and grit.
- High-rate thickener increases slurry density for leaching.
- Flocculants accelerate settling inside the thickener.
- Overflow is used for milling; underflow proceeds to leaching.
- Thickener overflow is pumped to the process water pond or the settling pond.

Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) Gold Extraction
The CIL circuit involves pre-oxidation, leaching, and adsorption in ten tanks, with high dissolved oxygen and pH control, to recover gold onto activated carbon.

- Two pre-oxidation tanks prepare ore for leaching.
- Ten CIL tanks (each 2,248 m^3) facilitate gold dissolution and adsorption.
- pH maintained at 10.5 using lime; oxygen injected for high dissolved oxygen.
- Activated carbon enters at tank 12 and flows counter-current to the slurry.
- Loaded carbon is transferred to elution for gold recovery.
- Bypass and safety screens allow maintenance without process interruption.

Gold Recovery and Smelting
Gold is recovered from loaded carbon via acid washing, elution, electrowinning, and smelting into doré bars.

- Acid washing removes carbonate contaminants, improving elution efficiency.
- Gold is desorbed in heated solutions, then rinsed and sent to electrowinning.
- Electrowinning plates gold onto cathodes over 8-12 hours.

- Gold sludge is filtered, dried, mixed with flux, and smelted into doré bars.
- Barren solution is recycled or sent for cyanide detoxification.



Tailings Disposal System
Tailings from the last CIL tank are pumped to a dam 3 km away, with decant water recycled back to the process water pond.

- Tailings flow via spigot discharges into the dam.
- Dam walls are constructed from mine waste.
- Pond maintains a clear water zone with a decant tower.
- Decant water is pumped back for reuse in processing.

Cyanide Detoxification and Water Management
Tailings water is detoxified with peroxide when cyanide exceeds 50 ppm, ensuring environmental safety.

- Cyanide concentration in CIL tank 12 is monitored for control.
- Peroxide dosing is initiated if cyanide levels exceed 50 ppm.
- Water from the tailings pond is recycled for process water and detoxification.
- Cyanide solutions are prepared from solid briquettes, with strict safety measures.

Reagent Mixing and Storage Systems
Major reagents are prepared in dedicated tanks with controlled mixing for safe and efficient use.

- Sodium cyanide solution (20%) is prepared from solid pellets and stored in a 280 m³ tank.
- Caustic soda (20%) is prepared from pearls in a 48 m³ tank.
- Hydrochloric acid (3%) is prepared from drums in a mixing tank.
- Lead nitrate solution (19%) is prepared in a 28 m³ tank with an agitator.
- Quicklime is stored in bulk bags and transferred to the SAG mill feed for pH control.
- Flocculant is hydrated and dosed via automated systems as a settling aid.

Acronyms and Abbreviations used in this Document
AGA – AngloGold Ashanti
AGR – Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd, Australia
AIMS – Asset Integrity Management System
CETA – Civic Education Teachers' Association
CIL – Carbon-In-Leach
CIP – Carbon-In-Pulp
COC – Chain of Custody
CPR – Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
DGRRH – Designated Geita Referral Regional Hospital
Dw – Drawing
EGL – Effective Grinding Length
ERP – Emergency Response Plan
ERT – Emergency Response Team
FELs – Front End Loaders
GISTM – Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management
GGML – Geita Gold Mine Limited
HAZMAT – Hazardous Materials
HCN – Hydrogen Cyanide
HDPE – High Density Polyethylene

HSE – Health, Safety and Environment
ICMC – International Cyanide Management Code
ICMI – International Cyanide Management Institute
ICOLD – International Commission on Large Dams
IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards
ILR – Intensive Leach Reactor
ITRB - Independent Tailings Review Board
KPIs – Key Performance Indicators
LiDAR – (Light Detection and Ranging)
MERT – Medical Emergency Response Team
Mg/L – Milligrams per litre
MOC – Management of Change
MOU – Memorandum of Understanding
NaCN – Sodium Cyanide
ONE – Ocean Network Express
OTAB – Ontario Training and Adjustment Board
P80 – the 80% passing size, meaning the specific particle size (measured in micrometres or millimetres) at which 80% of the mass of the material in a given stream (typically the overflow) is finer than that size.
P&ID – Piping and Instrumentation Drawing
pH – relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (highly acidic) to 14 (highly
alkaline)
PMS – Planned (Preventive) Maintenance System
PPE – Personal Protective Equipment
ppm – Parts per Million
PTO – Planned Task Observation
QA/QC – Quality Assurance/ Quality Control
ROM – Run of Mine
SAG – (Semi-Autogenous Grinding) mill
SAP – **S**ystems, **A**pplications, and **P**roducts in Data Processing - proprietary name
SCADA - Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition system – proprietary name
SCBA – Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDS – Safety Data Sheet
SHE – Safety, Health and Environment
SIMM Report - Structural Integrity Management Monitoring Report – corporate risk monitoring system for plant structures.
SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
TARP – Trigger Action Response Plan
TASAC - Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation
thp – tons per hour
Tonne - 1,000 kilograms, also known as a metric ton
TSF – Tailings Storage Facility
TUF – Thickener Underflow
UN –- United Nations
WAD – Weak Acid Dissociable
Wärtsilä – proprietary name – Finnish energy supply compa
WIBC – Wooden Intermediate Bulk Container

Auditor's Finding

This operation is

☐ in full compliance

X in substantial compliance *(see below)

☐ not in compliance

with the International Cyanide Management Code.

* The Corrective Action Plan to bring an operation in substantial compliance into full compliance must be enclosed with this Summary Audit Report. The plan must be fully implemented within one year of the date of this audit.

This operation has experienced compliance issues during the previous three-year audit cycle, which are discussed in this Report under Standard of Practice 4.7.

Audit Company: Eagle Environmental

Audit Team Leader: Arend Hoogervorst
& Mine Technical Auditor

E-mail: arend@eagleenv.co.za

Dates of Audit: 2nd – 7th March 2026

I attest that I meet the criteria for knowledge, experience and conflict of interest for Code Verification Audit Team Leader, established by the International Cyanide Management Institute and that all members of the audit team meet the applicable criteria established by the International Cyanide Management Institute for Code Verification Auditors.

I attest that this Summary Audit Report accurately describes the findings of the verification audit. I further attest that the verification audit was conducted in a professional manner in accordance with the International Cyanide Management Code Verification Protocol for Mining Operations and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

Geita Gold Mine		15/10/2021
Facility	Signature of Lead Auditor	Date

Principle 1. PRODUCTION AND PURCHASE:
Encourage responsible cyanide manufacturing by purchasing from manufacturers who operate in a safe and environmentally protective manner.

Standard of Practice 1.1*: Purchase cyanide from certified manufacturers employing appropriate practices and procedures to limit exposure of their workforce to cyanide, and to prevent releases of cyanide to the environment.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is
- □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 1.1**
- □ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Sodium cyanide is still purchased from AGR (Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd.), an ICMI (International Cyanide Management Institute)-certified signatory. There is a purchase contract signed on 23 June 2023, which is open-ended and includes a 3-month cancellation notice on both sides. AGR was recertified on 23rd April 2026. Thus, Geita is deemed compliant on this question.

Principle 2. TRANSPORTATION:
Require that cyanide is safely managed through the entire transportation and delivery process from the production facility to the mine by use of certified transport with clear lines of responsibility for safety, security, release prevention, training and emergency response.

Standard of Practice 2.1: *Require that cyanide is safely managed through the entire transportation and delivery process from the production facility to the mine by use of certified transport with clear lines of responsibility for safety, security, release prevention, training, and emergency response.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is
- □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 2.1**
- □ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The **AGR Australia Supply Chain** covers road and rail transport of sodium cyanide from the Kwinana production facility to Fremantle Port. For export products, this supply chain includes the stevedore operation at Fremantle Port. This Supply Chain was

recertified on 23 April 2026.
In the **AGR Ocean Freight Supply Chain**, cyanide is transported from the Port of Fremantle to international ports, including the Port of Dar es Salaam, via Mediterranean Shipping Company Pty Ltd (MSC), Maersk Australia Pty Ltd (Maersk), and Ocean Network Express (ONE). This Supply Chain was recertified on 17 July 2026.
The **AGR Africa Supply Chain** was recertified on 24 June 2024. The local transporter, Suhara Transport Tanzania Ltd., Tanzania, transports the sodium cyanide from the Port of Dar es Salaam to Geita Gold Mine. Suhara Transport Tanzania Ltd. (formerly Primefuels Tanzania Ltd.) was recertified on 29 September 2025.
Chain of Custody records were sampled for one shipment of sodium cyanide in 2024 and one in 2026. The chain of records included:- Geita Mine purchase orders, packing lists, delivery manifests, certificates of analysis, certificates of origin, Government Chemist authority to transport sodium cyanide from Dar es Salaam to Geita Gold Mine, AGR commercial invoices, and sea waybills.
All identified transporters are certified in compliance or are part of a certified Supply Chain. Prime Regional Supplies is not involved in any product stewardship services or activities related to cyanide purchase and transport. Prime Regional Supplies handles only the financial paperwork for the cyanide purchase and is paid a commission fee for the work done for AGA. Thus, Prime Regional Supplies is not deemed to be an independent distributor of cyanide as defined by the ICMI. Thus, it is not deemed necessary that Prime Regional Supplies be a part of the supply chain as defined by the ICMI.

Principle 3. HANDLING AND STORAGE:
Protect workers and the environment during cyanide handling and storage.

Standard of Practice 3.1: *Design and construct unloading, storage and mixing facilities consistent with sound, accepted engineering practices, quality control/quality assurance procedures, spill prevention and spill containment measures.*

	X in full compliance with
The operation is	☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 3.1**
	☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
With regard to the design and construction of cyanide unloading, storage and mixing facilities, the following evidence was re-confirmed during the recertification audit:
"…Sighted P&ID 335-P-016.5, rev 4 of 2004, covering cyanide mixing and storage. Sighted inspection report by Dr F Wagener of 11 January 2008, Report no. FWA01/08/175, containing photos, problem areas and recommendations, including the sealing of joints, construction of a proper bund containing 110% of the largest tank. Cyanide mixing tank drawings 335-M-604, rev 0, specifying the tank details, and 335-M-

605 cyanide storage tank rev 1. Reagent area ground slab civil drawing no 335-C-601, rev. 4 and updated drawings….Verified the construction and commissioning of the bund as per the proposals of Dr F Wagener during site inspection…"

There were no design changes made to the cyanide dry facility storage or the cyanide mixing and dosing facilities since the last recertification. The cyanide mixing tank was replaced in January 2026 with another tank of identical specifications, which was confirmed during the site visit. No changes have occurred since the last recertification audit. The cyanide dosing pumps are peristaltic pumps (installed in 2018), providing more effective cyanide control to the CIL section and more reliable service, as well as improving safety during maintenance.

It was confirmed that the drawings sighted during previous audits were still available and accessible in electronic format, with some still available as paper drawings.

The site inspection verified that the cyanide unloading, mixing, and storage of both liquid and solid cyanide are located away from people and surface water and do not pose a risk to surface water. The mixing area tank leakage drains to the cyanide bund, and the dry cyanide storage floor area drains to the reagent storage area sump, from where it will be pumped to the tailings hopper in the event of rainwater or fire, which is fought using water. Water/spillage in the spillage sump or in a bund is tested before deciding where to pump the spillage, i.e. either back to the process if the sample contains significant sodium cyanide, or to stormwater if cyanide is below the limits of detection. Sample sheets from 2023 and 2025 were reviewed, showing that spillages were mostly returned to the process.

Only solid sodium cyanide is used, and no liquid cyanide is delivered to the site. The sodium cyanide make-up tank is equipped with high and low-level switches that close the water feed valves to the mixing tank to prevent overfilling. The cyanide dosing and storage tanks are equipped with a level indicator, which interlocks with the mixing tank transfer pump at 97% of operating capacity. High-level alarms will appear in the control room to warn of the risk of overfilling and will trigger audible and visual alarms at the site. Level indicators and high-level alarms are in place, alarming in the SCADA (**S**upervisory **C**ontrol **A**nd **D**ata **A**cquisition) system in the control room. Plant Instrumentation is on the Planned Maintenance System (PMS) inspection schedule, which checks physical levels and interlocks. Maintenance includes simulating a high level to test whether the interlock to the pump stops the pump. Instrument Planned Maintenance (PM) inspections of high-strength cyanide tank level interlocks were sampled.

The cyanide spillage bund is constructed from concrete. The site inspection verified that the bunds are in good condition with no cracks observed. Bund flood tests were carried out on the cyanide sump in 2024 and 2026; both tests showed no loss of solution over the 24-hour period, and no cracks in the walls were observed.

It was verified during the site inspection that the dry cyanide briquette boxes are stored under a roof in a position that prevents rainwater from blowing into the open sides and contacting the boxes. The store has open sides to allow for ample ventilation. The storage concrete floor is sloped to drain any water away from the storage area into a sump. The sump and sump pump contain any spillage or rainwater, and there is signage to ensure any solution in the sump is kept at a pH of above 10.5. Reagent-strength cyanide solution

tanks are placed in the open with the storage tank equipped with a ventilation pipe. The cyanide mixing tank is open at the top, where the bag breaker is installed, serving as a ventilation mechanism.
Both the solid cyanide store and the reagent-strength cyanide tanks and make-up area are situated inside the plant security fence, with entrance controlled via two security entry control systems. The solid cyanide store is fenced and equipped with locked gates and entry control measures. Entrants must sign a register and be authorised.
Sodium cyanide is stored away from incompatible materials.

Standard of Practice 3.2: *Operate unloading, storage and mixing facilities using inspections, preventive maintenance and contingency plans to prevent or contain releases and control and respond to worker exposures.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 3.2**

 not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
A procedure, Burying Empty Cyanide Boxes, includes sequenced tasks involved in the process of disassembling the wooden boxes and pallets, storing them securely in the solid cyanide store pending disposal, planning the transport and escorting of the boxes, waste transfer and processing, burying the boxes and covering and compacting soil over the wooden parts. The Incineration Operation procedure includes the detailed task steps for incinerating cyanide bags. Box burial permits and incineration log sheets were sampled. The Cyanide Mixing Procedure requires the empty cyanide bags to be hosed out internally and externally after use and before disposal.
The site only receives solid cyanide briquettes in one tonne (metric) wooden boxes and woven polypropylene bags and plastic liner bags. No liquid sodium cyanide is delivered to the site. No used cyanide containers are returned to the Vendors, except the marine containers. The procedure for De-stuffing Sodium Cyanide Containers requires using the Cyanide Spillage Cleanup procedure in case any cyanide box is ruptured, resulting in spillage. A Cyanide Container Destuffing Permit used to check conditions before commencing destuffing was sampled and the check was confirmed. The Sodium Cyanide Mixing Procedure requires that any spill must be cleaned up immediately.
The Sodium Cyanide Mixing procedure includes the operation and sequencing of valves in the mixing process. Maintenance checks on hoses, piping and couplings are included in the Fitter's planned maintenance inspection of the cyanide pumps. Only properly trained, competent and authorised persons may operate forklifts to move cyanide boxes. The procedure for De-stuffing Sodium Cyanide Containers states that the maximum stacking height for cyanide boxes is 3. This was confirmed during the warehouse inspection.
The Cyanide Mixing procedure requires that a buddy be present during cyanide mixing, in addition to the mixing crew. The Site also has a Procedure for the Buddy System for

all cyanide work. The cyanide producer, AGR, has supplied boxes of Sodium Cyanide briquettes containing a red dye since 2007.

Principle 4. OPERATIONS:
Manage cyanide process solutions and waste streams to protect human health and the environment.

Standard of Practice 4.1: *Implement management and operating systems designed to protect human health and the environment including contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.1**

□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Cyanide procedures covering process and engineering are in place. 92 cyanide SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) covering unloading, mixing, planned maintenance inspections, operations, and pond and TSF management were sighted and sampled. Engineering maintenance is done using a work package for each piece of equipment, which includes task steps, equipment requirements, resources, pre-work inspections, PPE and safety notes, and photos. Non-routine tasks are done by developing a task-specific work package. These work packages are viewed as engineering procedures for all maintenance tasks. The Geita Gold Mine Geita Tailings Storage Facility Operations, Maintenance, and Surveillance Manual dictates management and operations based upon TSF design. Section 6 – Operations, describes the Geita TSF operational procedures related to the transport, placement and permanent storage of tailings under normal conditions and, where applicable, water and the recycling of water that enables the facility to be operated in accordance with the design intent. Freeboard is defined in the Geita Gold Mine Geita Tailings Storage Facility Operations, Maintenance, and Surveillance Manual under section 6.7.2 – Freeboard. "…Based on the most recent freeboard assessment, the Geita TSF must be operated to ensure that 1.95 m of beach freeboard is maintained between the supernatant pool and the lowest point on the beach head. This ensures that the facility can contain the 1:1 000 year 72-hour storm (Tanzanian statutory requirement) on top of the maximum operating pool volume…" The Design Storm Event freeboard up to the wall is the 1:1 000-year 72-hour storm, with the current freeboard being 6.3m and, after TSF Wall Raise 4, dropping to 4.9m. (Tanzanian statutory requirement). Beach freeboard is 3.6 m currently but could increase to 4.3 m with maximum deposition. The site is not permitted to discharge surplus water to the environment.
The site has a SAP (proprietary name) Planned Maintenance System (PMS) in place which covers both the Plant and the TSF. Separate operational and maintenance

checklists are completed for reagent areas, including mixing, destuffing, and the storage shed, on a daily and weekly basis. Daily TSF inspections are conducted, including fauna and bird mortality checks. The checklist contains a list of items, and if a fault is noticed, it refers to an action number column. A separate action, Daily Checklist Response Process, directs that the action be taken. The TSF staff radio issues to the Plant Control Room. Hard copies of checklists and inspections were sampled and sighted for 2024 and 2026.

The site has a Change Management Procedure that includes involvement of Health, Safety, Environment, and Training (HSET) officials in the sign-off and approval requirements. The Environmental Manager is also responsible for HSE (Health, Safety, and Environment) and Training in accordance with the procedures. Management of Change exercises were reviewed, covering: Personal HCN (Hydrogen Cyanide) Gas monitors/fixed HCN gas Polytron monitors; detection-level changes; and the change from Tripac Cyano Storage to a new antidote requiring administration by a medical professional.

SAP PMS and operational inspections include daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annual, and two-yearly periods. Operational inspections are conducted shiftly and weekly and recorded on checklists. The results of PMS inspections are analysed routinely by the Reliability Department, and strategies and inspection frequencies are modified as necessary through the defect elimination system. The Asset Integrity Management System (AIMS – previously known as SIMM Report - Structural Integrity Management Monitoring Report) was reviewed. The AIMS system covers all cyanide equipment containing more than 0.5 mg/l WAD cyanide. Inspection schedules and strategy evidence were sighted and sampled. The Mill and crusher are below 0.5 mg/l WAD cyanide because raw water is used, which contains no cyanide. TSF inspections are done daily, weekly, and monthly dashboards are completed. Specialist quarterly and annual inspections are done, with ITRB (Independent Tailings Review Board) third-party audits carried out annually. SAP TSF inspections include daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annual, and two-yearly periods.

The site has a Water Balance Committee that meets weekly to discuss the water balance at the plant and the TSF. The Committee reviews the static water balance weekly and the dynamic water balance monthly. Any necessary actions are taken as a result of the review of these balances.

The Cyanide Management Procedure is "…to manage cyanide usage under non-standard operational situations and to ensure that Geita Gold Mine can respond effectively to unexpected and critical situations so that to minimise (sic), maintain, operational efficiency, and protect personnel and the environment..." The procedure also includes Section 10 – Cyanide Management Contingency, which includes actions to be taken in the event of a Water Balance Upset, Work Stoppage, Lack of Ore, Lack of other essential materials, Economics, Civil Unrest, and Legal or Regulatory Actions. This procedure adequately addresses how cyanide would be safely managed during long-term shutdowns or cessation of operations, including management of any cyanide on site, and cyanide solution within tanks, vessels, pipelines, ponds and impoundments. This also includes conducting ongoing facility inspections and required maintenance, water monitoring



activities, or possibly draining tanks and piping of process solutions, draining ponds, and rinsing and neutralising tanks.

Inspections

Tanks

All tanks are scheduled on SAP PMS for 6 monthly thickness tests using the Scorpion B-Scan "crawler" which climbs up the sides of tanks and carries out ultra-sonic scans at 12 points from the bottom to the top of the tanks. Tank Thickness Testing reports are generated and samples of these were reviewed. Operational weekly visual inspections on the reagent area include tanks, pipes, valves, pumps, and bunds. Planned maintenance inspections are done daily, weekly and monthly. The Instrument Technician's Weekly inspections of level detection equipment and TAC 1000s' operations were sampled and reviewed.

Secondary Containments

Bunds and secondary containments are not included in the SAP PMS. These are inspected by Operations, and job cards are raised for any necessary repairs. Structural checks are carried out 2-yearly as part of the SIMM inspection system, looking at structural integrity (steel and concrete). Bunds are inspected during the cyanide area weekly inspection of the reagent area. The Reagent Area Daily Checklist includes tanks, pipelines, valves, and pumps for leaks and spills.

Leak Detection and Collection Systems

There are no leach pads in the operation. There are leak detection and collection systems on all the ring beam CIL leach tanks. Weekly fitter inspections checking for ring beam leakages collecting in pots on the leach tanks were sighted and sampled. There is a CIL Tank Base Leak Detection procedure in place. The procedure spells out the type of leak detection, inspection frequency, and actions to be taken if the system indicates that there may be a tank leak.

Pipelines, Pumps and Valves

The CIL tank dosing pump No. 1 is subject to monthly inspection (instruments) and weekly (mechanical) checks and these inspections were sampled and reviewed. The checklist includes checks for leaks, corrosion, and valve damage. The cyanide weekly inspection report (CIL circuit) includes checking the cyanide transfer and dosing lines for leaks, as well as all cyanide pipes and fittings for leaks and damage. The Cyanide Area weekly inspection (reagent area) includes pumps, pipelines and valves. The Reagents Area Fitter weekly inspection checks the Cyanide Transfer pump, cyanide metering pump, Cyanide dosing pump, Cyanide mixing tank, and cyanide safety showers and eye washes; and the Elution: Fitter weekly inspection checks the pregnant solution pump, barren eluate pump, and pregnant solution tank. These were all sighted and sampled.

Ponds and Impoundments

In the Plant, it was confirmed that an automatic level detection system is in place and reports to the SCADA in the control room. The site inspection confirmed that the Emergency Pond was kept empty. The daily TSF checklist includes the pool and pool size. The Water Pond weekly inspection reports include the process water pond, the emergency water pond and the return water pond. The inspection checklist covers any failure around the ponds, the condition of the pond, seepage pipe leaks, pump conditions, pond level, pond lining, and any silting of the pond.

PMS inspection documents included the date of inspection, name of inspector, and deficiencies which were fixed immediately, or if another job card was raised for a subsequent repair. TSF Faults are reported to the SAP PMS system via a job request, repaired and closeout recorded. A review of the SAP PMS showed that records were retained. Operational inspections are recorded and deficiencies noted on a job card raised from where the required repairs are directed and recorded in the SAP system. Operational Foremen raise work orders for after-hours breakdown work completed. The SAP PMS system is in place and covers all cyanide equipment on the plant and at the TSF. The SAP PMS system was reviewed and sampled electronically.

The Asset Integrity Management System (AIMS – previously known as SIMMS) was reviewed: -

(a) The Engineering and Reliability Department implement an Asset Management Framework, which includes the Asset Integrity Management System (AIMS), which includes the Process Plant Condition Monitoring of structures. Civil structures and mechanical structures are included in the SIMS (Structural Integrity Management System) audit, which is done every 2 years. Inspections are scheduled, including thickness tests and Non-Destructive Testing, and vibration monitoring.

(b). The AIMS system covers all cyanide equipment containing more than 5 mg/l WAD cyanide. The schedules and strategy evidence were sighted and sampled. The Mill and crusher are below 0.5 mg/l WAD cyanide because raw water is used, which contains no cyanide. The Thickener receives water from the decant, which contains no cyanide.

(c). Condition Monitoring uses design thickness for equipment as a baseline and then calculates the minimum safe thickness.

d) The Detailed Site Condition Survey Report for Assessment of State and Structural Integrity of Selected Structures Within Gold Process Plant (AIMS), by Movic Engineering was sighted and reviewed. The Report does not identify any high-priority necessary repairs. Although it does highlight the need for ongoing corrosion protection, cleaning of dust and soil to prevent moisture accumulation, and preventative maintenance. The AngloGold Ashanti - GGM 2025 SIMM Defect Register was reviewed and there were no outstanding cyanide facility items indicated from the previous SIMM Report.

Following sampling and reviews of inspection checklists, the auditor deems inspection frequencies sufficient to ensure and document that they are functioning within design parameters.

Power is supplied by the National Grid (84%) and on-site power contractor, Wärtsilä (16%). However, in the case of primary source of power interruption and failure of Wärtsilä power, there are backup Gensets for the Plant (covering the three in-plant ponds) and for the TSF, and both are on the SAP PMS. Both Gensets undergo weekly electrical inspections. Monthly, the power contractor, Wärtsilä, conducts inspections and tests operations. A TSF Water Balance simulation indicated that there will be no overtopping with a 0.5 m buffer freeboard.

Standard of Practice 4.2: *Introduce management and operating systems to minimize cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailings.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

□ in substantial compliance **with Standard of Practice 4.2**

□ not in compliance with

□ not subject to

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
All ores and blends are subject to characterisation, grind tests, and reagent consumption carried out internally or externally by SGS Laboratories on site, or in Mwanza. Sampling and testing are carried out at various frequencies depending upon which sources are being used. Meetings between Process, Geology and Mining are held weekly (Blending meetings are held on Fridays) to discuss the following week's feedstock choice.
Owing to the variability of cyanide demand by various ores and blends, set points can vary from 200 to 400 ppm. Routine bottle roll tests are conducted daily on different samples from the blocks mined to establish recovery and reagent consumption. It is evident from the results that recovery is variable within the same block. These results are used in the blending meetings to ensure acceptable plant performance in terms of recovery and reagent consumption. The plant implemented lead nitrate addition and pre-oxidation to further optimise cyanide consumption.
The Process Department Cyanide Management Plan, dated January 2025, considers future ore cyanide demand, the mine plan, ore blending strategies, cyanide management strategies and cyanide addition and pH optimisation programs. The two-stage cyanide addition was commissioned in 2018 and continues. The current control method uses online measurement of free cyanide with a TAC 1000 analyser. The measurements are taken in tank 3 and tank 6.
The feed rate to leach tanks 3 and 6 is measured by a mass flow meter, which is used as a ratio control system. The cyanide set point is set for tank 3 and is controlled by the TAC 1000 cyanide analyser based on online measurements.
Cyanide addition to the second point, tank 6, is based on cyanide measurement by the TAC 1000 against the cyanide set point in tank 6. The TAC 1000 unit includes 6 monthly planned maintenance by the supplier. Plant-trained staff on the process plant are carrying out routine maintenance. TAC 1000 values are checked against two-hourly manual samples and titrations.

Standard of Practice 4.3: *Implement a comprehensive water management program to protect against unintentional releases.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

□ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.3**

□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The OPSIM (proprietary name) probabilistic water balance (PWB) has been implemented for the Plant and TSF since the original certification audit. The OPSIM software-based water balance model accounts for the uncertainty and variability inherent in predicting precipitation patterns. The frequency and distribution of precipitation events are considered along with extremes and seasonal variations, not just average conditions.

The authorities require the use of a 1:1000, 320 mm storm estimation, equivalent to the average annual rainfall in 3 days. The most significant conclusion is that there is no risk of the overtopping of the TSF at this assumption. The model uses planning data and is calibrated annually using actual inputs from the plant, such as tonnages, rainfall, evaporation, TSF data, and water storage facilities. Calibration is done annually after the rainy season and after the survey of the TSF. The model compares actual data against simulated data. The OPSIM model can run various scenarios. The scenario of no power for 24 hours and excessive rain indicated that the TSF would not overtop.

Historical rainfall data from 1952 from Geita town is available. In addition, 25 years of site-based data is available from the on-site weather station. Evaporation data comes from the on-site weather station. The OPSIM simulation includes TSF catchment, catchment above the road, two water diversions, water retained in berms, surface water runoff drains to the north, and simulation of berm failure/overtopping. The model also includes runoff of stormwater from cut-off drains.

No discharge to surface water occurs under normal conditions. TSF Designers Knight Piésold assumed zero seepage in the TSF design. In looking at the effects of potential power outages or pump and other equipment failures on the emergency removal of water from the facility, the simulation indicated that there would be no overtopping with a 0.5 m freeboard buffer. The operation has its own power supply with redundant capacity and uses the National Grid.

Model assumptions for the TSF include the rainfall scenarios stability assessment, rainfall, factors of safety, pool monitoring, phreatic levels, and satellite images of the pool over wet and dry seasons and drone surveys, hydrogeology, and stormwater flow analyses. (Using 1:1000, 320 mm storm estimation, equivalent to the average annual rainfall in 3 days.)

The TSF Operating Manual regulates pool management and freeboard and it was confirmed during a review of the daily and quarterly inspections that ponds and impoundments are designed and operated with adequate freeboard above the maximum design storage capacity and checked via TSF daily inspections. Daily TSF inspections are conducted which include the recording of pool levels and dam freeboard. Pool levels and freeboard are surveyed daily and monthly. Weekly satellite images are downloaded to establish and confirm pool size. The operation also uses a drone for monthly surveys.

The Action Plan generated by the Water Balance Committee to respond to heavy rainfall as experienced during 2024 was sighted. The plan included actions in response to potential TSF pool sizes at green, yellow, and red warning levels. OPSIM includes the rainfall scenarios stability assessment, rainfall, factors of safety, pool monitoring, phreatic levels, and satellite images of the pool over wet and dry seasons, hydrogeology, and stormwater flow analyses. (Using 1:1000, 320 mm storm estimation, equivalent to



the average annual rainfall in 3 days.) The software of the model automatically reviews the design and actual precipitation and evaporation data.

Standard of Practice 4.4: *Implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.4**

□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
In order to monitor wildlife and livestock access to the TSF and open waters, the operation has camera surveillance at the TSF, supported by daily inspections, security patrols and a community policing patrol. There have been no bird, wildlife or livestock cyanide-related mortalities since the last recertification audit.
The decant Return Water Dam cyanide values since recertification were all less than 50 mg/l WD cyanide, as were the Process Water pond results. Control samples at the Emergency Pond, Desilting Pond and thickener overflow indicate that the WAD cyanide is below 5 mg/L WAD cyanide and therefore not of concern.
The ICMI compliance point is the daily grab sample from the spigots at the TSF. WAD cyanide is managed using the WAD analyser located at the tailings tank.
Reviewing WAD cyanide results and trends indicated significant numbers of exceedances of the 50mg/L WAD cyanide limit from 2023 to 2026, since the last recertification.
The analysis, year by year, shows the following:-

2023
6 exceedances
Highest – 61 mg/L WAD cyanide, **Lowest** – 52 mg/L WAD cyanide.
3 investigative reports covering all exceedances.
Main Investigated Causes – variability of ores and significant change in feed blends causing increase in cyanide dosing, malfunctioning of WAD 1000 analyser (e.g. underperformance of reagent transfer pump, malfunction of sample pump and colour detector fault)
Corrective Actions
Increased maintenance and liaison with manufacturer, increased planned maintenance inspection frequency, increased dilution rates. Replaced sample pump and colour detector.

2024
34 grouped Exceedances (110 in total)
Highest – 89 mg/L WAD cyanide, **Lowest** – 51 mg/L WAD cyanide.
41 investigative Reports.

Main investigative causes – Reduced available WAD dilution water due to heavy rainfall, problematic WAD cyanide levels due to difficult ore blends, high cyanide in the CIL after a plant shutdown, ore variability.
Corrective Actions
A comprehensive water management plan has been developed, including development of a mechanical evaporator to reduce TSF pool size. The site continues to improve control of the proportions of different ores in the feed blends.

2025
48 Grouped Exceedances –
Highest – 78 mg/L WAD cyanide, **Lowest -** 51mg/L WAD cyanide.
16 grouped Investigative Reports
Main investigative causes – Leach feed TAC 1000 auto cyanide control failure. Continuing Ore variability, WAD 1000 failure, variability of materials on cyanide demand. Malfunction of both Laboratory Cyanoprobe and WAD 1000s. WAD 1000s and laboratory Cyanoprobe calibration errors.
Corrective Actions
Repairs of defective Laboratory Cyanoprobe and WAD 1000s. Increased dilution using decant water. Dosage of hydrogen peroxide to the tails line for detoxification. Replacement of worn titration pump tube. Repair of Leach feed TAC 1000.

2026
6 Exceedances – **Highest** – 63 mg/L WAD cyanide, **Lowest -** 51 mg/L WAD cyanide.
4 Grouped Investigative reports
Main investigative causes – Malfunctioning laboratory Cyanoprobe. Malfunction of TAC 1000 analyser. Ore blend variability. Calibration problem with Tails Hopper WAD 1000 analyser. Rupture of TSF decant line causing leakage of decant water – all pumps were stopped, compromising WAD dilution at the tails hopper.
Corrective Actions
Directed raw water from mill feed bypass line into Tails hopper for dilution. Directed decant water to tails hopper to achieve dilution. Pumped hydrogen peroxide into tails hopper for WAD neutralisation.

It was concluded that although there were excessive exceedances in 2024 and 2025, and to a lesser degree, 2026, the site diligently investigated the causes and implemented short-term solutions. Longer-term solutions only began to be effective from the end of 2025. Exceedances still occur, but management, investigation, and response have improved. There are fewer causes of exceedances, but there are still problems with



manual and automatic control of dilution from the two available pumps. This is further complicated by periodic lack of availability of dilution water. Despite the above-mentioned exceedances, no cyanide-related bird mortalities have been recorded on the TSF since the last recertification audit. The operation does not have heap leach facilities on-site.

Standard of Practice 4.5: *Implement measures to protect fish and wildlife from direct and indirect discharges of cyanide process solutions to surface water.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

□ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.5**

□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Under normal circumstances, the operation does not have a direct discharge to surface water. Indirect discharges to surface water do not cause the in-stream concentration of free cyanide to exceed 0.022 mg/l downstream and there is no jurisdictional mixing zone defined.
Surface water samples are taken monthly around the Mine Site. The Mtakuja river is sampled downstream and four sets of samples were sighted, with all values less than 0.002 mg/l WAD cyanide since April 2016. The sample frequency was revised due to analyses of data indicating a low risk of contamination with WAD Cyanide. The sample site values downstream of the TSF were sighted, and all values have been below levels of detection since the previous recertification audit. Boreholes are sampled up and downstream of the Mine, sample points both shallow and deep. All values are below limits of detection, 0.002 mg/l WAD cyanide, and have been from the certification audit to date. The results confirm that there is no indirect discharge to the river and that no remedial activity to prevent further degradation and restore beneficial use has been needed.

Standard of Practice 4.6: *Implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of ground water.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

□ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.6**

□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified
Measures have been taken to manage seepage to protect the beneficial use(s) of ground water beneath and/or immediately downgradient of the operation. The plant equipment is

placed on concrete surfaces with spillages contained in bunds. An emergency spillage pond is located to collect spillages from the plant's drainage systems. Boreholes are located upstream and downstream of the plant to monitor groundwater. Boreholes are placed at strategic points below the TSF to monitor the effect of cyanide on groundwater. The TSF is equipped with underdrains in the walls, draining to a concrete collection pond, which is pumped back to the dam. This was confirmed during the Plant and TSF inspection.
Boreholes are sampled up and downstream of the Mine, both shallow and deep holes, and all values are below limits of detection, 0.002 mg/l WAD cyanide and have been from the last recertification audit to date.
No beneficial use of the groundwater has been identified, and the regulatory jurisdiction has not established a numerical standard to protect any use. Instead, monitoring is used to determine whether the mine's extraction activities are polluting the water.
The site does not use tailings backfill underground, and no seepage has occurred requiring remedial activity.

Standard of Practice 4.7: *Provide spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines.*

□ in full compliance with

The operation is X in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.7

□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
All tanks are located inside bunded areas. There are no cyanide process tanks without secondary containment. The CIL, pre-oxidation, elution and residue tanks are situated inside a concrete bund area. The bund area is connected to a concrete-lined trench flowing into the emergency pond. The emergency pond is a lined pond, equipped with a pumping system returning the contents to the plant. The cyanide mixing and storage area tanks drain into a cyanide spillage bund. The Acacia Leach Plant ILR (Intense Leach Reactor) is situated inside a primary bund, which is inside a secondary bund, drain holes in the secondary bund lead to the trench feeding the emergency pond.
Leach tank bases are placed on ring beams equipped with leak detection holes in the ring beams. These drain into pots which are inspected weekly for evidence of tank leakage or cyanide contamination.
With regard to containment capacities, all cyanide reagent tanks, the residue tank, the elution tanks, and leach tanks drain into the Leach bund. Total CIL/leach bund volume is 3581.9m^3, largest tank capacity is 2240m^3, making the bund volume acceptable for code compliance. Any overflow from the bund area is trenched to the emergency pond. The decant thickener volume is 1 808-m^3, overflowing to the emergency pond, meeting Code requirements. The reagent strength Bund volume is 339 m^3 and the largest tank is 45 m^3. The Emergency pond volume is 6,210 m^3, and it is operated at a maximum level of 40%.

The plant is designed with all tanks draining into bund areas equipped with sumps and sump pumps. These sump pumps automatically return spillage to the process, except for the high-strength cyanide bund, which has a manually operated sump pump that allows a choice between pumping the spillage or solution back to the process, storage tanks, or stormwater. The solution is tested before pumping, as per the Emptying Reagent Storage Sump and Cyanide Sump Procedure (GPRO-PRO-08275).

Level indicators reporting to the SCADA system in the control room are installed on all solution ponds. Level indicators are checked weekly by Instrument technicians using the PMS system.

The pipelines on the plant all run across concrete surfaces, draining to bund areas equipped with sumps and pumps. The reagent strength lines also run across concrete surfaces. This was confirmed during the site visit. The TSF HDPE (High-Density Polyethylene) line is placed inside earth trenches and equipped with emergency spillage containment paddocks. The TSF pipeline is inspected daily, and the inspections are recorded. It was observed during the site inspection that the TSF line paddocks were clean and in good condition, although some contained rainwater.

The TSF pipe system, including the return and tailings slurry lines that cross the stream below the Nyamonge dam, is placed inside a concrete launder with paddocks at each end to contain any spillages. During the site inspection, it was noted that many flanges on pipes and valves on the TSF pipeline did not have their full requirement of bolts or there were differing size bolts and gaskets. The reason why there are bolts missing on some of the flanges and only fitted bolts on every second hole in the flange is due to sourcing the flanges from different suppliers. Plascon supplied the operation with a 20-hole flange and Simba with a 24-hole flange, requiring M26 bolts. Over the years with the TSF dam wall raise, the pressure in the pipeline increased from 2 Bar to 5 Bar. The old existing tailings pipeline from the process plant was initially assembled with a 3mm rubber gasket in between the HDPE flanges. This gasket was the first component to fail between the flanges due to the increase in pressure. To solve this problem, the operation took out the gaskets and bolted the flanges directly. Future pipe installations will use new gasket rubber fixed with AC 2000 rubber glue for improved sealing. A new PN16 tailings pipeline is being installed to further address high-pressure issues. In the interim, daily pipeline inspections are being conducted to check for leaks and missing bolts on pipeline flanges.

During the site inspection, it was noted that a road stormwater drainage channel, running parallel to the TSF pipeline trench, had been cut into the TSF pipeline trench, just upstream from the TSF pipeline bridge. This would compromise containment during any pipeline break and could result in cyanide-containing solution flooding the road or affecting containment capacity. (No change management exercise for this breach appears to have been carried out.)

The berms on either side of the entrance to the TSF pipeline bridge were noted to be breached and lacked appropriate maintenance to channel any spillages in the adjoining penstock. This needs to be repaired and realigned (if necessary) to channel any leaked slurry towards the pipeline bridge and into the paddock on the opposite side of the stream.



Once identified, plans were drawn up to redesign the road stormwater drainage (Proposed Stormwater Drainage at TSF Nyamonge Junction – dated March 2026) with financial estimates (Engineering Estimate For TSF-Nyamonge Junction Storm Water Drainage dated 14 April 2026). There is a commitment to address the problem, but costs have not been finalised, and a contractor has not yet been appointed to carry out the work. For this reason, this item has been made in substantial compliance for this question.
In the Plant, pipes are mostly constructed of HDPE and tanks are constructed of carbon steel, and valves are stainless steel ball valves. The AngloGold Ashanti Continental Cyanide Guidelines Manual, Chapter 42, Design Criteria for Operational Materials, contains detailed specifications. High-strength cyanide solution pipelines are made of stainless steel, and this was confirmed during the site inspection.

Standard of Practice 4.8: *Implement quality control/quality assurance procedures to confirm that cyanide facilities are constructed according to accepted engineering standards and specifications.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.8**

☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The TSF lift 4 was completed in December 2024. No other new facilities were installed at the TSF. The Jones & Wagner/City Engineering Tailings Storage Facility Raise 4 Design Report, dated 3 April 2023, including Section 9.7 - Construction Quality Control, was sighted and reviewed. The City Engineering Company was appointed to provide Approved Professional Persons (APPs) to undertake quarterly audits of the Nyankanga dam, the TSF and associated facilities to check compliance with AGA standards, relevant laws, regulations and permit conditions, the Environmental Management Plan and international standards (GISTM) and international guidelines. The scope of work also included annual audits, and, specifically, supervision of the TSF wall raise to ensure compliance with the design and AGA standards, relevant laws, regulations and permit conditions, the Environmental Management Plan and international standards (GISTM) and international guidelines. There has been no new construction at the plant since the last recertification audit.
Records for the Quality Control/Quality Assurance program included weekly surveys of the placed waste rock for the section of the Raise 4 outer wall under active construction, conducted using handheld surveying equipment. Daily surveying of the settlement beacons to monitor any movement of the outer wall during the construction of Raise 4. On-site monitoring of the waste rock placement, together with daily records of material placed, equipment used, safety-related matters, and progress tracking took place. A final survey of the entire construction area was done by aerial survey (LiDAR) after the Raise 4 and associated works were complete.

In consideration of the age of the Plant, the Engineering and Reliability Department implement an Asset Management Framework, which includes the AngloGold Ashanti Asset Integrity Management System (AIMS), also covering the Process Plant Condition Monitoring of Structures. Civil structures and mechanical structures are included in the Structural Inspection and Maintenance Management (SIMMS) audit, which is done every 2 years. Inspections are scheduled, including thickness tests as well as Non-Destructive Testing and vibration monitoring. The Detailed Site Condition Survey Report for Assessment of State and Structural Integrity of Selected Structures Within Gold Process Plant (AIMS), by Movic Engineering, dated 4th September 2023 was sighted and reviewed. The Report does not identify any high-priority necessary repairs. Although it does highlight the need for ongoing corrosion protection, cleaning of dust and soil to prevent moisture accumulation, and preventative maintenance. Also sighted and reviewed was the Structural Inspection & Maintenance Management (SIMM) Audit Report for Process Plant and Wartsila Power Plant Areas by Movic Engineering, dated 15 November 2025. There were no high-priority findings related to the cyanide facilities, but ongoing corrosion protection and planned maintenance are required.

Standard of Practice 4.9: *Implement monitoring programs to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, and surface and ground water quality.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

- □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.9**
- □ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The operation has a sampling procedure, Surface and Groundwater Water Sampling, and an Animal Sighting and Reporting procedure. The sampling procedure was developed by Rebecca Stephen, BSc Environmental Engineering, University of Dar es Salaam. The procedures were reviewed by appropriately qualified Environmental Consultants, ARTOIS Consulting (Artois Consulting is a specialised firm that has provided hydrological and hydrogeological services, primarily to the mining and petroleum sectors, since 2004). The procedures were further reviewed by Justin Fuime, Environmental superintendent (MSc Environmental Impact Assessment and Management, University of Manchester, 2015 – 2016) and Mhando Yusuph, Environmental Manager (BSc Environmental Sciences and Management, Sokoine University of Agriculture, 2003 – 2006).
Separate sampling maps for surface and for groundwater, showing surface and groundwater sampling locations, were sighted.
In the Sampling procedure, Sample preservation is included in section 2.4, Table 1: Sample containers and Preservation techniques. Chain of custody is discussed in section 2.13.4. A letter from COC to SGS specifying sample processing included the species of cyanide to be analysed as WAD, Free and Total cyanide. The species to be analysed are also included in the procedure under Suite E. Quality Control is addressed under Section

2.11. Planned Task Observations (PTOs) are carried out monthly, depending on activities, on Sample Takers.
Sampling conditions, including weather, livestock/wildlife activity, and human influences, are included on the field record data sheet.
Wildlife is monitored daily; groundwater and surface water are monitored monthly. The TSF spigot and decant tower is sampled daily for WAD cyanide compliance at the TSF and open waters. The frequency is deemed adequate given the low cyanide levels. Sampling frequency will be increased in the event of abnormal conditions.

Principle 5. DECOMMISSIONING: Protect communities and the environment from cyanide through development and implementation of decommissioning plans for cyanide facilities

Standard of Practice 5.1: *Plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife, livestock, and the environment.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is
- □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 5.1**
- □ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The Decommissioning Procedure describes the planning required to ensure the safe decommissioning and decontamination of cyanide facilities within the metallurgical plant. It includes a schedule of activities in Section 2 – Specific Requirements, to be carried out at 12, 6, and 3 months prior to closure. The Decommissioning Procedure is reviewed 2-yearly in terms of the document control requirements.

Standard of Practice 5.2: *Establish a financial assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide-related decommissioning activities.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is
- □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 5.2**
- □ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The Geita Gold Mining Ltd – Infrastructure Closure Demolition Cost Estimate, 15 June 2025, prepared by Mergoleam Construction Consultants, an external quantity surveying and construction cost consulting firm engaged to develop the infrastructure closure demolition cost estimate for Geita Gold Mine, was sighted and reviewed. The estimate is based on third-party contractor implementation, not on the use of GGML site employees. The pricing was developed using prevailing market rates and contractor-based assumptions and includes contractor-related costs such as mobilisation, demobilisation,

training, project management, overheads, risk, and margin within the overall estimate. The closure estimate is updated quarterly.
The Rehabilitation Bond has been agreed to, but the Government's approval signature is awaited. As there is no finality to the approval of the financial mechanism by the applicable jurisdiction (or any indication that the sign-off will be forthcoming in the near future), the signatory has prepared a letter of financial strength.
The Statement of Financial Strength (Report of factual findings - agreed upon procedures on financial information of AngloGold Ashanti) prepared by the AngloGold Ashanti Group Internal Audit Department (signed by Christo Bezuidenhout, Chartered Accountant (CA(SA) and Director: Africa Controllership and by Sharika Balram, CA(SA), Vice President: Finance, dated 28 April 2026) was sighted and reviewed. The statement is based upon an Internal Audit Memorandum dated 28 April 2026 on the AGA Group IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) annual financial statements for the financial years 2021 - 2025, using the specific criteria required by the ICMI was signed by Johan Vermaak, Chartered Accountant (CA SA) and a certified Internal Auditor with the Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa, and Vice-President: Group Internal Audit, and Natesan Mahasennan, Senior Vice-President: Group Internal Audit. Shakira Balram was verified as a Chartered Accountant (CA SA) No 4906011, registered with the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants since 2006. Christo Bezuidenhout has been verified as a Chartered Accountant No. 5008631 since 2007 and is a certified Internal Auditor with the Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa. The Statement confirmed that AngloGold Ashanti has sufficient financial strength to cover the operation's estimated cyanide-related decommissioning cost.

Principle 6. WORKER SAFETY: Protect workers' health and safety from exposure to cyanide.

Standard of Practice 6.1: *Identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce or control them.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

- ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 6.1**
- ☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Cyanide procedures were sampled and reviewed to confirm that cyanide tasks were conducted to minimise worker exposure to cyanide:-

- **Procedure for De-Stuffing Cyanide Containers**, GPRO-PRO-08278, rev 2, dated 27-2 2026. Included are requirements when offloading cyanide boxes and ensuring area/operating conditions meet the minimum safety/health/environmental criteria.

- **Working on cyanide pumps and pipelines**, GPRO-PRO-08273, rev 3, dated 29-01-2026. Included are procedures to protect human, environment and equipment during operation, maintenance and inspection of cyanide pumps and pipelines to minimise the risk and cyanide exposure and release.
- **Sodium Cyanide Mixing Procedure**, GPRO-PRO-08284, rev 6, dated 22/04/2026. This includes the requirement for a buddy during mixing and specified cyanide PPE.
- **Cyanide Decontamination**, GPRO-PRO-08231, rev 2, dated 30-11-2025). This includes a plan to ensure safe decontamination of cyanide facilities within the Processing Plant.
- **Procedure for abnormal conditions within the plant area,** GPRO-PRO-08228, rev 4, dated 26-11-2025. This defines the abnormal conditions and refers to corresponding steps to follow, including PPE pre-work checks.
- **Maintenance of Cyanide Equipment**, GPRO-PRO-08290, rev 4, dated 04-01-2026. This includes preparations, precautions, and controls to be used when maintaining cyanide equipment.
- **Change cyanide pump,** GPRO-PRO-08306, rev 2, dated 04-01-2026. This procedure contains the outline of the proper steps necessary to perform mechanical maintenance on cyanide-related equipment.

The procedure, Cyanide PPE Protection Levels, describes the type of Cyanide PPE to be worn when performing certain tasks involving cyanide, cyanide equipment or working within the cyanide storage area. The PPE level required is prescribed in the relevant task procedures, cyanide procedures, risk assessments and/or clearance certificates. The procedure, Cyanide PPE Control, Care and Examination, provides guidelines to ensure the proper selection, use, and care of PPE in a work area hazardous assessment, and in appropriate employees' training. It was confirmed during the site inspection that PPE signage reinforcing PPE usage is in place throughout the Plant. Pre-work inspections are included in individual procedures, as appropriate.

SHE procedures are authorised via the standards committee. Senior supervisors and HSE representatives, and the HSE Manager attend this committee. HSE Representatives' Departmental Monthly Meetings also discuss worker inputs and forward them either directly to the management team or raise them at the Health & Safety meetings. Daily toolbox meetings are held with all staff on the plant. It was confirmed during the interviews that all safety and work issues are discussed and that supervisors respond to items raised in meetings. Weekly Safety Stoppage Meetings are attended by all employees and provide an opportunity to raise hazards and risks. Workplace Inspection Programme (by Checklist) is carried out by HSE Representatives, who then raise observations at the HSE Representatives' Departmental Monthly Meetings. VFL (Visible Field Leadership) is undertaken by the Managing Director and Heads of Departments. Findings are included in the Action Tracking System. An example of a Mini Risk Assessment: Take 5 book was sighted, which included "stop and think through the task and identify the hazards". This is used to raise concerns to supervisors. Sampled pages from records were reviewed. The books are in Swahili for the workforce.



Standard of Practice 6.2: *Operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

□ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 6.2**

□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The pH set points are determined by the ore types and mix feed to the plant. Set points (currently 10.5) are changed by the operator on instructions from the Process Manager or Superintendent. Test work is conducted to determine ore or ore blend pH requirements. The final pH is controlled via a pH meter linked to the lime dust feeder ratio setting. Primary control is a ratio control system to control dry lime feed to the mill feed. On-line pH measurement is done in leach tanks using a pH meter as well as the TAC 1000 cyanide analyser displaying on the SCADA. Interlocks with the cyanide dosing pumps are in place as per AGA Continental Cyanide Guidelines. Manual pH control at the Acacia ILR is at 13. The Sodium Cyanide Mixing Procedure requires, "Add 25kg bag of caustic one at a time to the cyanide-mixing tank via the mixing chamber door. (The addition of caustic is to ensure that the pH of the solution in the mixing tank is of a high level so as not to produce excessive amounts of HCN gas)." Caustic addition via a caustic pump to the first 6 CIL tanks is in place to supplement the second dosing point at Tank 6 and maintain high pH levels.

Fixed HCN gas monitors are installed at identified cyanide hotspots. 8 fixed Polytron HCN Monitors are linked to the SCADA system where only alarm conditions are shown, at reagents mixing (1), tailings hopper (1), Leach and CIL (3), Milling floor (1), Acacia (1), Gold Room (1) and CN mixing sump pump. Daily HCN gas surveys are conducted. Sighted sampled surveys in 2026 (highest level – 4.7 ppm), 2025 (highest level – 1.9 ppm), and 2024 (highest level – 1.9). One HCN Gas portable monitor is held at the TSF by the Supervisor, and it is maintained and calibrated by the Plant. HCN Gas monitor alarms are set at 4.7 and 10 ppm instantaneous, and are calibrated by the manufacturer, Dräger, at these levels. The Cyanide Gas Detection Procedure, includes instructions for managing both fixed and portable gas detectors, including procurement, care, use, maintenance and calibration. It also states that, "…When gas levels present reach 4.7 ppm, workers can still work in that area for a maximum duration of eight (8) hours continuously but with the knowledge that HCN gas levels are present and the portable gas detector is mandatory, shift supervisor will continue monitoring the pH to above 10.5 until the gas level reach (sic) below 4.7ppm…When gas levels present reach 10 ppm, workers must evacuate the work area and barricade all entry points to that area…"

All cyanide monitoring equipment is managed by the Safety Department, and calibrations are performed six-monthly by the manufacturer, Dräger, as recommended. A contract is



in place with Dräger to calibrate and undertake maintenance on all gas monitors every 6 months. Dräger Calibration Reports for 2024, 2025 and 2026 were sighted and sampled.
It was verified during the site inspection that warning signage is placed where cyanide is used. Warning signs at the dry cyanide store and mixing area include no eating/drinking, no open flames, no smoking and PPE requirements. Training includes signage, cyanide presence, and PPE requirements across the different sections of the process plant.
Sodium cyanide received from AGR, the cyanide producer, already contains a red dye. AGR commenced adding red dye to sodium cyanide supplied to Cyanide Code signatories (including Geita Gold Mine) from 2007.
It was verified during site inspection that safety showers and eyewash stations are installed at appropriate locations and linked to the SCADA system alarm. Showers were randomly tested, and alarms were found to be in working order with quick response from the control room. Shower inspections are scheduled on the SAP system. There is a two-weekly safety shower Fitter inspection that checks mechanical operation, pedals, fasteners, water flow, and the eyewash basin drainage pressure and light. A two-weekly instrumentation inspection checks the shower operation, alarm, location light and siren. There is also an Instrument Technician Weekly Safety Shower Inspection for 8 safety showers in the reagent area.
Fire extinguisher inspections are done by the Fire Department monthly and recorded on a list. The inspection records for April 2024 and June 2025 were sampled. The inspections check:- cylinder corrosion, condition of paint, label and info, demarcation, nozzle blocked or damaged, hose and connections, locking seals, carry handle, pressure indicator, punch card available and punched, obstructions, sign in place, and annual service.
Reagent strength pipeline signage and colour coding, including flow direction, is in place. The operation identifies the content and flow direction in low-strength cyanide process pipelines. Labelled, direction-of-flow, and marked low-strength cyanide pipelines were sighted in the leach area. The cyanide and process tanks are labelled appropriately. Cyanide warning signs were noted throughout the plant during the site inspection. The TSF pipeline was labelled where people or vehicles cross the lines or where maintenance is carried out. Stone-painted warning signs in Swahili are put out around the TSF, translated as “Warning Chemical Tailings Dam, prohibited to pass or perform any activities within the dam perimeter”.
English SDS (Safety Data Sheet) available in the process control room, warehouse, and gold room reagent handling office. The plant's working language is English. No human cyanide exposure incidents have been recorded since the certification in 2016. All incidents (including cyanide incidents) are investigated as per standard template GHSE-STA-03525, Accident and incident investigation and reporting, rev 3, dated 07/05/2023, and the AGA procedure Guideline for incident management (PowerPoint procedure from AGA head office 3/2/2011). An example of a completed LTI (Lost time injury) investigation of an incident dated 7th June 2025 was reviewed. While working on a misaligned drill rod on a drill rig boring blast holes, an assistant driller was caught between two sections of the drill, fracturing his right leg. The investigation included a

summary of findings, immediate actions, and recommended long- and short-term actions.

Standard of Practice 6.3: *Develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is
- ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 6.3**
- ☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
In the Process Plant, there is medical oxygen, antidote kits, a resuscitator, and potable water which are available at cyanide first aid stations. Radios are used for primary emergency communication. Mandown alarms are strategically located throughout the plant. Cell phones are also used by management to communicate during emergencies. Confirmed during the site inspection. All SCBA (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus) units have been transferred to the ERT (Emergency Response Team) base. The Emergency Response Team uses Radios and cell phones for communication. The ambulance is equipped with medical oxygen, cyanide antidote, and resuscitators. Emergency cabinets are inspected by the Process Plant staff, and monthly inspection records for 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 were sampled. The ERT emergency equipment is inspected and the ambulance checklist, including PPE, gas masks, and oxygen cylinders, was sampled (Daily ambulance and ERT emergency equipment checklists for 2026 and 2025 were sighted. January 2026 and September 2025 were sampled). The cyanide antidote was confirmed as stored at the clinic during the site inspection and is within the expiry date. (The CyanoKit is used. The Tri-pak is no longer available or used.) AGA replaces the cyanide antidote centrally according to a replacement schedule.
Emergency documentation is in place and includes the following:-

- Open Pit Emergency and Crisis Management Plan, ("Site Plan") GHSE-PLA-03689, dated 9 February 2023, ver. 3. section 17.3.1 (4), details the necessary responses to cyanide exposure through ingestion, inhalation, and absorption through the skin and eyes. The Plan also includes fire involving cyanide, Evacuation, Cyanide spills, cyanide clean up, TSF pipeline failure/release, TSF embankment failure, community evacuation, and Medevac (medical evacuation) of cyanide patients.
- Emergency Response Plan for Cyanide Emergencies in the Plant is in place: Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, ("Plant Plan"), GPRO-PRO-08307, rev 2, dated 24 February 2026.

The cyanide emergency response includes:
1. Reporting of the cyanide incident to the control room using a mandown alarm. The control room will inform the MERT (Medical Emergency Response Team) on Radio Channel 4, then inform a supervisor by radio to check and report.
2. First responders, who are trained in cyanide emergencies and in using the contents of the emergency cabinets.



3. The Mine-wide Emergency Response Team (including a paramedic) is on standby 24 hours and responds to the plant control room.
4. An on-site GGM (Geita Gold Mine) Clinic (medical facility) will receive the patient from the MERT for cyanide first aid and medical treatment. The on-site clinic can treat 3 patients for cyanide emergencies. The facility can keep patients overnight and has isolation and decontamination facilities. The clinic is also equipped to treat serious injuries before transport to the Designated Geita Referral Regional Hospital (DGRRH), if necessary.
5. Staff not trained in cyanide emergencies go to the evacuation assembly points.
6. Emergency responders and first responders are trained both in cyanide releases as well as cyanide first aid.
7. Only qualified Doctors and paramedics are authorised to administer intravenous cyanide antidotes, such as hydroxocobalamin, to stabilise the casualty as per Cyanide First Aid Treatment Procedure (GPRO- PRO-08306).
The clinic protocol is the formal method of referral of patients to Geita Hospital. This was confirmed during an interview with the Doctor. The Doctor indicated that the preference was to bring required specialists to the patient, who could be located at the mine clinic or the Geita Hospital. This would be controlled and guided by the decisions of the referring Doctors. The Cyanide First Aid Treatment procedure includes management of cyanide poisoning (inhalation, ingestion and absorption through skin and eyes), safety and health-related issues, management and maintenance of cyanide antidotes and referrals of patients to Geita Hospital.
The Geita Mine has a medical service agreement with Geita Hospital (the Designated Geita Referral Regional Hospital (DGRRH)) to accept patients, including cyanide patients. Arrangements have been made so that any specialist required can be requested from Bugando Medical Centre or Hospital in Dar Es Salaam so that the patient can receive the services within Geita. In an interview with the Chief Medical Officer at the Mine, he indicated that cyanide patients would preferably be treated at the Geita Gold Mine Hospital (clinic) or at the Designated Geita Referral Regional Hospital. It was unlikely that patients would be sent to Dar Es Salaam. However, this would be managed on a case-by-case basis. The appropriate Geita Hospital staff were trained at Geita Gold Mine in cyanide first aid by Mine Trainers. The training attendance list for 25 Geita Hospital Staff members on 19th February 2026 was sighted.

Principle 7. EMERGENCY RESPONSE Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities.

Standard of Practice 7.1: *Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.1**



□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Emergency documentation is in place and includes the following:-

- Open Pit Emergency and Crisis Management Plan, ("Site Plan") GHSE-PLA-03689, dated 9 February 2023, ver. 3. This includes Fire involving cyanide, Evacuation, Cyanide spills, cyanide cleanup, TSF pipeline failure/release, TSF embankment failure, community evacuation, and Medevac of cyanide patients.
- Emergency Response Plan for Cyanide Emergencies in the Plant is in place: Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, ("Plant Plan") GPRO-PRO-08307, rev 2, dated 24 February 2026.

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan has a full range of cyanide emergency scenarios including:- Catastrophic release of hydrogen cyanide gas from storage, process or regeneration facilities; Transportation accidents occurring on site or in close proximity to the operation; Cyanide releases during unloading and mixing; Cyanide releases during fires and explosions; Pipe, valve and tank ruptures; Overtopping of ponds and impoundments; Power outages and pump failures; Uncontrolled seepage; Failure of cyanide treatment, destruction or recovery systems; and Failure of tailings impoundments, heap leach facilities and other cyanide facilities. These are accompanied by scenario responses in the form of cyanide procedures and emergency response plans. Geita's ICMI-certified Cyanide transporter is now Suhara, which has dealt with transportation-related emergencies along the transportation route(s) and with the physical and chemical forms of cyanide. The Suhara Transport Cyanide Handling Manual, 20 November 2021, ver. 6. Review date, 2027 was sighted and reviewed.
It was confirmed that the plans and procedures cover the following:
1. Clearing site personnel: Evacuation Procedure, GPRO-PRO-08280 (Plant Plan).
2. Clearing potentially affected communities from the area of exposure Table 9.1: Crisis Management Procedures, 13. Emergency evacuation.
3. Use of cyanide antidotes and first aid measures for cyanide exposure: Cyanide First Aid Treatment, GPRO-PRO-08306, rev 2, dated 11 November 2026.
4. Control of releases at their source, and containment, assessment, mitigation and future prevention of releases: procedure: - Cyanide Spillage Communication, GPRO-PRO-08225, rev.1, dated 26 February 2025.

Standard of Practice 7.2: *Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.2**

□ not in compliance with



Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Outside responders (except for Geita Hospital and the police) and communities do not have roles in the Emergency Response Plan (ERP). For the workforce, annual induction refreshers include emergency response, and the Mine Emergency Response Team (MERT) is further briefed on the Emergency Response Plan. Daily safety meetings and weekly (Wednesday) Managing Director safety meetings are used to communicate matters, as and when applicable. Mine Community Department Officers visit the villages monthly to communicate about mine affairs (including emergency response issues).
The Geita Mine has a medical service agreement (the Designated Geita Referral Regional Hospital (DGRRH)) with Geita Hospital to accept patients, including cyanide patients under emergency conditions. Arrangements have been made to request any required specialist from the Bugando Medical Centre or Hospital in Dar es Salaam so patients can receive services in Geita. In an interview with the Chief Medical Officer at the Mine, he indicated that cyanide patients would preferably be treated at the Mine Hospital or at the Geita Hospital. Patients were unlikely to be sent to Dar es Salaam. However, this would be managed on a case-by-case basis. The Medical GGM clinic, DGRRH, and the site ERT are involved in the site mock cyanide drills to keep their knowledge of the ERP current. Medical facilities are part of the mine and are involved in drills and have clearly defined responsibilities in their job descriptions and the clinic protocol. There is an informal Mutual Aid Agreement with other mines in the area to support one another with equipment and manpower loans and their use.
The appropriate Geita Hospital staff (DGRRH) were trained at Geita Gold Mine in cyanide by Mine Trainers - sighted training attendance list for 25 Geita Hospital Staff members on 19th February 2026.

Standard of Practice 7.3: *Designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is
□ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.3**
□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The plan identifies (under section 3 - Management Roles and Responsibilities) the on-scene commander (Process Manager, alternate Plant Engineer. By virtue of their operational functions, they have the authority to commit resources to implement the Plan). The Emergency Response Team (ERT) is also identified in the Plan under Section 3, Management Roles and Responsibilities. There is a 27-man permanent ERT (all emergencies, including cyanide). There is also a Process Plant First Responder volunteer team of 43 available. Training of the ERT and the Process Plant First Responder volunteers is included in the Plan under Section 6 - Plan training and testing, and in the ERT training matrix. Emergency callout is addressed in the Cyanide Callout procedure

and the Emergency Contact procedure. The emergency contact number list from the ERP including internal emergency numbers, external emergency telephone numbers, Government agencies, other mining companies, medical assistance companies and airports, is also found in the emergency communication pages 12 - 14 of the Crisis Management Plan. The duties and responsibilities of the coordinators and team members are included in the Plan under section 3 - Management Roles and Responsibilities. A list of emergency response equipment, including personal protection gear, available on-site is included in the Plan under Section 10 - Command Centres, pages 38-39.
Inspection of emergency response equipment falls under the Maintenance of Cyanide Equipment procedure. The ambulance contains emergency equipment, including cyanide equipment, and is inspected daily by the Paramedic. The ambulance and ERT emergency equipment checklists for September 2025 and January 2026 were sampled and sighted. The equipment in the Hazmat trailer (also used for cyanide) is inspected weekly. Files for 2024 (July) and 2026 (January) were sighted and sampled.
No outside responders are involved in the Plan except for the Geita Hospital and the police (for evacuation purposes). Medical facilities are part of the mine, and are their personnel are involved in drills and have clearly defined responsibilities in their job descriptions and the clinic protocol.

Standard of Practice 7.4: *Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

- □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.4**
- □ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The Open Pit Emergency and Crisis Management Plan, is in place covering mine-wide emergencies with a section covering emergency notification on pages 12 - 14. There is also an Emergency Contact Procedure and a Procedure on Communication with Interested and Affected Parties.
Notifying ICMI of significant cyanide incidents is included in the Incident Notification and Management Procedure. Section 3.9, External Reportable Notifiable Incidents. The section also includes definitions of what ICMI defines as a “significant cyanide incident”. No significant cyanide incidents have required reporting to the ICMI since the last recertification audit.
The Emergency Contact Procedure includes the notification of regulatory agencies, as necessary.

Standard of Practice 7.5: *Incorporate remediation measures and monitoring elements into response plans and account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.*



	X in full compliance with
The operation is	□ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.5**
	□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The Cyanide Spillage Procedure explains the response to spillage and includes the neutralisation process for uncontained cyanide spillages. The procedure, Using Ferrous Sulphate, covers preparation, handling and disposal of ferrous sulphate and the by-products. Soils contaminated with cyanide will be disposed of at the TSF after neutralisation with Ferrous Sulphate. No concentration is specified, but the control point is when Ferrous Sulphate identifies no cyanide, acting as a cyanide indicator. The Hazardous Material Management procedure sets minimum standards for managing Environmental Highly Hazardous Chemicals (Sodium Cyanide, Acids, Hydrogen Peroxides, Lime, Lead Nitrate and Hydrocarbon), other chemicals, and their derivatives. The Stores Department orders and receives chemicals accompanied by Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), which govern storage compatibility requirements.
The provision of an alternate drinking water supply is not applicable as all drinking water is piped to villages from Lake Victoria. The risk for contamination of wells and boreholes was deemed very small. Thus, no need for the provision of an alternative drinking water supply was identified. The wells are monitored quarterly. In the Ferrous Sulphate procedure, it states, "…Ferrous sulphate, sodium hypochlorite and Hydrogen peroxide should never be used to neutralize cyanide spilled into clean water, rivers or dams…"
The Surface and Groundwater Water Sampling procedure includes emergency sampling. The Environmental Department will devise sampling locations based upon the extent and impact of the spill.

Standard of Practice 7.6: *Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.*

	X in full compliance with
The operation is	□ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.6**
	□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The Site Emergency Response Plan is reviewed 4-yearly in terms of the Document Control Policy.



The Plant Cyanide Emergency Response Plan is a controlled document in terms of the procedure, Revision of Cyanide Procedures, and is subject to annual review. In the Plan, Section 4 - Plan maintenance and change management, indicates that any changes in legislation, technological advances, new risks, resources or organisational structure change, or recommendations from drills or actual occurrences may trigger a Plan evaluation.

Cyanide Emergency drills are planned annually. The comprehensive mock cyanide emergency drills, were scheduled in 2024 to cover the host community and required participation from key external stakeholders, including government fire, emergency response services and cyanide transporters. During the process of engagement, it was deemed necessary to postpone a drill to avoid interfering with ongoing political campaigns and the election process. It is important to note that preliminary planning had already been undertaken, with internal stakeholders developing a draft plan. Implementation was pending further input and coordination with external stakeholders, which will be finalized ahead of the rescheduled drills.

A full cycle mandown drill conducted at the Process Plant Reagent Area on 19th February 2025. The scenario was a gassing resulting from hosing after a mixing process. 12 gaps were identified, the most significant being that two mandown alarms were not working, multiple incidents of lack of confidence and lack of practice using equipment were observed, as well as incidents of not following procedure. An extensive action plan was developed to address the deviations, with a closeout date of 28-02-2025. These actions have been completed, and a re-test is scheduled for Q2, June 2026.

A full cycle mandown drill was conducted at the Cyclone involving a contractor on 13th February 2026. The contractor was working near the Cyclone and collapsed suddenly. Feedback indicates weaknesses in the application of the emergency communication protocols and in the actions of the ERT. A set of recommendations was drawn up.

In the Plant Plan, Section 4 - Plan maintenance and change management, it indicates that any changes or recommendations from drills or actual occurrences may prompt revision of the Plan. The Change in antidote usage (trained, competent people) and antidote storage from the site to the clinic was identified as a result of a drill. This was reviewed in a change management exercise (The Management of Change document was sighted).

Principle 8. TRAINING: Train workers and emergency response personnel to manage cyanide in a safe and environmentally protective manner.

Standard of Practice 8.1: *Train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

□ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 8.1**

□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
All Geita visitors, employees and contractors who will be on site for less than 14 days receive basic cyanide awareness training. They are all tested, as well as having an HSE induction. The presentation was sighted, and it was confirmed that ICMC requirements are included, as is first responder training. (Process induction, Contractors Induction and Visitors induction) The training procedure: GGM Work Instruction, Site Induction Procedure, GHSE-PRO-03854, rev 1, dated 10 March 2020 – referring to section 7.1 Compulsory Induction and Appendix 2 – Induction Requirement Matrix, includes Cyanide Awareness and Work Area Induction, was sighted.
All process employees, TSF staff and contractors, ERT, Clinic, security, engineering, and SGS lab staff that will be on the plant for more than 14 days receive a Cyanide First Aid presentation (updated in Jan 2025 – removed Tripaks from training as these are no longer used and have been replaced by Cyanokits). A written test must be successfully completed after the training.
The cyanide first aid training matrix covering all employees and the contractors' matrix for contractors that may come into contact with cyanide were sighted. The Assessment pass mark for both is 75%. The matrices are made available to the Supervisors who, in conjunction with the Training Officer, arrange for the refresher training.
Cyanide First Aid refresher training is given 6-monthly. Cyanide Awareness Induction is refreshed for employees and contractors annually, and the aim is to achieve 100% on the assessment.
In practice, records are kept for 30 years after an employee leaves employment according to the Document control and records management procedure. The training matrix records were sighted, including the contractor matrix. Hard copy records are available in archives from the commencement of the operation in 2000. The Assessment score is included on the assessment and the attendance record.

Standard of Practice 8.2: *Train appropriate personnel to operate the facility according to systems and procedures that protect human health, the community and the environment.*

	X in full compliance with
The operation is	□ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 8.2**
	□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
The Geita Process Plant SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) Training Matrix records were sighted electronically. The Matrix includes operational training. The modules cover the spectrum of tasks for the plant.
All plant employees receive a half-day of cyanide first aid training. The training department presents area modules which include the relevant cyanide components. SOP task training is the responsibility of the Supervisors, who deliver theoretical training to

the Employees, and an attendance register is kept for the task training. (sighted examples of attendance registers). Assessment of this training is carried out by PTOs (Planned Task Observations) conducted by supervisors, who keep records of all PTOs undertaken. All attendance registers are sent to process training for filing. Records of PTOs for assessment purposes are kept by the Supervisors themselves.

The training is based on the SOPs for each job. The training matrix specifies which SOPs are required for which jobs. The matrices contain a cyanide matrix, a process operational training matrix, and a hazard identification training matrix. It was verified that training material includes the required elements.

Deogratias Haule, the Training Superintendent, is trained and also has 15 years of plant experience, a diploma in education, a post-graduate diploma in business management, and is a St John's First Aid Instructor. Certificates sighted include a Diploma in education certificate 1996, and a certificate of competence in occupationally directed education training and development practices 2013. Lina Sitta, Senior Officer: Training in the Process Plant is trained as a teacher. She has completed a Train the Trainer course, ETDQA (Education, Training and Development Quality Assurance) Occupationally-Directed Education Training and Development Practices in 2018, has a Diploma in Education Examination 199, completed Hazard Risk Management Training levels 1,2 and 3, and NOSHC - National Occupational Safety and Health Course – Health & Safety Management, and a Tanzanian Government Chemistry Laboratory Authority course in Chemical Handling. Training Officer, Silvanus Salvatory has completed a Train the trainer course, completed Hazard Risk Management Training level 1 and 2, has a St Johns First Aid certificate, a certificate in cyanide transportation handling and response OTAB dated 10 Sep 2015 Q07901, a Certificate for cyanide handling and use certificate Ticor Chemicals dated 9/12/2002, a CETA (Civic Education Teachers' Association) Occupation Directed Training and Development Practice (train the trainer) ID 50332 dated 21 Aug 2018. Also attended AGR Cyanide Producer's Safety Training.

The training system captures training and ensures that all new staff members receive training before being allowed to work on the cyanide equipment. It is reported that a routing form which covers training requirements before the employee is allowed inside the process plant is used. The form is also used for contractors.

Planned Task Observations (PTOs) conducted by the Supervisors are used to identify additional or refresher training required for a person. If using a PTO, the observer can make recommendations regarding re-training. PTOs are done by the Supervisors, usually a minimum of 4 PTOs per month. Records of PTOs are kept by the Supervisors, and a follow-up meeting is held with the person observed.

Written tests are conducted after initial training, followed by assessments conducted by trained Workplace Assessors. Final competency assessments are done, and certificates of competence are issued following a panel interview, including members from the Plant, Training Department and HR, to determine if the person is competent. PTO requirements are set out for Supervisors (4 per month), Managers and Superintendents (2 per month) and are scheduled in the SAP system.

In terms of the Document control and records management procedure, records are kept for 30 years after an employee leaves employment. In-country law requires records to be kept for at least 5 years, and that practice was adopted by GGM (Geita Gold Mine). The

training matrix records were sighted, including the contractor matrix. Hard copy records are available in archives from the commencement of the operation in 2000. The Assessment score is included on the assessment and the attendance record. The training records include the elements identified in the Cyanide Code.

Standard of Practice 8.3**:** *Train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is □ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 8.3**

□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
All staff are trained in cyanide first aid, which includes cyanide emergency, cyanide first aid, and spill response and can, therefore, all act as first responders. However, there are 43 ERT (Emergency Response Team) Volunteer Emergency First Responders linked to the permanent ERT, through training. The volunteers receive additional training and drilling for all emergencies, including cyanide. Training includes decontamination of patients.
The Mine Medical Emergency Response Team (MERT) responds to the emergency upon notification from the control room and is dispatched to the plant. The MERT is trained based on a training needs analysis that is updated annually. (Sighted the 2024 training needs analysis applying in 2025 and the 2025 training needs analysis applying in 2026. 2026 applying in 2027 is still in progress.) It covers the employees' skill sets and the training needs they still need to undertake. Cyanide first-aid training is included under the HAZMAT training heading. The MERT training calendars for 2026, 2025, and 2024 were sighted.
The MERT are trained in the emergency response plan as well as the use of response equipment, which is confirmed in the training matrix (sampled September 2025 and December 2024) and training needs matrix. The MERT training calendar 2026 was sighted, including search and rescue, road traffic accidents, first aid, HAZMAT, aviation rescue and firefighting, confined space and firefighting, and rope rescue. The ERT is trained according to an annual training needs analysis. It covers the employees' skill sets and the training needs they still need to undertake. Emergency drills are used for practical training in the cyanide response plan, and other emergencies are conducted weekly. The plant staff receives cyanide first-aid training, including emergency response.
The Geita Mine clinic has a medical service agreement with Geita Hospital (the Designated Geita Referral Regional Hospital - DGRRH) to accept patients, including cyanide patients. Medical staff from the Geita Region Referral Hospital, the District Hospital, and the Nyankumbu Health Centre were given cyanide training at Geita Gold Mine in cyanide first aid by Mine Trainers. The training attendance list for 25 Geita Hospital Staff members on 19th February 2025 and a report on the training was sighted.



No community members or local responders are involved in the cyanide emergency response but were involved in dialogue and presentations.
Refresher training for response to cyanide exposures and releases is confirmed in training needs analyses and refresher training is ongoing for the permanent ERT members. There is a weekly training day for permanent and volunteer ERT members. All Plant staff and appropriate other disciplines get cyanide first aid refresher training 6 monthly.
Training records of the ERT and Plant training were sighted and reviewed. The appropriate DGRRH staff were trained at Geita Gold Mine in cyanide by Mine Trainers. The training attendance list for 25 DGRRH Staff members on 19th February 2026 was sighted. Records are kept for 30 years after an employee leaves employment in accordance with Document control procedure GHRO-PRO-04502, rev 1, dated 10 October 2025. In-country law requires records to be kept for at least 5 years, and this was adopted by GGM (Geita Gold Mine).The training records include the elements identified in the Cyanide Code.

Principle 9. DIALOGUE AND DISCLOSURE: Engage in public consultation and disclosure.
Standard of Practice 9.1*: Provide stakeholders the opportunity to communicate issues of concern.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is
- ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 9.1**
- ☐ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Community Department Officers visit the villages to communicate on mine affairs (including cyanide) monthly. All villages and communities are identified and the mine is working with 33 villages which include - Saragulwa, Nyamwilolelwa, Nungwe, Lwenge, Kifufu, Isamilo, Kasota, Nyansalwa, Nyawilimilwa, Nungwe, Bugalama, Ntinachi, and Nyawilimilwa. Also, included is Geita town, which consists of the wards of Nyankumbu, Kalangalala, Mtakuja, Mgusu, and Nyamwilolelwa.
GGM joins with the Transporter, Souhara, to provide cyanide training along the route from Dar es Salaam to Geita. The training was carried out during 2023 and 2024. The presentation is similar to visitor cyanide awareness training on site. GGM involved the government in the form of health workers, and police. Questions were asked which included:- Will GGM provide PPE to hospitals and police stations for emergency response? (This was passed on to the Management for feedback.) Why not use planes for better safety for transporting cyanide? (Using planes is an option – road transport is preferred because of cost and safety.)
The main communication is with community representatives, but if required or requested, an open meeting with the communities can be arranged in conjunction with the community representatives. Special programs for health workers in Geita were held on 19

February 2025 – 26 attendees. The mine trained small scale miners in general safety and environment and touched on cyanide and mercury in Gewoma on 12 March 2025 – 280 attendees. The mine gave reflective vests, and safety boots (50), and safety glasses (50). On 21 February 2026, the mine trained 350 artisanal miners ('Buwoma" – Bukombe Women Miners' Association), including topics such as environmental management, occupational safety and financial literacy. There is a community engagement plan in place for 2026 which includes cyanide awareness, basic fire awareness, road safety awareness, environmental conservation campaign, football and netball tournaments, mine site visits, grievance mechanism awareness, community health awareness.
Specific site tours were conducted for different interest groups including the Mines Inspectorate, Group of Village Elders, Secondary Schools primary schools, doctors, small scale miners, church leaders, and judicial officials.
Specific meetings are also held with interested and affected parties on important topics as they arise. The Village executive committees were invited to the board room after the familiarisation tours.

Standard of Practice 9.2*: Make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.*

X in full compliance with

The operation is

□ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 9.2**

□ not in compliance with

Basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Printed brochures were developed in Swahili including information on cyanide. One brochure was sighted in Swahili on Cyanide PPE, signage and chemicals, and contact numbers for further information. The second brochure illustrates pictogram signage of the flammable and explosive chemicals. A third brochure is about cyanide exposure symptoms. Presentations are given in Swahili, and the presentation text is also in Swahili. There is a procedure on Communication with Interested and Affected Parties in place.
There are high levels of literacy (80%) in the area and most communication is in Swahili. Information is given to committees in the form of presentations in Swahili as well, to cover any potential illiterate members. Cinema is used to show videos and present cyanide transport and cyanide activities and information. It was reported that more than 500 people attended the cinemas, and this was confirmed in photographs of the events.
In the subject of the Emergency Response Plan, the mine is developing awareness of dam breaks and how community members will be able to escape from the events. The mine is beginning to remove communities where there is a greater threat to villages from TSF-related incidents and accidents.
All lost time injuries and fatalities must be reported to the Resident Mines Officer (Government Official in Geita), who in turn reports to the Mining Commissioner. The mining authorities do not make this information public. The mine distributes safety flashes on the notice boards and throughout the mine and has them discussed at toolbox

talks as well as HSE reps meetings. This was also raised at Managing Director's quarterly feedback meeting with the workforce, which would include injuries and major incidents, including cyanide.

A Group-wide Workforce Management Reporting System (WMRS) is used as an electronic reporting platform for all safety and environmental incidents, inspections and deviations. The Incident classification (AGA management standard) Minor, Moderate and High, and Major or Extreme would be applied. Classification of incidents is according to an integrated table included in the WMRS software.

The AGA Annual Sustainable Development Report for 2024 (https://reports.anglogoldashanti.com/24/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AGA-SR24.pdf) was reviewed to confirm references to cyanide incidents in the AGA Group. If any cyanide incidents occur, the Reports would separately identify incidents at the Geita operation so that stakeholders would be aware of their nature and location.

