



INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

MINING OPERATIONS SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

**PREPARED FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT CODE
CONDUCTED FOR ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI
QUEIROZ GOLD PLANT
PERFORMED BY FERREIRA & CERQUEIRA LTDA.**

AUDITOR NAME: LUIZ EDUARDO FERREIRA

FINAL REPORT DATE: June 11, 2026

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MINING OPERATIONS SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

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The International Cyanide Management Code (hereinafter “the Code”, “Code” or “the Cyanide Code”), this document, and other documents or information sources referenced at www.cyanidecode.org are believed to be reliable and were prepared in good faith from information reasonably available to the drafters. However, no guarantee is made as to the accuracy or completeness of any of these other documents or information sources. No guarantee is made in connection with the application of the Code, the additional documents available or the referenced materials to prevent hazards, accidents, incidents, or injury to employees and/or members of the public at any specific site where gold or silver is extracted from ore by the cyanidation process. Compliance with this Code is not intended to and does not replace, contravene or otherwise alter the requirements of any specific national, state or local governmental statutes, laws, regulations, ordinances, or other requirements regarding the matters included herein. Compliance with this Code is entirely voluntary and is neither intended nor does it create, establish, or recognize any legally enforceable obligations or rights on the part of its signatories, supporters or any other parties.



MINING OPERATIONS SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Introduction

This document provides the framework for the information that an auditor must include in the Summary Audit Report prepared for a Cyanide Code Certification Audit conducted for a mining operation and serves as a general template for presenting the required information.

The International Cyanide Management Institute (“ICMI” or “the Institute”) reviews the Summary Audit Report to ensure that it accurately represents the results of the Detailed Audit Findings Report and includes sufficient information to demonstrate the basis for each finding. Once ICMI determines that all documentation required for the Cyanide Code Certification Audit is complete, it posts the Summary Audit Report on the Cyanide Code website.

Instructions

- 1) The basis for the finding and/or statement of deficiencies for each Standard of Practice should be summarized in the Summary Audit Report. The Summary Audit Report is intended to provide a summary of the information included in the Detailed Audit Findings Report prepared for the certification audit; and therefore, should include only information that is presented in the Detailed Audit Findings Report.
- 2) The name of the mining operation, the Lead Auditor’s signature, and the submittal date of the final report must be included at the bottom of each page of the Summary Audit Report.
- 3) An operation that is found in substantial compliance must submit a Corrective Action Plan with the Summary Audit Report.
- 4) The Summary Audit Report, the Detailed Audit Findings Report, and any necessary Corrective Action Plan with all required signatures must be submitted in electronic format to ICMI within 90 days of completion of the site inspection portion of the audit. An electronic copy of a letter from the owner or authorized representative of the audited operation granting ICMI permission to post the Summary Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan (if one is necessary) on the Cyanide Code website must also be submitted, along with both an electronic copy and a hard copy of a completed Auditor Credentials Form. The Lead Auditor’s signature on the Auditor Credentials Form must be certified by notarization or equivalent. Electronic documents should be submitted to the Institute via email at:

audits@cyanidecode.org

The hard copy of the notarized Auditor Credentials Form should be sent to:

International Cyanide Management Institute
1400 I Street, NW, Suite 550
Washington, DC 20005, USA



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- 5) The Summary Audit Report should include a description of the operation, identifying the facilities included within the scope of the audit and any new facilities or facilities that have undergone substantial changes since the previous audit (in the case of a recertification audit), and indicating key operational components such as the mine type (e.g., open pit, underground) cyanide forms used such as briquettes or liquid, cyanide packaging and method of delivery and storage, processing methods (e.g., heap leach, milling, carbon-in-leach, Merrill-Crowe), nature and purpose of ponds and impoundments, cyanide destruction circuits, and other site-specific operational features that provide context to the reader ahead of the audit findings. The description of the operation should include sufficient information to describe the scope and complexity of the operation being audited.



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Operation General Information

Name of Mine:	Queiroz Gold Plant
Name of Mine Owner:	Anglo Gold Ashanti Ltd
Name of Mine Operator:	Anglo Gold Ashanti Ltd
Name of Responsible Manager:	Daniel Rodrigo Gomes
Address:	Fazenda Rapaunha, s/n. (Bairro Galo).
State / Province:	Minas Gerais (MG)
Country:	Brazil
Telephone:	(55+31) 3589-2322
Fax:	(55+31) 3589-2322
Email:	DRGomes@anglogoldashanti.com.br

Operation Location Detail and Description

Provide a description of the mining operation (see Item 5 in the Instructions, above).

Aspects of the location and description of the operation:

This technical report describes the production process carried out by Anglogold Ashanti Brazil, in the Queiroz plant hereby called as AGA (circuits for the treatment of the Cuiabá ore). The Queiroz plant, located about 15 km from the Cuiabá mine (Sabará) and 23 km from Belo Horizonte in the municipality of Nova Lima, benefit the Cuiabá Mine ore concentrate. The final products obtained are gold and silver metals, where refined gold and bars are exported. The circuit called "Cuiabá" will benefit ore from the Cuiabá Mine, and has the capacity to benefit 120000 t / month.

1) Cuiabá Process

The Cuiabá Process, with capacity to benefit 120000 t / month, is composed of three main stages of processing: Mechanical Treatment, Pyrometallurgy and Hydrometallurgy. The overall gold recovery of this circuit, which represents the ratio between the mass of gold obtained at the end of the process and the mass of gold present in the feed, is 93.5%.

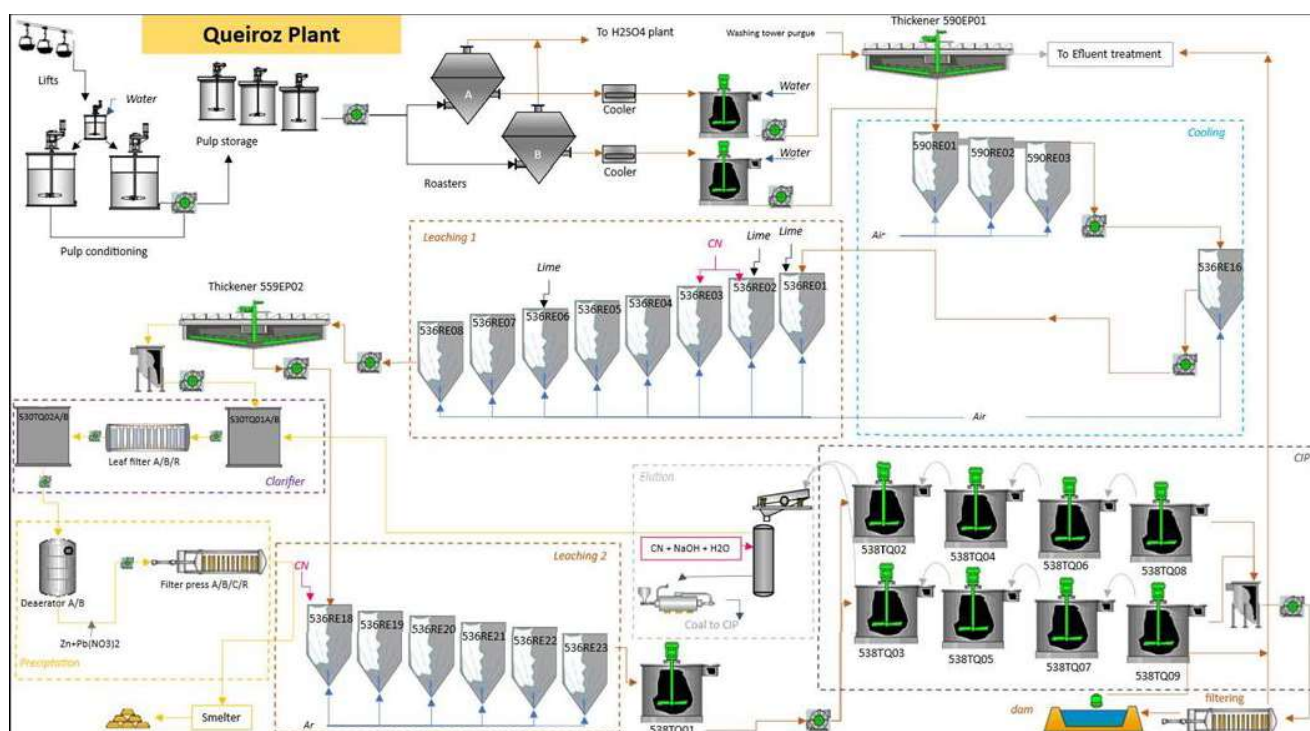
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2) Queiroz Plant



Hydrometallurgy is the method of Extractive Metallurgy in which techniques are applied for the recovery of metals considering the chemical dissolution of constituents in aqueous solutions. The first step in Hydrometallurgy is leaching. Leaching occurs in aerated tanks called pachucas. Lime pulp (CaO) is added to achieve proper pH control. Leaching uses the sodium cyanide (NaCN) reagent and should be carried out at pH above 10.5. The function of the cyanide ion is to promote the solubilization of the gold contained in the calcined product, allowing its extraction. The cyanide, in contact with the pulp and in the presence of oxygen from the air, promotes the solubilization of the contained gold, obtaining a solubilization of 95% of gold present. Lime pulp and cyanide are added continuously in the process and their intakes can be expressed in grams of reagent per tonne of ore (g / t) or pounds of reagent per pound of gold (kg / kg). Lime and cyanide, when added to the pulp, undergo solubilization and reaction with the compounds present in the ore pulp. After leaching, the calcined pulp is treated in the thickener for the separation of the pregnant solution gold from solids which still contain recoverable gold. The overflow of the thickener is then clarified and subjected to a precipitation step called the Merrill Crowe process. In this process, the pregnant solution is deaerated and receives the addition of metallic (powdered) zinc and lead nitrate (PbNO_3), which promotes the precipitation of the soluble gold present in the pregnant solution. After precipitation, the solution is filtered, yielding the product called golden precipitate and barren solution. The gold precipitate is sent for melting and refining and the barren solution is recycled into the

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thickener (approximately 40%) and the remainder is cyanide treated and then directed to effluent treatment plant. The calcined pulp from the underflow of the thickener is sent to the second leaching step when it receives an additional amount of cyanide and then passes through the adsorption step with activated carbon. The adsorption step with activated carbon, known as CIP, aims to remove the soluble gold present in the pulp through contact with activated carbon. The adsorption is done in a set of tanks, with agitation, where the pulp has a downward flow and the activated carbon has an upward flow. After a certain time of contact with the calcined pulp, part of the activated carbon of the first tank is transferred in batch to an elution column. In the elution column occurs the process of chemical washing of the activated carbon. This step is performed at elevated temperature and using the reagent hydrochloric acid (HCl). The hydrochloric acid removes the carbonate present in the activated carbon, preparing the material for the desorption (withdrawal) of gold. In the next step, the material receives a bath with solution of caustic soda (NaOH) and cyanide, at elevated temperature, promoting the desorption of the gold. In this process, the gold is transferred from the activated carbon to the solution used in the elution bath. The pregnant solution from the bath is sent to the Merrill Crowe precipitation process and the activated carbon is regenerated (reactivated) in a rotary furnace and returns to the process in the adsorption tanks. After the last adsorption tank the residual of calcined with residual of cyanide receives treatment of oxidation with ferrous chloride, then filtered and deposited in a specific tailings dam for calcination.

3) Detailing

3.1 Receiving, storing, preparing and distributing cyanide.

Cyanide is received in solid form in briquettes that come packaged in wooden boxes and one-ton polypropylene big bags. The cyanide solution is prepared in tank 0595TQ01 with a capacity of 30m³ at a concentration of 10%. During the preparation of the cyanide solution, online control and monitoring of pH is carried out using instrument 0595AIT03 and online monitoring of HCN is carried out using instrument 0595AIT02 with a siren alert system. The 10% cyanide solution is transferred by pumping through pumps 0595BS06A and R to the leaching distribution boxes 0536CX03 and 04.

3.2 Leaching

The calcined pulp from pyrometallurgy is transferred by pumping to the surge tank 0536TQ16. From the surge tank, the calcined pulp is pumped to 0536TQ01 where milk of lime is added to adjust the pH between 10-11. The dosage of milk of lime and pH monitoring are automatically controlled by instrument 0536AIT01. After pH adjustment, the calcined pulp goes to tank 536TQ02 where cyanidation begins (200 to 500 ppm). In this tank, pH monitoring and control also occur through instrument 0536AIT12. The cyanided pulp then goes to tank 0536TQ03 where a new dosage of cyanide solution occurs (500 to 900 ppm). The dosage and monitoring of free cyanide is performed by the TAC instrument (Cyanide Analyzer with integrated sampling system) 0536AIC01. After the cyanidation stages in tanks 0536TQ02 and 03, the cyanided pulp flows by gravity to tanks 0536TQ04 to 0536TQ08. The cyanided pulp from tank 0536TQ08 is

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transferred by pumping to the calcined thickener 0559EP02 for the solid/liquid separation stage.

Leaching circuit 2 receives the underflow from thickener 0559EP02, the cyanide pulp is fed to tank 0536TQ18 where the cyanide solution is dosed (300 to 600 ppm), the free cyanide dosage and monitoring is performed by the TAC 0536AIC02 instrument (Cyanide analyzer with integrated sampling system), after cyanidation in 0536TQ18 the cyanide pulp flows by gravity to 0536TQ20 to 0536TQ23 which in turn feeds the CIP by gravity. In leaching circuits 1 and 2, two online HCN detectors 0536AIT03 and 0536AIT04 are installed with a siren warning system.

3.3 Thickening

The cyanide pulp (500 to 800 ppm) from leaching circuit 1 is transferred by pumping to thickener 0559EP02. In this process, two products are generated (cyanide solution destined for the Merrill-Crowe process and cyanide pulp destined for leaching circuit 2). An online HCN detector 0559AIT02 with a siren warning system is installed in the thickener.

3.4 Merrill-Crowe:

The cyanide solution (200 to 600 ppm) from the thickening stage is directed to the clarification storage tanks 0530TQ01A and 0530TQ01B. From these tanks, the cyanide solution undergoes a clarification stage to remove suspended solids. The solids are then directed to the leaching tank 0536TQ08, and the clarified cyanide solution is sent to the precipitation storage tanks 0530TQ02A and 02B. The cyanide solution stored in the precipitation tanks undergoes a deaeration stage. After deaeration, zinc powder and lead nitrate are added to the cyanide solution, which is then fed to the precipitation filter press. The filter press generates two products: a precipitate mass that is directed to the foundry/refinery, and a lean cyanide solution that is directed to the storage tanks 0530TQ03A and 03B. Part of the lean cyanide solution returns to the thickener 0559EP02 and the other part goes to the detox tank with hydrogen peroxide 0538TQ09. The precipitation system is equipped with an online pH monitoring system using instrument 0530AIT03 and HCN 0530AIT04 with a siren warning system.

3.5 CIP e Elution

The cyanide pulp (300 to 600 ppm) from leaching circuit 2 feeds a set of tanks in the CIP 0538TQ02-03-04-05-06-08 with a mass of activated carbon. In the respective tanks, the adsorption of solubilized gold by the activated carbon occurs. The cyanide pulp, free of solubilized gold, is directed to detox with ferrous chloride and then proceeds to tailings filtration.

The loaded and screened carbon for separation of cyanide pulp goes to the elution column 0538 TA 01 A/R. After the elution process, the carbon goes through the regeneration process in furnace 0538FR01, returning to the CIP tanks. The rich solution from the elution is directed to the clarification tanks 0530TQ01A/R and subsequently to Merrill-Crowe precipitation. An online HCN 0538AIT02 detector with

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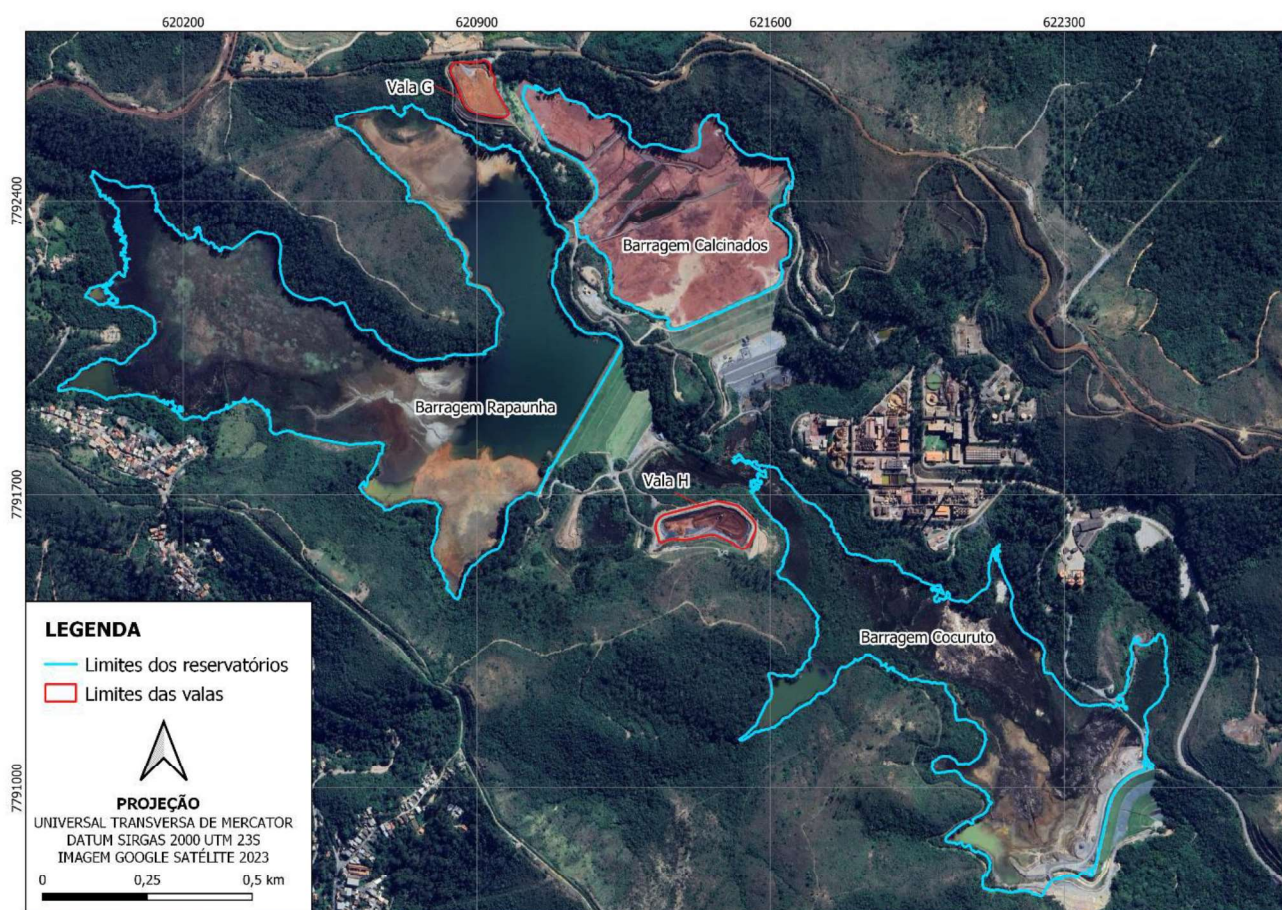
a siren alert system is installed in the CIP.

3.6 Reject Filtration

The pulp from the detox in the CIP is directed to the filtration storage tanks 0596TQ01 and 02. The pulp is pumped to two automated filter presses for drying 0596FL01 and 02. The filters generate two products (the solid, which is directed to the tailings pile and later transported to the calcined dam, and the liquid, which is directed to the detox with hydrogen peroxide in tank 0538TQ09).

3.7 Mining Dams

The Queiroz Operational Unit has three geotechnical structures: Calcinados, Rapauha, and Cocuruto dams. The figure below shows the structures:



The Calcinados Dam was built in 1986 to receive calcined tailings processed at the Queiroz Plant. Currently, it is undergoing a phase of calcined tailings management works in the reservoir as part of the dam's decommissioning. For monitoring the Calcinados

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Dam, the following equipment is installed: 21 piezometers (5 manual and 16 automated), 10 water level indicators, 1 ambient piezometer, 15 surface markers, 2 reference markers, 1 automated flow meter, 2 automated reservoir water level sensors, 9 tiltmeters, 2 meteorological stations (1 manual and 1 automated), 1 rain gauge, 1 reservoir limnometric gauge, and 24-hour video surveillance cameras (crest, downstream slope, and spillway inlet), InSAR, Ground Penetrating Radar, and ETRA. The dam has a declaration of stability condition issued by an external audit.

The Rapaunha Dam was built in 1984 to contain mining tailings. No tailings have been disposed of in the reservoir since 2006. For monitoring the Rapaunha Dam, there are 30 piezometers, 4 water level indicators, 3 topographic reference markers, 14 surface markers, 1 flow meter, and 1 measuring gauge installed. The dam has a declaration of stability condition issued by an external audit.

The Cocuruto Dam was built between 1982 and 1983 to receive the tailings generated by the Queiroz metallurgical plant. Its construction involved raising the dam with compacted material, downstream from the old Queiroz Dam, which was operated by Mineração Morro Velho until 1957. Queiroz began operating in 1983 and its useful life ended in 1985; it is currently undergoing decommissioning. For monitoring the Cocuruto Dam, 23 piezometers, 23 water level indicators, 1 automated bottom drain flow meter, and 1 water level meter are installed.

Automated reservoir, 10 Topographic Benchmarks + 2 Automated Reference Benchmarks, 1 Robotic Total Station (RTS), 2 Video Monitoring Cameras, 6 Tilt Meters, 1 Meteorological Station. The dam has a declaration of stability condition issued by an external audit.

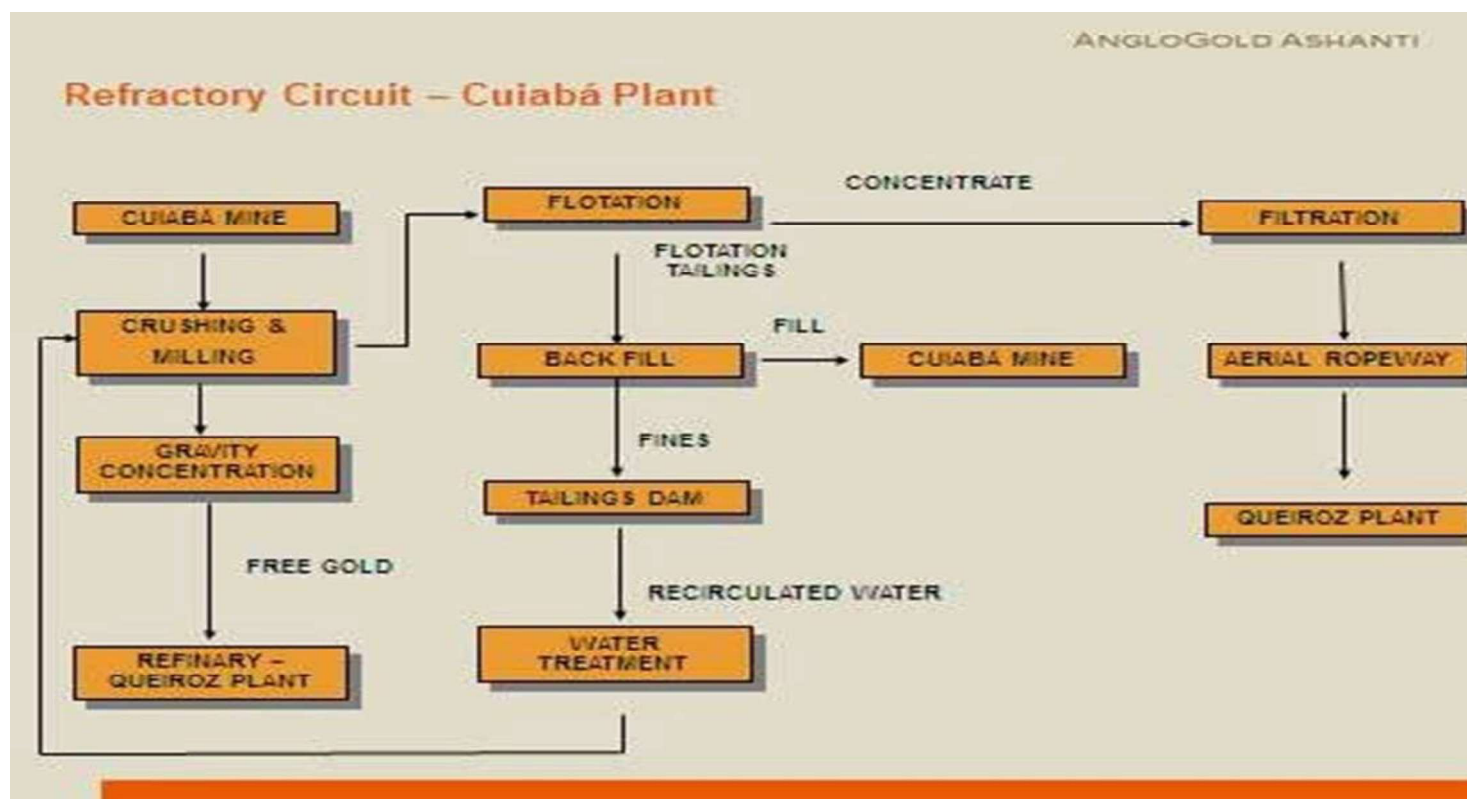
The Queiroz Plant has a GEOTECHNICAL MONITORING CENTER (CMG) that ensures the effective monitoring of the structures through the tracking of readings from automated instruments and monitoring of video surveillance cameras 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

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The facilities covered by the audit are described in section 3 of the process description (attached; the flowchart highlights the processes covered by color). The configurations of the units (cyanide storage and mixing tank, leaching, thickening, Merrill Crowe, and CIP) have not undergone any significant changes since the last certification audit. A new tailings filtration system was installed in the last audit (documentation was reviewed by the auditor). The operation works with an underground mine. Cyanide is received by maritime container trucks, packed in wooden crates with one-ton polypropylene big bags, and in solid form as briquettes. After unloading, the maritime container is returned to the transporter.

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Auditor's Finding

This operation is

- ☐ X in full compliance
- ☐ in substantial compliance *(see below)
- ☐ not in compliance

with the International Cyanide Management Code.

"This operation has not experienced any compliance issues during the previous three-year audit cycle"

Auditor Information

Audit Company: Ferreira & Cerqueira Ltda.
Lead Auditor: Luiz Eduardo Ferreira
Lead Auditor Email: luizeferreira2015@gmail.com

Names and Signatures of Other Auditors:

Auditor 1:

Luiz Eduardo Ferreira

Name (Print/Type)



Signature

Auditor 2:

Name (Print/Type)

Signature

Auditor 3:

Name (Print/Type)

Signature

Dates of Audit:

November 10-14, 2025 (on-site); January 27-29, 2026 (off-site); February 25-26, 2026 (offsite)

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Auditor Attestation

I attest that I meet the criteria for knowledge, experience and conflict of interest for a Cyanide Code Certification Audit Lead Auditor, as 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 Auditors.

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

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1. Acronyms

5W1H	Why? / Who? /When? / Where? /What? /How?
6M's	Environment / Human Resource / Method / Equipment / Raw Material / Measure
a.m.	above-mentioned
ABNT	Brazilian Association of Technical Standards
ADME	Area for the Deposition of Excess Material
ADR	Adsorption, Desorption, and Regeneration
AGA	Anglo Gold Ashanti Queiroz Facility
AISC	American Institute of Steel Construction - Structural Calculations
ANA	National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency
ANM	Brazilian Mining Agency
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ANTT	National Land Transportation Agency
APR	Preliminary Risk Analysis
APT	Prior Work Analysis
APTA	Preliminary Task Analysis
ARO	Asset Retirement Obligation
ART	Technical Responsibility Certificate
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM	American Society of Testing Material
ATS	Automatic Control System
AWS	American Welding Society - Welding Procedures
AWWA	American Work Water Association
BSI	British Standard Institute
CAL	Calibration
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CBMMG	Military Fire Department of Minas Gerais
CEDEC	State Civil Defense Coordination
CENAD	National Center for Risk and Disaster Management
CEPRAM	State Environmental Protection Council
CETESB	Environmental Company of the State of São Paulo
CGC	Crisis Management Committee
CIC	Carbon-In-Column and
CIL	Carbon-In-Leach
CIP	Carbon- in-Pulp
CMAA	American Crane Manufacturers Association

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COBOM	Military Fire Department Operations Center
CONAMA	National Council for the Environment
COPAM	Environmental Protection Council
COPASA	Sanitation Company of Minas Gerais
CREA	Engineering and Agronomy Regional Council
CRI	Dam Risk Category
CSA	Canadian Standard Association
Cte	Electronic Bill Of Lading
CU	Consolidated Undrained Triaxial Test
CuSO4	Copper Sulphate
DACTE	Electronic Bill of Lading Auxiliary Document
DANFE	Electronic Invoice Auxiliary Document
DCE	Declaration of Dam Stability Condition
DCO	Declaration of Conformity and Operability.
DDS	Daily Safety Dialogue
DG Act	Dangerous Goods Act 1985
DO	Oxygen Dissolved
DPA	Associated Potential Damage
DRT	Regional Labor Office
E/G	Identification of landfills that are in operation
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EdR	Engineer of Record
EIR	Regular Inspection Extract
EPC	Collective Protection Equipment
EPR	Self-breathing protective equipment
ETSF	Eustáquio Tailings Storage Facility
FEM	Federation of European Manufacturers
FIR	Regular Inspection Forms
H2O2	Hydrogen Peroxide
HCl	Hydrochloric acid
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HSSEC	Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Community
IBAMA	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
IBRAM	Brazilian Mining Institute
ICMC	International Cyanide Management Code
ICMI	International Cyanide Management Institute
ICMM	International Council on Mining and Metals

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IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEPHA	State Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMA	Minas Gerais Environmental Institute
INA	Water Level Meter
INMET	Meteorology Brazilian Institute
INMETRO	National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology
ISE	Safety Inspection Special Security
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LL	Liquid Limits
LOM	Life of Mine
LP	Plastic Limits
MA/RS	Environment / Social Responsibility
MD	Medicine Doctor
MPE	State Public Prosecutor's Office
MPF	Federal Public Prosecutor's Office
MQR	Complaints and Grievances Mechanism
MTBF	Mean Time between Failure
MTE	Ministry of Labor and Employment
MTTR	Mean Time to Repair
Na ₂ S ₂ O ₅	Sodium Metabisulphite
NaCN	Sodium Cyanide
NaOH	Sodium Hydroxide
NBR	Registered Brazilian Standard
NBR-16147-ABNT	Lifting and Handling Equipment - Commissioning
NBR-8400-ABNT	Mechanical Calculations
NBR-8800-ABNT	Structural Calculations
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
Nfe	Electronic Invoice
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NPS	Nominal Pipe Size
NR	Labor Regulatory Standard
NR10	Safety in Electrical Installations and Services
NR11	Transportation, Movement, Storage, and Handling of Materials

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NR12	Occupational Safety with Machinery and Equipment
NR33	Health and Safety in Confined Spaces
NR35	Working at Heights
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
ORP	Oxidation-Reduction Potential
OS	Maintenance Service Order
PAE	Emergency Response Plan
PAEBM	Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dam
PAFEM	Mine Closure Environmental Plan
PCA	Environmental Control Plan
PDT	Work Procedure
PEACE	Task Preliminary Analysis.
PFI	Pipe Manufacturing Institute
PFM	Consolidated Report of the Conceptual Mine Closure Plan for AGA Queiroz Plant
pH	Hydrogen Potential
PMP	Maximum Probable Precipitation
PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment
PQSE	Dried Chemical Powder Fire Extinguisher
PSAT	Processing Santo Antônio Tailings
PSB	Dam Safety Plan
PT	Work Permit
PTY	Proprietary
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RIS	Semiannual Dam Inspection Report
RISR	Regular Dam Safety Inspection Report
RNTRC	National Registry of Road Cargo Transporters
ROM	Run-of-mine
RPSB	Periodic Dam Safety Review
SAG	Semi-autogenous
SEJUSP	State Secretariat of Justice and Public Security
SEMAD	State Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development
SESMT	Specialized Service in Safety Engineering and Occupational Medicine
SIGBM	Integrated Mining Dam Management System
SPDA	Atmospheric Discharge Protection Service
SSO	Occupational Safety and Health

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SSO & MA/RS	Safety, Occupational Health, Environment, and Social Responsibility
SUPRAM	Regional Environmental Superintendencies
TAC1000	Cyande Analyzer - Process Analyzer System
TCO	Total Cost of Ownership
tpd	tons per day
UL-BR	Underwriters Laboratories in Brazil
UN	United Nations
WAD	Weak Acid Dissociable
yr	Year
ZAS	Self-Rescue Zone
ZSS	Secondary Security Zone

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Principles and Standards of Practice

Principle 1 | PRODUCTION AND PURCHASE

Encourage responsible cyanide manufacturing by purchasing from manufacturers that 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.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with

Standard of Practice 1.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yes. Evidenced that AGA has been purchasing cyanide produced by Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd. (AGR) which is an Australian company that has its production facilities at Kwinana, Western Australia. It produces solid and liquid cyanide. Reviewing purchasing documents it was evidenced that In the last three years, AGA only bought solid cyanide) from AGR Australia Pty, The auditor compared the AGA's purchase agreement and chain of custody documentation with the listing of certified cyanide production facilities on the Cyanide Code website to confirm that the cyanide was, in fact, produced by a certified operation and concluded that AGR is fully certified as being in compliance with the Code (see <https://cyanidecode.org/sig-directory-type/australian-gold-reagents-pty-ltd-australia-cyanide-producers/>). Besides, reviewing the a.m. web site, it was noted that AGR have not been disrupted its certification. Noted that contracts between on one hand, as seller AGR, and, on the other hand, as buyer, AGA for the article NaCN states that all solid cyanide provided by AGR must be produced in a facility having a current certification under the International Cyanide Management

Principle 2 | TRANSPORTATION

Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.

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.

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☒ X in full compliance with
The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 2.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yes. Reviewing purchasing documents between AGA as buyer and AGR as seller producer with the transporters (AGR Australia Pty. supply chain as well as between AGA as contractor and Enlog and Niquini as transportation service contracted it was clearly evidenced that AGA maintains the chain of custody records identifying all transporters and supply chains responsible transporting cyanide from the producer to the operation. AGA in the last three years AGA contracted and used only Niquini and Enlog for solid cyanide transportation. There is no interim storage. AGA maintains chain custody records in accordance with Brazilian laws. Yes. The contract between AGA as buyer and AGA as seller defines that AGR shall use only use transporters that are certified as being in full compliance with the Code. In Brazil during the last three years AGA only used Niquini and Enlog as cyanide transporters which have been fully certified when they transported cyanide for AGA. The auditor compared chain of custody records with the listing of certified cyanide transporters on the Cyanide Code website to confirm that a certified transporter has transported the cyanide.

Please note that: Transportes Niquini withdrew from the Cyanide Code on October 6, 2023, with its last transport for the operation occurring on March 31, 2023, and that Enlog has been certified since March 7, 2023, and its first transport for the operation occurred on October 16, 2023.

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Noted that AGA designed and constructed facilities for unloading, storing and mixing solid

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cyanide in accordance with cyanide producers' guidelines and Brazilian engineering requirements. This was evidenced during field audit and through reviewing several design documentations such as drawings and data sheet specification that showed that the facilities were designed and constructed as stated. During the field audit was evidenced that unloading, storing and mixing cyanide facilities have been adequately maintained and did not suffer any changes in the last three years as well as that unloading, storing and mixing areas for solid cyanide are located away from other people of the plant and surface waters. The access to the process plant is controlled. All doors are locked. The unloading, storage and preparation areas are far from surface waters. During the unloading, only authorized operators are allowed to circulate in these areas. During field evidenced duly implemented as required. AGA does not use liquid cyanide. It was evidenced, during the field audit, that AGA has systems in place to prevent overfilling of cyanide storage tanks such as automatic level indicators, high-level alarms, shutdown valves and pumps. Evidenced that AGA defined and documented procedures establishing methodology for testing, maintaining and calibrating equipment, instruments and systems (previously identified as critical) in order to ensure that they are available for the normal operations and this way preventing overfilling of cyanide storage tanks. Evidenced that as well as of identified critical equipment in case of occurrence an incident involving cyanide release in this area in which the product is recovered by using environmental kits. Evidenced that AGA has been testing, maintaining and calibrating them (where applicable) in accordance Brazilian regulations laws as well as AGA's Maintenance Plan and AGA's Calibration Plan. Evidenced, during the field audit that overfill protection equipment and instrumentation are properly functioning. For additional information, please see Principle 4. During field audit it was not evidenced that overfilling of cyanide have been occurred. It was not evidenced occurrence of incident reports. Interviewed personnel provided evidences of adequate management of actions that effectively have been performed as well as are aware of this matter. Evidenced that above mentioned instruments are considered critical and have been tested, maintained and calibrated in accordance above-mentioned Maintenance and Calibration Plan. Evidenced duly implemented. Reviewing pertinent documentation records such as drawings, construction and QA/QC records, it was evidenced that cyanide storage and mixing tanks are located on a concrete area prevent seepage to the subsurface. During field audit, it was evidenced storage and mixing areas are in good condition. Besides, evidenced that for all tanks containing high-strength cyanide solution are parked in a specific assigned concreted area. All the internal and external areas of the warehouses are concreted foundations. Yes. Reviewing pertinent documentation records such as design and construction and QA/QC records it was evidenced that secondary containments for cyanide storage and mixing were constructed of reinforced concrete which provides a competent barrier to leakage as required by Cyanide Code, Brazilian regulations and internal documented procedures. During the field audit, it was evidenced that secondary containments for cyanide storage and mixing are in good conditions free of cracks and other breeches that compromise their ability to effectively contain releases Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains an Inspection Plan for Secondary Containments for Cyanide Storage and Mixing. Evidenced duly implemented accordance with standard NBR 17505 -: Field audit provided evidenced that the involved areas with are in good conditions. Besides the auditor

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evidenced that AGA defined a specific Form in order to record the results obtained from Containment Basin Inspection. (Inspection of Containment Basins records for cyanide storage tank) and evidenced that AGA has been performing this activity in accordance all Cyanide Code requirements as well as Brazilian Regulations and AGA internal documented procedures. in order to record the results obtained from Containment Basin Inspection. Evidenced duly implemented. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PN 0289 - Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide Evidenced that PN 0289 defines safe rules for the receipt and storage of sodium cyanide acquired by AGA preventing incidents that could affect health and safety of people, environment, equipment, process quality, and the company's image. It clearly defines that solid cyanide shall be stored in buildings roofed, off the ground and enclosed structures to minimize the potential for contact of solid cyanide with water preventing contact with precipitation. During the field audit it was evidenced that AGA stores cyanide in their original boxes, over pallets, on concreted floor, under roof, brick walls and with adequate ventilation. Additionally, during the field audit was noted that water systems for potable use, safety showers or and other purpose are not present in inside cyanide storage warehouse. So, they have been designed such that leaks or other potential releases will not come in contact with cyanide containers. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PN 0289 - Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide which defines that solid cyanide shall be stored with adequate ventilation to prevent the build-up of hydrogen cyanide gas. During the field audit, it was evidenced that AGA stores cyanide with adequate ventilation to prevent the build-up of hydrogen cyanide gas. The AGA defined, documented, implemented, maintains and provides adequate ventilation for the solid cyanide storage areas, since storage occurs in a ventilated area, with side enclosures and a top cover, with openings on the sides that ensure continuous natural ventilation. Besides, during the field audit noted that access to the storage area is restricted and controlled. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PN 0289 -Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide which defines that solid cyanide shall be stored in a secure area where public access is prohibited, such as within the fenced boundary of the plant or within a separate fenced and locked area. During the field audit it was evidenced that the warehouse has been designed and constructed in accordance with cyanide producer guidelines, applicable laws and technical standards, and/or safe and recognized engineering practices for these facilities. Besides, noted that access to the storage warehouse is dully controlled, allowing access only in pairs. This control is ensured through access key management, with one key held by the Hydrometallurgy operations supervisor or technician, and the other by the Asset Security guard. Control is carried out by completing PN 0289 -Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide, where the three parties involved sign: Asset Security, Hydrometallurgy, and the employee who will perform an activity. After the work shift ends, the key is handed over to the Asset Security guard. During the field audit it was evidenced that it is duly implemented. Besides, all interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PN 0289 -Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide which defines that solid cyanide shall be stored separately from incompatible materials such as acids, strong oxidizers and explosives and apart from foods, animal feeds and tobacco products with berms, bunds, walls or other appropriate

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barriers that will prevent mixing. During the field audit evidenced duly implemented. that prevent mixing. Besides, all interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. The storage and mixing areas are located within the perimeter of the Queiroz Plant's industrial area, away from offices, workshops, communities, and surface watercourses. The construction of the warehouse where cyanide is stored favors natural ventilation (the storage and mixing warehouse has screens on the sides promoting ventilation and preventing confinement of the environment). Access to the area is restricted and is kept locked with a padlock, the key to which is held by supervision. There is no storage of materials and products incompatible with cyanide.

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.

The operation is ☐ X in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 3.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yes. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide in order to ensure that the operations of preparation, supply of sodium cyanide and disposal of packaging materials are carried out safely and without damage to health, safety and the environment It clearly defines that empty cyanide containers are prevented from being used for any purpose other than holding cyanide. During the field audit, evidenced that cyanide containers used only for holding cyanide. Evidenced duly implemented. It was noted that all operators involved with cyanide preparation have been trained as previously planned. Field Interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter Evidenced that AGA defined internal documented procedure PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide's packaging materials which clearly establishes methodology for decontamination of cyanide's packaging materials. Item 17 of PE 0003 defines as follows: Wash the empty bag and plastic packaging with plenty of water at least 3 (three) times, returning the water from this washing to the cyanide storage tank. Place water in the packaging neutralization tank, with a capacity of 2.5 m³, add all the empty bags / plastic packaging from the week's cyanide preparations and add 20 liters of a 10% sodium hypochlorite solution. Ensure complete submersion of the big bags. Collect a sample of the neutralization solution from the bags and send it for cyanide analysis to the Chemical Laboratory. If the presented residue is detected, return with the systematic approach until no more residual cyanide is detected. Remove big bags and plastic packaging from the neutralization tank, wash again with treated water, and store in the cyanide storage area. There is no burning at AGA. It was noted that all operators involved with cyanide preparation were trained as previously planned. During field audit interviewed personnel showed to be

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aware of this matter. Evidenced that AGA defined internal documented procedure which clearly defines that any cyanide residue from the outside of cyanide containers during the cyanide handling process shall be cleaned any cyanide residue that and sent to Essencis which is a Brazilian company specialized under Brazilian law for the treatment of hazardous chemical waste. Proper traceability of the quantity of waste generated by AGA, the quantity sent to Essencis and the quantity treated for environmentally sound disposal was demonstrated. It was noted that all operators were trained as previously planned. Field interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal documented procedures which define methodology for preventing exposures and releases activities such as operation and maintenance of all hoses, valves and couplings for mixing cyanide. Reviewing inspections records it was evidenced that hoses, valves and couplings have been inspected in accordance with Brazilian legislation. During field audit was evidenced that a.m. procedures are duly implemented as well as the cyanide unloading and mixing areas are in good conditions. Evidenced that all involved personnel were trained as previously required. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PN 0289 -Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide, which clearly establishes methodology to prevent exposures and releases during cyanide unloading and mixing activities such as for handling cyanide containers without rupturing or puncturing since it defines tools to be used in specific activities, such as a hammer; lever; crowbar; alpha knife and how to use them. It was noted that all operators involved with cyanide preparation have been trained as previously planned. Evidenced that that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PN 0289 -Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide which defines for limiting the height of stacking of cyanide containers since it clearly establishes that the stacking of boxes must respect the maximum limit of 03 (three) boxes. During field audit, it was evidenced that a.m. procedure is duly implemented since visiting AGAs cyanide warehouse noted that all stored cyanide is respecting the defined limiting the height of stacking of cyanide containers. Interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. Reviewing pertinent reports as well as during the field audit it was not observed that have been occurred rupturing or puncturing during handling cyanide containers. Field Interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. AGA does not use liquid cyanide. Evidenced that internal documented procedure PN 0289 -Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide clearly establishes methodology providing for safe mixing of solid cyanide by requiring appropriate PPE and having a second individual observe from a safe area. It is clearly defined the PPEs to be used as well as the needing the prior inspection of them. During the field audit, it was evidenced that operators performing manual mixing of solid cyanide using the appropriated PPE as stated as well as they issued pre work records as required such as: Sampled examples were: PVC boots; protective goggles; helmet with jugular; panoramic mask with gas filter; shell-type noise damper; *Long-length PVC gloves*, cowhide glove; nitrile rubber glove; tyvek or tychem coverall, radio communication, Pocket Preliminary Analysis Task (APT) and Work Permit (PT) reports. Reviewing PPE inspection records it was noted that they have been inspected before the use as previously stated. Besides, during the field audit it was evidenced a second AGA's individual operator observing the activity being performed from a safe area. Additionally, during field audit was evidenced that a.m. procedure is duly implemented. Reviewing training records evidenced that all involved personnel was trained as previously required. Field interviews showed that involved personnel are aware of this

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matter. As already mentioned AGA only buys solid cyanide from AGR. The AGR's cyanide product properties are: White solid (red dye is added as a safety feature so that when dissolved, the product can be differentiated from other colored chemicals used on the mine site), Soluble in water, Briquette form High pH when dissolved, Faint smell of almonds and Exposure induces a metallic feeling in nose and / or mouth. So the solid cyanide received in AGA has the colorant dye added to cyanide prior to delivery at the mining operation as required by the Cyanide Management Code program of the International Cyanide Management Institute. The addition of the dye by AGR Proquigel is registered in the website https://agrcyanide.com/products_services/solid-sodium-cyanide/. Additionally, it is defined, documented and implemented the Waste Cycle - Cyanide Packaging as follows:

1. Receiving Cyanide: The cyanide is received by maritime container trucks packed in wooden boxes with one-ton polypropylene big bags and in solid form as briquettes. After unloading, the maritime container is returned to the carrier.

2. Big Bag Neutralization Process: As determined by the specific procedure PE-0003 Supply and Preparation of Sodium Cyanide, item 17, the empty big bag is washed with abundant water at least 3 (three) times, returning the wash water to the cyanide solution preparation tank, and water is placed in the packaging neutralization tank, with a capacity of 2.5 m³., all empty bags from cyanide preparations are added, and 20 liters of 10% sodium hypochlorite are added, ensuring total submersion of the big bags for efficient neutralization.

3. Disposal: As determined by the normative procedure PN-0283 item 7.21, decontaminated waste should never be transferred for any purpose other than final disposal (incineration or co-processing). Reviewing training records evidenced that all involved personnel were trained as previously required. Interviewed involved personnel showed to be aware of this matter. Evidenced that the operation has written and implemented procedures for the immediate and safe cleanup of solid and/or liquid cyanide spills during mixing operations, including spills or releases contained in secondary containment systems as provided for in the procedure (PE003 Cyanide Supply and Preparation, PE-0741 Cyanide Solution Drainage System for secondary containment).

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.

The operation is ☐ X in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.1

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Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yes. Evidenced that AGA has written management and operating plans and procedures for cyanide facilities such as unloading, mixing and storage facilities, process plants, tailings impoundments, encompassing Carbon-in-Leach, Detox- Cyanide Degradation, Acid Wash, Elution, Regeneration,. Sampled examples were: PN 0289 - Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide; PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide; PE 0479 - Pumping of sodium cyanide for leaching; PE 0341 - Acid washing in Elution; PE 0715 - Operation of pumps 568 01 C/D/R; PE 1000 - Operational controls for clarification and precipitation; PE 1360 - Operational controls for leaching; PE 0337 - Operational controls for the CIP of the Queiroz Plant; PE 0341 - Leaching test; PE 0741 - Drainage of cyanide-containing pulp; No. 003-2024 AGA - Cyanide neutralization process at the Queiroz Plant; Calcinados Dam Operation Manual; Cocoruto Dam Operation Manual, Rapaunha Dam Operation Manual Cyanide neutralization processes emitted by the Hydrometallurgy area; Refractory Circuit Flowchart - Cuiabá Plant; Queiroz Plant Flowchart; PN 0411 - Management of Change During the field audit evidenced that AGA has been implemented the necessary operational controls for operating AGA's cyanide facilities related to its environmental aspects and impacts and hazards and risks to occupational health and safety. AGA identified those tasks that, if not performed properly, have the potential to cause cyanide exposures or releases and defined measures to mitigate and control them. Reviewing inspection records it was evidenced the effective implementation of operational documented procedures as stated. Reviewing training records evidenced that involved personnel have been training as stated. For additional information, please see Principle 8. Inspections, maintenance and calibration activities have been established and performed as stated. During field audit, evidenced that operators are performing their cyanide activities in such way that they are protecting human health and the environment. Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal procedures which identify and account for the assumptions and parameters on which the facility design was based and any applicable regulatory requirements as necessary to prevent or control cyanide releases and exposures consistent with applicable requirements. These documents apply to all unit operations at AGA. Besides, it was noted that clearly defined relevant tools for monitoring and correction are cyanide management such as Prior Work Analysis (APT), Work Permit (PT), Pre-Use Inspection Check list, Operational Inspection records; Maintenance Records Tailings dam records were reviewed and showed that they are in accordance with International and Brazilian regulations. Reviewing AGA's documentation it was evidenced that they incorporate and reference the assumptions and parameters on which design was based. During field audit, reviewing AGA's documented procedures and records assessed provided evidences that procedures were in place, they include design parameters and that are effective to prevent cyanide releases and exposures consistent with applicable requirements. Interviewing field personnel showed that they aware of this matter. Evidenced that AGA has operation's plans and procedures describing the standard practices necessary for the safe and environmentally sound operation of the facility including the specific measures needed for compliance with the Code, such as water management, inspections and preventive maintenance activities. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal

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documented procedure issued by the Metallurgy Management Area. It defines that the water balance is the sum of the quantities of volumes (water, ore pulp, and process solutions) that enter and leave a given system. The main purpose of this water balance is to describe the operational control system in hydrometallurgy. The circuit, with a capacity to process 130,000 t/month, is composed of two main processing stages: Pyrometallurgy and Hydrometallurgy. The overall gold recovery of this circuit, which represents the ratio between the mass of gold obtained at the end of the process and the mass of gold present in the feed, is 94.5%.

Hydrometallurgy is the part of Extractive Metallurgy in which techniques are applied for the recovery of metals considering the chemical dissolution of constituents in aqueous solutions. The first stage of hydrometallurgy involves leaching. Leaching is carried out in aerated tanks called pachucas. Lime (CaO) is added in the form of milk to obtain adequate pH control. The leaching itself, which is done using the reagent sodium cyanide (NaCN), must be conducted at a pH value greater than 10.5. The function of the cyanide ion is to promote the solubilization of the gold contained in the calcined product, thus allowing its extraction. Cyanide, in contact with the pulp and in the presence of atmospheric oxygen, promotes the solubilization of the gold contained, obtaining a solubilization of 95% of the gold present. Both lime milk and cyanide are continuously added to the circuit, and their consumption can be expressed in grams of reagent per ton of ore (g/t) or kilograms of reagent per kilogram of gold (kg/kg). When added to the pulp, lime and cyanide undergo solubilization and reaction with the compounds present in the ore pulp. After leaching, the calcined pulp is thickened to separate the liquor, rich in soluble gold, from the solids that still contain some amount of recoverable gold. The thickener overflow is then clarified and subjected to a precipitation step called the Merrill Crowe process. In this process, the filtrate rich in soluble gold is deaerated and metallic zinc (powder) is added, which promotes the precipitation of the soluble gold present in the rich solution. Lead nitrate (PbNO_3) is also used as an auxiliary agent in gold precipitation. The solution is filtered, obtaining the product called gold precipitate. The gold precipitate is a gold concentrate that is sent for melting and refining. The solution free of soluble gold, called the sterile solution, is partially returned to the process, and the remainder undergoes treatment for cyanide oxidation and is sent to a wastewater treatment plant. The calcined material, after the thickening described above, is sent to the second leaching stage, where it receives an additional amount of cyanide and then undergoes adsorption with activated carbon. The activated carbon adsorption stage, known as CIP, aims to remove the soluble gold present in the pulp through contact with activated carbon. This adsorption is carried out in a series of agitated tanks, where the pulp flows downwards and the activated carbon flows upwards. The activated carbon in the tanks is responsible for adsorbing the gold as it comes into contact with the pulp. Once a desired gold loading level is reached, part of the activated carbon from the first tank is transferred, in batches, to an elution column. In the elution column, the activated carbon undergoes a chemical washing process. This step is carried out at high temperature and using hydrochloric acid (HCl) as a reagent. The hydrochloric acid removes the carbonates present in the loaded activated carbon, preparing the material for the desorption (removal) of gold. In the next step, which is the elution itself, the material receives a bath with a solution of caustic soda (NaOH) and cyanide, at high temperature, promoting the desorption of gold. The gold is transferred

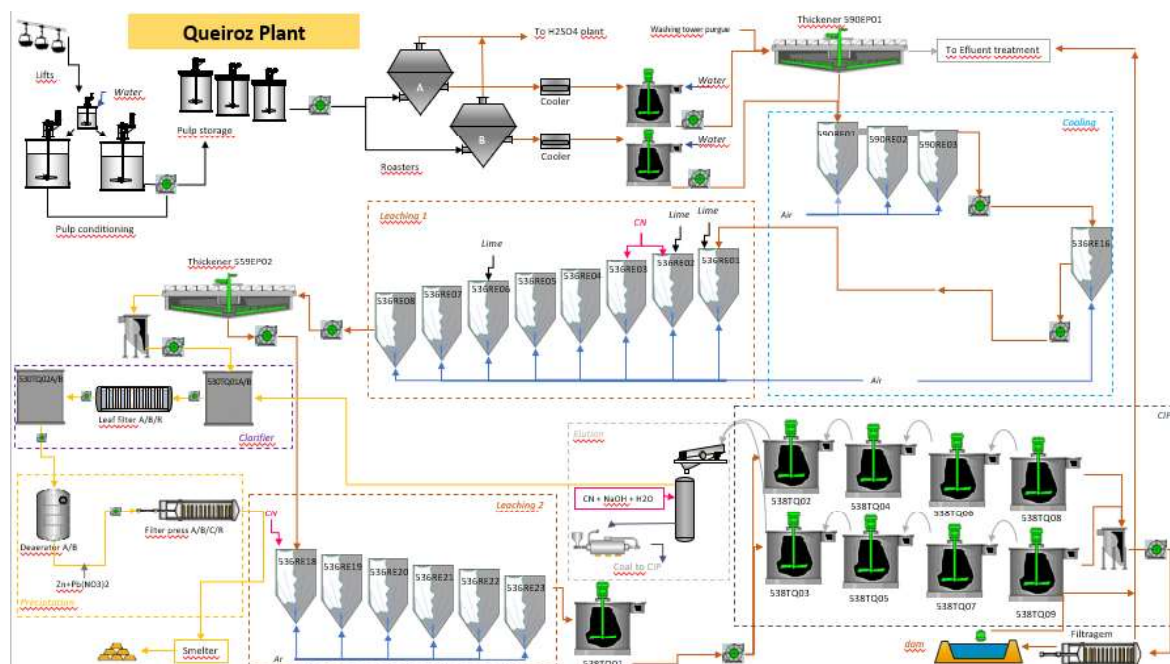
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from the activated carbon to the solution used in the elution bath. The rich solution from the bath is sent to the Merrill Crowe precipitation process and the activated carbon is regenerated (reactivated) in a rotary kiln and returns to the process in the adsorption tanks. After the last adsorption tank, the calcined waste with residual cyanide undergoes oxidation treatment with ferrous chloride and is pumped to the waste filtration system.



Related to the water balance it is documented that the flows of slurry and cyanide solutions in hydrometallurgy are monitored and controlled online from the control room using flow and tank level gauges. The entire system is automatically controlled (the pumps have frequency inverters operating according to the set point defined by the Control Room Technician). The information is consolidated in the APTA Report system report.

Area 536 - Leaching: In leaching, the pulp (calcined) is subjected to cyanidation in tanks, where most of the solid gold is solubilized, passing into the ionic state in the solution. These tanks are physically arranged at different levels to provide a cascade flow from the first to the last. From the last tank, the pulp is transferred by the 0536 BP 10A/R to the next stage of the process, which is solid-liquid separation (thickening). The 0536 BP 10 A/R operates automatically with a level loop (tank level - 0536BP 07/08, % X RPM rotation of the 0536 BP 10A/R). The setup for this control is 20 to 50%. The area has containment dikes equipped with well pumps- 0536 BP 02 and 06. All overflow and/or spills are directed to 0536BP02, which in turn directs the flow to the leaching tanks. If the primary containment exceeds its capacity limit, the flow is directed through a channel to the secondary containment, which is equipped with a pump that will direct it to containment basin 0592. The primary and secondary dike pumps operate automatically or manually from the Control Room.

Area 559 - Thickening: In this area, the pulp from the cyanidation tanks undergoes a solid-

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liquid separation process called thickening. Any overflow from this area is pumped back to 0559 EP 02 via the well pump - 0559 BP 09, which operates automatically via an ultrasonic level switch. The tunnel of 0559 EP 02 is also equipped with a well pump BP 559 06 with a similar operating system, which returns any possible leakage to the respective thickener.

Area 530 - Clarification and Precipitation (Merrill-Crowe): In area 530, the precipitation of gold, which is currently soluble in a cyanide solution, occurs. This area is equipped with containment dikes, one for solution storage, one for clarification, and another for precipitation. These containment dikes are equipped with well pumps that operate automatically via an ultrasonic level switch. In the solution storage area, there is 0530 BP 02, which, in case of leakage, directs the flow to the well of 0530 BP 03 or 0530 TQ 01A/B. In the precipitation shed, 0530 BP 04 directs the drainage flow also to the well of 0530 BP03. The 0530 BP 03, installed in the clarification yard, returns all drainage (leaks or washdowns) to the 0530 TQ 01A/B or to the 0559 EP 02. The 0530 BP 02/03/04 operate in both automatic and manual modes.

Area 538 - C.I.P: The Carbon-In-Pulp (CIP) hydrometallurgical process is used to recover gold in solution by adsorption and elution onto activated carbon (an organic material with a graphitic structure that has a very large surface area). In the CIP area, there is tank 0538TQ01 (the buffer tank) which receives the cyanide pulp, and 8 more tanks arranged in series and interconnected by open channels, so that the pulp gravitates from one tank to the center of the next. These tanks are located in a containment dike drained by 0538 BP 04. The flow from this drainage is directed to 0538TQ01 or 0536TQ08. The elution process also occurs in a containment dike. All drainage is directed to 0538 TQ 01 through 0538 BP11. The 0538 BP 04/11 operates in both automatic and manual modes. If the primary containment exceeds its capacity limit, the flow is directed through a channel to the secondary containment, which is equipped with a pump that will direct the flow to the 0592-containment basin.

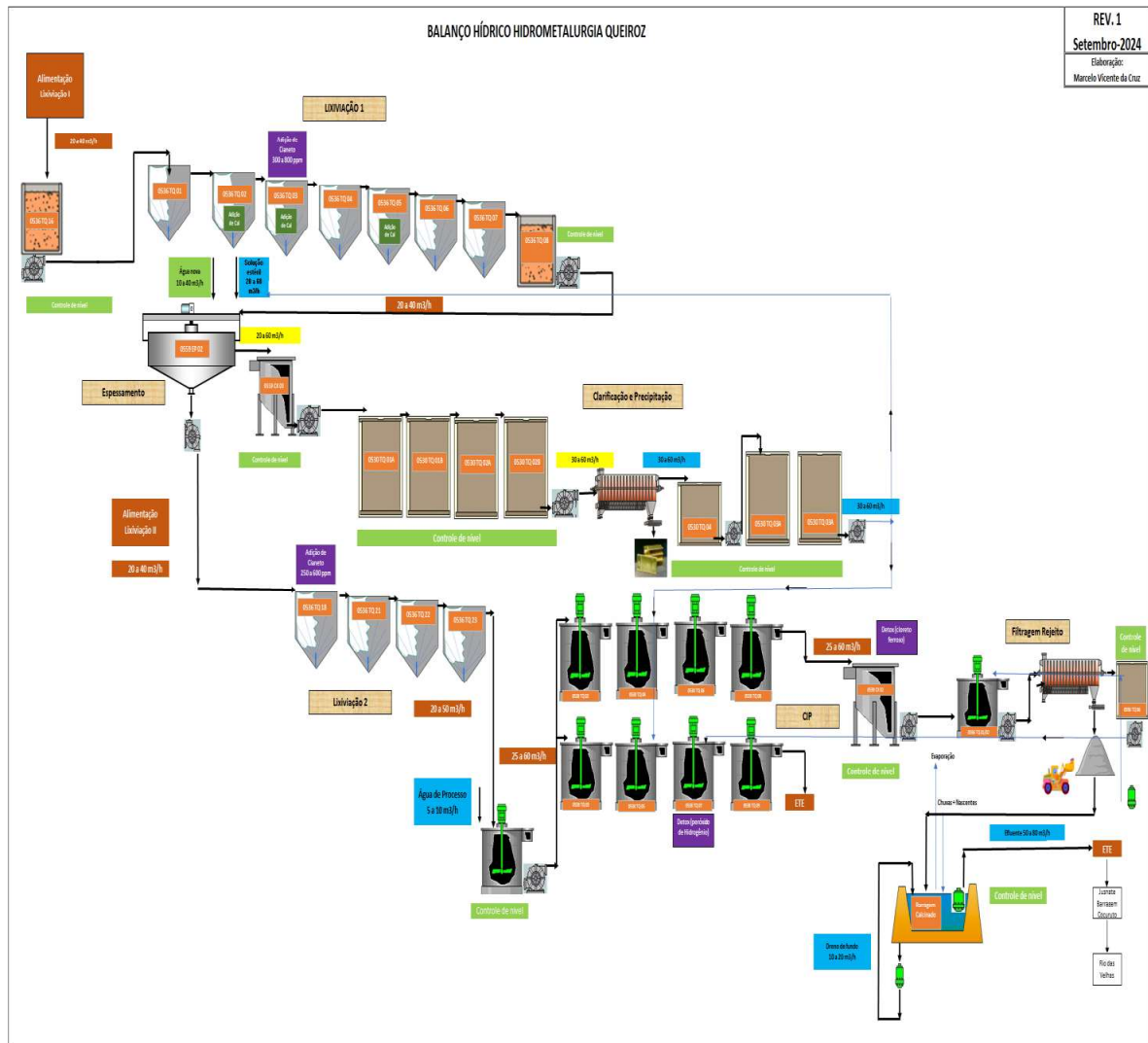
Area 596 - Filtration: This process begins with the receipt of the final tailings from the CIP (hydrometallurgy). The pulp is pumped to the 2 automated filter presses for drying. The cake (25% moisture) is transported to the dam by dump trucks. The filtrate is directed to a tank and pumped to the wastewater treatment plant. Approximately 30 cycles/day/filter are performed. The area has tanks for pulp and cyanide solution equipped with containment dikes. Drainage from the dike of tanks 0596TQ01 and 02 is directed to 0596BP02, which in turn directs the flow to 0596CX03. Drainage from the containment dike of the cyanide solution tanks 0596TQ06, 0596CX03 and the tailings pile yard is directed to 0596BP01, which in turn directs the flow to 0596CX03. If the primary containment exceeds its capacity limit, the flow is directed through a channel to secondary containment 596. This secondary containment is equipped with a pump that will direct the flow to containment basin 0592. The drainage pumps operate automatically or manually via the Control Room.

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AGA Hidric Balance

Evidenced water balance records duly implemented as stated. Besides it was evidenced inspections and maintenance records duly implemented.

AGA defined, established and maintains internal documented procedure PN 0012 - Management on Change to review proposed changes to production processes, operating practices, or cyanide facilities to determine if they may increase the potential for cyanide releases and worker exposures, and incorporate any measures necessary to protect worker health and safety and the environment. Responsibilities and Authorities are defined. Sampled examples were: Vice-President, Directors, Superintendents, Supervisors, Occupational Health and Safety Directorate, Environmental Directorate, areas of safety, health and environment. It defines: ALARP (As Low As Reasonably Practicable): As low as reasonably practicable. Should be understood as a guideline in the adoption of risk reduction controls; Preliminary Risk Analysis (PRA): Individual Preliminary Risk Analysis, performed

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at the workplace before the start of activities; Baseline Risk Assessment: Initial and reference risk assessment of a given installation using the WRAC (Workplace Risk Assessment and Control) tool; Risk: Effect of uncertainty - Combination of the probability of occurrence of a hazardous event or exposure(s) with the consequence of injury or illness that may be caused by the event or exposure(s); BTA (Bow Tie Analysis): Bow tie risk analysis. Method for evaluating the controls associated with an undesirable event ; Change: Any permanent or temporary alteration to an existing situation in a facility, activity, or operation, throughout its life cycle, that modifies existing risks or alters the reliability of systems. Includes changes in people, technology, equipment, processes, inputs, products, and facilities and WRAC (Workplace Risk Assessment and Control): Workplace Risk Assessment and Control Technique. A structured preliminary assessment technique to identify and analyze workplace hazards, evaluate risk considering current controls and their effectiveness, and prioritize risks for future analysis (separate the most critical risks from the least critical). Reviewing PN0012 the auditor evidenced that it clearly defines that all changes shall be approved by health, safety and environmental areas prior its implementation. Reviewing management on change records the auditor evidenced that all steps have been implemented in accordance with ICMC requirements. Evidenced duly implemented. AGA has operational contingency procedures and plans such as AGA Mine Closure Plan (PFM) that consider how cyanide will be safely managed during long-term shutdowns or cessation of operations. These documents are included in site cyanide management including locations with possible presence of cyanide with ongoing facility inspections and required maintenance, water monitoring activities or possibly draining process solution tanks and piping, draining process washing and neutralization tanks. It was evidenced that AGA has a management contingency procedures for non-standard operating situations that may present a potential for cyanide exposures and releases, such as: an upset in the operational water balance that presents a risk of exceeding the design containment capacity; problems identified by facility monitoring or inspection; and temporary closure or cessation of operations due to situations such as work stoppages, lack of ore or other essential materials, economics, civil unrest, or legal or regulatory actions.. Reviewing pertinent AGA's documentation it was evidenced that AGA has been addressed effectively planned responses to the potential issues.

Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains methodology for inspecting tanks holding cyanide solutions for structural integrity and signs of corrosion and leakage, secondary containments provided for tanks and pipelines for physical integrity, the presence of fluids and available capacity, and to ensure that any drains are closed and, if necessary, locked, to prevent accidental releases to the environment, leak detection and collection systems at ponds, as required in the design documents, pipelines, pumps and valves for deterioration and leakage and ponds and impoundments for the parameters identified in their design documents as critical to their containment of cyanide and solutions and maintenance of the water balance, such as available freeboard and integrity of surface water diversions at unloading, storage, mixing and process areas, as applicable to the site. Reviewing inspections forms, it was evidenced that they direct the inspector to evaluate specific items. Reviewing AGA's documentation, it was evidenced that OS clearly define the named 5W1H for inspection activities. Sampled examples were: Visual Inspection of Containment Basins; Visual Inspection of Piping; Visual Inspection of Equipment;

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Inspections of cyanide storage Cyanide Solutions: Inspection of Leach Tanks Storage Tanks Inspection; Cyanide Solutions Pumps Inspection , Valves and Pipelines Inspection; Reviewing inspections records it was evidenced that AGA has been inspected cyanide facilities on an established frequency, according internal documented procedures, sufficient to assure and document that they are functioning within design parameters criteria. Additionally, reviewing internal documented procedure that establishes methodology for inspection in containment basins, it was noted that it defines that monthly inspection must be carried and duly recorded as well as that in the case of detecting anomalies in the pipes, pump: drain, suction and discharge and sealing water; checking physical conditions of the basin: concreting, painting, presence of vegetation, presence of animals and accesses, checking the internal condition of the basin: solids level and water level, checking main drain for damage or presence of foreign body (basin overflow) these and others types of anomalies eventually detected for instance presence of cracks and leaks, accumulation of water, accumulation of pulp, closed and locked drain valve) shall be clearly described. Besides monthly technical inspections must also be carried out for the cyanide containment basins, the issuance of a conclusive report and certificates of conformity, according to the Technical Inspection Schedule for Cyanide Containment Basins. Evidenced Cyanide Containment Basins Inspections duly implemented. Inspections are carried out by qualified and trained personnel to identify deviations from standards and irregularities (anomalies) that may develop and immediately affect the environment or the safety of the dam. Based on these routine FIR are completed. Evidenced that Calcinados Dam Manual clearly define Regular Inspections as essential activities that must be carried out to assess the safety status of the dam and that consider meeting the requirements established by the Resolution of the National Mining Agency (ANM) # 95 of 2022 as having the following scope: Fill out the Regular Inspection Forms (FIR) every two weeks, through a team of professionals from your staff or through an external team hired for this purpose; Fill out the Regular Inspection Extract (EIR) every two weeks in the Integrated Mining Dam Management System (SIGBM), through a team of professionals from your staff or through an external team hired for this purpose; Prepare the Regular Dam Safety Inspection Report (RISR) every six months with the Declaration of Dam Stability Condition (DCE), which must be sent to ANM. Evidenced that AGA inspects cyanide facilities on an established frequency sufficient to ensure and document that they are functioning within design parameters. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedures in order to inspect cyanide facilities in accordance ICMC requirements. It is defined that planned inspections are intended to assess structural integrity, signs of corrosion, and leaks in tanks and piping. Secondary containment systems are inspected to assess their integrity, presence of liquids or other materials, available capacity, and to ensure that any outflows are closed to prevent accidental releases to the environment. All inspections have been documented, recording the inspection date, the name of the person responsible for the inspection, deviations, and applicable corrective actions. These inspections have been conducted duly conducted by the Hydrometallurgy team as stated. Inspection records of critical valves shows specific matters checked during inspections Evidenced that AGA's documentation identify specific items to be observed and include the date of the inspection, the name of the inspector, and any observed deficiencies as well as the natures and date of

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corrective actions documented, and that inspection are records have been retained. Reviewing check list, service orders it was clearly evidenced that specific items to be observed have been completely detailed in such way that it's very clear for the inspectors how they shall inspect and mainly what to observe as well as the respective acceptance criteria. Reviewing inspection records it was evidenced that they include date of the inspection, the name of the inspector, and any observed deficiencies as well as the nature and date of corrective actions (when applicable) documented, and are records retained. The Calcinados Dam Operations Manual defines for field inspections that Regular inspections must be carried out bi-weekly and at the end of the inspection, inspection sheets must be stored in digital format in Volume 3, in the folder referring to the Dam Safety Inspection Sheets, in the structure's PSB. In cases where the structure is at the PAEBM emergency level, inspections must be carried out daily, as determined by ANM Resolution No. 95/2022. Special inspection extracts (EIE) must be consumed daily in SIGBM. The extinction or control of the detected anomaly must be communicated to the ANM and the Special Inspection Conclusion Report (RCIE) must be issued, accompanied by the respective Technical Responsibility Annotation (ART) of the professional responsible for its preparation, as provided for in article 77 days of the Resolution. If any anomaly is detected during a regular field inspection, it must be registered, containing the data and locations where the detection occurred (when necessary, inform the size, orientation, opening and depth and possible justifications for the occurrence of the anomaly) and subsequently an action plan by the responsible Geotechnical Engineer and other related areas. It is emphasized that identified non-trivial anomalies, these must be accompanied by a geotechnical engineer, prioritized for maintenance and recorded through a Technical Note, to ensure traceability in relation to the detection and treatment of the identified anomaly. The main points for observation during inspections are clearly identified. Additionally, it is defined that the Geotechnical Team is responsible for carrying out the following activities: Inspections to be carried out fortnightly/daily, Instrumentation Monitoring, Processing of Instrumentation Monitoring data in the database, Classification according to the state of conservation: • Reliability of the spillway and bottom discharge structures, Deformations and settlements, Surface drainage, Percolation, Deterioration of slopes/ faces, Access conditions to the structure, general conservation, Floor conditions • Slopes, • Internal drainage, Situation of the leachate tower inlet, • Assess the presence of colloids/turbidity at the leachate tower pipe outlet Operating Flow Meter, Analysis of sudden or continuous changes in flow rates; Evaluate the water level of the leachate tower. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PE 1709 - Maintenance management related to preventive maintenance programs and activities to ensure that equipment and devices function as necessary for safe cyanide management Reviewing PE 1709 - Maintenance management It was noted that its objective is to establish guidelines, methodologies, frequencies, responsibilities, and training processes for the execution of preventive, predictive, and corrective maintenance on AGA equipment, ensuring operational integrity and compliance with applicable corporate and legal standards, as well as the requirements of the Cyanide Code. It applies to all equipment, systems and facilities of AGA's operations, including critical assets related to the storage, pumping, transport and handling of cyanide solutions. Responsibilities and authorities are clearly defined. Sample examples were: Maintenance Management: Ensure compliance with

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regulatory and planned resources; - Reliability Engineering: Develop preventive and predictive plans based on criticality and manufacturer recommendations; - Supervisors and Planning: Schedule and prioritize activities, ensuring compliance with standards; - Execution Teams: Perform activities according to plan, record evidence and report anomalies. The following terminologies are conceptually defined: Preventive Maintenance: Planned intervention at defined intervals, aiming to prevent failures; - Predictive Maintenance: Periodic monitoring of the condition of assets using analytical techniques; and - Corrective Maintenance: Intervention performed after a failure. Reference documents include the corporate maintenance procedures (PE-0190 to PE-0196, PN-0565 to PN-0675) and the applicable regulatory standards: NR-10, NR-12, NR-13, NR-33, NR-35. All maintenance activities must be preceded by a Task Risk Analysis; Equipment related to the use or containment of cyanide must have specific integrity and containment inspections; The use of appropriate PPE is mandatory, according to risk analysis and AGA corporate standards; Emergency kits must be available at the work site; and Waste generated must be segregated, identified, and disposed of according to the Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Evidenced during field audit, that AGA has necessary emergency power resources to operate pumps and other equipment to prevent unintentional releases and exposures in the event its primary source of power is interrupted. Sampled example was: 588-GE-01. Evidenced that AGA established, implemented and maintained internal documented plans for preventive maintenance, inspection and testing emergency power resources. Reviewing the above-mentioned plans, it was noted that it includes generator 588-GE-01. The frequency is clearly defined and documented such as: Preventive maintenance on the generators is performed quarterly, inspections monthly, and tests every two weeks. The auditor reviewed inspection, testing and preventive maintenance records and concluded that AGA has been inspecting, testing and maintaining emergency power resources as stated.

The project's premises and parameters were based on the availability and characterization of the ore (chemical composition, granulometric characteristics, variability rate of the ore feeding the metallurgical plant, feed rate, production, and metallurgical recovery). The operation is licensed by the competent environmental agency as determined by Decree 97.507/1989, which establishes the licensing guidelines for mining activities that use cyanide, obligating companies to adopt safety systems and continuous monitoring (during the audit, the auditor evidenced the clear identification of environmental monitoring points and their respective limits, all in compliance with legislation as well as the requirements of the Cyanide Code). The auditor, through Regular Safety Reports and Inspections (RISR) of the Dam, which follows the guidelines established in the resolutions (ANM No. 130/2023 / ANM No. 175/2024) of the National Mining Agency (a Brazilian federal agency with powers to regulate, grant and supervise, ensuring the safety of dam structures and compliance with sector laws). In the RISR in question, section 8 documents the Hydrological and Hydraulic Safety Assessment of the Dam, following the recommendations of ANM resolutions No. 130/2023 and No. 175/2024. It was evidenced that the operation designed, documented, implemented, and maintains a Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) management system to manage its health, safety, and environmental aspects, including cyanide. The operation holds certifications in the ABNT

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NBR ISO 14001 (Environmental Management), ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management), and Cyanide Code standards. During the field audit, the auditor evidenced that the facilities are in good condition and well-maintained. It was also evidenced that the plant is dry, without any leaks or spills.

In the Metallurgical Plant, there is no diversion of surface water to the structures (secondary containment dikes and process tanks). Inspections of the tailings dam are detailed in the RISR (Risk and Safety Inspection Report) as evidenced in section 9, Field Inspection of the RISR. It was evidenced that routine inspections cover the physical integrity of any surface water diversions required to maintain water balance.

Standard of Practice 4.2

Introduce management and operating systems to minimize cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailings.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

During the audit, it was found that AGA has an automated system for dosing and controlling cyanide concentrations (TAC 1000 - Cyanide Analyzer with integrated sampling). This system performs cyanide dosing automatically, stably, and accurately, according to the mineralogical characteristics of the material from the mine. In addition, AGA has an automated tailings sampling system with programmed collections in continuous cycles for calculating metallurgical recovery. It was evidenced that the aforementioned systems are adequately established, implemented, and maintained. Pertinent interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter.

Standard of Practice 4.3

Implement a comprehensive water management program to protect against unintentional releases.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yes, evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal

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documented procedure Water Balance Control which defines guidelines and methodology for a AGA's comprehensive, probabilistic water balance management model in such way that it identifies and quantifies the uses, sources and consumptions of water in a standardized and traceable way, reducing potential impacts of disturbances in the operational balance. This procedure applies to the operation, processes of the metallurgical plant, dam and environmental, safety and occupational health areas. The water balance considers all inputs and outputs that are measured such as pumping new water, pumping reused water, pumping non-rejected water through flow meters and considers rainwater and evaporation through rain gauges and evaporimeters. All this information makes up the water balance model, allowing predictability and being updated through the bathymetric study of the lakes. Reviewing the water management records, the auditor found that they include the results for all parameters required in the Water Balance. Implementation was duly verified. The methodologies of the water balance model, a summary of the climatic and hydrological input parameters applied to the water balance model are also presented...Reviewing AGA's water balance documented procedures evidenced that AGA clearly in a reasonable manner and as appropriate for the facilities and environment as well as provides a detailed flowchart of this balance. Besides noted that Tellus Company Engenharia Ltda issued on behalf of AGA a Technical Report identified as AGA # AA-314-TY-0580-267-RT-0066 and Tellus # TL24-0108-0077-GT-RT-0001 named Technical Report on Hypothetical Dam Rupture Study.

Evidenced that the water balance considers a design storm duration and storm return interval that provides a sufficient degree of probability that overtopping of the pond or impoundment can be prevented during the operational life of the facility. The water balance storm model predicts a decamillennial storm. The Calcinados Dam PAEBM provides that in the valley downstream of the AGA structures, for the Rainy-Day Scenario, a rain with a TR of 100 years occurring permanently is considered. throughout the propagation section. In this way, before the rupture, a flood was simulated in the downstream, in order to create more realistic antecedent conditions and in favor of safety, preventing overtopping from occurring. Reviewing several records of Water Balance, it was evidenced that they are duly implemented. As already mentioned evidenced that the water balance considers the quality of existing precipitation and evaporation data in representing actual site conditions Data obtained from AGA's instruments are compared to Brazilian reference Meteorology Brazilian Institute (INMET) Reviewing several records of Water Balance it was evidenced that they are duly implemented. as already mentioned evidenced that the water balance considers the amount of precipitation entering a pond or impoundment resulting from surface run- on from any upgradient watershed, including adjustments as necessary to account for differences in elevation and for infiltration of the runoff into the ground. Reviewing several records of Water Balance, it was evidenced that they are duly implemented. There is no potential of freezing. as already mentioned evidenced that the water balance considers solution losses in addition to evaporation, such as the capacity of decant, drainage and recycling systems, allowable seepage to the subsurface. Reviewing several records of Water Balance it was evidenced that they are duly implemented. as already mentioned evidenced that the water balance considers the effects of potential power outages or pump and other equipment failures the emergency removal of water from a facility. Reviewing several records of Water Balance, it was evidenced that they are duly implemented. The dam spillway was designed for rainfall with a return/recurrence time of 10,000 years or Maximum Probable Flood. Evidenced that the water balance considers other aspects of facility design that can affect the water balance,

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such as the assumed phreatic surface in a tailings storage facility. AGA has a Detox There is no environmental waste disposal. Additionally, during the audit, evidenced that aspects that can affect the water balance, such as the assumed phreatic surface in a tailings storage facility are duly considered. Evidenced the ponds and impoundments designed and operated with adequate freeboard above the maximum design storage capacity determined to be necessary from water balance calculations. There are inspections in place to ensure the control of all parameters. The results were reviewed and showed to be in accordance Brazilian regulation laws. Evidenced that AGA implements operating procedures that incorporate inspection and monitoring activities to implement the water balance and prevent overtopping of ponds and impoundments and unplanned discharge of cyanide solutions to the environment; Inspection and monitoring records as well as check list dam safety, geotechnical inspection dams were reviewed and demonstrated that the results are in accordance with Brazilian regulation laws. The Calcinados Dam Operation Manual, item 6, defines the Calcinados Dam Monitoring and Inspection Program, which includes actions to monitor the structure's behavior through instrument monitoring and visual inspections. Instrument monitoring is an important tool that helps diagnose and verify the adherence of the operation to the project plan, the suitability and validation of the construction technique used, as well as the nature of a specific adverse event. Complementing the results of instrument readings, periodic visual inspections of the structures are carried out to identify any anomalies (cracks, subsidence and settlement, erosion, appearance of seepage or wetted areas, among others) that may occur. The frequency defined for carrying out these procedures allows for the timely identification of any anomaly to take preventive and/or corrective measures, avoiding affecting the safety of the structure and its surroundings. Monitoring consists of collecting data and technical information to diagnose the behavior of the structure. This monitoring is carried out through readings and analyses of instruments. The instruments installed in the dam are clearly identified. The results of the instrument readings are digitally recorded with chronological graphs and must be filed in Volume 3 of the Dam Safety Plan (PSB) for the structure. These files are verified and compared with the levels established in the risk charts and submitted to analysis by the Technical Manager. In addition, the Calcinados Dam is monitored from the Geotechnical Monitoring Center (CMG) at the Queiroz plant. This must operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with constant data collection and presented through the Dam Monitoring Reports. It is evident that the CMG has a qualified and dedicated team for monitoring and decision-making in full time, and this team has knowledge of the control levels of the existing instrumentation. Regarding Visual Inspections, it is defined that: Regular inspections are carried out every two weeks, and at the end of the inspection, the inspection sheets must be stored in digital format in Volume 3, in the folder referring to the Dam Safety Inspection Sheets, in the structure's PSB. In cases where the structure is at the emergency level of the PAEBM, inspections must be carried out daily, as determined by ANM Resolution No. 95/2022. Special inspection extracts (EIE) must be completed daily in SIGBM. The main points to be observed during inspections are clearly identified. Evidenced implemented as stated. AGA measures the precipitation and compare the results to design assumptions. Records "reviewed showed be implemented as stated.

The water balance of the metallurgical plant is based on the leaching feed rate, which is calculated from the production plan. The tailings dam water balance model is probabilistic, incorporating statistical variability of climatic parameters such as precipitation and evaporation through historical series and simulated scenarios. This allows for the evaluation

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of different hydrological conditions and their potential operational impacts, as evidenced in the RISR (Risk and Safety Regulations) in section 8 - Hydrological and Hydraulic Safety Assessment, Evidenced duly implemented. The operation does not have leach pads.

Standard of Practice 4.4

Implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of Cyanide process solutions.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.4
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal procedure QZ-CB-LM-2023 Environmental Monitoring Plan (PMA) which aims to establish a methodology for monitoring the quality of surface and underground waters, process water, potable water, raw water, sanitary effluent treatment, separator tank, final effluent, dam lake, atmospheric air quality monitoring, noise monitoring (external), fauna monitoring in the AGA environment and in strategic adjacent points, as well as soil characterization and comparing the results obtained with the standards established by the respective applicable legislation. The auditor reviewed WAD cyanide monitoring for open waters records and concluded that AGA does not present open water with WAD cyanide exceeding 50mg/l. Despite that, noted AGA has been implemented special measure (fencing) as well as metal blocking siding, walls in concrete structures in the access to administrative areas (central entrance), fences in the environmental complex and in the metallurgical plant, in addition to barbed wire fence throughout the other areas as measures used to restrict access to wild animals and cattle in all open waters of the development. AGA continuously monitors the DETOX stage to ensure that CN WAD results are below 50 ppm at the Hydrometallurgy outlet. Collections are controlled to maintain a concentration limit of 50 ppm CN WAD. During the audit evidenced that it is duly established, implemented and maintained. Interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. It was evidenced that it is in accordance with Resolução CONAMA 357.. Samples for WAD cyanide determination are collected daily at the plant outlet before pumping to the tailings dam and weekly in the supernatant pond at the tailings dam. As samples are also collected before pumping to the tailings dam, WAD cyanide control is to stop to prevent concentrations from exceeding 50 mg/l. Reviewing pertinent WAD cyanide concentration in open waters records was evidenced that the results indicate that WAD content are less than 50 mg/l. Evidenced that there is no register of wildlife mortality caused by cyanide intoxication. As already mentioned evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure Environmental Monitoring Plan that includes monitoring of surface water, groundwater and effluents, water potability, air quality, noise and soil characterization. Evidenced that above-mentioned documentation clearly defines the

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localizations points for monitoring surface waters quality, groundwater and effluents. It is clearly defined the methodology for monitoring of cyanide in the waters contained in the tailings dam, the forms of cyanide that are analyzed and defines the monitoring points of industrial effluents that are collected in the dam. Reviewing WAD cyanide records it was evidenced that all sampled records showed WAD cyanide concentration less than 50 mg/l in open water. The samples mentioned refer to those collected for WAD cyanide determination and not for wildlife mortality. Evidence that daily inspection records performed by Dam Team contain several items to be inspected and one of them is verifying the existence of some wild mortality. Reviewing record named daily Dam Inspections, evidenced duly implemented and noted that all sampled records indicate the results showing there is no wildlife mortality caused by cyanide intoxication.

Standard of Practice 4.5

Implement measures to protect fish and wildlife from direct and indirect discharges of cyanide process solutions to surface water.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.5
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGA does not have any direct discharge of solutions containing cyanide to surface water. Besides, evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal procedure Environmental Control Plan. Evidenced that surface water monitoring is in accordance with the Resolution of the Brazilian Environmental Council (CONAMA) 357/2005 as well as required by Water Management Institute of the State of Minas Gerais (IGAM) and State Environmental Foundation of Minas Gerais (FEAM). The auditor reviewed sampled surface water monitoring results and concluded that the concentration of WAD cyanide in surface waters have been less than 0.5 mg/l. of solutions containing cyanide to surface water. Evidenced that AGA has been defined, documented, implemented methodology for Cyanide Neutralization Processes at Queiroz Plant (Detox) which defines that at the Queiroz Plant's Hydrometallurgy, two processes are used for cyanide neutralization, as follows:

- a. Cyanide Oxidation WITH FERROUS CHLORIDE = Ferrous chloride is received at the Queiroz plant in solution. This solution arrives in 30-ton trucks containing ferrous chloride with an average concentration of 11% Fe^{2+} and is stored in a 30 m³ tank. The ferrous chloride solution is dosed directly into the reject box of the CIP circuit, and the reactions occur in the reject piping that leads to reject filtration.;
- b. Cyanide Oxidation with Hydrogen Peroxide = The hydrogen peroxide is received at the Queiroz plant in solution. This solution arrives in 18-ton trucks containing hydrogen peroxide with a concentration of 50% H_2O_2 and is stored in 15 m³ tanks. The hydrogen peroxide solution is dosed directly into the effluent treatment tanks, and the reactions take place in the tanks themselves.;

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c. Process Description = In the first stage, the pulp from the CIP reject receives a dose of ferrous chloride. After this stage, the pulp is filtered, and the liquid is sent to the second stage for cyanide neutralization with hydrogen peroxide, along with the cyanide solution from Merrill Crowe. CNWAD sampling and analysis are performed at specific points to monitor the process as follows:

- ✓ Point: RACN5 - Entry of the first stage of Effluent Treatment.
- ✓ Point: RACN3 - Exit of the first stage of Effluent Treatment.
- ✓ Point: RACN4 - Entry of the second stage of Effluent Treatment.
- ✓ Point: PQZ06025 - Exit of the second stage of Effluent Treatment.
- ✓ Point: PQZ07001C - Final Effluent.
- ✓ Point: PQZ01008 - Queiroz Stream before its confluence with the Rio das Velhas.

The final effluent is treated and directed to the Queiroz Stream. There is no direct discharge into a receiving water body. Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal procedure Environmental Control Plan to establish a methodology for monitoring the quality of water surface, underground water, effluents, water potability; air quality; environmental noise, and soil characterization. Evidenced that it includes information such as: A) methodology including Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) data and protocols; B) Applicable legislation; C) Parameters to be analyzed for instance cyanide WAD, total and free; D) Sampling for instance points, localization, methodology, collection system, preservation, material resources; E) Responsibilities and Authorities for instance AGA Team, Contracted personnel, F) Recording and reviewing monitoring results. Evidenced that AGA has been monitoring for cyanide in surface water down gradient of the site is in accordance with the Resolution of the Brazilian Environmental Council (CONAMA) 357/2005 as well as required by Water Management Institute of the State of Minas Gerais (IGAM) and State Environmental Foundation of Minas Gerais (FEAM). The monitoring points of surface waters are clearly identified. Evidenced that the results of monitoring for free cyanide in surface water down gradient shows concentration values that does not exceed 0,0022 mg/l. Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal procedure Environmental Control Plan. Reviewing pertinent monitoring surface water records, it was evidenced that AGA has been monitoring for cyanide in surface water and that results demonstrate there are no indirect discharges to surface water. AGA does not have any record of indirect discharge to surface water. Evidenced that between 2023 and 2025, there were no indirect discharges to surface waters. AGA conducts monitoring at all water points downstream of its dams. The results of these samples demonstrate that all points show free cyanide concentrations below the limits established by the Cyanide Code and COPAM Resolution 08/2022 for class 2 water bodies.

Standard of Practice 4.6

Implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater.

☒ X in full compliance with

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with

Standard of Practice 4.6

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☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yes, evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure Water Balance Control in order to implement water management system in such way for managing seepage control systems to protect the beneficial use(s) of groundwater beneath and/or immediately down gradient of the operation. Reviewing pertinent records, it was evidenced that internal documented procedure Water Balance Control is duly implemented. The cyanide areas are constructed with reinforced concrete floors with containment berms that provide containment against seepage. All cyanide solution pipelines are located within the containment areas and there are no cyanide buried pipelines. Collection drains and sumps are used to capture precipitation and any spillage and direct it to the process. The cyanide solution tanks are in areas provided of an impermeable barrier. The facilities are inspected and maintained to ensure the integrity these containment systems and prevent potential seepage. Evidenced that the secondary containments are covered by a HDPE, and all pipelines are within areas with secondary containment. During the field audit, the auditor evidenced that the involved areas are in good conditions. The tailings dam is completely covered by a synthetic geomembrane Control of the waste discharge system and water recirculation; control of the reservoir water level; control in the reservoir area; control of the operation of the internal guidance outlet; inspections and geotechnical monitoring and environmental monitoring as well as the planning of safety inspections at the dam, defining how the inspections are carried out, the items to be functional, the inspection frequencies and, logically, the planning of maintenance considering structural maintenance, equipment and instrumentation and the maintenance of monitoring instruments. During field audit, interviews with the personnel involved as well as critical analysis of records evidenced proper implementation as required. Besides, evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure which defines the step by step related to Water Treatment Plant - WTP Queiroz Plant, which presents the respective description of the Process as follows: The water treatment plant at the Queiroz Industrial Plant is responsible for the storage, treatment and distribution of raw water (including emergency water for the fire network), treated and potable water used throughout the Queiroz plant. The maximum treatment capacity is 500 m³/h, which varies according to the turbidity condition of the raw water. The water treatment process begins with the damming and collection of water at the Cambimbe dam, which is then pumped to the TQ 565 01 (capacity of 982 m³) raw water tank of the WTP by pumps BA 568 01 C/D/R, at a flow rate that can vary from 300 to 670 m³/h, according to operational needs. AngloGold does not draw water from artesian wells. The stored raw water is then received at the WTP, where it undergoes flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and chlorination processes. The water from the fire suppression system is drawn from TQ 565 01, with its outlet located at the bottom of the tank below the raw water outlet to the WTP. Through a bypass valve (a diversion of the water line that feeds the Parshall flume) in the water treatment circuit, the raw water is sent directly to the industrial process, since in certain operations the use of treated water is not required. The water from the raw water tank (TQ 565 01) is gravity-fed to the Parschall flume, where it receives the addition of aluminum sulfate, hydrated lime, and sodium hypochlorite. These products are prepared in TQ 565 03 and TQ 565 02, and the hypochlorite is added via container and pumped through BA 565 03 and BA 565 02, respectively. The mixture of these reagents promotes the formation of flocs. The Parshall flume is designed to promote water turbulence, thus

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facilitating the homogenization of the reagents in the water, speeding up subsequent flocculation. To optimize and control the dosage of hydrated lime and aluminum sulfate, a test called the Jar Test is performed, which will indicate the necessary quantity of these reagents for efficient flocculation to occur. After adding the reagents (hydrated lime + aluminum sulfate + sodium hypochlorite) to the flume, the water is conducted to the FC 565 01/02 flocculators (tanks with mechanical agitation) to increase contact between impurities and reagents, facilitating the formation of flocs to be decanted. From the flocculators, the water is directed to the DC 565 01/02 decanters, where the separation of the solid part from the liquid part begins. These settling tanks are fed from below, where there are "honeycombs" that retain the formed flocs. These honeycombs are drained at specific times to remove the retained flocs, thus increasing the efficiency of the settling process. The settled water is sent through troughs to the FL 565 01/02/03 filters. In this process (filtration), the water passes through "filters" made of anthracite (coal), sand, and gravel. These filters retain the particles that did not settle in the previous step. The filters are washed (backwashing) every 24 hours (provided the turbidity is greater than 0.5 FTU), thus increasing the quality of the filtered water. Below the filters, there is a tank that receives the filtered water, which is pumped by BA 565 05 A/R to the treated water tank TQ 565 05 (with a capacity of 982 m3), being in conditions to be used in the industrial process, but unsuitable for human consumption. From this tank, the water is pumped to various destinations: 1. BA 565 08 A/R, which pumps treated water for the industrial process; 2. BA 565 09 A/B/R, which pumps treated water for sealing the equipment that requires it; and 3. BA 565 06 A/R, which pumps treated water to the potable water tank TQ 565 07. In tank TA 565.07, the last stage of the process takes place, which consists of converting treated water into potable water. For this to occur, sodium hydroxide and sodium hypochlorite are used to increase the pH and eliminate germs harmful to health, respectively, and after this stage the water is ready to be used for human consumption. Regarding process controls and monitoring, there is an automatic system for controlling chlorine and pH in drinking water. The equipment reads the water from TQ 565 07 and sends commands to the caustic soda and sodium hypochlorite pumps to make the necessary corrections. The automatic system performs reagent dosing according to the water flow in the WTP feed. In specific sections, drinking water samples are collected at specified points for quality monitoring; the tests are carried out in an in-house laboratory located at the Queiroz Plant. For the product Drinking water, from taps, WTP, drinking fountains, the following sampling points are monitored weekly: PQZ04001 - Queiroz Water Treatment Plant - Former QZPT, PQZ04004 - Drinking fountain at the QZ WTP building - Former BEPE, PQZ04005 - Drinking fountain at the Pyrometallurgy plant (near the operating room) - Former BEPI, PQZ04006 - Queiroz Refectory - Former REQZ, PQZ04008 - Drinking fountain at the cable car - outside the planning room, PQZ04011 - Drinking fountain at the MPA construction site (near the Eco Patio QZ), PQZ04015 - Drinking fountain located at the Morro Grande Construction Site, PQZ04001 - Queiroz Water Treatment Plant - Former QZPT. For accessible free chlorine, the value is $0.2 \leq \text{Result} \leq 2$ mg/l. Potability analysis records show results demonstrating water's suitability for human consumption. Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal procedure Environmental Control Plan (PCA) which aims to establish a methodology for monitoring the quality of water surface, underground water, effluents, water potability; air quality; environmental noise, and soil characterization. Evidenced that it includes information such as A) methodology including Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) data and protocols; B) Applicable legislation; C) Parameters to be analyzed for instance cyanide WAD, total and free; D) Sampling

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for instance points, localization, methodology, collection system, preservation, material resources; E) Responsibilities and Authorities for instance AGA Team and Contracted personnel, F) Recording and reviewing monitoring results. Evidenced that ground water monitoring is in accordance with the Resolution of the Brazilian Environmental Council (CONAMA) 396 of August 7, 2009 as well as required by IGAM and FEAM. The monitoring points of groundwater are identified. Evidenced duly implemented.

The operation does not use groundwater for processing, human consumption, or animal watering. All the unit's water demand is supplied by surface water intake, ensuring that there is no extraction or interference with local aquifers under the cyanide handling areas. Furthermore, preventive groundwater monitoring, carried out via monitoring wells (piezometers), confirms that water quality remains in accordance with the standards established by CONAMA 396/08 legislation, reinforcing that the resource remains preserved and without designated use within the property boundaries. A water use permit certificate with its respective renewal request was provided

Standard of Practice 4.7

Provide spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines.

The operation is ☐ X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.7
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidenced that spill prevention or containment measures have been provided for all cyanide unloading, storage, mixing and process solution tanks. AGA has been implemented spill prevention and containment measures provided for all cyanide unloading, mixing storage, and process solution tanks. During the field audit it was evidenced that all the cyanide concentrated solution and process solution tanks and vessels with 0.5 mg/l or greater WAD cyanide concentrations are provided with spill prevention and containment measures, such as secondary containment and impermeable varnish. Besides, AGA has been implemented and maintains an inspection system of containment basins duly implemented. The frequency used for this inspection was analyzed and the auditor concluded that it is appropriated. Reviewing pertinent record Inspection of Containment Basins) used for this inspection, it was noted that it contains all requirements related to Code's Standard Practice of 4.7. Results recorded in the check list demonstrated that secondary containments are as stated. During the field audit and reviewing pertinent drawings evidenced the existence of an impermeable barrier between the tank bottom and the ground for all tanks. During field audit, the auditor evidenced that that the above-mentioned areas are in excellent conditions. Evidenced that secondary containments for cyanide unloading, storage, mixing and process tanks have been sized to hold a volume greater than that of the largest tank within the containment and any piping draining back to the tank, and with additional capacity for the

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design storm event. Reviewing design documentations including design drawings, data on tanks and vessels, containment's available volume calculations accounting for the volume occupied by the tanks as well as observations from the field audit it was evidenced that all cyanide storage, mixing and process tanks and vessels with 0.5 mg/l or greater (WAD) weak acid dissociable contain secondary containment sized to hold a volume greater than that of the largest tank within the containment in accordance with Brazilian regulations and by Code's Standard Practice of 4.7 as well as any piping draining back to the tank, and with additional capacity for the design storm event. Besides, during field audit, it was verified through visual observation that there are no materials stored within the above-mentioned containments that compromise the necessary defined capacity.

AGA has been defined, documented, Implemented and maintains internal documented procedures to prevent discharge to the environment of any cyanide solution or cyanide-contaminated water that is collected in a secondary containment area. Reviewing designed documents was evidenced that the system to prevent discharge to the environment of any cyanide solution or cyanide-contaminated water has been designed with sumps and dedicated pumps and piping to return all such water to the production process. Reviewing operational documented procedures, it was noted that it establishes all necessary steps to avoid discharge of cyanide solution into the environment in cases of spillage as clearly defines that no water collected in containment shall be discharged to the environment since all water collected in secondary containments is pumped back to the process irrespective of whether it is contaminated or not. Interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. All areas that handle cyanide and cyanide solution/pulp have level-sensor well pumps that operate automatically without the need for manual activation by people. All flow is pumped into the circuit and integrated into the process. AGA does not have process tanks without secondary containment. Besides, all cyanide tanks are installed on concrete impermeable barrier between the tank bottom and the ground. During the field audit evidenced that all AGA's cyanide process solution pipelines are provided with spill prevention to collect leaks and prevent releases to the environment. All cyanide process solution pipes, including waste pipes, are operated periodically and have secondary containments and are positioned on impermeable floors allowing leak containment and action in accordance with PAE CN. Secondary containments are made up of waterproof reinforced concrete floors and channels in regions where the waste pipelines are closest to the plant and geomembrane in regions where there is no concrete. During the field audit evidenced none areas where cyanide pipelines present a risk to surface water and requiring special risks. All pipelines are within controlled areas, by secondary containments. AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains several documentations such as Isometric Drawing, As Built Drawing, Flow sheet, Data Sheet, Project Memory, Engineering Manual, Materials Technical Specification including pipes, valves, fittings, flanges and other components and other documents necessary for the execution of the project. Reviewing design documentation and during field audit evidenced that all cyanide tanks are made of carbon steel ASTM A-36 and pipelines are made of carbon steel ASTM 53B and ANSI B36.10 or HDPE being constructed of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions. Noted that tank drawings, respective bill of material, results of inspection of tanks and pipelines provide additional evidence that

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they were constructed of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions.

Standard Practice 4.8

Implement quality control/quality assurance procedures to confirm that cyanide facilities are constructed according to accepted engineering standards and specifications.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.8

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Quality assurance and quality control programs have been implemented during construction and substantial modification of all cyanide facilities. It was evidenced that the Calcinados Dam Monitoring Manual - Detailed Engineering/Geotechnics, issued by Tellus Company Engenharia Ltda on behalf of AGA and identified as AGA No. AA-229-TY-0580-267-MA-0001 and Tellus No. TL24-0108-0107-GT-MA-0001, presents various information regarding the quality assurance and control programs related to the Calcinados dam. The dam's internal drainage system consists only of bottom drains in several typical sections, functioning as finger drains, collecting flows from the abutments to the central section. In normal operation, the water level in the reservoir is managed by a pumping system for recirculation to the ore processing plant, using the emergency spillway system only in cases of extreme precipitation events. Over the years, several geotechnical investigation campaigns have been carried out, including field and laboratory tests. In 2023, a new geological-geotechnical investigation campaign was carried out, proposed by the designer responsible for the decommissioning of the structure. Additionally, a complementary campaign was carried out, proposed by the EdR, including soundings and tests, carried out between the end of 2023 and the beginning of 2024. It is noteworthy that the historical detail of the projects and studies was presented in the Structure History Report (AA-314-TY-0580-206-RT-0101), issued in June 2023. It should be noted that, after the issuance of the aforementioned document, new investigation campaigns were carried out in order to complement the knowledge about the structure. Duties and responsibilities are clearly documented. Evidenced that item 6.4 clearly defines the procedures related to the Calcinados Dam Decommissioning Project that was developed by Tellus involves closing the reservoir by regularizing it with filtered tailings at a slope of 0.7%, directing surface runoff to peripheral channels to be implemented around the reservoir, and reinforcing the base of the structure after decommissioning the leachate tower, which will increase the overflow level of the internal drainage from 806.5 m (current pumping) to 808.76 m, as detailed in the technical report number AA-198-TY-0580-206-RT-0003. The works to close the Calcinados Dam reservoir to provide the necessary slope for the correct direction of leachate to the peripheral channels were planned to be carried out in six stages, named 1A, 2A, 2B, 3, 4, 5 and 6, providing a reduction in risks and long-term physical and chemical stabilization of the structure. This process allows the control of a smaller area with

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exposed tailings and keeps the other areas waterproof, avoiding overloading the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and contributes to good water management in the project, according to the construction details presented in the Rainfall Plan Descriptive Report, document number AA-198-TY-0580-206-RT-0008. Additionally, it was evidenced the Filtration Plant Project prepared by Ausenco, identified as AGA 3 AA-225-AS-0596-206-RE-002 and Ausenco # 104145-04-0000-RPT-B-0402. Reviewing the a.m. document, it was evidenced that it aims at the management of the AGA Filtration Plant project and the verification of the slope stability under the Filtration Building of the Queiroz Filtration Plant owned by Anglo Gold Ashanti, located in the municipality of Nova Lima in Minas Gerais, including the condition of the same slope for the regions lateral to the building. The following reference documents were reviewed: The following reference documents were reviewed: Drawing No. AA-225-AS-0596-402-DS-005 R.2 - Mechanical - General Arrangement - by Ausenco; Drawing No. AA-225-AS-0596-211-DS-001 R1 - Civil - Filtration Building - Foundation - Formwork - by Ausenco; Cross-sections of the slope - Sketches of the sections to be analyzed - by Ausenco; Drawing No. AA-225-AS-0596-402-DS-006 R1 - Mechanical - Filtration Building - Mechanical Arrangements - by Ausenco; Drawing No. AA-225-AS-0596-402-DS-008 R2 - Mechanical - Arrangements - View BB - by Ausenco; Mechanical - Arrangements - View AA - by Ausenco; Geotechnical Laboratory Reports - Tests: Triaxial CU; LL; LP; Specific Gravity natural and of solids; Particle Size Distribution; moisture content; Service Provision Report 072/19 - Drilling Report - by PROGEO. The sections considered, according to reference Cross-sections of the slope - Sketches of the sections to be analyzed - by Ausenco, were named AA; BB and CC the latter being the one of real interest as it indicates the foundations of the Filtration Building. Two design conditions were considered for the design conditions. The first, which is transitory, occurs when excavations are made for the execution of the footings and the second, considered permanent, occurs when the Filtration is already operating, with its foundations applying maximum pressures to the soil. For the first phase, excavation slopes for the foundations are considered. Regarding the geomechanical parameters, the following were considered: A) Schematic profile of the subsoil; B) Geotechnical Laboratory Tests (For the execution of geotechnical laboratory tests, samples were collected in the borehole region at a depth of 1.5m, at the approximate location of borehole SM-02. The tests, performed by the company DIFRA, were as follows: Consolidated Undrained Triaxial Test (CU); Liquid Limits (LL); Plastic Limits (LP); Particle Size Distribution and Moisture Content; C) Geomechanical Parameters Adopted (Very dense clayey silt and stiff to dense slightly sandy clayey silt). Regarding the slope stability analysis, the following assumptions were: Safety Factors (FS) according to ABNT NBR 11682 and For the provisional situation, FS = 1.2 will be accepted. For the section analyses, the MacStars W software from Maccaferri was used. To verify the stability conditions of the slope for the lateral (external) regions of the building, the following analysis was performed for situation 2 with the parameters of hypothesis 1. It was recommended that the slope sections under the building be covered with shotcrete and that a deep sub-horizontal drain be used, in addition to weep holes on its surface. With this procedure, the safety level of the slope under the building would be at least medium. Properly established and maintained records were evidenced. Several sampled examples were: Diefra Certificates # 60/1896-770 referring to Total stress path, effective stress path, stress x strain, pore pressure and deformation, Diefra Record # 14305 referring to granulometric analysis by sieving and sedimentation, specific weight of solids, moisture content. For Document Control (internal and external origin such as technical documents are prepared by contractors according to the standard and numbering defined by AGA) it is used the Integrated System for Operations Control. System (SICLOPE) - Integrated Operations Control System which is a

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digital platform developed within the Integrated Management System (IMS) model to specifically manage processes in the areas of Occupational Safety, Environment, and Quality. The solution consists of a set of applications ranging from software to apps with specific objectives focused on QSMA (Quality, Safety, Environment, and Health). Documents and records are made available. The technical team have access to the most recent revision of the document. Documents are made available by SICLOPE. Evidenced duly implemented. Sampled examples were: FOR Calcinados, Cocoruto and Rapaunha DAM _ Technical Responsibilities Memo., ETSF Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance, Emergency Response Plan, Compliance and Operation Report, Dam Maintenance Reports, Instrument Calibration Certificates, Instrumentation Readings, Instrumentation Installations, Bathymetry, Seismographic Report, Water Quality Reports, Post-Rainfall Inspection Report, Biweekly Stability Analysis, Monthly Instrumentation Analysis Report, Quarterly Instrumentation Analysis Report, Annual Instrumentation Analysis Report, Regular Inspection, Semi-Annual Inspection Report Regular Safety Inspection Report, , Periodic Dam Safety Review and Dam Break Analysis. The need for interventions (reforms, modifications, or new constructions) is identified through routine inspections, internal and external audits (including CIC), risk assessments, operational changes, and technical reports and engineering diagnoses prepared by specialized companies. This information supports the technical evaluation, scope definition, and activity planning. Before implementation, the disciplines undergo a formal evaluation and approval stage, which includes technical analysis by the responsible areas, definition of regulatory and safety requirements (especially those related to cyanide), application of the Management of Change process when applicable, and formal international approval. During the engineering, manufacturing, construction, and execution phases, QA/QC controls are applied through: • Continuous technical monitoring; • On-site inspections during each stage; • Measurement control and verification of compliance with designs, technical specifications, and CIC requirements; • Photographic records of the activities performed and • Contract oversight and verification of the quality of materials and services. Evidenced that all associated records – technical reports, engineering documents, "as-built" drawings, inspection and testing records, measurements, photographic records, material certificates, and acceptance terms – are controlled, maintained, and archived in accordance with internal procedures, ensuring traceability, information integrity, and availability for audits. Additionally, it is worth noting that all preventive health, safety, and environmental tools used by AGA are employed during all QA/QC stages, such as hazard identification, risk assessment, pre work inspections, Prior Work Analysis (APT), Work Permit (PT), Pre-Use Inspection Check list Work Planned Observation of Work - OPT and Daily Safety Dialogues - DDS" During the audit it was evidenced that all projects have been archived in the SICLOPE, under the responsibility of AGA's Project Engineering , once completed. The project book includes the following records and documents, ensuring traceability as determined by the Integrated Management System (IMS): Technical drawings; Bill of materials; Project specifications; Inspection records; Measurement control; Photographic records; Quality tests; Commissioning records; Technical reports; "As-built" drawings; Material certificates; Acceptance terms, among others applicable according to the type of project. It was noted duly implemented. Interviewed pertinent personnel it was noted that they are aware of this matter. Evidenced that AGA operation implemented quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) programs during construction of the tailings impoundment and related ancillary facilities Evidenced that AGA has as quality control and quality assurance programs addressed the suitability of materials and adequacy of soil compaction for earthworks such as tank foundations and earthen liners, the installation of synthetic membrane liners used, and for construction of cyanide storage and process tanks.

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Specialized contractors were hired to carry out quality control for controlling the implementation of the activities required by Cyanide Code. During the audit, through reviewing pertinent QA/QC records, evidenced that they address the items identified in this question, as applicable to the facilities at the operation as well as Quality Management Systems (QMS) and by Brazilian legislations. As already mentioned the entire construction of the tailings dam was based on Brazilian legislation and standards and the International Cyanide Code, following daily monitoring by the in-house and contracted engineering team according to documents made available to the auditor. Evidenced that AGA operation implemented quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) programs during construction of the tailing's impoundment and related auxiliary facilities. Reviewing pertinent documents and records it was evidenced that AGA has been maintained quality control and quality assurance records for cyanide facilities. Quality control and quality assurance documentation define a systematic for inspection of facilities records as defined by orders that are automatically generated by AGA system. Evidenced that records demonstrate that AGA has been retained quality control and quality assurance records in accordance with the orders generated by the system. Evidenced that appropriately qualified personnel reviewed cyanide facility construction and provided documentation that the facility has been built as proposed and approved. Verified that engineering personnel involved with the above-mentioned activity is appropriately qualified person based on their education, training, expertise and experience. Sampled example was: Fernando Márcio Mansur Gomes Engineer duly qualified in accordance Brazilian legislation and registered at Regional Council of Engineering and Agronomy (CREA) # 55.864/D-MG. As already mentioned the entire construction of the tailings dam was based on Brazilian legislation and standards and the International Cyanide Code, following daily monitoring by the in-house and contracted engineering team according to documents made available to the auditor. A G A has available quality control and quality assurance documentation. During the audit, records of the construction of all active cyanide facilities (cyanide storage and mixing tank, leaching, thickening, Merrill Crowe and CIP) were reviewed. The configurations of these units have not undergone any significant changes since the previous certification audit. All engineering documentation reviewed during this certification audit remains unchanged and is duly maintained by the operation.

Standard of Practice 4.9

Implement monitoring programs to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, and surface and groundwater quality.

The operation is ☐ X in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.9

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGA defined, implemented and maintains programs to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, and surface and groundwater quality. Evidenced document Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring

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and Rescue Programs issued by Arcadis on behalf of AGA, which presents programs aimed at controlling and conserving terrestrial fauna under the influence of the implementation and operation of the H1 Industrial Waste Landfill at the AGA Industrial Plant, basically composed of the following programs: A) Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring Program and B) Terrestrial Fauna Rescue Program: Justification: The H1 Landfill is intended for the disposal of solid waste originating from the arsenic engineering process, in the form of ferric arsenate generated at the Industrial Effluent Treatment Plant - ETE and as an alternative for the provision of calcined tailings, in the form of "cake", after passing through the tailings dewatering system to be installed at the Queiroz Plant. The implementation of this landfill is characterized as an expansion of the activities already carried out by AngloGold, since there are 7 (seven) similar industrial landfills at the Queiroz Plant, of which 5 (five) are already decommissioned and 2 (two) are in operation (E/G Landfills). The total area required for the implementation of the project is 9.75 ha, distributed in the area to be effectively occupied by Landfill H1 (4.84 ha); in the Area for the Deposition of Excess Material - ADME (2.03 ha); in the former borrow area of the hydraulic therapy of the Calcinados Dam where environmental recovery will be carried out (1.41 ha); in the construction site area (0.32 ha) and in the access roads (1.15 ha). The project implementation area for the H1 Landfill is located within the consolidated use area of the Queiroz Plant, so the interventions will take place in locations where the vegetation cover is already highly altered, with a poor plant community and predominantly composed of exotic, pioneer species with wide geographic distribution. During the environmental impact assessment, no significant negative impacts were identified that would indicate the environmental unfeasibility of implementing the H1 Landfill project, since all of them have already occurred due to the performance of other operational activities at the Queiroz Plant and therefore can be minimized, controlled and compensated through the environmental control programs already developed at the unit. The Environmental Impact Study did not identify significant impacts on fauna, however, three species of mammals considered threatened with extinction were recorded: the ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*), considered vulnerable in the state of Minas Gerais (COPAM 2010), the fox (*Lycalopex vetulus*) and the jaguarundi (*Puma yagouaroundi*), also relevant, but at the national level (MMA 2014). Among the birds, a great egret (*Micropygia schomburgkii*) classified as "Endangered" in the state of Minas Gerais (COPAM 2010) and the grey-crowned motmot (*Microspingus cinereus*), vulnerable at the environmental level according to the global IUCN 2020. Among amphibians and reptiles, there are no endangered species; however, the study presents species considered endemic: *Ischnocnema juipoca* and *Boana lundii*, endemic to the Cerrado Biome, while *Rhinella ornata*, *Bokermannohyla circumdata*, *Boana polytaenia*, and *Proceratophrys boiei* are endemic to the Atlantic Forest. Objective: The main objective of the Fauna Monitoring Program is to monitor changes in faunal communities (namely, mammals, birds, and herpetofauna), mainly for species classified in some category of endangered species. Specific objectives: The specific objectives of the Fauna Monitoring Program are: • To verify the presence of species considered rare, endemic, and endangered, gathering information about their biology, behavior, distribution, and use of the studied areas; • Evaluate possible changes in faunal communities due to the installation of the H1 Industrial Waste Landfill; • Supplement the species inventory of the Environmental Impact Study, considering the species richness and abundance of the main organisms. Operationalization and presentation of results. Monitoring will be carried out using methods that do not require the collection of specimens. Therefore, no license is required for the collection, capture and transport of wild fauna. Related to the frequency and duration of campaigns: The monitoring of terrestrial fauna at the H1 Industrial Waste Landfill should be carried out over two

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sampling periods, considering two annual campaigns, with at least four days of sampling per campaign, for each faunal group. The methods for each group: A) Herpetofauna - Herpetofauna sampling will be carried out using the time-limited Active Search method. The active search method is characterized by searching for specimens that are present in the transects. In the case of amphibians, the active search is carried out by looking for juveniles, adults, tadpoles, and especially by zoophony (identification of amphibian species through the vocalizations emitted by males, which, due to vocalization and their concentration in breeding sites, are observed more frequently than females). The search for reptiles is carried out by turning over tree trunks, removing leaf litter, and investigating possible burrows. The specimens recorded will be counted, their occupation site will be recorded, and when possible, they will be photographed. Active daytime searching will be conducted between 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM, and nighttime searching from 6:00 PM to 12:00 AM, not exceeding 10 hours per day. All sampled points will be characterized during the daytime. The walk will be carried out slowly, and all possible environments (rocks, leaf litter, arboreal vegetation) will be inspected. Sampling will be conducted by two technicians (a biologist and a field assistant), using pre-established trails and/or within vegetation, streams, ponds, and marshes. In all situations, each technician will position themselves on one side of the trail (left and right) and begin the process of turning over the leaf litter, rummaging through fallen trunks, burrows, and shelters. The sampling points are defined but may be subject to change after the initial field visit of the monitoring. The choice of points is based on the premise of representing the heterogeneity of the forest environments present in the area, as well as all the wetland environments (drainage, streams, lagoons and ponds). In a complementary way, the Occasional Encounters methodology will be used: a way to record specimens found during other activities of the researcher that are not strictly the search, such as movement within the study area. In this case, all records are considered, especially visual and photographic ones, outside the sampling units of the herpetofauna observed by the researchers or by the sampling teams of other faunal groups during movements between regions and routes between points. The individuals found will be photographed and the vocalizations of the anurans recorded to be used for later identifications. Identification guides and articles describing and reviewing species groups will be used to preliminarily identify the species of anurans, lizards, and snakes in the field. For verification of the occurrence of species officially threatened with extinction, the following official lists will be consulted: List of Species Threatened with Extinction of the State of Minas Gerais (COPAM Normative Deliberation 147/2010), Official List of Species of Brazilian Fauna Threatened with Extinction, including the List of Near Threatened and Data Deficient Species (MMA Ordinance No. 444/2014) and the Red List of Globally Threatened Species of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN, 2019); B) Avifauna - Avifauna sampling will be carried out using two methodologies: Census by listening points and compilation of Mackinnon lists. Along the previously established transects, Mackinnon lists will be compiled continuously, concomitantly with the carrying out of listening points. This synthetic methodology was proposed by O'Dea et al. (2004). This procedure allows for the acquisition of robust data in short periods of time, including an accurate survey of species richness, as well as data on composition and relative abundance, which can be related to environmental variables (O'Dea et al. 2004). Each point will be sampled for a period of 10 minutes. From the data obtained from the listening points, the Point Abundance Index (PAI) will be calculated, while the List Frequency Index (LFI) will be obtained through the data collected by the Mackinnon list methodology. AGA defined internal documented procedure regarding wildlife mortality monitoring, the Biodiversity Resource Management Procedure which establishes the criteria for

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reporting whenever dead animals or animals at risk are found. In these cases, any employee must immediately notify the responsible biologists, as provided for in the monitoring flow described in the procedure. There is a spreadsheet registered in the Integrated Management System where all incidents involving wildlife in the company are consolidated. For the tailings pipeline section a weekly inspection is also carried out by the Operations team. One of the standard items on the checklist consists precisely of verifying the presence of dead animals in the monitored section. Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains a written standard procedure for monitoring activities for wildlife and water quality. Sampled examples were: PMA Environmental Monitoring Plan; PE 0441 - Collection, Preservation and Sampling of Water and Effluents for Environmental Control; PE 0468 - Determination of Cyanide by Titrimetric Method; PE 0680 - Determination of WAD Cyanide; PE 0758 - Validation of Analytical Methods; PR 0768 - Determination of Free Cyanide in Water and Effluents; PR 0396 - Determination of anions and cations by ion chromatography; REG 36 - Daily Collection Form; REG 69 - Monthly Collection Form; REG 135 - List of materials for collection; REG 182 - Sampling and Testing Plan in Legal Compliance; REG 198 - Designation of critical responsibilities in the analytical laboratory; REG 549 - Weekly Collection Form; PE 0936 - Determination of anions and cations by ion chromatography. Interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter.

Evidenced that AGA established, defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal written standard procedures for monitoring plans or procedures for wildlife and water quality in order *to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, and surface and groundwater quality*, which clearly define methodology for monitoring the quality of surface water, groundwater, liquid effluents, potability, air quality, noise and soil characterization and for monitoring of fauna and flora. Evidenced that they clearly define applicable legal requirements, sampling techniques, sampling points, parameters to be monitored, frequency of analysis, analytical procedures, necessary resources (human and material). Sampled examples were: PMA Environmental Monitoring Plan; PE 0441 - Collection, Preservation and Sampling of Water and Effluents for Environmental Control; PE 0468 - Determination of Cyanide by Titrimetric Method; PE 0680 - Determination of WAD Cyanide; PE 0758 - Validation of Analytical Methods; PR 0768 - Determination of Free Cyanide in Water and Effluents; PR 0396 - Determination of anions and cations by ion chromatography; REG 36 - Daily Collection Form; REG 69 - Monthly Collection Form; REG 135 - List of materials for collection; REG 182 - Sampling and Testing Plan in Legal Compliance; REG 198 - Designation of critical responsibilities in the analytical laboratory; REG 549 - Weekly Collection Form; PE 0936 - Determination of anions and cations by ion chromatography. AGA's lab is itself certified under the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and Norma Brasileira Registered (NBR) 17025 certified laboratories to perform environmental analysis. Sampled example was: Accreditation Certificate # CEL 0342 for the AGA lab issued by the General Coordination from Accreditation of National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology - ONMETRO which is Signatory to the Mutual Recognition Arrangements of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), Interamerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC) with Initial Accreditation: February 27th, 2009.

Evidenced that all sampling and analytical protocols have been developed by AGA's chemicals lab in accordance with AWWA, of the ANA's and CETESB's National Guide for the Collection and Preservation of Samples Environmental Company, ABNT, NBR such as NBR 9897/87 - Sampling planning of liquid effluents and receiving bodies; NBR 9898/87 - Preservation and sampling techniques for liquid effluents and receptors; NBR 13895 - Construction of monitoring

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wells and monitoring of groundwater. Evidenced that AGA's analytical protocols have been developed by an appropriately qualified person as defined in Code's Definitions and Acronyms. Sampled example was the Lab Manager Engineer Wellington Lelis Silveira Reviewing pertinent records including his (CV) - Curriculum vitae and CREA's as well as interviewing him was evidenced that has a high a degree in an appropriate scientific discipline and experience with sampling and analytical techniques as required. The auditor concluded that Wellington Lelis Silveira is considered appropriately qualified personnel based on his education, expertise, training and experience.

Regarding 7.7. General Guidelines for Sampling: The collection and preservation of samples must be done using appropriate techniques, otherwise the results may not reflect the conditions at the time the collection was carried out.; Care must be taken with the storage, related and transport of samples and collection material; Material Storage: The material needed for collection is stored in plastic bags, in a safe and easily accessible location, in a way that accommodates all equipment, from the simplest to the most sophisticated; Collection bottles must be stored according to PE-0448 - Washing bottles for collection; Store the verification and pH and conductivity verification solutions identified with the name, concentration, and traceability code at room temperature. Keep the bottles tightly closed and away from heat sources; Store the equipment away from heat sources, liquids, corrosive or flammable substances: When not in use, immerse a pH probe in 3 mol/L KCl solution and a conductivity probe in distilled water; Maintenance of materials and equipment: Periodic maintenance is recommended to ensure you are always ready for use, such as: cleaning. Inspect the inside and outside of the depth samplers, checking the condition of materials such as buckets, mugs, thermal boxes, ropes, and other materials used. At least monthly, clean the pH electrode, following the guidelines of procedure PE-0406 - pH Determination, and the conductivity probe by leaving it for 1 minute in a 20% acetic acid solution, followed by distilled water. Planned maintenance of measuring equipment is carried out according to the guidelines of PN-0335 - Control and maintenance of Queiroz Laboratory equipment and PE-1363 - Control of measuring and monitoring devices. Collection organization: Verify the collection schedule according to the agenda prepared from the Sampling Plan, define the itinerary, considering the sample preservation periods. Ensure that the bottles and other collection materials are properly cleaned to avoid contamination. Separate the cleaned bottles, identified according to the codes pre-established by the Sampling Plan and the previously prepared collection form. Using the same bottle for all possible portions for certain analytical methods requires the same form of preservation. Add the preservatives according to the table in Annex I. The pH, temperature, DO, free chlorine, turbidity and ORP tests must be carried out at the client's facilities due to the short time frame for carrying out the analysis and, in the case of temperature, due to the specific condition of carrying out this analysis in situ. In the case of DO, if the titrimetric analysis is performed, the test can be carried out in the laboratory provided that the sample is preserved, as detailed in Annex I. Perform metrological verification/checking of equipment according to PE-0681 - Metrological verification of equipment and REG116. Enter the results on the control charts and evaluate compliance with the accessible limits of the charts. If the result is outside the limits, perform the verification/checking procedure again. If non-compliance with the limits persists, evaluate the causes, and repeat the verification/checking procedure until the results obtained are validated. The results obtained in the verification/checking must be recorded in REG615. Follow the frequency of performing the quality control items described below: Verification with PDT (CAL) and checking with PDR (follow the guidelines of the equipment procedure/manual for using the CAL function): Should occur daily, at

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the beginning of sampling, whenever the test is performed. Transport of Materials: Verify that all necessary materials have been separated in accordance with REG135 - Checklist of materials required for sampling. Special care should be taken in transporting flasks, equipment and reagents in order to avoid breakage and damage to their integrity. Equipment and materials, including buckets, jugs, rods, filtration kit, purified water container and ropes are packed in clean plastic bags. After each sampling, they are repackaged. Condition the materials and bottles in a way to avoid contamination, spillage, loss, breakage and damage. Transport preferably in boxes, using wedges to secure the materials. Sensitive equipment will be carefully conditioned so that the effect of vibration is reduced during transport in order to avoid damage to its integrity and metrological capacity. They should be conditioned separately from other materials that may damage them, such as solutions and liquid samples. Engines, gearboxes, and heavy equipment must be secured inside the vehicle, thus preventing them from sliding. Sampling: Handling of materials and samples. Handle the liquid solutions and standards used in the pH and conductivity tests carefully to avoid any type of contamination. Before inserting the electrode into the measuring bottles, wash the probes with a sufficient amount of distilled water, dry with absorbent paper, then insert the probe into the bottle for washing and subsequently into the standard bottle to be used. The inside of the vials must not be touched by hand or exposed to dust, smoke, and other impurities (gasoline, oil, ash, cigarette smoke). Always keep the vials closed before and after collection. Keep your hands clean or use plastic gloves (surgical or latex gloves).. Store samples under refrigeration $\leq 6^{\circ}\text{C}$.. Equipment handling: Handle measuring equipment carefully to avoid impact with other materials, exposure to sudden temperature changes, spillage of samples or solutions onto them.. Sample Collection (Performed by the Laboratory Team)

If performing analyses in the field, turn on the field equipment (probe, pH meter, conductivity meters, oximeter, ORP meter, tachometer, colorimeter, turbidimeter). For field testing, also follow the guidelines of the procedures below and the quality control items defined in REG116: guidelines for each type of sampling in accordance with item 7.6 of this procedure. 7.7.7.3.7. Homogenize a sample. Pay attention to particularities according to the parameter to be analyzed: Cyanide: Test for the presence of soluble sulfide by placing a drop of the sample on lead acetate paper previously moistened in acetic acid buffer solution pH 4.0. Blackening of the paper indicates the presence of sulfide. Precipitate the soluble sulfide by adding lead acetate until the paper test is negative. Filter the sample after precipitating the sulfide and only then alkalize it with NaOH.

Regarding quality control purposes, the guidelines of PE-0665 - Internal Quality Control and the Sampling Plan have been followed. The quality control items are applicable to the critical tests of the sampling points, as listed available in REG584, REG585, REG586 and REG587 - Sampling Points for Quality Control of Sampling.

Regarding Sample Handling and Transport it is defined: Transport samples in thermal boxes with warnings in such a way as to ensure firmness during transport to avoid loss or damage. After sampling, one sample from each point is stored in individual plastic bags inside the thermal box, in order to avoid contamination; Refrigerate samples in thermal boxes, using ice even inside the plastic bags, immediately after collection, in order to keep them at a temperature of $\leq 6^{\circ}\text{C}$ to prevent sample dispersion; Note: A temperature $\leq 6^{\circ}\text{C}$ should not be considered for daily samples that are collected and brought to the laboratory in less than 1 hour; Keep a bottle with distilled water inside the box for monitoring the temperature of the samples. (This bottle should be placed in the box at the same time as the samples); 7.7.9.4. Transport a sample to the laboratory, ensuring its integrity and preservation, and for the time necessary for its analysis to occur within

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the validity period of preservation; Upon arrival at the laboratory, remove the samples from the vehicle and hand them over to the supervisor or technician as defined in procedure PE-0651 - Sample Receipt Control in the Laboratory.

Evidenced that sampling conditions (weather, livestock/wildlife activity, anthropogenic influences) and procedures documented by AGA in accordance with Environmental Monitoring Plan. It is defined that monitoring results reports shall include recording all sampling conditions that may affect the analysis.

Evidenced that AGA has been conducted the monitoring at frequencies adequate to characterize the medium being monitored and to identify changes in a timely manner. The monitoring frequencies are defined by FEAM and IGAM as well as Federal Brazilian legislation. My professional judgment to evaluate the adequacy of AGA's monitoring frequencies I conclude that the defined monitoring frequencies are adequate to characterize the medium being monitored and to identify changes in a timely manner based on amount of existing data, the stability of the parameters being monitored, and for groundwater, the depth to groundwater.

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.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 5.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yes. AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PN 0390 - PAFEM which defines methodology for issuing its Mine Closure Plan in order to ensure that all activities managed by AGA Identify and manage risks and actual and future passives related from the mine closing to ensure that all AGA's areas are left in safe and stable conditions, in addition to minimizing negative impacts on people and the environment. Besides, it was evidenced documented procedures for decommissioning cyanide facilities at the cessation of operations named as Mine Closure Plan for Cuiabá Complex which includes AGA's Queiroz facility (PAFEM) issued by Arcadis on behalf of AGA and dated on December 19, 2023 which is identified as 1.08.01.10236-FM-RT-0001rev.01. This plan was prepared and registered through the Technical Responsibility Annotation ART # MG20232496798 under the technical responsibility of the Environmental Engineer Mr. Marcelo Ottoboni Gonçalves

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registration No. 2603852817 and CREA 297481 MG. Arcadis's technical team was composed by seven professionals including Environmental, Civil, Work Safety and Mining Engineers, Geologists, duly registered with their professional councils. Reviewing the AGA's Mine Closure Plan, the auditor evidenced that it includes activities such as decontamination of equipment; removal of residual cyanide reagents; neutralization of process solutions and installation of measures necessary for control or management of surface or groundwater such as pumping and treatment systems that would operate during the facility's closure period. This Mine Closure Plan (PAFEM) is an update of the Complex's previously effective PAFEM, prepared in 2018 by Golder Associates. The main structures of the Queiroz Industrial Plant include, in addition to the Metallurgical Complex, the tailings dams, named Calcinados Dam, Rapaunha Dam and Cocuruto Dam, as well as the arsenical sludge landfills originating from the industrial effluent treatment process and Auxiliary Structures for Operational and Administrative Support. In order to comply with the specific proposal, this Closure Plan is divided into 15 chapters.

Evidenced that AGA's PAFEM includes an implementation schedule for decommissioning activities. As already mentioned the auditor evidenced that at chapter 8 schedule was clearly developed including all activities related to decommissioning). The mine closure and post-closure period, in which part of the decommissioning and monitoring actions were considered. Based on the technical assessment of the AGA, it became possible to propose, in general terms, a list of closure activities, with the aim of adapting them to the safety conditions for closure. Closure actions were considered to include the development and implementation of studies, projects and monitoring programs, rehabilitation and/or recovery of assets, and engineering activities for the unit, according to the selected future use alternative. Closure actions related to geotechnical and hydraulic stabilization categories, or the physical stability of structures, generally aim to minimize/eliminate erosion and mass movements. It is emphasized that the proposed engineering solutions, considering the criteria and premises, should achieve stability through techniques that do not require intensive maintenance and operational supervision, which by definition will no longer exist. Therefore, prioritization of natural materials (soil and rock) is suggested for slope stabilization, dam reinforcement, and drainage system reshaping. The solutions presented may undergo changes as the lifespan of the structures approaches its end, and as specific designs are detailed, moving from the conceptual level to the basic and, subsequently, executive levels, especially when dealing with tailings dam/containment structures. Therefore, subsequent revisions should be based on changes in assumptions that may affect the solutions, as well as on the continuous evolution of engineering and environmental techniques. Mining projects typically have several potential sources of geochemical risks, primarily associated with tailings and pits or groundwater drawdown. These risks may be linked to naturally occurring geochemical conditions that have been enhanced by mining (e.g., increased exposure to materials potentially generating metal leaching and acid drainage) or residual effects from mineralized ore processing. Regarding the chemical stability of remaining structures, it is important that measures be implemented throughout the operational development of the mining project to minimize post-closure efforts related to controlling acid drainage generation and metal leaching and solubilization. Therefore, it was considered: • Analysis of physical control measures and geochemical risk mitigation, instead of just managing the impact (preventing the chemical reaction from occurring vs. draining the existing acid drainage potential); • Conducting static and kinetic tests to predict the potential for acid drainage generation (laboratory and field tests), in addition to monitoring wastewater infiltration in the mine, mainly in the waste rock piles; • Evaluation of the

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use of cover systems, diversion ditches, and berms to minimize exposure to surface water (infiltration and runoff) and atmospheric oxygen. Regarding the remaining structures, decommissioning actions will be detailed in subsequent items, separated by asset class. For areas with potential contamination, the following steps involve environmental investigation and application of soil decontamination methods to achieve chemical stability of the terrain. Regarding Industrial and Support Facilities:

The criteria listed below have been updated according to the understanding of the technical team responsible for this Plan. Due to the similarities in the procedures used for the decommissioning of industrial plants and support facilities, these areas can be grouped for planning purposes. For the removal of strictly industrial buildings and workshops, it was considered that such structures would be specific to serving mineral processing and activities, being incompatible with activities and processes to be developed post-closure. The following premises and criteria were adopted for the closure of these areas. • All electrical systems in industrial buildings and workshops, as well as mechanical equipment, will be removed; • All metal structures will be removed; • Masonry and concrete structures of buildings and workshops will be demolished, with the exception of their foundations; • Any contaminated soil will be removed; • The foundations and drainage structures of the industrial buildings will remain in the plant area; • Administrative buildings, cafeterias, parking lots, and roads will remain for use according to the established future use scenario. Furthermore, regarding the decommissioning of supporting industrial facilities, the following should be noted: Decontamination - The decontamination process (mainly of equipment that comes into contact with cyanide) will be carried out in the following stages: reduction of cyanide stocks, cleaning of cyanide tanks, implementation of a decontamination plan, and cleaning and decontamination of tanks and pipelines. It is recommended that the entire decontamination process be carried out by a company specialized in this type of activity and that workers be trained on the chemical risks of cyanide. Decontamination occurs through dry scraping of materials, followed by washing, and should be carried out in an impermeable location with drainage directed to a containment tank. All effluents and/or residues containing cyanide resulting from the decontamination process should be sent for appropriate external disposal or treated on-site, following the recommendations for effluent discharge determined by standards/legislation. All processes involving cyanide must follow the guidelines established in the Cyanide Code. Emergency procedures should follow the Emergency Response Plan for each Site, in effect at the time of closure. Dismantling and Demolition - First, the entire industrial and support area must be de-energized, following AGA's safety procedures, before proceeding with the dismantling of the electrical system. This stage also requires the depressurization of all lines still storing any type of pressure, such as compressed air, gas, water lines, etc. After de-energization, roofing must be removed, and all metal and fiber cement roofing sheets (side coverings) must be removed first to facilitate access to the equipment. Tanks and pressure vessels should be removed as soon as possible. Roofs and tanks should be resold as scrap. Immediately following this, the dismantling of mechanical equipment should be carried out, prioritizing equipment in good condition that can be transferred or sold. The dismantling and transport of this equipment to the storage yard must be done with due care to minimize damage. Based on the inventory information, the equipment or accessories requiring decontamination should be identified. This decontamination will be carried out in situ, before the equipment is removed, such as the removal of oil from storage tanks. The collected

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substances must be transported to the waste storage area and disposed of in accordance with the environmental regulations in force at the time. The cleaning of contaminated equipment and structures must occur after their removal, in a designated area for cleaning parts and equipment, followed by the removal to the equipment yard. After the equipment is removed, the dismantling of metal structures must be carried out using tools and oxyacetylene torches to maximize the reuse of metal profiles. All concrete and masonry structures, except foundations and drainage structures, will be completely demolished, and the coarse rubble will be sent to an appropriate disposal site. The fine material, or material that has undergone a crushing process, will be used as landfill or fill material in any constructions to be implemented in the area.

Reviewing pertinent documentation, it was evidenced that AGA updates its plans with sufficient frequency to reflect changes in the operation as they affect decommissioning, as well as changes in planned decommissioning techniques and measures. AGA'S PAFEM considers the provisions of Article 10 of ANM Resolution No. 68/2021, which establishes the mandatory periodic updating of the Mine Closure Plan (PAFEM). According to the provisions, the PAFEM must be reviewed every five years or whenever there are updates to the Economic Exploitation Plan (whichever occurs first. Evidenced duly implemented.

Standard of Practice 5.2

Establish a financial assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide-related decommissioning activities.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 5.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGA defines that it is necessary to document the following cost estimates associated with closure, including assumptions and exclusions: - Financial Liability Cost Estimates or Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) which is the estimated liability based on applicable accounting requirements as at the time of reporting. This includes costs estimates of the liability for the decommissioning of the mine infrastructure, rehabilitation of the current disturbed areas as well as costs associated with all social commitments and agreements that must be honored even in the case of sudden closure. - Life of Asset Closure Cost Estimates which cover the expected full cost to close the mine, assuming the site operates until the end of its currently planned life of mine and the required post-closure monitoring period. It includes rehabilitation of both current and future disturbed land, decommissioning of current and planned infrastructure as well as expected social transition and retrenchment costs. - Regulator Cost Estimate if applicable, which is the cost that forms the basis of a bond or guarantee provided to a regulatory body (if different from ARO or LOM cost estimates). Also include the status of financial assurance in place, where applicable. Besides, it is defined that Update the Financial

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Liability Cost Estimates / Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO), the Life of Asset Closure Cost Estimates and the Regulator Cost Estimate (if applicable), so that they are reflective of mine plan changes, updates to unit rates, changes in existing or projected environmental conditions, or other changes, such as in legislative, regulatory, stakeholder/community commitments. Mine closure financial reporting provides insight and transparency into a company's mine closure financial position and its operations to give stakeholders the right information, in the right amount of detail, to make better-informed decisions.

- Develop a Financial Liability Closure Cost Estimate or Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) for financial reporting and disclosure, complying with the International Accounting Standard 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (IAS 37)
- Update the Financial Liability Closure Cost Estimate/ARO at least annually in accordance with AGA financial accounting standards. The cost estimate for closing the AGA was prepared in accordance with the actions described in the previous chapters of AGA's PAEFM. The calculations were based on the preliminary engineering (actions and works) for the closure, established, in turn, based on data provided by AngloGold Ashanti and/or collected expeditiously by the Arcadis team, and should be updated in the subsequent stages of the Project review. The costs related to the project were divided and detailed within different asset subtypes, according to their characteristics and applicability, and were named as: Open pit; Waste and Tailings Piles; Sediment Containment Structures; Tailings Dams; Industrial and Support Facilities; Industrial and General Landfills. The estimated costs were obtained by estimating the quantities required to carry out decommissioning activities for each asset. Specific unit costs were applied to these quantities. The unit prices in some studies were based on recent quotations for similar services, among other values practiced by Arcadis or for activities contracted by AGA. Provision for environmental recovery its main objective is the formation of long-term values, for financial use in the future, when the asset's use ends. The provisions taken by AGA refer to the closure of the mine, with the completion of mining activities and the deactivation of assets linked to the mine. AGA confirms an obligation to demobilize assets in the year in which it is estimated that this will occur. AGA considers accounting estimates related to the recovery of degraded areas and the costs of closing a mine as a critical accounting practice, as they involve significant amounts of provision and because they are estimates that involve several aspects, such as interest rates, inflation and useful life of the asset, considering the current combustion stage and projected combustion data for each mine. The Brazilian Constitution, the main Brazilian legal regulation defines the by the principle that the polluter pays for the environmental change and that is responsible for correcting and mitigating the environmental condition when the project is found. The ANM together with the Brazilian Constitution does not clearly define the estimated costs for decommissioning activities linked to cyanide, however, it defines the polluter pays principle where the person responsible for the environmental change is responsible for correcting and mitigating the condition environment when the project is found. AGA has the PAFEM detailing the commissioning steps and an estimate of the resources required for this, including cyanide. Financial audits have been carried out by independent auditors duly qualified on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) Auditores Independentes in accordance Brazilian and International auditing standards as International accounting standards (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which are international accounting standards issued by the IASB International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that standardize financial reporting globally. These standards are adopted in more than 140

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countries, including Brazil through the Committee on Accounting Pronouncements (CPC), aiming to increase the transparency, comparability, and review of accounting information for investors and the market. Reviewing the audit report related December 31, 2024 (with last than one year from the audit date) the auditor evidenced that the audit report includes an item in the Explanatory Notes from management regarding the financial projections as of December 31, 2024, specifically in sub-item R) identified as comments on Provision for Environmental Remediation Obligations and Asset Decommissioning, which states: "The Company recognizes a provision for environmental reserves and decommissioning costs arising from mining activities, based on the present value of the expected costs for parts and decommissioning of assets and areas related to mining activities using estimated cash flows, with part of the cost of the corresponding cash flows being applied. The cash flows are discounted at a pre-tax rate that reflects the specific risks to asset decommissioning and environmental reserves. The cash flows applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset, or accounted for in profit or loss according to the nature of the activity". The audits were performed by a third independent of AGA, in accordance with the relevant ethical principle set out and in the Accountant's Code of Professional Ethics and in the Federal Accounting Council, complying with other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the standards. The financial auditor who carried out the financial assessment of the self-insurance or self-guarantee mechanism presented a declared declaration that the operation or its controlling company has sufficient financial strength to comply with the decommissioning obligations. The audited financial projections for December 31, 2024, December 31, 2023 were provided as objective evidence of the financial audit performed by the independent auditor

Financial estimates for mine closure are governed by several internal and external standards. Generally, this closure provision is updated every three years by an external consulting firm with expertise in the subject, which holds the technical responsibility for the estimate. To populate the cost base, the consulting firm uses publicly available market values, values provided by AGA based on similar work performed, and also costs based on its own expertise. The last complete review of these costs was carried out in 2023 by the consulting firm Arcadis. Subsequently, these values are audited by the consulting firm PwC for recognition and disclosure in the market. A comprehensive update of the closure plan for the Queiroz plant is underway, also being carried out by the consulting firm Arcadis, and should be completed by the end of 2026. The execution of these activities can be carried out by internal labor or by contractors hired by the company, depending on the type of activity to be performed. If internal resources and expertise exist, it may be preferable for the company to perform the work itself.

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 and control them.

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☒ X in full compliance with
The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yes. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedures that clearly define methodology for describing how cyanide-related tasks such as unloading, plant operations, entry into confined spaces, and equipment decontamination prior to maintenance should be conducted to minimize worker exposure. Sampled examples were: PN 0289 - Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide; PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide; PE 0479 - Pumping of sodium cyanide for leaching; PE 0341 - Acid washing in Elution; PE 0715 - Operation of pumps 568 01 C/D/R; PE 1000 - Operational controls for clarification and precipitation; PE 1360 - Operational controls for leaching; PE 0337 - Operational controls for the CIP of the Queiroz Plant; PE 0341 - Leaching test; PE 0741 - Drainage of cyanide-containing pulp; No. 003-2024 AGA - Cyanide neutralization process at the Queiroz Plant, PE 1709 - Management of Preventive, Predictive and Corrective Maintenance, For Stirrers - Predictive Inspection Plans - Vibration Analysis, Sensory Inspection (Mechanical Inspection, Electrical Inspection), Preventive mechanical and electrical maintenance and lubrication; For Pumps - Predictive Inspection Plans - Vibration Analysis, Sensory Inspection (Mechanical Inspection, Electrical Inspection), Preventive mechanical and electrical maintenance and lubrication of pumps; For Tanks Sensory Inspection Plans (Mechanical Inspection, Electrical Inspection and Structural Inspection, PN 0360 - Maintenance on pipelines, valves and equipment containing cyanide; PN 0178 - Entry into confined spaces. Reviewing above-mentioned procedures, it was clearly evidenced that they not only focused on operations but they also describe cyanide-related safe work practices. Process control records provided evidences that AGA has been performed its activities in such manner that it is minimized worker exposure. During the field audit and interviewing field personnel, it was evidenced that they showed to be aware about how they shall conduct their activities in such manner that they minimize their cyanide exposition

Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedures PN 0039 - Personal Protective Equipment Management which establishes guidelines for the Management of PPE, considering: selection, testing, approval, acquisition, receipt and storage inspections, deliveries and disposal, records, use and conservation, in order to guarantee efficiency and effectiveness in complying with relevant legislation, Health and Safety Policy and Risk Management itself. Responsibilities and authorities are clearly defined. Sampled examples were: Area Superintendent, Occupational Safety Superintendent, Occupational Hygiene Specialist, Occupational Safety Technicians - Local Occupational Safety, Occupational Safety Technicians - Occupational Hygiene Management, Supply Area, PPE Users, Security Area, Occupational Medicine Area. Reviewing the a.m. documented procedures it was evidenced that it considers matters such as Task Risk Analysis (ART): Study of each step of a given activity focusing on identifying the associated risk factors and establishing control measures capable of eliminating the risks or reducing them to acceptable levels; Bow Tie Analysis (BTA): Bow Tie Risk Analysis. Method for evaluating the controls associated with an undesired event.; Assigned Protection Factor (PFA): Level of protection expected to be achieved in the work environment when a trained worker uses a respirator in good condition, correctly fitted, for the entire time they

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remain in the contaminated area; Required Minimum Protection Factor (FPMR): Quotient between the concentration of the contaminant in the environment and its exposure limit; Homogeneous Exposure Group (GEH) - Corresponds to a group of workers who experience similar exposure so that the result provided by the exposure assessment of any worker in the group is representative of the exposure of the remaining workers in the same group; PPRA - Environmental Risk Prevention Program; PGR - Risk Management Program; PHO - Occupational Hygiene Program; Occupational Risk: Physical, chemical, or biological agent found in workplaces that can cause harmful effects to the exposed employee; Workplace Risk Assessment and Control (WRAC): Technique for assessing and controlling the work environment. A structured preliminary assessment technique to identify and analyze risk factors in the workplace, evaluate the risk considering current controls and their effectiveness, and prioritize risks for future analysis (Separate the most critical risks from the least critical ones). The indication of PPEs is based on the information provided in the Hazard Inventory according to NR-01 for the Accident Risks within AngloGold Ashanti's 4-layer Risk Management. For Physical, Chemical and Biological Risks included in PN-0914 - Occupational Hygiene Risk Analysis and in PN 0950 - Occupational Assessments and recorded in specific software. The indication of PPE is based on the information contained in the Hazard Inventory according to NR-01 for the Accident risks in the 4-layer risk management of AGA. For Physical, Chemical and Biological Risks included in PN-0914 - Occupational Hygiene Risk Analysis and in PN 0950 - Occupational Assessments and recorded in specific software. The sizing of PPE becomes mandatory for GHEs, consequently for employees with Occupational Risks with a Classification Index of "Critical", "High or Above 100% of the "Exposure Limit" and "Moderate" or between 50% and 100% of the EXPOSURE limit". For Ergonomic Risks, the indication of PPE is made based on the Ergonomic Studies of AGA. It becomes mandatory to determine the appropriate PPE for GHE (Group of High Equality), consequently for workers with Ergonomic Risks who receive a recommendation from the Ergonomist responsible at AGA (Accident Management Agency). For Accident Risks, the indication of PPE is based on the WRAC, BTA, and ART tools. It becomes mandatory to determine the appropriate PPE for workers who have tasks that receive a recommendation for the use of PPE in the tools mentioned above. Besides, AGA define that all internal documented procedures shall contains a specific item defining all PPE that shall be used as well as it addresses pre-work inspections.

AGA defined and documented that before performing all activities shall be implemented and maintained records of using significant tolls for identifying potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce and control them such as APR. Reviewing APR records during the field audit it was evidenced pre-work inspections have been duly implemented and recorded. Furthermore, during field audits, it was evidenced that workers cyanide involved carry out their day-to-day activities, using the necessities PPE such as PVC boots; Long-length PVC gloves protective goggles; helmet with jugular; : Panoramic face mask with gas filter against organic gases; Shell-type noise damper; Leather glove; Nitrile rubber glove; Tyvek or Tychem coverall; Communication radio; Portable HCN detector previously calibrated as stated and in accordance previously defined in the respective operational procedures. Evidenced that AGA defined and documented methodology for PPE's Pre-Work Inspection as well as it establishes that results shall be recorded at form - APR Check. Reviewing pertinent records, it was evidenced duly implemented.

Reviewing pertinent PPE's inspections records it was noted that AGA has been implemented

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an adequate methodology for pre-inspection their PPEs before using in order to assure they are functioning in perfect physical conditions and acting as required by legal requirements. Evidenced duly implemented. Interviewed related personnel showed to be aware of this matter

AGA has been solicited as well as considered worker input in developing and evaluating health and safety procedures. Observed that AGA established implemented and maintains procedures to review proposed process and operational changes and modifications for their potential impacts on worker health and safety, by several ways such as formal safety meetings, informal pre-work safety sessions for instance during the named Daily Safety Dialogue (DDS), which is carried out daily before work begins the suggestion boxes and incorporate the necessary worker protection measures, that were developed by the work force (operators & supervisors) and approved by the responsible manager.

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGA has been determined the appropriate pH for limiting the evolution of hydrogen cyanide gas during mixing and production activities. AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains several internal documented procedures establishing how mixing and production activities shall be done such as; PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide; PE 0479 - Pumping of sodium cyanide for leaching; PE 0341 - Acid washing in Elution; PE 0715 - Operation of pumps 568 01 C/D/R; PE 1000 - Operational controls for clarification and precipitation; PE 1360 - Operational controls for leaching; PE 0337 - Operational controls for the CIP of the Queiroz Plant; PE 0341 - Leaching test; PE 0741 - Drainage of cyanide-containing pulp; No. 003-2024 AGA - Cyanide neutralization process at the Queiroz. Evidenced that internal documented procedure PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide at item 15 defines that Ensure the solution mixing tank pH is correct; continue operation only if the solution pH reaches or exceeds 10.5 (monitor the pH using the online pH meters in the tank). If the pH is below 10.5, add caustic soda to correct it, and rinse the containers thoroughly with plenty of water. Additionally, the Leaching Operation procedure which aims to standardize and detail the step-by-step and criteria for the leach operation. as well as guide users of the operational standard regarding health, safety and environmental risks, providing mitigating measures inherent to each activity of this operation. AGA has been identified areas and activities where workers may be exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas or cyanide dust in excess of 10 parts per million (ppm) (11 mg/m³) on an instantaneous basis and 4.7 ppm (5 mg/m³) continuously over an 8-hour period, as cyanide, and require use of appropriate personal protective equipment in these areas or when performing these activities. AGA defined,

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documented and clearly communicated to all employees and contractors that it does not allow the employees and contractors to be exposed to cyanide concentrations. The storage, distribution and dosage areas are monitored by fixed HCN gas meter. In case of a chemical reaction unleashing the formation of HCN exist several resources such as autonomous respirators, mobile and fixed HCN detectors. Reviewing pertinent records, the auditor evidenced that the parameters have been maintained as stated (below exposition limits). In the event of alarm situation, the operators are ordered to leave the area, only returning when allowed by the supervision, after technical checking. It is defined and documented the necessary PPE to be used. Sampled examples were: PVC boots; protective goggles; helmet with jugular; panoramic mask with gas filter; shell-type noise damper; *Long-length PVC gloves*, cowhide glove; nitrile rubber glove; tyvek or tychem coverall, radio communication. During the field audit and interviewing involved personnel are aware of this matter as well as it was observed that all the operators use adequate PPE as stated. During the field audit it was evidenced that AGA uses monitoring devices in process areas and for activities involving management of cyanide to confirm that workers are not exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas or cyanide dust exceeding 10 ppm on an instantaneous basis or 4.7 ppm continuously over an 8-hour period, as cyanide. The fixed and portable hydrogen cyanide monitors have set alarm level at 4,5 ppm. AGA's defined, documented, implemented and maintains methodology for maintenance, testing and calibrating hydrogen cyanide monitoring equipment (fixed and personnel HCN gas detector) as well as retaining related records for at least three years. Reviewing pertinent documentation, it was noted that a.m. procedure is in accordance with manufacturer instructions. Evidenced calibration, testing and maintenance records of Fixed HCN detectors duly established and retained Evidenced calibration, testing and maintenance records of Fixed HCN detectors duly established and retained as stated. it was evidenced that AGA has been testing, maintaining and calibrating in accordance with manufacturers instruction including the calibrating frequencies. In my professional experience the defined monitoring frequencies are adequate to characterize the medium being monitored and identify any change in a prompt manner. AGA defined and documented that warning signs shall be where cyanide is used advising workers that cyanide is present, of any necessary personal protective equipment that must be worn, and that smoking, open flames and eating and drinking are not allowed. Evidenced during the field audit that the signage is effective, covering the presence of cyanide, that eating, drinking and smoking is not allowed and also open flames are prohibited as well as the needed PPE in all cyanide areas are indicated. The operation places cyanide warning signs on storage tanks, distribution tank, pipelines, dam. During the field audit evidenced duly established and maintained. Interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. Evidenced that in accordance with agreements between AGA (as buyer) and Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd. (AGR) (as seller) for the product solid sodium cyanide(briquette) establishes that the product t shall be delivered by PTY to AGA with the addition of a colorant dying so in this case, the dyeing of the sodium cyanide must occur before the delivery of the product at the destination, PTY is responsible for such procedure and thus delivering to AGA cyanide already with the dye added. Additionally, AGA defined and documented a cyanide solution receipt inspection system, which defines the items to be inspected. Evidenced duly implemented as stated. Reviewing training records, it was noted that operators have been trained in the a.m. procedure. Additionally, interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter and the reason to do this addition. During the field audit it was evidenced duly implemented. Reviewing the training records, it was noted that the operators were trained in the a.m. procedure.

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Furthermore, the interviewees demonstrated that they were aware of this subject and the reason for making this addition. During the field audit it was evidenced that AGA has been located showers, low-pressure eyewash stations and dry powder or non-acidic sodium bi-carbonate fire extinguishers strategic at locations throughout the operation. was evidenced during the field audit and found the necessary consistency in terms of the locations of the showers, low-pressure eyewash stations, and dry powder or non-acidic sodium bicarbonate fire extinguishers through the operation. Evidenced that showers, low-pressure eyewash stations and dry powder or non-acidic sodium bi- carbonate fire extinguishers; are clearly identified as well as they are at strategic locations throughout the operation based on the records obtained from the implementation of internal documented procedures - Assessment of Hazards and Risks to Occupational Health and Safety and Environmental Aspects and Impacts and Hazards and Risks. Additionally, it was evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PN 0037 - Safety Equipment Management, which aims to establish guidelines and provide criteria for the standardization, sizing, installation, operation, predictive and preventive maintenance, detection, testing and inspection of equipment, systems and control devices intended for emergencies and firefighting, used at AGA, ensuring their availability, reliability and operating conditions. Reviewing the a.m. procedure, it was evidenced that methodology for maintaining, inspecting and testing showers, low-pressure eyewash stations and dry powder or non-acidic sodium bi- carbonate fire extinguishers is clearly defined which included specific check list to record results Reviewing pertinent records, it was evidenced that AGA showers, low-pressure eyewash stations and dry powder or non-acidic sodium bi- carbonate fire extinguishers located at strategic locations throughout the operation and are maintained, inspected and tested on a regular basis. Emergency Shower and low-pressure eyewash stations duly maintained, inspected and tested were evidenced through FM0624records. Dry powder or non-acidic sodium bi- carbonate fire extinguishers duly maintained, inspected and tested were evidenced through records. Sampled examples were FM0614 records. During field audit the auditor tested the a.m. equipment and all sampled were functioning as required Yes. During field audit, it was evidenced that storage, mixing and process tanks and piping containing cyanide solution have been identified to alert workers of their contents, as well as the direction of cyanide flow in pipes designated. Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, and maintains an emergency program inside the plant where all cyanide related information is available in Portuguese. It contains information on health, safety, environment, chemistry and physics related to cyanide such as Safety Data Sheet (FDS) issued by AGR (cyanide producer). It was evidenced the availability of the FDS for the product sodium cyanide in powder or briquette. It complies with NBR 14725:2023. Evidenced that AGA defined internal documented procedures PN 0015 - Incident Management, PN 0394 - Environmental Incident Report Management, PN 0016 - Emergency Response, Crisis Management and Business Continuity, PN 0088 - Crisis Management CN, PAEBM Calcinados Dam, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam, PAEBM Rapaunha Dam In order to investigate and evaluate cyanide exposure incidents to determine if the operation's programs and procedures to protect worker health and safety and to respond to cyanide exposures are adequate or need to be revised regarding potential operational risks mapped by the company within the scope of application and relevant to Cyanide. (FEAM and IGAM), Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense, Sabará Civil Defense, Belo Horizonte Civil Defense, Lagoa Santa Civil Defense, Santa Luzia Civil Defense and communities in the area of influence of the enterprise. It was evidenced that the documented internal procedure PN 0015 - Incident Management aims to define guidelines for classifying,

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investigating, recording, and communicating incidents and to establish criteria for assisting people who have suffered a serious incident, aiming to establish actions to address the causes identified by the investigation process in the search for recurrences of similar incidents, and preventive alignment between AGA units, based on lessons learned from occurrences. . Evidenced that Item 7.2 of PN 0015 establishes the classification of Incidents Regarding the formal communication process, deadlines and responsibilities are defined according to the severity of the event. During the field audit interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. During field audit, through analyzing actual physical conditions of AGA's plan, reviewing several records and interviewing operational, maintenance, engineering and process personnel it was not evidenced that have been occurred cyanide related accident. Interviewed several personnel all of them reported that no cyanide-related incidents or lost time / near- miss incidents occurred in the last three years.

The operation defines and applies appropriate operating pH ranges in the process circuits with the aim of limiting the generation of HCN gas. Furthermore, a minimum pH of 11.0 is required during cyanide mixing operations, as established in Operational Procedure PE-003 Sodium Cyanide Supply and Preparation. The system has fixed and portable HCN meters, equipped with an evacuation alarm set to 2.5 ppm, a more conservative value than the occupational limit allowed for an 8-hour workday. In leaching, the pH is determined in procedure PE-1360 Leaching Operational Controls.

Standard of Practice 6.3

Develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

The operation is ☐ X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with

Standard of Practice 6.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

During the field audit it was evidenced that AGA has a Health Care Center fully equipped with emergency shower, potable water, ambulance, resuscitator, oxygen, antidote kits, telephone, cell phone, radio channel, specific care center and e-mail. During the field audit evidenced an alarm system readily available for use at cyanide unloading, storage, locations and elsewhere in the plant. Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains methodology for inspect its first aid equipment regularly to ensure that they are available when needed, and that materials such as cyanide antidotes stored and tested as directed by their manufacturer and replaced on a schedule to ensure that they will be effective when needed. Evidenced that routine inspections of first aid equipment include the oxygen kits. Reviewing AGA's Health Area documentation it was noted they clearly define the 5W1H related to first aid equipment inspection It is defined that for Visual Inspection through checking whether the packaging is intact, with no signs of damage, moisture or tampering and confirming that all items on the checklist are present, with validity data, conservation status, as recommended in the inspection forms located as mentioned above as well as for through verifying whether items are organized so they are easy to access in an emergency situations Evidenced that AGA

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defined, established and maintains documented internal procedures that define methodology for use, handling, storage, preservation, inspection and preventive and corrective maintenance. It was evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PE-1393 Medical Emergency Response which aims systematize the measures to be adopted in situations of medical urgency or emergency, with the respective assignment of responsibilities; Establish guidelines for internal and external communication and effective actions for responding to medical emergencies that may occur within the company's facilities, as a consequence of the health of employees and/or the risks existing in operations and processes and finally, it aims to guarantee the victim's chances of survival and to avoid or minimize injuries and/or their aggravation. It was evidenced that procedure **PE-1393 Medical Emergency Response, item 7.7.8**, defines the systematic approach for cases of acute cyanide poisoning as follows: When to suspect or inclusion criteria

- If the victim was in a risk area: near pumping systems and leaching areas, reagent preparation and process laboratories.
- Presence of: disorientation, tachypnea, tachycardia, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, weakness, intense dyspnea with normal oximetry, cardiac arrhythmias, ischemic chest pain, heart failure, hypotension, syncope, mental confusion, seizure, coma, cardiac arrest.

7.7.8.1. Cyanide Contamination Mechanisms: Cyanide can contaminate the human body through four main routes, each with specific characteristics and distinct risks:

1. Respiratory Route (Inhalation):
 - Exposure method: Inhalation of gases or vapors containing hydrogen cyanide (HCN) or volatile cyanides.
 - Risk: Pulmonary absorption is extremely rapid, and can lead to respiratory failure, cardiovascular collapse and death in a few minutes. It represents one of the most lethal forms of contamination.
2. Digestive Route (Ingestion):
 - Exposure Method: Accidental, intentional, or occupational ingestion of cyanide salts, such as sodium or potassium cyanide.
 - Risk: Absorption through the gastrointestinal tract occurs rapidly and can cause intense symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, seizures, loss of consciousness, and cardiac arrest.
3. Cutaneous Route (Skin Contact):
 - Exposure Method: Direct skin contact with solutions or powders containing cyanide, especially without the proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
 - Risk: Transdermal absorption can lead to systemic poisoning, especially if there is prolonged exposure, injured areas, or extensive contamination.
4. Ocular Route (Eye Contact)
 - Mode of exposure: Splashes of liquids or exposure to vapors containing cyanide that come into contact with the eyes.
 - Risk: May cause serious eye damage and allow systemic absorption due to the high vascularization of the ocular mucosa, in addition to representing an additional risk of cross-contamination to other areas of the body.

7.7.8.2. Firefighter Procedures:

1. Assess scene safety (Protocol S1).
2. Using appropriate PPE, move the injured person away from the causative agent, upwind. Take them to a non-contaminated and well-ventilated area.
3. Observe vital signs and check for contamination of the injured person's clothing. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash the injured person.
4. Even in the absence of evident symptoms, if the victim is conscious, immediately begin administering 100% oxygen at a flow rate of 10 to 15 l/min, regardless of saturation. Maintain this until the arrival of the occupational health team or arrival at the referral hospital.

7.7.8.3. Nursing Technicians and Nurses' Conduct:

1. Perform the primary assessment, emphasizing:
 - In the presence of cardiac arrest, initiate cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) according to protocol;
 - Prepare to administer hydroxocobalamin (Cyanokit®) even during CPR.
2. In the absence of cardiac arrest, perform a secondary assessment, with absolute priority given to assessing AVDI/Glasgow Coma Scale, systolic blood pressure, and heart rate.
3. Contact the occupational physician

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responsible for the clinic promptly if any of the following events occur: • Cardiopulmonary arrest Glasgow < 13 • Heart rate < 40 beats per minute • Systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg. In the absence of the clinic's reference physician, contact the physicians of the other company units, especially the Queiroz, Córrego do Sítio, and Serra Grande units, and provide the information about the occurrence in a systematic way. 4. Maintain airway patency. 5. Maintain 100% oxygen supply via a non-rebreather mask with reservoir, 10 to 15 L/min regardless of saturation. 6. Consider bag-valve-mask ventilation with reservoir in patients with signs of hemodynamic instability, neurological changes, or clinical signs of respiratory failure, regardless of pulse oximetry reading. 7. Prevent body heat loss using an aluminized blanket. 8. In the case of associated burns, consider the burn care protocol available on page 63 of this procedure. In the case of chemical burns, in particular, consider the immediate use of Diphoterine® with the following guidelines for its proper management (inspection, receipt, handling, preservation, storage and use): • Inspection and Receipt: Verify that the batch is sealed and in perfect physical condition; Check quantity, expiration date and type of packaging (eye spray, dermal spray, etc.); Check the manufacturer's quality certificate or technical note (when applicable); • Handling: The product must be handled with care, avoiding drops, punctures or exposure to excessive heat; Use appropriate PPE when it is necessary to carry out field inspections. • Preservation: Avoid direct exposure to sunlight, heat, humidity or contaminating agents; Ensure that the bottles are positioned so that they can be easily used in case of emergency. • Storage: Store in a dry, well-ventilated place with controlled temperature (ideally between 15°C and 25°C); Keep in clearly marked, easily accessible locations near chemical risk areas; • Use: Use immediately after exposure to chemical agents (preferably within the first 60 seconds); Apply directly to the affected area (skin or eyes), according to the manufacturer's instructions. 9. Follow the instructions of the attending physician for procedures and/or transport to the referral hospital. In cases of clinical decompensation, do not wait to initiate transport - make contact during referral to the referral hospital (see item 16). 10. Preparing Cyanokit® medication: a) Reconstitute: Add 200 mL of 0.9% sodium chloride saline solution to the vial using the kit's piercing tool. Fill to the recommended mark. b) Mix: Mix the solution by repeatedly agitating it with circular movements, without shaking the vial, for at least 1 minute before infusion. c) Infuse: Use the kit's infusion set to infuse the medication. The first dose should be administered within 15 minutes. **Warning:** Pulse oximetry is not a reliable parameter in cyanide poisoning. 11. Preparing Sodium Nitrite Medication • Main Indication: Sterile ampoules or vials, ready for intravenous use, with pre-adjusted concentration, eliminating the need for dilution. Note: No additional preparation is necessary; simply aspirate the prescribed dose using aseptic technique. Used in the emergency treatment of cyanide poisoning, as part of the "cyanide antidote kit," in combination with Sodium Thiosulfate. • Administration Methods: a) Administer: 3% injectable solution (30 mg/mL). 300 mg intravenously (corresponding to 10 mL of the 3% solution). Administer slowly over 5 to 10 minutes. b) Monitor: Vital signs continuously during the infusion. c) Maintain: Methemoglobin between 25% and 30%. The entire procedure must be performed under medical supervision and with emergency equipment available, as sodium nitrite can cause serious side effects such as hypotension, excessive methemoglobinemia, and headache. 12. Preparing Sodium Thiosulfate Medication • Main Indications - Cyanide poisoning: Acts as a sulfur donor, favoring the conversion of cyanide to thiocyanate, a less toxic substance excreted by the kidneys. Used in conjunction with sodium nitrite, as part of the "cyanide antidote kit" protocol. • Administration Methods a) Administer: 12.5 g = 50 mL of the injectable solution

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diluted in 100 mL of physiological saline, administered slowly over 10 to 15 minutes. b) Monitor: vital signs continuously during the infusion. c) Observe: adverse effects, such as: Nausea and vomiting. Allergic reactions. Hypotension. Metabolic disorders, such as metabolic acidosis.

7.7.8.4. Accidental contamination flow with cyanide (Hydroxocobalamin), (Sodium Nitrite + Sodium Thiosulfate): This item details the accidental contact flows with cyanide (Hydroxocobalamin) and (Sodium Nitrite + Sodium Thiosulfate) and is clearly detailed in the FM-0544. **7.7.8.5. Guidelines for Physicians Only:** 1. Consider an advanced airway whenever significant intoxication or moderate/severe respiratory distress is suspected, or if the Glasgow Coma Scale is < 8. 2. Request the establishment of peripheral venous access - preferably 2 accesses with a large-bore intravenous catheter ("Jelco") (14 or 16 gauge) or consider intraosseous (IO) puncture after 2 unsuccessful attempts. 3. Perform fluid replacement, if necessary, according to the Shock protocol, emphasizing the maintenance of systolic blood pressure > 80 mmHg. 4. Assess/classify the severity of cyanide poisoning as intermediate or severe according to the information below: Hydroxocobalamin administration according to the severity classification of cyanide poisoning. Intermediate intoxication: Glasgow score of 10 to 13; Severe intoxication: Glasgow score < 9 or Severe Hemodynamic Instability (heart rate < 40 bpm or systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg) or cardiac arrest. Adults: 1st dose = 5g intravenously (IV) over 15 minutes; 2nd dose (if the situation persists) = 5g intravenously (IV) over 15 minutes if the patient is severely ill, or within 2 hours, depending on the severity and clinical response. Children: 1st dose = 70 mg/kg (IV) over 15 minutes; 2nd dose (if the condition persists) = 70 mg/kg (IV) over 15 minutes if the patient is severely ill, or within 2 hours, depending on the severity and clinical response.

Level of intoxication	Symptoms	Treatment	Antidotes
Mild	Absence of symptoms or mild symptoms: headache, asthenia, altered sense of smell and taste, dyspnea.	Administer supportive treatment + 100% O2	01 antidote
Moderate	It typically presents with: headache, nausea, vomiting, and cardiac arrhythmias.	Administer supportive treatment + 100% O2 + Sodium Thiosulfate	02 antidotes
Severe	In addition to the symptoms mentioned above, hot flashes, altered consciousness, seizures, and severe dyspnea may occur.	Administer supportive treatment + 100% O2 + Sodium Thiosulfate + Sodium Nitrite	03 antidotes
Very Severe	Presents with loss of consciousness and respiratory and/or cardiorespiratory arrest.	Administer supportive treatment + 100% O2 + Sodium Thiosulfate	03 or more antidotes

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		+ Sodium Nitrite + Cyabokit	
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5. Keep the patient under observation for at least 2 hours after the onset of symptoms in an emergency department. 6. Referral Hospitals for transporting victims of acute cyanide poisoning: Hospital Nossa Senhora de Lourdes. **7.7.8.6. Emergency and Communication Devices in Cyanide Areas:** The operation must ensure that areas where cyanide is stored, unloaded, and mixed, as well as other plant locations identified as critical, are properly equipped with the following emergency devices and resources: 1. First aid kits available and accessible at strategic points in operational areas; 2. Oxygen cylinders properly labeled and ready for use in emergency situations; 3. Antidote kits specifically for cyanide exposure must be stored in the unit's outpatient clinic, under the control of the medical or emergency team; 4. Emergency communication means must be readily available, including, but not limited to: Operational two-way radios; Landline or mobile phones with open access; Audible and/or visual alarm systems; Other alternative or complementary means of notification and alarm. All devices must be kept in operational condition, inspected periodically, and immediately replaced or repaired in case of failure. Inspections follow the monthly schedule defined by Occupational Health, with formal inspection and control records, as attached in FM-0544 - Medical Emergency Response under the "FIRST AID CHECKLIST" tab. **7.7.8.7. Provision of the Antidote Inspection Form Template - Cyanide Emergency:** In order to guarantee effectiveness and prompt response in cases of cyanide exposure emergencies, it is mandatory that specific antidotes are available, within their expiration date, in appropriate storage conditions, and ready for use. To ensure this compliance, a standardized inspection form must be used. The Occupational Health team must use the form templates as attached to FM-0544 - Medical Emergency Response, under the tabs "FORM. INSP. ANTIDOTES AMB." and "FORM. INSP. ANTIDOTES HOSP." for inspecting antidotes used in emergency situations involving cyanide poisoning or intoxication. These forms must be applied monthly by the Occupational Health team at the Medical Clinic on the AngloGoldAshanti Queiroz Plant, Córrego do Sítio, and Serra Grande Mining premises. They must also be applied monthly by the Occupational Health team at the medical facilities of the referral hospitals. **7.7.8.8. Provision of the Oxygen Inspection Form Template - Cyanide Emergency:** Oxygen is a fundamental resource in the initial care of victims of cyanide exposure. To ensure its availability and proper conditions of use, it is necessary to carry out periodic inspections using the form, as attached to FM-0544 - Medical Emergency Care in the "CYLINDER CHECKLIST" tab. This document serves as a control and record-keeping tool, ensuring that cylinders are operational and ready for immediate use. **7.7.8.9. Ambulance Checklist - Automated External Defibrillator (DEA) Inspection for Cyanide Emergencies:** The DEA is an essential piece of equipment for life support in emergencies and may be necessary when attending to victims of cyanide poisoning, especially when there is respiratory or cardiovascular compromise. The DEA inspection is performed using a standardized checklist, as attached to FM-0544 Medical Emergency Care under the tabs "DAYTIME AMBULANCE CHECKLIST." and "NIGHTTIME AMBULANCE CHECKLIST", to ensure its availability and full functionality during emergencies resulting from cyanide poisoning. Verification should occur daily, twice a day, at the beginning of the day shift and at the beginning of the night shift. The responsibility for applying the checklist lies with the nursing technician on duty. **7.7.8.10. Training Plan for Cyanide Emergency Response:** A training plan for cyanide emergency response is necessary to equip healthcare professionals to respond

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quickly, effectively, and safely in medical emergencies, ensuring quality care and reducing risks to patients. It also aims to standardize the team's knowledge and prepare new members for the proper performance of their duties. The eligible target audience for this training includes: All physicians, nurses, and nursing technicians active in medical facilities. The training may be conducted online or in person, considering: Videoconferencing platform (Zoom, Microsoft Teams, or similar). Sharing of digital materials and instructional videos, with the respective issuance of an attendance list. For effectiveness analysis, all training will have an evaluation metric where all participants must take a test consisting of 10 questions, each worth 10 points, with a minimum passing score of 70%. This evaluation, as well as the answer key, is available in FM-0544 under the "EVALUATION TEST" tab. The execution and supervision of the training is primarily assigned to the physician, who may delegate the training to a nurse or other healthcare professional, provided that this professional has proven proficiency to deliver the training. Proficiency must be documented by a declaration signed by the responsible physician, evidencing the experience and competencies of the designated professional. This declaration is available in FM-0544 under the "DECLARATION OF PROFICIENCY" tab. The frequency of this training includes: Initial Training: Conducted with the entire current team. Training for New Members: Conducted within 10 days of the new professional's integration. Recycling: Conducted annually or whenever there is an update to this procedure for updating and reviewing practices.

7.7.8.11. Validation of Qualified Medical Facility for Cyanide Exposure Response: The Roadmap for Validating Medical Infrastructure for Cyanide Exposure Response applies to all medical facilities designated as referral centers for chemical emergencies related to cyanide, whether clinics, outpatient facilities, hospitals, or emergency care units linked to the company's operations. AngloGold Ashanti's Occupational Health sector will be responsible for applying the Roadmap for Validating Medical Infrastructure for Cyanide Exposure Response and validating the partner or contracted medical facility that has the infrastructure, trained personnel, equipment, and protocols adequate for handling emergencies resulting from cyanide exposure or poisoning, in accordance with legal, regulatory, and operational safety requirements. The roadmap is attached to FM-0544 - Medical Emergency Response under the tabs "STRUCTURE VALIDATION" and "PHYSICAL STRUCTURE DECLARATION". Furthermore, the participation of the medical and nursing staff in Advanced Life Support training and specific protocols, such as cyanide poisoning protocol, must be confirmed. Finally, a formal statement attesting to the staff's training is issued. The inspection system for medical facilities consists of actions performed as needed, on a permanent and monthly basis. The Occupational Physician must validate the structure and training of the medical team whenever necessary, especially in light of changes or updates. The Occupational Physician maintains permanent contact with the medical facility, ensuring the adequacy of procedures. Simultaneously, the Referenced Medical Facility must maintain an appropriate structure and a trained team for emergencies. Monthly technical visits are conducted to assess the structure and conditions of the site. Interviews are also conducted with the emergency coordinating physician and the nursing technical manager. The itinerary for these visits is shown as attached to FM-0544 - Medical Emergency Response under the tabs "EMPLOYEE CHART" and "STRUCTURE VALIDATION".

7.7.8.12. Communication Record to Local Medical Facility Regarding Cyanide Exposure: As part of our Chemical Emergency Response Plan and in accordance with good occupational health and safety practices, this communication aims to ensure that local medical facilities are aware of the nature of the risk and prepared to respond appropriately. The Communication Record to Local

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Medical Facilities Regarding Potential Cyanide Exposure as attached to FM-0544 - Medical Emergency Response under the "POTENTIAL COMMUNICATION" tab. For additional information please see Principle 7. Evidenced that AGA have its own on-site capability to provide first aid or medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PE 0353 - Service at AGA's Health Care, which aims to establish criteria for outpatient care, according to the code of ethics for medical and nursing professionals, AGA manuals and procedures, Regulatory Standards (NRs) and other applicable legislation, in order to establish basic guidelines for the implementation of measures to protect the safety and health of health service workers. Item 3 of PE 0533 clearly defines responsibilities and authorities' levels as follows: A) Nursing Technicians and Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Occupational Health Nurses: ensure the performance of all activities determined in item 7 of this Normative Procedure, complying with basic guidelines and legislation pertinent to each related activity. B) Occupational Health Physicians: support and ensure that Occupational Health Nursing performs all tasks related to this Normative Procedure. Item 4 of PE 0533 defines the following concepts: A) DDS: Daily Safety Dialogue (DDS) is a preventive measure within a work environment that poses risks to the physical integrity of workers, such as construction sites or fire brigades, among others; B) PGRSS: The Health Services Waste Management Plan (PGRSS) is a set of procedures that includes the generation, segregation, packaging, collection, storage, transportation, treatment and final disposal of these wastes; C) SOC: Occupational management software used by AGA for occupational medicine management; D) AED: Automated external defibrillator that checks heartbeats and verifies the need for the application of an electric shock for cardiac resuscitation; E) First Aid: These are the first emergency procedures that should be applied in case of injuries, preventing their aggravation and even death. The main administrative activities are: A) Recording in dedicated spreadsheets (outsourced employees or visitors) or SOC (Nursing Care Form) for in-house employees in cases of Work-Related Care and Outpatient Care (Clinical), Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Required Materials: Computer connected to the Internet and Nursing Care Form; B) Recording of other care services (Medical Care, Ergonomics Control, Breathalyzer Monitoring, Accidents Outside the Company, Absenteeism, INSS Control, among others), Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians - Required Materials: Computer connected to the Internet; C) Provide Introductory or Refresher Training for newly hired employees or service providers, Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Required Materials: First Aid material for didactic practices, Computer connected to the Internet network, Projector, Digital didactic material, Printed effectiveness evaluation; C) Training, Qualification and Refresher Course on Medical Emergencies with Sodium Cyanide (Handling of Cyanide), Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Required materials: First Aid material for teaching practice, Computer connected to the Internet, Projector, Digital teaching material, Printed effectiveness evaluation; D) Training, Qualification and Refresher Course in Medical Emergencies with Sodium Cyanide (Handling of Cyanide), Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Required materials: Cyanide Antidote, Artificial respiration device Computer, Projector, Digital teaching material, Printed Attendance List, Knowledge assessment; E) Inventory Control of Medications and Materials, Responsible for Execution: Designated and co-designated Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Required Material: Computer, Medications, Various

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materials; F) Ambulances (Daily Checklist), Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians; Materials Needed: Ambulance Key, Checklist Pen; G) Organization of Active Employee Records: Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Required Materials: Employee records; H) Shift Changes in Spreadsheet, Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technician, Required Materials: Online Shift Change Spreadsheet (Annex 3 of this procedure), Computer with internet access; I) Support in DDS in Health Areas and Campaigns after authorization from the Occupational Health leadership, Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technician, Required Materials: PPE according to the area visited, Forms, Attendance List, necessary folders, Support material; J) Occupational Medicine Service- Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Location: Clinics, Required Materials: computer, medical records, medical equipment for performing examinations. Regarding Nursing Procedures, it is defined: A) Handwashing; B) Vital Signs Check - Required Materials: Sphygmomanometer, Stethoscope, Thermometer, Container with cotton, Container with alcohol gel, Pulse oximeter, Watch; C) Performing Dressings - Required Materials: Dressing forceps pack (disposable), 0.9% NaCl solution, Gauze packs, Kidney dish, Scissors, Adhesive tape/micropore tape, Procedure or sterile gloves, Paper sheet; D) Anthropometric Measurement - Required Materials: Scale, Employee record and specific form for anthropometric measurements, Pen; E) Temperature Refrigerator Control: Required Materials: Refrigerator, Analog maximum and minimum thermometer and Refrigerator temperature control sheet affixed to its door, on the outside; F) Performing Visual Acuity Examination in Occupational Examinations - Required Materials: Ortho Rater device, Examination registration form, Pen, Gauze and Alcohol gel. It was evidenced that item 7.2.7 clearly defines methodology for Administration of Medications via Oral, Intravenous (CianoKit), Topical Use, and Ocular Route as follows: Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Location: Outpatient Wards A) ORAL ROUTE - Materials needed: Disposable cups, Potable water, Standardized medication, Activity description: Orient yourself regarding the medical prescription, Verify the "5 Rights" rule (Right patient, Right medication, Right dose, Right route, and Right time), Ask the patient about possible medication allergies, Place the medication in the appropriate container and offer it to the patient, Record on the Patient Care Sheet; B) INTRAVENOUS ROUTE - Materials needed: 10 ml syringe, Scalp vein needle or intravenous catheter, Macro drip infusion set 0.9% saline solution, Alcohol-soaked cotton swabs, Cyanocobalamin kit, Tourniquet, Procedure gloves; Activity description: Report to the victim about the administration of the medication, Verify the "5 Rights" rule (Right patient, Right medication, Right dose, Right route) (Correct and Correct Time), Prepare the CianoKit as follows: - Dilute CianoKit with 200 ml of 0.9% saline solution inside the original bottle using the diffuser to transfer the fluid, - Make circular movements in the bottle to completely dissolve the soluble powder, Attach the infusion set to the upper portion of the CianoKit bottle, Open the infusion set valve and remove air bubbles from the infusion line, Apply a tourniquet approximately 15 cm above the chosen puncture site, Perform brief skin asepsis with cotton soaked in alcohol, Palpate the vein and check its alignment, Insert the intravenous scalp vein needle/catheter with the bevel facing upwards completely until venous return is observed. In the case of an intravenous catheter, remove the metal part completely, Apply pressure to the vein slightly above the puncture site to partially interrupt blood flow, Remove the tourniquet, Attach the infusion set and adjust the drip rate to 250 drops per minute, After complete infusion, flush

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with saline and close the line, Do not remove the infusion line, Record in the unit's electronic spreadsheet. In case of system failure (power outage or internet connection failure), record the service in the Nursing notebook; C) OCULAR ROUTE - Materials needed: Paper towels, Eye drops as directed/prescribed; Activity description: Instruct the patient on medication administration, Verify the "5 Rights" rule (Right patient, Right medication, Right dose, Right route, and Right time), Wash hands using the correct technique, Ask the patient to sit and tilt their head back, Apply directly to the eyeball or as directed by a physician, Record in the unit's electronic spreadsheet. In case of system failure (power outage or internet connection failure), record the service in the Nursing notebook; D) TOPICAL ROUTE (Skin) - Materials needed: Spatula (Tongue Depressor), Ointment as directed/prescribed, Procedure gloves, Sterile gauze (Cover if necessary), Activity description: Instruct the patient on medication administration, Verify the "5 Rights" rule (Right patient, right medication, right dose, right route, and right time), Wash hands using the correct technique, Position the ointment on the spatula or directly on the lesion and spread it over the entire wound, Cover the lesion according to medical instructions, Record in the unit's electronic spreadsheet; in case of system failure (power outage or internet connection failure), record the care in the Nursing notebook. It was evidenced that item 7.2.8 clearly defines methodology for Oxygen Therapy, Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Location: Ward, Ambulance, and First Aid areas, Materials Needed: Oxygen, Manometers: to indicate the amount of oxygen in the cylinder and the outflow (flowmeter), Humidifier, Latex or plastic adapter, Face mask with reservoir; Activity Description: Explain the procedure to the patient, Organize the materials and bring them close to the patient, Wash hands using the correct technique, Place the patient in a comfortable position, connect the catheter to the adapter and then to the humidifier, Open the flowmeter and place the mask on the patient's face, Maintain the oxygen flow as prescribed by the physician, Make the patient comfortable, Use a pulse oximeter, Clean and disinfect the materials It was evidenced that item 7.2.9 clearly defines methodology for Hygiene of Materials and Surfaces, Responsible for Execution: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Location: Outpatient Clinic, Materials needed: Alcohol gel, Neutral detergent, Scrub or compress, Soft-bristled brush (if necessary), Task Description: Specula (otoscope), trays, basins, and scissors are non-critical items. Non-critical items are defined as those that only come into contact with the patient's intact skin, such as thermometers, sphygmomanometers and stethoscopes, pulse oximeters, bedpans, among others. For non-critical items, cleaning with a minimal procedure is sufficient. Cleaning means the complete removal of dirt present on the items, using water, detergent, and mechanical action. In case of surfaces: Wash hands, Put on gloves, Remove dirt from items with a soft-bristled brush (if necessary), Wash items with water and detergent, Soak gauze with alcohol and rub on the item for 30 seconds. It was evidenced that item 7.2.10 defines methodology regarding Care in case of Workplace Incidents and Clinical Care, Responsible for Execution: Occupational Nursing Technicians, Location: At the clinic or site of the accident or sudden illness, according to the severity of the case Necessary Materials: Ambulance, Personal Protective Equipment specific to each company site, Complete first aid kit, Automated Defibrillator, Oxygen, Pulse oximeter, Activity Description: Gather information from the accident/sudden illness site, Put on the required personal protective equipment for On-site Care if the accident or sudden illness is treated outside the Clinic, Wash hands as per Technical Instructions, Arrange transportation and use of an ambulance if necessary, Collect first aid supplies and go to the scene of the accident or sudden illness, Bring the DEA and pulse

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oximeter, Check if the location is safe to provide care, Request assistance from firefighters or employees present at the scene, Assess the victim's condition (X, A, B, C, D, E), Perform nursing procedures according to the type of accident or sudden illness, Refer the employee for internal medical evaluation (when the doctor is in the clinic) or affiliated hospitals according to the situation, Arrange transportation and use of an ambulance if necessary, Contact the hospital unit to which you are transporting the victim, informing them of their general condition, Take the employee home after treatment if they are released by the doctor, if they have to Remain in the hospital requesting the presence of a family member, Transfer to another hospital if necessary, Provide for the purchase of medication if necessary, Schedule a medical appointment at the company's clinic for reassessment by the occupational physician. The Nursing Technician and the fire brigade professional must, as soon as the patient is admitted to the hospital unit, immediately return to the operation in order to re-establish the company's emergency system. If a companion is needed for the patient, family members or people from the patient's work area should be called. It was evidenced that item 7.2.11 defines methodology regarding Communication in cases of Occurrences in Outpatient Care and Work-Related Care, Responsible for Execution: Occupational Nursing Technicians, Required Materials: Computer with internet access Company cell phone, Landline phone (Extension); Activity Description:

When attending to patients in the Outpatient Clinics, the following must be notified:

OUTPATIENT APPOINTMENT NOTIFICATIONS- Employee Supervisor, Employee Manager, Occupational Health and Safety Management, Occupational Safety Engineer, All Occupational Medicine Team of the Unit, Social Worker; - WORK-RELATED APPOINTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS - Employee Supervisor, Employee Manager, All Managers, General Manager of Operations and Planning (GGOP), Occupational Health and Safety Management, Occupational Safety Engineer, All Occupational Safety Team of the BU (Business Unit), All Occupational Medicine Team, Senior Manager. The notifications (Annex 05 of this normative procedure) must be sent via email after the appointments and must have the following subject:

NOTIFICATIONS OUTPATIENT CARE REPORTS - when dealing with a clinical occurrence and NOTIFICATION OF CARE RELATED TO WORK - when dealing with an incident related to work. After the consultations, if the patient is referred to a hospital unit, the "Follow-up

Statement" must be completed and subsequently filed in the employee's medical record. It was evidenced that 7.2.20 define methodology for participation in emergency drills using appropriate

PPE for each area: Responsibles: Occupational Health Nursing Technicians, Location: Location defined by Occupational Safety according to the Drill Schedule of each Unit, Required Materials:

Mandatory PPE according to the Drill Area, Properly equipped ambulance, Materials for vital signs verification (Sphygmomanometer, Oximeter, Thermometer, etc.), On-call cell phone; Activity Description: Upon being called to the clinic, the Occupational Health Nursing Technician

must go to the area of the incident (if an ambulance is needed, the driver must be contacted for transportation) After participating in the drill, they must attend the closing meeting and subsequently fill out the Occupational Medicine considerations in the final drill report. The drill

event must be reported during shift change. For additional information please see Principle 7. Currently, AGA has antidote kits available at its medical clinic, and at Hospital Nossa Senhora

de Lourdes. The kits consist of the following intravenous medications: 25% Sodium Thiosulfate, 3% Sodium Nitrite, cyanocobalamin which must be administered exclusively by healthcare

professionals properly trained to treat cases of cyanide poisoning as already mentioned. The first responder team is trained to use oxygen therapy during fire brigade and chemical

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emergency training. It should be noted that the AGA's Health Care and Emergency Brigade teams operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in shifts. Off-site, medications may be administered by healthcare teams from hospital formally designated as referral centers for cyanide poisoning cases, whose emergency professionals are trained periodically. During field audit it was evidenced that AGA has its own on-site capability to provide first aid or medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide. The AGA Health technical team is made up of the Occupational Medicine Physician, with the support of the nursing team, has an emergency facility, fully equipped with, first aids drugs and materials, oxygen, resuscitator, as well as the existence of adequate human resources to provide first aid and medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide. Evidenced that AGA's Health Care is located in the Plant with Installation composed of infirmary beds, dressing room, archive room, storage of materials and medicines, occupational administrative room, reception and medical office. It was evidenced that PAE clearly establishes methodology for land transporting from AGA's site to hospital. As already mentioned AGA has its own ambulance. Besides, if necessary AGA can use Mobile Emergency Care Service (SAMU) ambulances. According to the need and degree of urgency, the responsible doctor will direct the victim to reference hospital. Sampled examples was: Fundação Hospitalar Nossa Senhora de Lourdes. It was evidenced that AGA informed local medical facilities of the potential need to treat patients for cyanide exposure. Evidenced duly implemented. Sampled example was: Fundação Hospitalar Nossa Senhora de Lourdes which address is Madre Tereza Street 20, Nova Lima, Minas Gerais. Evidenced the existence of a formalized arrangement between AGA and a.m. hospital in which it is aware of the potential needs that may be asked to treat a victim of cyanide poisoning. Evidenced that AGA's Health Area received training provided by Dr. Alexandre Rodrigues (operation expert MD in chemical intoxication) and Medicine Doctor of Proquigel (Brazilian cyanide producer) about treatment due to all type's contamination with cyanide. Additionally, evidenced that AGA's Health Care Area) provided training for the pertinent technical personnel of involved hospitals Besides, AGA's Health Team performed technical visits at a.m. hospitals and attested it has adequate and qualified staff, equipment and expertise to provide treatment for cyanide exposure as the auditor noted reviewing pertinent records. Sampled examples was: Fundação Hospitalar Nossa Senhora de Lourdes.

The unit has both types of emergency devices AMBU and AED. Manual positive pressure ventilation resuscitators (AMBU type), used for respiratory support, are available, as well as automated external defibrillators (AEDs), intended for responding to cardiac arrest situations. The AED equipment undergoes periodic functional inspections, tests, and calibrations, according to the preventive maintenance program established by occupational medicine. Additionally, the Occupational Health and Occupational Medicine team is properly trained and qualified for the correct use of this equipment, in accordance with internal emergency response procedures.

Principle 7 | EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities.

Standard of Practice 7.1

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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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

a) Catastrophic release of hydrogen cyanide from storage, process or regeneration facilities?

Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains several document for Emergency Response Plans to address potential accidental releases of cyanide and cyanide exposure incidents such as: PN 0008 - Crisis Management Plan - PGC; PN-0016 - Emergency Response, Crisis Management and Business Continuity; PN 0015 - Incident Management; PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan - PAE CN, PN 0037 - Fire Risk Management; PN 0394 - Management of Environmental Incident Reports; PN 0913 - First-Tier Risk Management; PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025. Noted that the a.m. emergency plans are in accordance with Brazilian regulations such as: ANM Resolution 95/22, ANM Resolution 130/23, Federal Law 12,334/10, Federal Law 14,066/20, CEPRAM Resolution 3,183/03, CBMMG Technical Instruction # 12, CBMMG Technical Instruction # 11, NRM-08, NRM-10, NRM-07, NR-23, NBR 12693. Evidenced that PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan item 7.7 describe specifically the response for all cyanide related emergencies the potential cyanide failure scenarios appropriate for its site- specific environmental and operating circumstances, including the following, as applicable: a) Catastrophic release of hydrogen cyanide from storage, process or regeneration facilities - PN 0131 item 7.7.13; b) Transportation accidents occurring on site or in close proximity to the operation - Transportation accidents occurring on site or in close proximity to the operation - PN 0131 items 7.7.1, 7.7.2, 7.7.5 and 7.7.6; c) Cyanide releases during unloading and mixing - PN 0131 item 7.7.14; d) Cyanide releases during fires and explosions - PN 0131 item 7.7.15 ; e) Pipe, valve and tank ruptures - PN 0131 items 7.7.7.1 and 7.7.7.2; f) Overtopping of ponds and impoundments - PAEBM Calcinados Dam, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam; g) Power outages and pump failures - 7.7.12; h) Uncontrolled seepage - 7.7.17 i) Failure of cyanide treatment, destruction or recovery systems - 7.7.9. AGA does not have recovery system and j) PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025; PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025. The actions relating to this item are available in PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan item 7.7 and in PAEBM Calcinados Dam, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam as already mentioned. Evidenced that for each scenario mentioned at a PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan item 7.7 and in

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PAEBM Calcinados Dam, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam clearly define the step by step that shall be implemented describing what to do, why to do it, how to do it, who should do it, where to do it, when to do it (the so-called 5W 1H). Evidenced that PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan item 7.7.2 clearly defines responsibilities and authorities of all personnel related to failure of tailings impoundments, and other cyanide facilities. Sampled examples were: Vice President, Environmental Director; Metallurgic Director, Communication Superintendent, Safety Superintendent, Area Managers, Emergency Response Team, Emergency Coordinator, Occupational Health Superintendent, Human Resource Superintendent and Brigade Members Medical Coordinator, Nursing Technician, Emergency Brigade Leader, Emergency Brigade Members, Industrial Area Rescue Team, Remote Area Rescue Team, Environmental Emergency Response Team, and Area Evacuation Leaders. Additionally, interface areas and their respective responsibilities and authorities are clearly established too. During the field audit they were interviewed and showed to be aware of the PPE - Protective Personnel Equipment to be used. Sampled examples were: Tychem jumpsuit; Latex Gloves; Mask with filter against HCN gas; Portable Gas Detector (Sampling and continuous monitoring of exposed employees). Interviewed personnel reported that PPE must be put on first before any action, especially approaching and checking for leaks as stated. It was evidenced that the emergency scenarios contemplated in the PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan item 7.7 and in PAEBM Calcinados Dam, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam are consistent with the risk analysis, which is based on surveys of environmental aspects and impacts as well as hazards and risks to occupational safety and health and considering significant impacts to its workers, community and environment. Evidenced that planning for response to transportation-related emergencies has been considering, transportation route(s), physical and chemical form of the cyanide, method of transport (e.g., rail, truck), the condition of the road or railway, and the design of the transport vehicle (e.g., single or double walled, top or bottom unloading, by Niquini Transportes and Enlog Transportes. As already mentioned, both of them are ICMI certified. (Please see Principles 1 and 2 for additional information). Evidenced that AGA defined methodology for accidents occurring during cyanide transportation and operations at AGA and in close proximity to the operation through PN 0131 items 7.7.1, 7.7.2, 7.7.5 and 7.7.6. Evidenced that there is very efficient sharing of documentation, training and effective communications day by day of transport conditions, route conditions among AGA, Niquini Transportes and Enlog Transportes. Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, established and maintains internal documented procedures PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan item 7.7 and PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025 that establish methodology for specific response actions (as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situations) such as clearing site personnel and potentially affected communities from the area of exposure which includes evacuation of employees and contractors from the AGA site for emergency reasons. Evidenced that PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM

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Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025 all of them at item 5 define methodology for detecting, assessing, and classifying alert and/or emergency situations into levels 1, 2, and/or 3. Methodology for detecting, assessing, and classifying alert and/or emergency situations into levels 1, 2, and/or 3. The Alert Situation, according to ANM Resolution No. 95/2022, amended by ANM Resolutions No. 130/2023 and No. 175/2024, is initiated when: An anomaly with a score of 6 (six) is detected in the same column of Table 3 - Classification Matrix Regarding the Risk Category (1.2 - State of Conservation) of Annex I in 2 (two) consecutive EIRs; or an anomaly is detected that does not imply an immediate risk to safety, but that must be controlled and monitored; or The DCO is not sent, according to the deadlines foreseen in item II of Art. 45 of ANM Resolution No. 95/2022, amended by ANM Resolutions No. 130/2023 and No. 175/2024; or A DCO is sent concluding that the PAEBM of the dam is not in compliance with operational requirements; or The dam is classified as an unacceptable risk in the PGRBM; or The spillway system is not sized according to the Return Time established in article 24 of ANM Resolution No. 95/2022, amended by ANM Resolutions No. 130/2023 and No. 175/2024, except when it is being adapted, as per § 6, of article 24; or At the discretion of the ANM. Regarding emergency situations, it is defined that: A) Detection - Through observation of the dam and its components, execution of geotechnical monitoring, through VISUAL INSPECTIONS carried out by operational geotechnics, Engineer of Record (EdR) and external agents and through INSTRUMENTATION READING; B) Evaluation - The anomalies detected in the Calcinados Dam may be classified, based on the evaluation, as an ALERT SITUATION or an EMERGENCY SITUATION; C) Classification - The anomalous event assessed, and in the case of an EMERGENCY SITUATION, must be classified as an ALERT LEVEL or EMERGENCY LEVELS ranging from Emergency Level 1 (EL1), Emergency Level 2 (EL2), and Emergency Level 3 (EL3), depending on the extent and magnitude of the identified situation; D) Communication of the emergency situation to the internal and external agents involved. Notification actions (which agents to contact) will be adopted according to the EMERGENCY LEVELS and E) Mitigation - Execution of preventive procedures, based on the guidelines of the structure's Operation Manual, or corrective procedures, guided by the respective PAEBM (Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams). The Emergency Situation, according to ANM Resolution No. 95/2022, amended by ANM Resolution No. 130/2023, is initiated when: I - A Special Safety Inspection (ISE) of the Mining Dam begins, that is: Whenever anomalies with a score of 10 (ten) are detected in any column of Table 3 - Classification Matrix Regarding the Risk Category (1.2 - State of Conservation), of Annex IV of ANM Resolution No. 95/2022, amended by ANM Resolutions No. 130/2023 and No. 175/2024; or At any time, when required by the ANM, as well as, regardless of formal request by the ANM, after the occurrence of exceptional events that may mean impacts on stability conditions. or II - In any other situation with potential compromise to the safety of the structure; or III - In any of the cases listed in item II of art. Article 41 of ANM Resolution No. 95/2022, as amended by ANM Resolutions No. 130/2023 and No. 175/2024, that is: Article 41, item II, of ANM Resolution No. 95/2022, as amended by ANM Resolutions No. 130/2023 and No. 175/2024: The emergency should be classified as one of the following three magnitude

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levels: Level 1 - Emergencies of Minor Magnitude: Accidental events that can be controlled with the unit's own resources; the emergency response plan is not activated, but the event must be recorded; Level 2 - Emergencies of Medium Magnitude: Accidental events that can be controlled with the unit's own resources; the effects do not exceed the physical limits of the unit's area and do not affect routine processes; the EAP may be activated and Level 3 - Emergencies of Severe Magnitude: Accidental events whose effects may exceed the financial limits of the unit's area; they require the activation of the emergency response plan with the mobilization of all available human and material resources within the unit. This may involve the necessary involvement, as well as the activation of external resources (Fire Department, Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense, Sabará Civil Defense, Belo Horizonte Civil Defense, Lagoa Santa Civil Defense, Santa Luzia Civil Defense Police, PAM, etc.). It is defined: A) For: Alert and Internal Evacuation of Facilities: If an emergency is identified, anyone in the unit must alert the occupants and firefighters. This alert can be executed automatically by fire detection and alarm systems. However, any identified emergency scenario must be communicated via telephone or radio according to the procedure below: In any emergency, the owner who detects the emergency must activate the local firefighter team (sector), notify the team leader assigned to the building, sector, or affected area, informing them of the incident, using the radio band in their area,, reporting the incident and requesting the necessary support. Any worker, upon hearing a call for help via radio through the word EMERGENCY or continuous whistle, must stop the activity in progress until they are reoriented by local supervision of safety conditions, as well as the resumption of activities. From this moment on, the brigade team leader and/or (supervisor, technician, controller, leader or substitute) must assess the situation and verify the need to activate the Medical Post or other Brigade members at the plant through the exclusive radio band for communication and operational management of the emergency, radio band as well as determine the general abandonment of the building due to the identified risk, they must proceed to the meeting point closest to the building; B) For: Situation Analysis After identifying the emergency area/location, the brigade leader must arrive at the scene to analyze the emergency and report the current situation to the emergency coordinator, who will then activate or not the general plant alarm, requesting firefighters and/or the evacuation of the area. The brigade leader and/or brigade chief and the general brigade coordinator are responsible for activating the general evacuation siren and evacuating the building, as well as summoning other firefighters when necessary. They assume the leadership role in the event, overseeing actions and making decisions regarding the need to deploy unforeseen resources, involving other area leaders (on-call personnel and managers); C) For Procedures after the Emergency Alarm is Activated: The person responsible for the gate must stop any procedures and/or services and allow entry only to emergency vehicles or persons authorized by the emergency coordinator; All vehicles circulating in the emergency area within the unit must be parked in locations that do not obstruct internal access routes and must be turned off; Firefighters must go to the emergency room meeting point so that they can proceed as a group to the emergency site for assessment and treatment. After determined the exact location of the incident, firefighters must proceed to

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the location determined by the brigade leader; The HSE department must be notified immediately, and the safety technician, if present at the unit, must proceed to the BE meeting point/or to the emergency location if response has already begun; Other employees not involved in the emergency must be on standby if requested to evacuate the area; During an emergency, all critical operations in the affected area must be halted; If any hazardous materials are being loaded or unloaded in the affected area or in the next area during an emergency, this operation must be stopped and the vehicle moved to a safe location, as directed by the brigade leader; D) For Internal Communication: During an emergency, all means of communication should preferably be available to the emergency brigade, but radio channel 16 is for the exclusive use of those involved in responding to the emergency. 7The unit's general manager should be contacted in the event of process shutdowns or if the emergency is classified as magnitude level 3. The emergency coordinator should:

- Assess, depending on the emergency, whether internal calls should be interrupted, allowing only calls from personnel involved in the emergency;
- Assess, depending on the emergency, whether external calls should be interrupted discreetly and only reactivated after the emergency is over. Area managers should report any and all incidents involving emergencies in their area to their manager, and report them via the PN 0015- Incident Management

E) For External Communication: The emergency coordinator, based on the risk and magnitude of the event, determines the need to mobilize/request external resources, such as the Fire Department, Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense, Sabará Civil Defense, Belo Horizonte Civil Defense, Lagoa Santa Civil Defense, Santa Luzia Civil Defense Police, and others, when applicable. If communication with external resources (CBMMG, police, etc.) is necessary, the emergency coordinator may delegate a communications officer. If the emergency coordinator is not present at the unit, the decision will be made by the area manager or brigade leader who will respond to the incident, logically following the command position; F) For: Internal and external complaints, news distributed through any media outlet, official public acts (whether municipal, state, or federal), and environmental agency infraction notices resulting from the emergency should be forwarded to the CGC. For any information to the community/or the press regarding an emergency situation, the employee must inform that those responsible for interviews and other actions are: the General Manager and/or the Communications department responsible for the unit, who are authorized to provide information. The General Manager or HSE Director is responsible for reporting any incidents involving individuals in the scenarios to AGA's management. External communication to the press must follow the provisions of the crisis communications manual. G) For External Support: If the emergency coordinator determines that it is necessary to activate external resources from the public Fire Department and/or other public and private agencies, the requester must provide the following information:

- Name of the requester and the telephone number used;
- Organization;
- Full address, landmarks, and/or access points;
- Characteristics of the emergency;
- Number and condition of potential victims, when this information is available.

When an external emergency vehicle arrives, the brigade leader must inform the unit of the route within the emergency response unit; The security guard must inform the external support team, upon

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arrival, about the conditions and access to the emergency site; The CBMMG and/or other public agencies, upon arrival at the scene, must be greeted by a brigade member, who must provide the necessary information for their entry and operational procedures; External support teams must not enter risk areas without the accompaniment of brigade members from the unit qualified for entry; H) For Area Isolation: The incident area must be physically isolated to ensure the safety of emergency response efforts and prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the site. I) For Area Abandonment: The emergency coordinator or brigade leader must determine the start of the evacuation and prioritize the affected and highest-risk locations; Partial or total area evacuation, when necessary, should occur by leading people to a safe area or the evacuation meeting point, remaining there until the end of the emergency is determined. The following general procedures are recommended: • Instruct groups to form one or more single file lines (one person behind the other); • Everyone should avoid rushing, panic, and commotion; • Additional precautions should be taken when going up or down stairs; group members, including visitors, should be instructed to use the outside of the stairs; • Lead groups, including visitors, without rushing, to the previously determined meeting point; • Designate a staff member to assist and lead each person with a disability and/or reduced mobility to the meeting point; Upon arrival at the meeting point, groups must remain there without dispersing or proceeding to another location, if requested by the evacuation leader; A health professional must arrive at the meeting point with resources to assess and stabilize any victims at the scene; The firefighter assigned to lead the evacuation process of the building/area must direct the teams' exit, following the predetermined escape routes; The occupants of the area, who must already be aware of the emergency, must be the first to exit, in a line and without disturbance, with one firefighter leading the line and/or another bringing up the rear; Before definitively evacuating the area, a firefighter must check for stragglers and close doors and/or windows, if possible. Each person with a disability or reduced mobility must be accompanied by two firefighters or volunteers, previously designated by the firefighter leader. All other occupants of each area must stop what they are doing, keep only their personal documents, personal medications and vehicle keys and leave in an organized line directed towards the door/emergency exit access/meeting point; J) For the PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025: This is a technical, easy-to-understand document prepared by the developer that details potential dam emergencies, determines the conditions and actions to be taken in these cases, and defines the actors to be notified, with the aim of minimizing damage and loss of life. This procedure applies to affected communities occupying areas neighboring the project and/or within the ZAS. The details of this procedure are set forth in a Plan defined by the relevant ANM legislation, as previously mentioned. Simulation: A practical test designed to allow the public and agents directly involved in the ZAS Contingency Plan to become aware of the planned actions and receive training on how to proceed in the event of a real emergency; Emergencies: Situations arising from adverse events that affect the safety of the dam and may cause damage to its structural and operational integrity, as well as to the preservation of life, health,

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property, and the environment; ZAS: The section of the valley downstream of the dam where the developer is considered responsible for issuing warning notices to the public, as there is insufficient time for intervention by the competent authorities in emergency situations. The greater of the following distances should be used for its delimitation: the distance corresponding to a flood wave arrival time of 30 (thirty) minutes or 10 km (ten miles); and, ZSS: A section listed on the Flood Map, not defined as a ZAS and K) K) For Community Evacuation (PAEBM): In incidents or accidents that pose risks and/or dangers to groups of people, the need to evacuate areas must be considered, removing people from their residential or commercial properties. This may involve a property, a street, a block, or even an entire neighborhood. Evacuation is a preventative action. Therefore, a large-scale operation may be implemented without the worst-case scenario occurring. However, the decision to evacuate is based on reasonableness and feasible technical probabilities, in addition to the experience of the professionals responsible for responding to the emergency. Such an action should be considered successful once the risk or danger has been identified and the decision to remove people from their properties was based on highly reasonable criteria. Abandonment notification should be carried out by uniformed teams equipped with PPE to strengthen arguments regarding the risks and urgency of evacuation. Residents' resistance to leaving their residential occupancy and moving to temporary shelter shared with other occupants is the main challenge faced by rescue and evacuation teams. Consequently, the public tends to underestimate the risks. It should also be considered that people tend not to abandon their pets, even in dangerous situations. Procedures, resources, and techniques for evacuating people with physical or cognitive disabilities or reduced mobility, the elderly, pregnant women, infants, people who depend on oxygen or respirators, and people who are obese or have other limitations or special needs should be considered. Hasty and/or unnecessary evacuations should be avoided when the decision to evacuate people was made without the necessary technical support to assess the actual risks and/or hazards; All operational, logistical, and other emergency response actions used in tailings dam incidents must be coordinated by the risk monitoring and dam management department. The responsible person must be appointed by the unit's General Manager and receive the title of PAEBM Coordinator. Human Removal Is Classified into Three Levels: Primary Removal: Requesting the removal of a small number of people from their residential and/or commercial occupations. In this classification, people are removed from their occupations for a period of a few hours, allowing them to remain in nearby safe locations while awaiting the reestablishment of safety conditions for their return. This type of removal does not require temporary shelter. Provision must be made for protection from the elements, food, hydration, hygiene, and safety measures to protect people's property from vandals and Looters should be provided to ensure the safety and comfort of those removed. In these situations, the involvement of Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense, Sabará Civil Defense, Belo Horizonte Civil Defense, Lagoa Santa Civil Defense, Santa Luzia Civil Defense, if available, police officers, and health professionals is recommended. Persons removed from their homes must be provided with information related to emergency response: • Estimate a timeframe for safe return to their homes; • Inform them of the risks

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to which they could be exposed if they remained in their homes; • Inform them of the measures being taken to restore safety conditions. Intermediate-Level Removal: Requires fewer than a hundred people to be removed, and the removal from properties and other occupations occurs for a period longer than two hours, but not lasting a day or night. The intermediate level of relocation requires the collection and recording of data about people and their properties and must have the support of local government agencies to manage this information. The intermediate level requires temporary shelters, such as schools, gymnasiums, tents, or other available areas. At this level of removal, there must be a progression with police, civil defense, and health services, given that Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense, Sabará Civil Defense, Belo Horizonte Civil Defense, Lagoa Santa Civil Defense, Santa Luzia Civil Defense the situation requires greater resources, both human and material. It should be considered that removing people from their homes and sharing shelters can have significant psychological and physical impacts. These actions require experience, authority, and human-handling skills. Removal care must meet the safety and comfort needs of the displaced and provide specific care for those with special needs. Large-Scale Removal: Requiring more than a hundred people to be removed from their occupations, and the removal of properties and other occupations occurring for a period longer than 24 hours, this level of eviction requires immediate assistance from human and material resources far beyond those available in the affected region to: • Control the removed people. • Police and maintain public safety in isolated areas. • Accommodate large numbers of people in temporary shelters for extended periods. • Provide support and supplies to those in temporary shelters. • Reestablish safety conditions in the area directly affected by the incident. Support from state and federal agencies should be sought. The urgency of large-scale evacuations prevents uncertainty, uncertainty, and political issues from delaying decision-making. In some specific situations, for example, in the event of a major toxic gas leak, allowing people to remain in buildings (residential or commercial) may be a more appropriate action than evacuation. Eliminate or Reduce Risks. When necessary, control and/or cut off power and supplies to facilities or equipment should be arranged; if available, these actions should be carried out by specialized personnel within the technical support group. AGA has been defined and documented methodology for use cyanide and first aid measures for cyanide exposure. Reviewing this procedure the auditor noted that it includes the steps of the first aid to victims, carried out by the Emergency Brigade, as well as the neutralization of the chemical product, the stabilization and the removal of the victim for medical care. For referencing is defined the care flow in cases of contact with cyanide, as well as for medical management regarding the classification of the degree of intoxication and the administration of antidotes. Evidenced that a.m. emergency flowchart clearly defines first aid actions applied to victims of contact with cyanide. These actions are divided into four segments. The first is called Support (scope: all levels); the second is called Removal (scope: Firefighters and Civil Firefighters); the third is called Assessment and Treatment (scope: Firefighters, Civil Firefighters, and Health Team); and the fourth is Transportation and Medication Treatment (scope: Health Team) For additional information please see Principle 6. AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains several procedures in

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order to assure a control of releases at their source. During the field audit it was evidenced the very good conditions of the AGA site. Please see Principle 4 for additional information. Interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. AGA did not have cyanide releases but in case of occurrence, there are specific documented procedures and personnel duly qualified to implement the necessary actions for containment, assessment, mitigation and future prevention of releases. As already mentioned, during the field audit it was evidenced the very good conditions of the AGA' site. Please see Principle 4 for additional information. Interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter.

Please note that: Transportes Niquini withdrew from the Cyanide Code on October 6, 2023, with its last transport for the operation occurring on March 31, 2023, and that Enlog has been certified since March 7, 2023, and its first transport for the operation occurred on October 16, 2023.

Standard of Practice 7.2

Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with

Standard of Practice 7.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Interviewing personnel of several areas and reviewing meeting records it was evidenced that AGA has been involved workforce such as areas of: process, engineering, production, maintenance, social responsibility, environmental, health and safety occupational safety, dam and design personnel as well as external stakeholders, including potentially affected communities, in the cyanide emergency response planning process. Evidenced health authorities for instance Nossa Senhora de Lourdes Hospital were as duly involved in AGA's cyanide emergency. Sampled examples were ANM, IBAMA, Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense, Sabará Civil Defense, Belo Horizonte Civil Defense, Lagoa Santa Civil Defense, Santa Luzia Civil Defense CENAD, SEDEC, CBMMG, Nossa Senhora de Lourdes Hospital, Federal Police, Civil Police, Federal Highway Police, Environmental Operational Support Center, State Forestry Institute, Minas Gerais Institute of Agriculture (IMA). AGA has been made potentially affected communities aware of the nature of their risks associated with accidental cyanide releases, and consulted with them directly or through community representatives regarding appropriate communications and response actions. Sampled examples were: Communities (Nova Lima e Raposos). For additional information, see Principle 9. AGA has been identified external entities having emergency response roles, and involved those entities in the cyanide emergency response planning process. Sampled examples were: Nova Lima City Hall; Raposos City Hall; SAMU; Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense; CBMMG Nossa Senhora de Lourdes Hospital; ANM; CENAD; MPF; MPE; Federal Police; Federal Highway Police;

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Minas Gerais Highway Police; Civil Police; Federal Police; SUPRAM; DRT; Niquini and Enlog (the cyanide transportation companies), and Ambipar (for accident prevention, response to emergencies disinfection of environments, waste management and recovery and waste collection). Evidenced that AGA engages in consultation (where applicable) and communication with stakeholders to keep current PAE; PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan - PAE CN; PN 0037 - Fire Risk Management; PN 0394 - Management of Environmental Incident Reports; PN 0913 - First-Tier Risk Management; PAEBM Calcinados Dam Emergency Response Plan; - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam Emergency Response Plan; - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam v- AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025. Sampled examples were: Nova Lima City Hall; Raposos City Hall; SAMU; Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense; CBMMG Nossa Senhora de Lourdes Hospital; ANM; CENAD; MPF; MPE; Federal Police; Federal Highway Police; Minas Gerais Highway Police; Civil Police; Federal Police; SUPRAM; DRT; Niquini and Enlog (the cyanide transportation companies), and Ambipar (for accident prevention, response to emergencies disinfection of environments, waste management and recovery and waste collection), AGA engages security and health authorities, emergency response suppliers, and community representatives. AGA invites specific stakeholders to participate mock emergency drills. Another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, communities in order to discuss and updated (if necessary) the emergency response plan.

Standard of Practice 7.3

Designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.

The operation is ☐ X in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 7.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidenced that PAEBM Calcinados Dam Emergency Response Plan; PAEBM Cocoruto Dam Emergency Response Plan and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam Response Emergency Plan; defined and documented primary and alternate emergency response coordinators who have explicit authority to commit the resources necessary to implement the Plan. According to Article 39 of ANM Resolution No. 95/2022, amended by ANM Resolutions No. 130/2023 and No. 175/2024, the PAEBM coordinator must be a professional designated by the dam owner, with autonomy and authority to mobilize equipment, materials, and manpower to be used in corrective and/or emergency actions, and must be trained and qualified to perform the function, and be available to act promptly in dam emergency situations. Annex H - Designation of the PAEBM Coordinator presents the formal designation of the PAEBM Coordinator for the Calcinados, Cocuruto, and Rapaunha Dams, as well as their Alternate. In this way, reviewing a.m. plans the auditor verified the appointment of Guilherme Cruz as Primary PAEBM Coordinator and Daniel Rocha as

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Alternate PAEBM Coordinator Additionally it was evidenced that Adair Inácio Gonçalves - The AGA's Safety Supervisor designed Yago Bitencourt Gonçalves as Head of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Protocol, with the objective of identifying, evaluating, and managing occupational health and safety risks, promoting training to ensure knowledge, application, defining roles and responsibilities, and compliance with emergency scenarios, including the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) and Emergency Action Plan for National Citizens (EACN) in their entirety and in everything they represent, and having the responsibility to: A) Ensure that roles and responsibilities are implemented for all those involved in the emergency preparedness and response system, as well as ensuring the involvement of all those involved; B) Ensure compliance with HR that employees receive training, as well as periodic retraining and training of new employees, enabling them to understand the objectives and contributing to the development of the program; C) Ensure that control measures are implemented through the use of procedures that identify potential accidents, incidents, and emergency situations, providing assistance in these situations; D) Ensure that an emergency response plan is updated to address the various critical risk scenarios mapped in the unit's risk assessment; including an internal and external communication plan; E) Ensure that the unit uses a risk assessment and vulnerability assessment process to identify and document emergency situations that may arise as a result of operations as well as external factors, considering environmental, health and safety events and natural disasters; F) Ensure that the Emergency Management Agency (AGA) analyzes and revises its emergency preparedness and response procedures whenever necessary, regularly, especially after incidents, accidents, and emergency situations; G) Conduct a complete annual evaluation of the emergency preparedness and response management system and assess areas for improvement. Evidenced duly implemented Interviewing pertinent personnel showed to be aware of this matter. Evidenced that AGA's PAE AGA's PAE CN and, PAEBM Calcinados Dam Emergency Response Plan; - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam Emergency Response Plan; - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam v- AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025 have been identified and documented Emergency Response Teams related to PAEBM . It was evidenced that item 3.4 of the PAEBM (Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams) defines the composition of the directly involved technical team and their respective responsibilities, such as: Operational Geotechnics; Operational Monitoring Center - CMG; Communication; Community Relations; Institutional Relations; Licensing and Environment; Legal; Safety and Health; Supplies; Facilities; Human Resources; Maintenance and Infrastructure; Security; Operation and Maintenance. The external agents participating in the PAEBM are: A) Civil Defense - Activating and coordinating the actions of other public bodies in addressing the emergency situation involving the system's structures, based on the communication of the emergency situation by the AGA; Recommending preventive intervention, isolation, and evacuation of the population from vulnerable areas and buildings; Assessing damage and losses in areas affected by disasters; Delineating, isolating, signaling, and evacuating the areas affected by the emergency; CBMMG - Coordinating with the public body responsible for Civil Defense and with the PAEBM Coordinator to assist in response actions during the emergency; Assisting and rescuing people in areas that will be affected in the event of a rupture; Military Police - Coordinating with the public body responsible for Civil Defense and with the PAEBM Coordinator to assist in response actions during the emergency; Coordinating and collaborating with the actions of other external bodies operating in the PAEBM and maintaining order in the affected areas. Additionally, evidenced that PN0150 regarding Emergency Brigade the following items: A) Objective: • Above all else, it is to save lives. The other objectives are: • To locate and combat fires that may occur within the industrial area and in the surrounding

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areas owned by the company. Actions in third-party areas are subject to determinations by the Board of Directors / Occupational Safety Superintendence, • To act in other emergencies where there is an imperative need to evacuate people, whether they are workers in surface facilities, • To provide first aid in emergencies, • To contain large-scale leaks of chemical products within the industrial area and in the surrounding areas owned by the company, • Inspection of all emergency devices (extinguishers, hydrants, fire detection and fighting systems, emergency exits) in their respective areas of operation. • To actively participate in simulated exercises; • To actively participate in Emergency Brigade meetings; • Promote safety dialogues in operational areas on topics related to emergencies. B) MEMBERS: The minimum number of members of the Emergency Brigade in the Industrial Area of the Queiroz Plant will be determined according to Technical Instruction 12, • When entering the unit, the firefighter and emergency driver (fire truck and ambulance) must change their badge from red to green on the emergency badge board at the entrance, • When leaving the unit, the firefighter and emergency driver (fire truck and ambulance) must change their badge from green to red on the emergency badge board at the entrance; C) Requirements for firefighters: • Participation in the Emergency Brigade will be voluntary, subject to the following limitations: • Prior approval in psychometric tests, • Prior approval in specific medical examinations., • Approval from the supervisor and • Good performance in theoretical and practical qualification tests; D) Actions to be taken by Firefighters • Immediately go to the meeting point near the Emergency Brigade for occupational safety information on the procedures to be followed; • Go to the fire brigade room to collect the necessary emergency materials; • After completing the tasks, meet in the brigade room to assess the situation and receive further instructions; E) Basic Rules for Emergency Situations: It is necessary to appoint a leader when more than one person is involved in an emergency action; Appointing a leader is recommended to avoid confusion and misunderstandings at the incident site; Upon arriving at the incident site, maintain a safe distance and analyze the magnitude of the incident with the team. Remain with your back to the wind/ventilation flow, unless you are using adequate respiratory protection, to avoid inhaling smoke, vapors, or gases; To identify the product, consult the individual chemical product data sheet; When deciding to enter the location or risk area, use the necessary PPE. Analyze your own capacity for the action. Do not risk your safety; Never touch the spilled product, nor walk on it. Do not assume that gases or vapors are not harmful just because they are odorless; Never attempt to extinguish a fire in energized electrical equipment with water; Do not give interviews to just any type of press. The company has a specific department for this purpose.

It was evidenced has been requiring and providing appropriate training for emergency responders. Evidenced that define the preventive procedures which aim to avoid anomalies assessed as ADVERSE SITUATIONS and prevent the deterioration of dam components. Preventive actions aim to prevent the possibility of adverse situations evolving into EMERGENCY SITUATIONS and the consequences associated with the latter. Among the main preventive procedures, the following should be considered: Regular Inspection; Geotechnical Monitoring; Independent periodic assessments; Pumping system management and Training. These trainings are classified into 4 types, namely: A) Internal PAEBM training; B) Internal training in manuals; C) Internal training in operating procedures and D) Internal training in monitoring procedures. Through the analysis of the respective records, it was evidenced that the trainings were carried out as required. Sampled examples were. Reviewing brigade members training records the auditor evidenced that AGA has been provided to brigade members in accordance with Brazilian legislation. Evidenced a Brigade Members List duly updated which presents the name of all qualified brigade members, the area in which they work, work shift as well as the validity of the respective trainings. Noted that they were trained in Advanced Fire Brigade Training. It was

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evidenced that the AGA Firefighters members carried out training in compliance with Brazilian legislation Technical Instruction 12 and Ordinance 54 of CBM/MG. The brigade members participated in the Intermediate Level Organic Brigade trainings conducted by: 1) Vertical Center company, instructor Kilder Lima Guerra, Occupational Safety Technician, registration number MTE21/01175-1, accredited by CBM/MG, as per sampling below: from August 6th to 8th, 2024, participants: Adenilton Oliveira Souza, Augusto Henrique Cruz Muller, Heitor Nascimento de Sena and Leonardo Rodrigo Batista Gomes; from September 23rd to 25th, 2024, participants: Amanda Maria Bonfim de Souza, Ana Victoria Costa Pio, Breno Henrique Silva Soares, Charles Cristiano Reis, Cláudia Rodrigues Dauanny, Cláudio Luiz de Souza Bauer, Clayton Teixeira da Silva, Douglas Lopes de Jesus, Erivelton Rodrigues da Conceição, Fabrícia Soares Miguel, Fernanda de Oliveira Santos, Gideão Bartolomeu Reis Oliveira, Gisele Júlia de Andrade, Guilherme Fernandes Novais, Jônatas Silva Cruz, Kátia Kênia Barbosa, Lucélia Maria Rodrigues, Luís Miller Araujo, Luíz Fernando da Silva Freitas, Moisés Geraldo Teixeira, Ranni Caroline Dias Alves, Rodrigo Aurélio Terezo Drumond, Úrsula Falconi and Yago Bitencourt Gonçalves; and 2) Conducted by Previmaxx Treinamentos, CNPJ 37.959.794/0001-25, instructor Wanderson Pereira da Silva, Occupational Safety Technician, registration number MTE0094099MG, accredited by CBM/MG number F0012112, , as per sampling below: from August 5th to 7th, 2025, participant Alexandre Rodrigues Silva; from September 02nd to 04th, 2025, participants: Adao Tolentino Reis Junior, Anderson Geraldo Dias, Carlos Roberto de Souza, Crislaine Cecilia da Cruz Silva, Diego Almeida Reis, Fabio Henrique Carmelio, Filipe Assis Reis, Gilliard Alves Couto Nascente, Julio Cesar Gomes Fabiano, Leonardo Gomes and Pedro Victor Gonçalves Pimenta. **Program content for organic brigade, theoretical and practical training as follows:** a) **First Aid:** Initial assessment: scene assessment, mechanism of injury and number of victims; Airways: causes of obstruction and clearing; Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (RCP) : artificial ventilation and external cardiac compression; Automatic External Defibrillation (DEA); Shock: classification, prevention and treatment; Movement, removal and transport of victims: assessment and techniques. b) **Fire Prevention and Fighting:** Introduction; Firefighter responsibilities; Theory of fire: combustion, its elements and the chain reaction; Fire propagation: conduction, convection and radiation; Fire classes: classification and characteristics; Fire prevention techniques; Extinguishing methods: isolation, smothering, cooling, and chemical extinguishing; Extinguishing agents: water, chemical powder, CO2, foams, and others; Personal protective equipment; Firefighting equipment: extinguishers, hydrants, hoses, and accessories; Detection, alarm, emergency lighting, and communication equipment: types and operation; Area evacuation; People with reduced mobility; Specific plant risks: knowledge; Concepts of psychology in emergencies. Please see Principle 8 for additional information. Evidenced that PAEBM Calcinados Dam Emergency Response Plan; - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam Emergency Response Plan; - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam v- AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025 present the internal entities of the action and notification flowchart, including the PAEBM Coordinator, direct action groups, external consultancy, senior management and board of directors, and for each area involved, the holders, alternates and respective 24-hour contact telephone numbers are identified. Reviewing AGA's PAEBMs the auditor evidenced that the human resources available for an emergency situation are described in Annex A - List of Internal and External Contacts. Evidenced duly implemented. Sampled examples were: It was evidenced that Annex B contains the following information: Responsibility / Function - Name / Company / Position / Qualification CREA # / Contact phone

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number. Evidenced that AGA's PAEBMs clearly specify duties and responsibilities of the coordinators and team members. It is defined that the main responsibilities of the PAEBM Coordinator are: A) To monitor the preparation of the PAEBM, including the flood study and map, as well as its due updating in accordance with the criteria of current legislation; B) Support the provision of information and technical support to Civil Defense and institutions indicated by the municipal government when formally requested; C) Support the internal team directly involved in the evaluation and classification of an alert or emergency situation as expressed in Article 40 of ANM Resolution No. 95/2022, amended by ANM Resolutions No. 130/2023 and No. 175/2024; Ensure the effectiveness of internal training and ensure the participation of internal personnel in these; D) Install and maintain, in working order in the communities included in the ZAS, a redundant Sound Alert System; E) Ensure that the evacuation of the ZAS is carried out preventively when classified as Level 2 Emergency; F) Conduct, together with local civil protection and defense agencies, practical exercises simulating emergency situations; G) Declare the start of the emergency situation and execute the actions described in the PAEBM; H) Communicate with and be available to civil defense agencies through the telephone number listed in the PAEBM for this purpose; I) Execute the notifications foreseen in the notification flowchart; J) Authorize the activation of the primary alert system and, if necessary, the secondary alert system; K) In an emergency situation (NE-03), the PAEBM coordinator may contact CEDEC to request the issuance of an emergency alert message via "Civil Defense Alert" (cell broadcast) to the population located in the risk area; L) Monitor the progress of the actions carried out in the face of the emergency situation and verify if the necessary procedures were followed; M) Support the notification actions to the ANM (segurancadebarragens@anm.gov.br and via SIGBM) and notify the Civil Defense agencies. Coordinate and monitor the progress of the execution of the established actions and be available to the agencies; N) Ensure the dissemination of the PAEBM and its awareness by all parties; O) To guide, monitor, and support the development of the PAEBM operational procedures; P) To support the entrepreneur by preparing the Accident Causes and Consequences Report (RCCA); Q) If the structure is classified and enters an emergency level for any reason, communication strategies must be implemented immediately to increase the effectiveness and readiness of the teams, ensuring timeliness and readiness in the emergency response, including, but not limited to, the on-site readiness of at least 2 vehicles equipped with an alert system in the first region of the ZAS immediately downstream of the dam; R) If the structure is classified and enters an emergency level for any reason, an assessment/analysis will be carried out, in conjunction with the Civil Defenses, regarding the need for preventive and scheduled evacuation. The responsibilities of the internal technical team directly involved in the PAEBM are clearly defined. Sample examples were: A) For Operational Geotechnics: Detect, through routine inspections and/or instrumentation analysis, any anomalies in the structure; Evaluate and classify, together with the PAEBM Coordinator, the emergency situation; Report information on the dam's safety condition to the PAEBM Coordinator; Inform the PAEBM Coordinator of the potential emergency situation; Call for the presence of a designer and specialized consultants; Develop and maintain updated technical procedures related to geotechnical actions in the face of emergency situations in the structure; Immediately travel to the location where the emergency was identified, when called upon by the PAEBM Coordinator; Comply with the recommendations of the designer, specialized consultancy or regulatory bodies; Send to the ANM, via SIGBM and/or via email, documents related to the emergency situation, in accordance with current legislation; In case of Emergency Level 01, carry out Special Inspections

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on the structure daily in case of I) identification of anomalies with a score of 10 (ten) in the EIR, or, II) when an anomaly with a score of 6 (six) is detected in the same column of Table 3 - Classification Matrix Regarding the Risk Category (1.2 - State of Conservation) of Annex IV in 4 (four) consecutive EIRs, after prior evaluation by the specialist team, in alignment with the public body; Carry out Special Inspections on the structure in case of requests from any regulatory body; Evaluate, define and implement mitigating actions in conjunction with the Engineer of Record (EdR); To oversee the execution of mitigation actions and/or support the contracted companies; To evaluate the actions described in the Emergency Data Sheets and supplement them, if necessary; To execute the actions foreseen in the emergency data sheets of this document; To maintain a record of the control actions adopted and monitor the temporal evolution of the emergency situation; To contact the technical person responsible for the project, RTFE (Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer), construction site and Engineer of Record EdR, for support in defining corrective actions; To inform the PAEBM Coordinator about the progress of corrective actions; To participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator and Maintain contact with the PAEBM Coordinator during an emergency situation; B) FOR Geotechnical Monitoring Center (CMG) - Ensure effective monitoring of the structure through monitoring the readings of automated instruments and video cameras, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; Execute the notifications foreseen in the notification flowchart; Immediately contact the PAEBM Coordinator in the event of any anomalous situation identified through the monitoring system, which may result in low structural performance of the dam, in order to bring timeliness in communications and internal and external evacuation; Activate the Alert System after classifying an anomaly as NE-3. If an imminent rupture is identified through the camera system and/or monitoring system, the CMG must immediately activate the Alert System for immediate evacuation of the ZAS; To ensure, through instrumentation monitoring, the control of the evolution of pore pressures, surface and subsurface deformations, and any increases or reductions in flow rates, monitoring temporal evolutions and, consequently, supporting the prediction of any changes related to the structure's performance, as indicated in the Technical Note from the Tellus Company of November 2023 (TL22-0141-1-EG-RTE-0596) and also its Operation Manual (AA-342-TY-0580-206-RT-0008); C) For Communication Area: Advise and guide the company on institutional and external communication; Monitor the dissemination of the emergency situation in the media; Promote and/or grant interviews and press conferences to the media; Attend to and direct external communication demands, assisted by the PAEBM Coordinator and the Legal Department; Assist the PAEBM Coordinator in evacuation actions and Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; D) For Relationship with the Community Area: Maintain contact with community leaders, periodically passing on information about the PAEBM; Promote actions to promote and cultivate prevention for the communities located in the ZAS; Maintain contact with community leaders and the community to relay alerts in case of emergency classification NE-1, NE-2, and/or NE-3 (Telephone contacts with community leaders, calls on local radio stations, announcements on mobile phone applications and the PROX Application (under implementation); Maintain assistance actions for those affected; Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; Hire and train a team responsible for supporting Civil Defense in visits to residences located in the ZAS with the objective of clarifying NE-2 and the need for preventive evacuation. E) For Institutional Relations Area : Advise and guide the company in institutional and external communication; Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; In case of emergencies, NE-1, NE-2, and NE-3, communicate with the

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following bodies/entities: City Hall, City Council, Press, Class Entities and Federal and State legislative bodies; F) For Licensing and Environmental Area: Assist in the assessment of possible Environmental impacts and provide guidance on the necessary actions to reduce them; Monitor and, when requested, provide the necessary information to representatives of environmental and inspection bodies; In case of emergencies NE-1, NE-2, and NE-3, communicate with the following bodies/entities: FEAM/NEA, SUPRAM, IEPHA, IMA, COPASA and water and sewage services; In case of partial or total dam rupture, monitor the waters of the affected courses at strategic points; Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; G) For Legal Area: Provide legal support to the PAEBM Coordinator, Entrepreneur, and Technical Support Teams; Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; Communicate, in case of NE-1, NE-2, and NE-3 emergencies, to the following bodies/entities: Minas Gerais State Public Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Labor; Assist the PAEBM coordinator in formalizing the emergency within the company and with external bodies, including public bodies that will act during the mitigation of the emergency situation and also the regulatory and supervisory bodies of the mining sector; Advise the Internal Technical Team for Direct Action, as well as the PAEBM Coordinator on legal matters related to emergencies and regarding the legal aspects applicable to the event; Advise management in their relationship with community representatives and other stakeholders; Centralize the receipt and response to external notifications and reports of a legal nature; Report to judicial authorities; Collaborate in the preparation of documents to be sent to regulatory and supervisory bodies of the mining sector; Contribute to the preparation of reports on the emergency situation, including the Report on Causes and Consequences of the Emergency Event, as provided for in ANM Resolution No. 95/2022, amended by ANM Resolutions No. 130/2023 and No. 175/2024; H) For Health and Safety Area: Maintain contact with hospitals, keeping them on standby for emergency care, and subsequently obtain reliable information about the health status of the victims, passing on such information to the other heads directly involved with the incident; Support the competent authorities in transporting victims who have injuries; Activate health units in the region; Assist the PAEBM Coordinator, identifying vulnerable areas, assessing the possible impacts resulting from the accident and guiding the necessary actions to reduce these impacts, together with the technical staff of the disciplines involved; Propose and participate in the development of internal rules and regulations, aiming to reduce the risk of accidents; Participate in operations related to emergencies and the restoration of operational normality; Take care of all aspects of the safety of personnel involved in response operations; Monitor and follow up on the development of any impacts resulting from accidents; Participate, through their representative, in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; Contribute to the preparation of reports on the emergency situation; Coordinate actions to mitigate and/or repair the impacts generated; I) For Purchasing Area: Keep the list of suppliers of materials/services updated for an emergency situation; Ensure the acquisition of materials/services in a timely manner, should an emergency situation occur; Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; J) Facilities Area: Keep the list of service providers updated for an emergency situation; Ensure the availability of transportation in a timely manner in case of an emergency situation; Ensure the availability of accommodation in a timely manner in case of an emergency situation; Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; K) For Human Resources Area: Ensure that all employees involved in the operation and maintenance of the dams receive adequate training regarding the emergency procedures described in the PAEBM; Develop and implement internal communication strategies to ensure

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that all employees are aware of emergency procedures and know how to act in case of need; Work closely with other areas of the company responsible for the operation of the dams, such as engineering and safety, to ensure the effectiveness of the safety measures described in the PAEBM; Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; Execute the communication flow according to the expected response level; L) For Maintenance and Infrastructure Area: Execute/monitor the execution of corrective actions, as well as provide support in specialized activities; Coordinate other areas/third-party companies that work on projects in the dam area and that may act in an emergency situation; Inform the PAEBM Coordinator about the progress of the actions; Provide general support for the actions foreseen in the PAEBM; Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; M) For Security Area: Ensure access control/blocking of internal company areas in an emergency situation; Provide teams to support the PAEBM Coordinator, should an evacuation be necessary; Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; Execute the communication flow according to the expected response level; In case of NE-1, NE-2 and NE-3 emergencies, communicate with the following agencies/entities: PRF / PRE / PM / Civil Police / Municipal Guard and CBMMG; M) Operation And Maintenance: Execute/monitor corrective actions, as well as provide support in specialized activities; Coordinate other areas/third-party companies working on projects in the dam area that may be involved in an emergency situation; Inform the PAEBM Coordinator about the progress of corrective actions; Keep the list of available material and logistical resources for an emergency situation updated; Maintain access roads to the dam in good traffic conditions; Participate in periodic meetings with the PAEBM Coordinator; Support the PAE Coordinator in identifying and classifying the emergency situation. It was evidenced that the PN-0150 - Queiroz Industrial Plant Operation Emergency Plan, in item 4 - Concepts and Definitions, clearly describes the responsibilities of the functions inherent to the activities of the Emergency Brigade. Sampled examples were: Organic Firefighter: a person who ordinarily makes up the population of the place where the plant's activities are carried out (employee/worker who performs any activity or person who acts in temporary events), trained to conduct evacuation, fight incipient fires (except forest fires) and provide first aid, with action restricted to the limits of the property, the place where the event takes place or the risk area.

Brigade Chief: is a person chosen from among the members of the organic or professional brigade, who will be responsible for coordinating the firefighters. If the fire brigade is mixed, the brigade chief must be a professional firefighter. Alternatively, the brigade chief may be a professional with qualifications or specialization in the area of occupational safety.

Emergency Coordinator - Safety Engineer: This professional will be part of the management team, providing accurate information about the emergency and acting as the communicator with the Head of the emergency brigade during an emergency response.

Emergency System Management Team: This is a group formed by definition of the Emergency Brigade Coordinator, with the function of providing support in the planning and development of strategies necessary to control the emergency. It also establishes an emergency management system with a preventive character and ready to be used when necessary. External emergencies to AGA and under its responsibility: Accident with a vehicle transporting sulfuric acid from carriers registered by the commercial area at the Queiroz plant; accident with an external bus; Accident involving the transport of samples between AGA units

Queiroz Plant Brigade Leaders: These are the shift brigade members pre-defined by the Brigade Chief. They will act as support to the brigade manager, passing on the brigade manager's

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instructions to their brigade teams, providing support and verifying execution as planned.

Area Evacuation Leader: This is the brigade member who, in emergency situations, is responsible for warning and guiding people from one or more sectors, buildings, or areas to exit and direct them to a specific meeting point, or evacuate the area, and conduct a subsequent headcount. Reviewing Brigade Members List duly classifies the Brigade Members. Evidenced that PAEBM Calcinados Dam Emergency Response Plan; - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV 12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam Emergency Response Plan; - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV 12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam v- AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV 12-2025 list emergency response equipment, including personal protection gear, available on-site. It was evidenced that the AGA's PAEBMs define in item 8 a list of available humans, material, and logistical resources, which are described in Annex B - Resources available for use in an emergency situation (these resources are already available at AGA; if other resources are needed, the person responsible for the administrative/financial area will contact the suppliers who are already mapped) Evidenced duly implemented. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintains internal documented procedures PN 0037 methodologies for periodic inspections of emergency response equipment. Periodic inspections are carried out objectively which aims detect possible failures in the system, ensuring the performance of emergency tools/structures, when necessary. Evidenced that a.m. documented procedures include a flowchart that clearly indicates the step-by-step inspection procedures using the tool 5W1H. Information about items to be inspected, how to perform the inspections, the frequencies of each inspection and the acceptance criteria are clearly defined. Evidenced that inspectors have been qualified in accordance with qualification criteria previously defined and documented. Reviewing training records, it was evidenced that inspectors have been trained in pertinent AGA's inspection procedures. Evidenced that AGA defined, implemented and maintained several check lists (forms) in order to record the results related to inspection and testing emergency response equipment to ensure its availability when necessary. Evidenced duly implemented. Sampled examples of inspection check list recording respective results. Reviewing PAE CN, PAEBM Calcinados Dam Emergency Response Plan; - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV 12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam Emergency Response Plan; - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV 12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam v- AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV 12-2025. It was evidenced that all of them clearly define the responsibilities and authorities for external responders, medical facilities and communities. As already mentioned AGA during the preparation and revision of a.m.-documented plans involves all interested parties. After formalization of AGA's Emergency Plans, a controlled copy of them is provided to each external stakeholder including environmental, security and health authorities, public authorities, emergency response suppliers, community representatives and medical facilities, the cyanide producer and the cyanide transporter. This system is carried out at each review of the plan in such a way that they are perfectly knowledgeable and aware of how they should act in the event of cyanide emergencies. Evidenced duly implemented. Reviewing meeting records evidenced another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated (if necessary) the emergency response plan. Sampled examples were: Niquini, Enlog (cyanide transporters), ANM, FEAM, IGAM, CEDEC, SEMAD, CBMMG; Ambipar (company specialized in crisis management and emergency response), Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense, Sabará Civil Defense, Belo Horizonte Civil Defense, Lagoa Santa Civil Defense, Santa Luzia Civil Defense Communities (Nova Lima, Raposos), Military Police; Federal Road Police; SAMU; Nossa Senhora de Lourdes Hospital. Additionally evidenced other important aspect is that evidenced that AGA's always invite

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specific stakeholders to participate in the drills. Reviewing Mock Emergency Drill evidenced the participation of external responders (when applicable) duly implemented. Evidenced that the emergency response plans were reviewed, approved and communicated to several stakeholders (internal and external), including security and health authorities, public authorities, emergency response suppliers, community representatives. When performing emergency drills, the operation invites specific stakeholders to participate in the drills. Another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated (if necessary) the emergency response plan. Sampled examples were: ANM, FEAM, IGAM, CEDEC, SEMAD, Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense, Sabará Civil Defense, Belo Horizonte Civil Defense, Lagoa Santa Civil Defense, Santa Luzia Civil Defense, CBMMG, Federal Road Police, Niquini Transportes and Enlog Transportes.

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidenced that PAE CN, PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025 and PGC, clearly include procedures and contact information for notifying management, regulatory agencies, external response providers and medical facilities of the cyanide emergency. During the field audit, it was evidenced the existence of an available list containing the above-mentioned information. Reviewing this list, it was noted that it contains the necessary contact information and that is updated. which includes for instance the following phone numbers: PAEBM members, PAE CN members, Brigade Emergency Members, Crisis Plan members leaders, managers, general manager, public authorities, hospitals, cyanide transporters (Niquini and Enlog) regulatory agencies FEAM, IGAM, CEDEC, SEMAD, SEJUSP, COBOM and CENAD,DRT, Nova Lima Civil Defense; Raposos Civil Defense, Sabará Civil Defense, Belo Horizonte Civil Defense, Lagoa Santa Civil Defense, Santa Luzia Civil Defense, Evidenced that the emergency response plans have been reviewed, approved and communicated to several stakeholders (internal and external), including security and health authorities, public authorities, emergency response suppliers (Ambipar), community representatives. When performing emergency drills, the operation invites specific stakeholders to participate in the drills. Another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated (if necessary) the emergency response plan). The emergency communication loop is clearly defined, tested and implemented as required. Besides, reviewing the mentioned Plans it was evidenced that for external responders, the Plan it is clearly provided contact information for those

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responders with designated responsibilities to implement the Plan. The operation did not experience any significant cyanide incidents during this ICMC recertification period. Evidenced that PAE CN, PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025 and PGC include procedures and contact information for notifying potentially affected communities of the cyanide related incident and any necessary response measures, and for communication with the media. During the field audit, it was evidenced the existence of an available list containing the above-mentioned information. Reviewing this

list, it was noted that it contains the necessary contact information related to the communities. Sampled examples were: Nova Lima, Raposos, Sabará, Belo Horizonte, Santa Luzia and Lagoa Santa.

Evidenced that AGA defined, documented internal documented procedure that establishes methodology for notifying ICMI of any significant cyanide incidents, as defined in ICMI's *Definitions and Acronyms* document. Reviewing the a.m. procedure verified that it requires that a significant incident with cyanide whose consequences are serious in terms of the environment, occupational safety, health or which affect directly interested parties, it is necessary to communicate to ICMI - International Cyanide Management Institute. For this determination, "Significant incident with cyanide" is considered; any of the following confirmed events: a) Human exposure requiring action by a response team to emergencies, such as decontamination or treatment b) An unauthorized release or discharge that enters surface waters natural, on or off site; c) An unauthorized release that occurs off-site or migrates off-site local; d) An on-site release that requires action by an emergency response team emergencies; e) A transport incident requiring an emergency response due to release of cyanide into the environment; f) A multiple wildlife kill event in which it is known or believes that cyanide is the cause of death; It is g) Theft of cyanide. Communication with the Institute must be made through the following communication channel: 1400 I Street, NW, Suite 550 Washington, DC 20005, USA Telephone: +1-202-495-4020 Email: info@cyanidecode.org. IMPORTANT - It is worth noting that if there is any doubt about whether or not the incident is significant, it should be communicated to ICMI. Initial notification is requested within 24 hours of its occurrence and must include the details and nature of the incident, and the name and contact information of a company representative to respond to transfers of information additional. Other relevant information, such as root cause, health, safety and environmental impacts, and any mitigation or remediation, must be provided within seven days of the incident. Reviewing pertinent records as well as during the field audit, interviewing personnel of various levels and areas it was not evidenced that have occurred significant cyanide incidents. Evidenced that interviewed personnel is aware of notify needing to ICMI of any significant cyanide incidents as stated.

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.

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☒ X in full compliance with
The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.5
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yes. Evidenced that AGA defined and documented several Emergency response procedures such as PN 0008 - Crisis Management Plan - PGC; PN-0016 - Emergency Response, Crisis Management and Business Continuity; PN 0015 - Incident Management; PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan - PAE CN, PN 0037 - Fire Risk Management; PN 0394 - Management of Environmental Incident Reports; PN 0913 - First-Tier Risk Management; PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECIREV12-2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025. Reviewing them the auditor evidenced they describe specific remediation measures as appropriate for the likely cyanide release scenarios, such as In the event of a cyanide slurry spill, the procedure provides for the immediate removal of the contaminated soil and) Recovery or neutralization of solutions or solids, b) Decontamination of soils or other contaminated media, c) Management and/or disposal of spill clean-up debris, d) Provision of an alternate drinking water supply which include the main elements discussed in the Guide for Use of the Mining Operations Verification Protocol In the event of a cyanide slurry spill, the procedure provides for the immediate removal of the contaminated soil If the product reaches slopes, the contaminated vegetation and/or soil must be removed and deposited in the arsenical slurry pile. The procedure also establishes soil sampling, with submission to the laboratory, as a verification criterion that the remaining soil is free of contaminants, meeting the requirement of evidence of complete remediation. As the contaminated soil is removed, samples of the material should be taken every 10cm of depth and sent to the laboratory to determine the cyanide present until it is ensured that there is no more contamination. After these measures and once it is verified that there is no contamination, stop the removal and fill the site with uncontaminated soil to restore the area. It will be verified that there is no contamination when the concentration of CN in the soil is equal to or less than 0.005mg/l." Additionally, actions for recovery, reconstitution, and monitoring of the rehabilitation of the affected area are planned, when applicable.

1. Receiving Cyanide: The cyanide is received by maritime container trucks packed in wooden boxes with one-ton polypropylene big bags and in solid form as briquettes. After unloading, the maritime container is returned to the carrier.

2. Big Bag Neutralization Process: As determined by the specific procedure PE-0003 Supply and Preparation of Sodium Cyanide, item 17, the empty big bag is washed with abundant water at least 3 (three) times, returning the wash water to the cyanide solution preparation tank, and water is placed in the packaging neutralization tank, with a capacity of 2.5 m3., all empty bags from cyanide preparations are added, and 20 liters of 10% sodium hypochlorite are added, ensuring total submersion of the big bags for efficient neutralization.

3. Disposal: As determined by the normative procedure PN-0283 item 7.21, decontaminated waste should never be transferred for any purpose other than final disposal (incineration or co-processing). The shipment of sodium cyanide transport timbers and cyanide packaging (decontaminated big bags) goes directly from the generating area to thermal destruction at a qualified environmental services provider (Essencis MG Soluções Ambientais CNPJ 07.004.980/0001-40).

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The reuse of this waste is expressly prohibited.

As already mentioned AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains methodology for Cyanide Neutralization Processes at Queiroz Plant (Detox) which defines that:

At the Queiroz Plant's Hydrometallurgy, two processes are used for cyanide neutralization, as follows: a). Cyanide Oxidation WITH FERROUS CHLORIDE = Ferrous chloride is received at the Queiroz plant in solution. This solution arrives in 30-ton trucks containing ferrous chloride with an average concentration of 11% Fe^{2+} and is stored in a 30 m^3 tank. The ferrous chloride solution is dosed directly into the reject box of the CIP circuit, and the reactions occur in the reject piping that leads to reject filtration.; b. Cyanide Oxidation with Hydrogen Peroxide = The hydrogen peroxide is received at the Queiroz plant in solution. This solution arrives in 18-ton trucks containing hydrogen peroxide with a concentration of 50% H_2O_2 and is stored in 15 m^3 tanks. The hydrogen peroxide solution is dosed directly into the effluent treatment tanks, and the reactions take place in the tanks themselves.; c. Process Description = In the first stage, the pulp from the CIP reject receives a dose of ferrous chloride. After this stage, the pulp is filtered, and the liquid is sent to the second stage for cyanide neutralization with hydrogen peroxide, along with the cyanide solution from Merrill Crowe. CNWAD sampling and analysis are performed at specific points to monitor the process as follows:

Regarding the disposal of other cyanide-contaminated waste, such as empty sodium cyanide containers, these undergo specific procedure - Neutralization of Cyanide Bags and Sacks, and are subsequently sent for environmentally sound external treatment, such as co-processing or incineration It is defined, documented and implemented the Waste Cycle - Cyanide Packaging as follows:

✓ Point: RACN5 - Entry of the first stage of Effluent Treatment; ✓ Point: RACN3 - Exit of the first stage of Effluent Treatment; ✓ Point: RACN4 - Entry of the second stage of Effluent Treatment; ✓ Point: PQZ06025 - Exit of the second stage of Effluent Treatment; ✓ Point: PQZ07001C - Final Effluent; ✓ Point: PQZ01008 - Queiroz Stream before its confluence with the Rio das Velhas. The final effluent is treated and directed to the Queiroz Stream. There is no direct discharge into a receiving water body.

It was evidenced that the documented internal procedure PN 0131 - Emergency Plan - Sodium Cyanide - AGA Plant defines that, until the work of collecting any spilled material begins, the affected area should be covered with PVC tarpaulin to prevent the airborne dispersion of cyanide dust and contact with water. • Collect the product released in the accident in airtight drums, including soil or other materials contaminated with cyanides. DO NOT USE WATER TO WASH THE FLOOR BEFORE ALL SPILLED MATERIAL HAS BEEN COLLECTED. When the collection operation is completed, wash abundantly with water. • Prevent the product from contaminating rivers or other water sources, using sand or soil to direct or contain the product for neutralization, adding hydrogen peroxide or ferrous chloride. In cases where contamination has occurred, immediately inform the police, public water supply agencies, and rural properties along the affected watercourse. • If the product reaches slopes, the contaminated vegetation and/or soil must be removed and deposited in the arsenical slurry pile. • The tanks at the Queiroz metallurgical plant are all located within containment basins capable of containing leaks during possible periods of hydraulic imbalance in the circuit, from where they can be returned to their original tanks. • In the case of infiltrations that are not collected in the containment basins and eventually reach the soil, then the contaminated vegetation and/or soil must be removed and

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deposited in the arsenical slurry pile. As the contaminated soil is removed, samples of the material must be taken every 10cm of depth and sent to the laboratory to determine the cyanide present until it is ensured that there is no more contamination. After these measures and once it is verified that there is no contamination present, stop the removal and provide for the filling of the site with uncontaminated soil to restore the area. • All material contaminated with sodium cyanide must be disposed of in the operating arsenical slurry pile as authorized by the state environmental agency FEAM. Remains of plastic bags, wood, and other contaminated materials must be collected, decontaminated using a hydrogen peroxide or ferrous chloride solution, and then disposed of in the eco-yard. • At the end of the emergency response, all contaminated PPE and EPC must be decontaminated using the emergency shower, or in its absence, a decontamination corridor must be set up (see item 7.7.18, paragraph h), by setting up a decontamination pool containing hydrogen peroxide or ferrous chloride (10% for two or three hours, or while bubbling). Finally, the contaminated water must be disposed of in the storm drains, where the water flow will be directed to the basin of area 564, and the PPE, if unusable, after decontamination, must be disposed of in the eco-yard.

Additionally, It was evidenced that the PAEBM Calcinados Dam, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam all of them define in Annex D the respective Potable Water Supply Plans (PAAP). Which clearly define actions to be taken in emergency situations in order to guarantee the supply of potable water to potentially affected people within the flood zone.

The plan contains measures coordinated with the Municipal Civil Defense and the institution responsible for water distribution in the municipality. PAAP The plan considers the number of people potentially impacted in the event of a Level 3 Emergency situation (ZAS and ZSS). This plan considers the possible impacts on the ZAS and ZSS water supply system. The PAAP contains information regarding the regions affected by the hypothetical flood zone that will be affected. The existence of a table containing data related to the buildings that will be affected, the number of buildings, the number of people, and the total daily volume to be distributed (in liters) was evidenced. Thus, the following were mapped: the number of rural residences, the number of daycare centers, the number of public or commercial buildings, the number of schools and educational units, the number of hotels without kitchens and laundry facilities, the number of hotels with kitchens and laundry facilities, the number of industries with restaurants, the number of industries without restaurants, barracks or police stations, the number of restaurants and similar establishments, the number of markets, the number of hospitals, and the number of prisons. For each of these types of buildings, the number of people is determined and the total daily volume (in liters) to be distributed is calculated. The sum of these values per building type will give the total daily volume to be distributed. Note: It should be emphasized that the calculation of the total volume of potable water to be distributed daily in the affected region considered the number of potentially affected people, without, however, incorporating volumes required for maintaining productive activity, which will be compensated upon the need to stop their activities.

The minimum recommended volume of potable water to be made available after a dam collapse as determined in Annex D of Resolution GMG 83/2024, the National Health Foundation (FUNASA) protocol for disaster situations was used as a reference to calculate the volume of water to be provided. These volumes provide basic access to the population, i.e., sufficient water

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for human consumption, food preparation, dishwashing and basic hygiene. Evidenced that Potable Water Supply Plans (PAAPs) related to the Calcinados, Cocoruto, and Rapaunha Dams currently in effect have all been duly approved by the relevant federal and state agencies. It was evidenced that PAE CN, PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025, PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12- 2025 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025 and PMA address the potential needs for environmental monitoring to identify the extent of and effects of cyanide release including sampling methodologies, parameters as well as where practical, possible sampling location. Please for additional information see Principle 4 related to sampling methodologies, parameters where practical, possible sampling locations. Reviewing a.m. plans it was noted that they clearly define all kind of information about sampling such as the sampling locations, sampling frequency, sampling quantity, sample preservation, and cyanide reference values in order to identify the extent and effects of cyanide release. All equipment used have been calibrated against standards nationally or internationally recognized such as NIST and INMETRO. Evidenced that AGA clearly defines that is prohibited the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulphate and hydrogen peroxide to treat cyanide that has been released into surface water. Besides, during the field audit, it was evidenced that AGA's emergency brigade does not have these kinds of chemicals in their emergency response kit. Besides, it was evidenced that Ambipar has a copy of the AGA's procedure prohibiting use of these chemicals in surface waters, as well as it includes this prohibition in its own procedures. During the field audit interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter.

If the product reaches slopes, the contaminated vegetation and/or soil must be removed and deposited in the arsenical slurry pile. As the contaminated soil is removed, samples of the material should be taken every 10 cm of depth and sent to the laboratory to determine the cyanide present until it is ensured that there is no further contamination. After these measures and once it is confirmed that there is no contamination, stop the removal and fill the area with uncontaminated soil to restore the area. It will be considered that there is no contamination when the concentration of CN Wad in the soil is equal to or less than 0.005 mg/l.

Standard of Practice 7.6

Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 7.6

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains methodology in

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order to review and evaluate the cyanide related elements of its Emergency Response Plan for adequacy on a regular basis. Evidenced that AGA has been reviewed Emergency Response Plans for adequacy as stated. Sampled examples were: PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12 dated on May 05, 2025;; PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV11 dated on April 15, 2024; PAEBM Calcinados Dam - AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV10 dated on November 21, 2023; PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV 12 dated on May 06, 2025; PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV 11 dated on May 01, 2024; PAEBM Cocoruto Dam - AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV10 dated on October 10, 2023; PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12 dated on May 09, 2025, PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV11 dated on April30, 2024 and PAEBM Rapaunha Dam - AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV10 dated on October 30, 2023. As well as PM 0131- PAE CN revision 01 dated on September 09, 2025 and PAE CN revision 00 dated on July 07, 2023. September 09, 2025 . Besides evidenced that AGA defined and documented that after all mock emergency drills as well as after real emergencies the Emergency Response Plan shall be reviewed in order to determine if they shall be revised in function of results of mock emergency drill and/or real emergencies . Yes. It has been demonstrated that AGA conducted emergency drills in compliance with the requirements of the International Cyanide Code in the years 2023, 2024, and 2025. Sampled Examples were: October 28, 2023 - Internal Simulation Technical Report # AGA-QZ-RT-06/2023 issued by the Operational Geotechnics Management which details in Item 1 - Introduction of the aforementioned Technical Report establishes that: Law No. 14,066, of September 30, 2020, (amends Law No. 12,334, of September 20, 2010), establishes the National Dam Safety Policy, which defined for the first time in its guidelines, actions contained in the Emergency Action Plan (PAEBM) that need to be executed by the dam owner in case of an emergency situation. Article 12, item IV of this Law cites, among the actions established by the Emergency Action Plan to be executed by the dam owner in an emergency situation, the implementation of training and dissemination programs for those involved and for potentially affected communities, with the performance of periodic simulated exercises. Resolution ANM No. 130, of February 24, 2023 (amends Resolution No. 95, February 7, 2022) of the Ministry of Mines and Energy/National Mining Agency, consolidates the normative acts that provide for the safety of mining dams, defining simulation as: "A practical test that aims to allow the population and agents directly involved in the ZAS Contingency Plan to become aware of the planned actions and be trained on how to proceed in the event of a real emergency situation". The aforementioned resolution establishes the following responsibilities for the entrepreneur: To carry out, together with the local civil protection and defense agencies, practical simulation exercises of emergency situations with the population of the area potentially affected by a possible rupture of the dam and, if formally requested by Civil Defense, to support and participate in simulations of emergency situations in the ZSS. Seeking to comply with legislation and implement a preventative culture among its employees, AGA periodically conducts internal simulations aimed at training professionals to handle emergency situations involving dams; June 15, 2023) - Effluent discharge with cyanide content above the legal limit; SIMULATION DESCRIPTION: Release of the WAD Cyanide parameter above the established legal limit (0.25 mg/L for a limit of 0.20 mg/L), reported via a call from the laboratory production supervisor to the control room; November 12, 2024 - Emergency Response Simulation Report - Catastrophic Emission of HCN gas - issued by the Hydrometallurgy Management - Marcelo Vicente da Cruz, Location: Leaching / Queiroz Plant - AGA, Description: Simulation in the Hydrometallurgy supervisory system of a value above the tolerance limit for HCN formation (120 ppm) in the Leaching process of the

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Queiroz Plant.; October 27, 2023 Internal Simulation Technical Report # AGA-QZ-RT-05/2023 Simulation of - Technical Report of the Evacuation Simulate of the ZAS (Zone of Support for Dams) of the Galo community regarding the Calcinados Dam, issued by the PAEBM (Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams) management analyst Alana Luiza Gonçalves Ferreira (AGA # 51911), which indicates the following simulation plan: A) Scenario: In order to define the proposed scenario, an online meeting was held on October 11, 2023, to present the planning of the ZAS evacuation exercise, via the Microsoft Teams platform. The meeting was attended by the PAEBM AGA team, Civil Defense of Nova Lima, Civil Defense of Raposas, and auditor GWS Engenharia; May24, 2024 - AGA-QZ-RT-12/2024- Technical Report of the Emergency Simulation of the Cocoruto, Rapaunha and Calcinados Dams' PAEBM.; September 25, 2025 - For the scenario, a cyanide solution leak caused by contamination was simulated. The location below was defined in area 538, where a leak occurred in valves during the pumping of cyanide solution to the distribution boxes in the cyanidation plant. Evidenced that AGA has been evaluating after each emergency drill, the drill results. They are reviewed and discussed among the participants and when necessary, the opportunities of improvement raise-up during the drill are considered as corrective or preventive actions and managed adequately. Reports related to the drills and their reviewed were found in place. There have been no actual cyanide-related incidents since last three years Evidenced that the records of the simulated were duly evaluated and the pertinent actions to be done were defined, documented and implemented.

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Yes. Evidenced that AGA has been trained all personnel who may encounter cyanide in cyanide hazard recognition. Evidenced that AGA established, implemented and maintains internal documented procedures: PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence and PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide that define methodology for planning, performing, recording and evaluating effectiveness of training for all personnel who may encounter cyanide in cyanide hazard recognition the cyanide materials present at the operation, the health

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effects of cyanide, the symptoms of cyanide exposure, and the procedures to follow in the event of exposure. Reviewing PN 0005 the auditor evidenced that it aims establish guidelines that govern the practices applied to mandatory and regulatory training and its monitoring; Develop essential competencies in employees that facilitate the achievement of the company's short- and long-term strategic objectives; and Ensure proper training in Occupational Health, Safety and Environment requirements and ensure legal compliance and consistent with the requirements of the Cyanide Code as well as noted that it clearly defines for each employee and contractor the required training including for example legal trainings, training in internal documented operational procedures, in PAE, in PAEBM which means the necessary trainings to perform their normal production tasks, including unloading, production and maintenance, with minimum risk to worker health and safety and in a manner that prevents unplanned cyanide releases. Reviewing PE 1721 the auditor evidenced that it aims to Establish training needs by function in operational procedures related to activities involving cyanide; Systematics for retraining in operational procedures related to activities involving cyanide; and Systematics for evaluating the effectiveness of training and retraining in operational procedures related to activities involving cyanide. The levels of responsibility and authority are clearly documented it was evidenced that document AGA-CAL-PM-SECI-REV12-2025 - PAEBM of the Calcinados Dam, section 1, revision 12 of May 2025; AGA-CCT-PM-SECI-REV12-2025 - PAEBM of the Cocoruto Dam section 1, revision 12 of May 2025 and AGA-RAP-PM-SECI-REV12-2025 - PAEBM of the Cocoruto Dam section 1, revision 12 of May 2025 all of them establish in item 14 the description of training and dissemination programs for those involved and for the affected environmental communities, with the performance of periodic theoretical and practical simulations, which defines that the AGA must keep the PAEBM team fully trained.. During the field audit, the auditor interviewed personnel direct or indirectly involved with the Cyanide Code Principles and all interviewed personnel showed to be aware about the hazards associated with cyanide use. Evidenced duly implemented. It was demonstrated that the emergency brigade members are in compliance with Brazilian legislation. For additional information Evidenced that AGA's internal documented procedure PE1721 - Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide establishes that cyanide recognition refresher training shall be performed at least yearly for all AGA's workers and contractors who may encounter cyanide. During the audit, the auditor reviewed several training records and comparing the pertinent dates concluded that AGA has been provided refresher training about cyanide hazard recognition as stated. Evidenced duly implemented. Internal documented procedure Reviewing pertinent records noted that it is duly implemented.. Evidenced that cyanide-training records have been retained as stated. Evidenced that AGA internal documented procedures PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence, PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide, establishes that all trainings shall be recorded. .Reviewing AGA's training records it was demonstrated that personnel received both initial and refresher training in cyanide hazard recognition. The trainings have been perform.

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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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Internal documented procedure PN 0039 - PPE Management defines that all employees and third parties must receive theoretical and practical training on the use, delivery/replacement, hygiene, storage and inspection of PPE within the content of the Introductory/New Employee Training. Within the "In the Job" training, the work area must carry out theoretical and practical training on PPEs designed for employees and third parties to carry out this training refresher annually or whenever there are changes in activities, production technologies and changes in PPEs by manufacturer, model and functionality, clearly define the necessary training for each employee and contractor, including, for example: training in internal documented operational procedures, legal requirements trainings, in PAE, in PAEBM, which means the necessary trainings to perform their normal production tasks, including unloading, production and maintenance, with minimum risk to worker health and safety and in a manner that prevents unplanned cyanide releases. Sampled examples were: PN 0289 - Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide; PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide; PE 0479 - Pumping of sodium cyanide for leaching; PE 0341 - Acid washing in Elution; PE 0715 - Operation of pumps 568 01 C/D/R; PE 1000 - Operational controls for clarification and precipitation; PE 1360 - Operational controls for leaching; PE 0337 - Operational controls for the CIP of the Queiroz Plant; PE 0341 - Leaching test; PE 0741 - Drainage of cyanide-containing pulp; No. 003-2024 AGA - Cyanide neutralization process at the Queiroz Plant for AGA plant operators and supervisors; Training record in PN 0012 - Management on Change for Unit Director, Senior Managers, Area Manager, Supervisors, Occupational Health and Safety Manager, Environment and Social Responsibility Manager, Risk Assessment Team Leaders provided by the Kelly Caroline which is duly qualified as an appropriately qualified person to AGA's employees with registration # 50886, 29262, 32212, 41039, 52345, 46713, 42318, 41825, 44896, 41825, 44896, , 52475, 46491, 43615, 41681, 48921 and 52384; Record of training in PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence for Human Resources Area-Organizational Human Development Area, Human Resources - Business Partner Area, Vice-Presidency, Immediate Manager, Occupational Health and Safety Team, Environment and Social Responsibility Team, and Contract Management area. ; Record of training in PE 0012 - Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide for Operation and Maintenance employees It was evidenced that the Monitoring Manual for the Calcined Dam AA-229-TY-0580-267-MA-000 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0107-GT-MA-0001 revision 1, Monitoring Manual for the Cocoruto Dam AA-314-TY-0580-267-MA-0002 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0041-GT-MA-0200 revision 2 and Operation Manual for the Rapaunha Dam - AA-314-TY-0580-267-MA-0001 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0050-GT-MN-0001 revision 2 all of them define the following regarding training: A) All professionals accessing the dam must undergo training in the Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams (PAEBM), including contractors and suppliers. In

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addition, all professionals performing routine work on the structure are responsible for verifying and being aware of the visual performance indicators of the installation; B) The team responsible for dam maintenance must have training to perform routine work, as well as be able to initiate control protocols in emergency situations. For this, the training must provide the team with clarifications on the activities to be performed and the expected performance. C) It is the responsibility of the Technical Manager for the dam to schedule customized training sessions with all internal stakeholders; D) The customized training of those involved in the process must ensure a clear understanding of each person's responsibilities and the techniques to be used in monitoring and maintaining the structure, in order to avoid any doubts; E) It is recommended that the training be comprehensive, reaching not only the people who will work directly on the dam, but also those who will have indirect involvement, including contractors and suppliers to ensure understanding of the requirements to be met. Any modifications to this document must be communicated to all those involved, and appropriate training must be provided. . Reviewing training records evidenced duly implemented As required by AGA's internal documented procedures PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence and PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide it was evidenced that AGA's training program clearly identifies the specific cyanide management elements that each employee must be trained in to properly perform the required tasks. Training needs clearly identify for each worker the necessary training in the respective operational procedures. Employees and contractors are trained during the admission period (introductory) and in refresher training held annually. In the general training matrix, there are tabs with the positions and the specific technical training, in which it is possible to see that for all positions the cyanide training is mandatory. . Reviewing training records evidenced duly implemented.

The professional qualified to train a fire brigade is one person with training in Occupational Hygiene, Safety and Medicine, Civil Firefighter and/or occupational safety engineer duly registered with the competent regional councils or with the Ministry of Labor and with the military of the Armed Forces, the Military Police and the Military Fire Brigade, with complete secondary education and/or who had a specialization in Fire Prevention and Fighting (minimum course load of 60 class hours) and medical emergency techniques (minimum course load of 40 class hours) class) as well as a qualified professional is one person with proven training of at least 100 class hours in first aid and 400 class hours in preventing and fighting fires besides experienced in effective communication techniques.. Evidenced duly implemented, Evidenced that internal documented procedures PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence and PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide establish that all employees shall be trained prior to work with cyanide. Reviewing training records and through interviews during field audit evidenced that employees have been trained prior to working with cyanide are aware of performing theirs tasks including where cyanide can be present. Evidenced duly implemented, Sampled examples were: AGA's internal documented procedures. Sampled examples were: PN 0289 - Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide; PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide; PE 0479 - Pumping of sodium cyanide for leaching; PE 0341 - Acid washing in Elution; PE 0715 - Operation of pumps 568 01 C/D/R; PE 1000 - Operational controls for clarification and precipitation; PE 1360 - Operational controls for leaching; PE 0337 - Operational controls for the CIP of the Queiroz Plant; PE 0341 - Leaching test; PE 0741 - Drainage of cyanide-containing pulp; No. 003-2024 AGA - Cyanide neutralization process at the Queiroz Plant for AGA plant operators and supervisors; Training record in PN 0012 - Management on Change for Unit Director, Senior Managers, Area Manager, Supervisors, Occupational Health and Safety

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Manager, Environment and Social Responsibility Manager, Risk Assessment Team Leaders provided by the Kelly Caroline which is duly qualified as an appropriately qualified person to AGA's employees with registration # 50886, 29262, 32212, 41039, 52345, 46713, 42318, 41825, 44896, 41825, 44896, , 52475, 46491, 43615, 41681,48921 and 52384. Record of training in PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence for Human Resources Area- Organizational Human Development Area, Human Resources - Business Partner Area, Vice-Presidency, Immediate Manager, Occupational Health and Safety Team, Environment and Social Responsibility Team, and Contract Management area. Record of training in PE 0012 - Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide for Operation and Maintenance employees. PN 0289 - Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide; PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide; PE 0479 - Pumping of sodium cyanide for leaching; PE 0341 - Acid washing in Elution; PE 0715 - Operation of pumps 568 01 C/D/R; PE 1000 - Operational controls for clarification and precipitation; PE 1360 - Operational controls for leaching; PE 0337 - Operational controls for the CIP of the Queiroz Plant; PE 0341 - Leaching test; PE 0741 - Drainage of cyanide-containing pulp; No. 003-2024 AGA - Cyanide neutralization process at the Queiroz Plant for AGA plant operators and supervisors; Training record in PN 0012 - Management on Change for Unit Director, Senior Managers, Area Manager, Supervisors, Occupational Health and Safety Manager, Environment and Social Responsibility Manager, Risk Assessment Team Leaders provided by the Kelly Caroline which is duly qualified as an appropriately qualified person to AGA's employees with registration # 50886, 29262, 32212, 41039, 52345, 46713, 42318, 41825, 44896, 41825, 44896, , 52475, 46491, 43615, 41681,48921 and 52384; Record of training in PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence for Human Resources Area- Organizational Human Development Area, Human Resources - Business Partner Area, Vice-Presidency, Immediate Manager, Occupational Health and Safety Team, Environment and Social Responsibility Team, and Contract Management area. ; Record of training in PE 0012 - Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide for Operaion and Maintenance employees It was evidenced that the Monitoring Manual for the Calcined Dam AA-229-TY-0580-267-MA-000 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0107-GT-MA-0001 revision 1, Monitoring Manual for the Cocoruto Dam AA-314-TY-0580-267-MA-0002 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0041-GT-MA-0200 revision 2 and Operation Manual for the Rapaunha Dam - AA-314-TY-0580-267-MA-0001 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0050-GT-MN-0001 revision 2 all of them define the following regarding training: A) All professionals accessing the dam must undergo training in the Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams (PAEBM), including contractors and suppliers. In addition, all professionals performing routine work on the structure are responsible for verifying and being aware of the visual performance indicators of the installation; B) The team responsible for dam maintenance must have training to perform routine work, as well as be able to initiate control protocols in emergency situations. For this, the training must provide the team with clarifications on the activities to be performed and the expected performance. C) It is the responsibility of the Technical Manager for the dam to schedule customized training sessions with all internal stakeholders; D) The customized training of those involved in the process must ensure a clear understanding of each person's responsibilities and the techniques to be used in monitoring and maintaining the structure, in order to avoid any doubts; E) It is recommended that the training be comprehensive, reaching not only the people who will work directly on the dam, but also those who will have indirect involvement, including contractors and suppliers to ensure understanding of the requirements to be met. Any modifications to this document must be communicated to all those involved, and appropriate training must be provided. Reviewing training records evidenced

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duly implemented AGA defined and documented internal documented procedures PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence and PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide which clearly define that the professionals who conduct training related to cyanide-related tasks shall possess the necessary technical knowledge of the activities performed, as well as effective communication skills. Evidenced that instructors such as Pedro Henrique Feliz da Gama de Freitas and Júlia Pereira Vieira are duly qualified as "an appropriately qualified person" in accordance with the document Definitions and Acronyms issued by ICMC and available at website <https://cyanidecode.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/04-Definitions-Acronyms-JUNE-2021.pdf> as well as they provide training and qualified multipliers through specific theoretical and practical training, and evaluated the effectiveness of the trainings covering in effective communication practices. Sampled examples were: Training and qualification of Luciano Vieira Araujo, Kelly Caroline, Kelly Aline, Walter Moura, Hugo Ricardo Faria, Luis Firmino, Alexandre Carvalho e Yago Bittencourt Gonçalves. Evidenced task training related to cyanide management activities provided by an appropriately qualified person as stated. During the field audit reviewing training records and interviewing pertinent personnel it was evidenced duly implemented. AGA defined and documented internal documented procedures PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence and PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide which clearly define that refresher training on cyanide management shall be performed at least yearly to ensure that employees continue to perform their jobs in a safe and environmentally protective manner. Evidenced duly implemented. Sampled examples were: PN 0289 - Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide; PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide; PE 0479 - Pumping of sodium cyanide for leaching; PE 0341 - Acid washing in Elution; PE 0715 - Operation of pumps 568 01 C/D/R; PE 1000 - Operational controls for clarification and precipitation; PE 1360 - Operational controls for leaching; PE 0337 - Operational controls for the CIP of the Queiroz Plant; PE 0341 - Leaching test; PE 0741 - Drainage of cyanide-containing pulp; No. 003-2024 AGA - Cyanide neutralization process at the Queiroz Plant for AGA plant operators and supervisors; Training record in PN 0012 - Management on Change for Unit Director, Senior Managers, Area Manager, Supervisors, Occupational Health and Safety Manager, Environment and Social Responsibility Manager, Risk Assessment Team Leaders. provided by the Kelly Caroline which is duly qualified as an appropriately qualified person to AGA's employees with registration # 50886, 29262, 32212, 41039, 52345, 46713, 42318, 41825, 44896, 41825, 44896, , 52475, 46491, 43615, 41681, 48921 and 52384. Record of training in PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence for Human Resources Area- Organizational Human Development Area, Human Resources - Business Partner Area, Vice-Presidency, Immediate Manager, Occupational Health and Safety Team, Environment and Social Responsibility Team, and Contract Management area. Record of training in PE 0012 - Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide for Operation and Maintenance employees. PN 0289 - Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide; PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide; PE 0479 - Pumping of sodium cyanide for leaching; PE 0341 - Acid washing in Elution; PE 0715 - Operation of pumps 568 01 C/D/R; PE 1000 - Operational controls for clarification and precipitation; PE 1360 - Operational controls for leaching; PE 0337 - Operational controls for the CIP of the Queiroz Plant; PE 0341 - Leaching test; PE 0741 - Drainage of cyanide-containing pulp; No. 003-2024 AGA - Cyanide neutralization process at the Queiroz Plant for AGA plant operators and supervisors; Training record in PN 0012 - Management on Change for Unit Director, Senior Managers, Area Manager, Supervisors, Occupational Health and Safety Manager, Environment and Social Responsibility Manager, Risk

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Assessment Team Leaders provided by the Kelly Caroline which is duly qualified as an appropriately qualified person to AGA's employees with registration # 50886, 29262, 32212, 41039, 52345, 46713, 42318, 41825, 44896, 41825, 44896, , 52475, 46491, 43615, 41681, 48921 and 52384; Record of training in PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence for Human Resources Area- Organizational Human Development Area, Human Resources - Business Partner Area, Vice-Presidency, Immediate Manager, Occupational Health and Safety Team, Environment and Social Responsibility Team, and Contract Management area. ; Record of training in PE 0012 - Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide for Operation and Maintenance employees It was evidenced that the Monitoring Manual for the Calcined Dam AA-229-TY-0580-267-MA-000 is issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0107-GT-MA-0001 revision 1, Monitoring Manual for the Cocoruto Dam AA-314-TY-0580-267-MA-0002 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0041-GT-MA-0200 revision 2 and Operation Manual for the Rapaunha Dam - AA-314-TY-0580-267-MA-0001 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0050-GT-MN-0001 revision 2 all of them define the following regarding training: A) All professionals accessing the dam must undergo training in the Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams (PAEBM), including contractors and suppliers. In addition, all professionals performing routine work on the structure are responsible for verifying and being aware of the visual performance indicators of the installation; B) The team responsible for dam maintenance must have training to perform routine work, as well as be able to initiate control protocols in emergency situations. For this, the training must provide the team with clarifications on the activities to be performed and the expected performance. C) It is the responsibility of the Technical Manager for the dam to schedule customized training sessions with all internal stakeholders; D) The customized training of those involved in the process must ensure a clear understanding of each person's responsibilities and the techniques to be used in monitoring and maintaining the structure, in order to avoid any doubts; E) It is recommended that the training be comprehensive, reaching not only the people who will work directly on the dam, but also those who will have indirect involvement, including contractors and suppliers to ensure understanding of the requirements to be met. Any modifications to this document must be communicated to all those involved, and appropriate training must be provided. Reviewing training records evidenced duly implemented. The effectiveness of cyanide training is evaluated through planned task observation conducted by supervisors. During these observations, the correct adherence to operational procedures, safety practices, and the proper use of established controls are verified, allowing for the identification of opportunities for reinforcement or the need for retraining/updating. It was is evidenced that internal documented procedure PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence defines in item 7.11.2 the following system related to evaluating the effectiveness of training: A) It must be carried out by the immediate supervisor 45 days after the training; B) The OPT - Planned Work Observation tool is used to analyze the effectiveness of training on operational procedures, as well as to maintain records of this evaluation; C) This level of evaluation is valid only for normative and mandatory training or specific critical training; D) If the training carried out is mandatory for the performance of a function and, after the effectiveness evaluation, the trainee is considered unfit, they will have to undergo new training according to the schedule of normative and mandatory training to begin/continue performing the function and will be fit upon release by the instructor and immediate manager. Until they are fit, the trainee may not perform the activities of the function in question; E) The duly completed Effectiveness Assessment Form (OPT) must be forwarded to the Human Resources Specialist for filing and analysis of knowledge gaps, who must guide the Immediate Supervisor on the action to be taken so that the necessary knowledge is achieved. Additionally,

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it was evidenced that internal procedure PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence defines in item 7.11.3 the following system related to learning assessment: A) It must be applied during or at the end of all courses in order to measure how much the employee has learned from the content that was applied to them; B) Based on the grade obtained by the trainee, it is decided whether they passed or failed the course; C) In case of approval, the certificate is registered in the Human Resources management system; D) In case of failure, the trainee will have to retake the course in a group to be scheduled according to the course's class schedule, by their respective management. The trainee is prevented from carrying out any activity related to the pending training until its successful completion; F) The passing grade is 80%. Grades lower than that will be considered a failure. Evidenced duly implemented. GA's internal documented procedure PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence and PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide establish that training records shall be retained throughout an individual's employment documenting the training they receive as well shall include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and if the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials. During the field audit the auditor reviewed training records as well as interviewed related personnel with the trainings performed. It was noted that workers have received initial task training; the task training addressed the critical elements of safe performance of tasks; qualified personnel provided the training; personnel were trained prior to working with cyanide in an unsupervised manner; and that AGA evaluated the effectiveness of task training. Evidenced duly implemented.

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidenced that all cyanide unloading, mixing, production and maintenance personnel have been trained in the procedures to be followed if cyanide is released, including decontamination and first aid procedures as required by internal documented procedures PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence and PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide. Evidenced that plant operators and maintenance employees have collaborated to elaborate the pertinent operational procedures as well as the procedures related to emergencies involving cyanide and when applicable PAE and PAEBM. Records of training were reviewed and noted that the operation and maintenance personnel have been trained in the pertinent internal documented procedures which clearly define the actions to be followed if cyanide is released (all have been trained in the operation's response procedures as required). Evidenced duly implemented. Sampled examples were Training records of operational and maintenance personnel in the procedures to be followed if cyanide is released, including decontamination and first aid procedures such as : PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan - PAE CN ; PN-0150 - AGA Emergency Plan - PAE ; PN-0015 -

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Incident Management; PN-0016 - Emergency Response, Crisis Management and Business Continuity; Calcinados Dam Emergency Action Plan - PAEBM Calcinados; Cocoruto Dam Emergency Action Plan - PAEBM Cocoruto; Rapaunha Dam Emergency Action Plan - PAEBM Rapaunha; PN 0008 - Crisis Management; PN 0037 - Fire Risk Management; PN 0394 - Management of Environmental Incident Reports; PE 1393 - Medical Emergency Response. Evidenced duly implemented. Evidenced that internal documented procedures PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence and PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide that AGA shall made external responders, to the extent that they are designated with specific duties or responsibilities in the Emergency Response Plan, such as local fire brigades and emergency medical services familiar with those elements of the Emergency Response Plan related to cyanide. Evidenced that have been retained appropriate records related to notes of meetings and/or correspondence with external responders. Reviewing pertinent records, it was evidenced that it is duly implemented. Sampled examples were: Note of meetings with: ANM; SEMAD; DRT, Firefighting Department; Civil Defense Raposos and Nova Lima), SAMU; Communities (Raposos and Nova Lima), Hospital Nossa Senhora de Lourdes, Road Police. Evidenced that local fire brigades have been trained and qualified in accordance with Brazilian legislation such as Regulatory Standard (NR) 23 - Fire protection of the Ministry of Labor and Employment; Technical Instruction (IT) 17/2016 of the Military Fire Department of the Minas Gerais State - Fire brigade; Law No. 12,929/13 - which provides for Fire and Panic Safety and Provides Other Measures; Decree No. 16,302/15 - regulates Law No. 12,929, of December 27, 2013, which provides on Fire and Panic Safety and Provides Other Measures; NBR 14023 - Registration of Leisure Activities; NBR 14276 - Fire Brigade - Requirements; NBR 14277 - Facilities and Equipment for Firefighting Training - Requirements; NBR 14608 - Professional Civil Firefighter; NBR 15219 - Fire Emergency Plan - Requirements. Reviewing pertinent training records as well as interviewing Emergency Response Coordinators and members of the Emergency Response Team it was evidenced that Emergency Response Coordinators and members of the Emergency Response Team have been trained in the procedures included in the Emergency Response Plan regarding cyanide, including the use of necessary response equipment as well as interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. Evidenced that AGA clearly identifies training needs for Emergency Response Team. Evidenced duly implemented. Sampled example were: Fire Brigade Training Course Program: Brigade candidates must attend a course with a minimum workload of 16 hours, covering theoretical and practical aspects, focusing mainly on the risks inherent to the occupation group. Interviewed personnel showed to be aware of this matter. Evidenced duly implemented. Evidenced that internal documented procedures PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence and PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide establish that AGA shall provide to all employees with designated roles or responsibilities in the event of a cyanide exposure or release refresher training for response to cyanide exposures and releases regularly conducted. During the audit through reviewing refresher training records of related to employees with designated roles or responsibilities in the event of a cyanide exposure and releases it was noted that AGA has been conducted refresher training annually as stated. Evidenced duly implemented., Sampled examples were: PN 0289 - Receiving and Storing Solid Cyanide; PE 0003 - Preparation and supply of cyanide; PE 0479 - Pumping of

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sodium cyanide for leaching; PE 0341 - Acid washing in Elution; PE 0715 - Operation of pumps 568 01 C/D/R; PE 1000 - Operational controls for clarification and precipitation; PE 1360 - Operational controls for leaching; PE 0337 - Operational controls for the CIP of the Queiroz Plant; PE 0341 - Leaching test; PE 0741 - Drainage of cyanide-containing pulp; No. 003-2024 AGA - Cyanide neutralization process at the Queiroz Plant for AGA plant operators and supervisors; PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan - PAE CN ; PN-0150 - AGA Emergency Plan - PAE ; PN-0015 - Incident Management; PN-0016 - Emergency Response, Crisis Management and Business Continuity; Calcinados Dam Emergency Action Plan - PAEBM Calcinados; Cocoruto Dam Emergency Action Plan - PAEBM Cocoruto; Rapaunha Dam Emergency Action Plan - PAEBM Rapaunha; PN 0008 - Crisis Management; PN 0037 - Fire Risk Management; PN 0394 - Management of Environmental Incident Reports; PE 1393 - Medical Emergency Response. Evidenced that internal documented procedures PN 0005 - Training, Awareness and Competence and PE 1721 Training and Refresher Courses in Operational Activities Involving Cyanide establish that AGA shall retain training records documenting the cyanide emergency response training, including the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and how the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials.

It was evidenced that the Monitoring Manual for the Calcined Dam AA-229-TY-0580-267-MA-000 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0107-GT-MA-0001 revision 1, Monitoring Manual for the Cocoruto Dam AA-314-TY-0580-267-MA-0002 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0041-GT-MA-0200 revision 2 and Operation Manual for the Rapaunha Dam - AA-314-TY-0580-267-MA-0001 issued by Tellus - TL24-0108-0050-GT-MN-0001 revision 2 all of them define the following regarding training: A) All professionals accessing the dam must undergo training in the Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams (PAEBM), including contractors and suppliers. In addition, all professionals performing routine work on the structure are responsible for verifying and being aware of the visual performance indicators of the installation; B) The team responsible for dam maintenance must have training to perform routine work, as well as be able to initiate control protocols in emergency situations. For this, the training must provide the team with clarifications on the activities to be performed and the expected performance. C) It is the responsibility of the Technical Manager for the dam to schedule customized training sessions with all internal stakeholders; D) The customized training of those involved in the process must ensure a clear understanding of each person's responsibilities and the techniques to be used in monitoring and maintaining the structure, in order to avoid any doubts; E) It is recommended that the training be comprehensive, reaching not only the people who will work directly on the dam, but also those who will have indirect involvement, including contractors and suppliers to ensure understanding of the requirements to be met. Any modifications to this document must be communicated to all those involved, and appropriate training must be provided. Reviewing training records evidenced duly implemented. Sampled examples were: PN 0131 - Cyanide Emergency Action Plan - PAE CN ; PN-0150 - AGA Emergency Plan - PAE ; PN-0015 - Incident Management; PN-0016 - Emergency Response, Crisis Management and Business Continuity; Calcinados Dam Emergency Action Plan - PAEBM Calcinados; Cocoruto Dam Emergency Action Plan - PAEBM Cocoruto; Rapaunha Dam Emergency Action Plan - PAEBM Rapaunha; PN 0008 - Crisis Management; PN 0037 - Fire Risk Management; PN 0394 - Management of

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Environmental Incident Reports; PE 1393 - Medical Emergency Response. Evidenced duly implemented

Principle 9 | DIALOGUE AND DISCLOSURE

Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

Standard of Practice 9.1

Promote dialogue with stakeholders regarding cyanide management and responsibly address identified concerns.

☒ X in full compliance with

The operation is ☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 9.1

☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains internal documented procedure PN 0444 - Communication with stakeholders that establishes methodology including criteria and guidelines for providing stakeholders with information on its cyanide management practices and engage with them regarding their concerns. The purpose of this procedure is to establish how AGA engages with stakeholders at its units, national offices, and regional and corporate levels. This objective is consistent with its stated policy of "communicating and consulting about its activities throughout the lifecycle of its operations" and "developing activities in partnership with the communities where it operates, aiming to contribute to their sustainable future." In terms of scope, the requirements of this standard apply to all national, regional, and corporate units and offices of AGA. In the case of joint ventures not managed by AGA, it must be verified whether the standards applied by the joint ventures adhere to those accepted by AGA and third parties. When there is no available or current standard, the parties must adopt a standard consistent with internationally accepted good mining practice. When deciding to join a joint venture without management power, AGA must observe whether the accepted standards will be adopted by the joint venture. If there is evidence that the accepted standards will not be adopted by the other party, AGA should not participate in the joint venture. Whenever AGA participates in a joint venture not managed by it and that joint venture does not operate in accordance with the accepted standards, AGA will have sufficient reason to withdraw from the joint venture. When AGA establishes any form of relationship with Indigenous Peoples, this standard must be applied in conjunction with the Indigenous Peoples Relationship Standard. When AGA establishes a relationship with artisanal miners, this standard must be applied in conjunction with the standard for handling issues of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining. When AGA establishes a relationship with landowners located within the mineral concession area and collective housing, this standard must be applied in conjunction with the requirements of the Land Access and

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Resettlement standard. Regarding levels of responsibility and authority, it is defined that the Vice Presidents of the units, Directors, Superintendents, Specialists, and Supervisors are responsible for controlling this process. The relationship with stakeholders should occur at the local level and in regional, national, and corporate offices. The final accountability for the implementation of this standard rests with the Vice President in charge of the unit. Accountabilities for its implementation may be delegated or assigned to one or more individuals, who, however, must have a clear understanding of the accountabilities and levels of authority of their position(s). It is the responsibility of each unit to define those it considers to be its social partners. Stakeholders are considered to be people or groups that are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcomes (positively or negatively). Stakeholders include communities and individuals locally affected by the company's operations and their formal and informal representatives, governments, politicians, religious leaders, civil organizations and other groups with special interests, the academic community, employees and their families, other companies, shareholders and joint-venture partners. These stakeholders are more adequately defined with the following terms (which are not mutually exclusive): Social partners are considered to be stakeholders with whom we have or are establishing mutually beneficial relationships and partnerships. By definition, some people or organizations with whom we have relationships prefer not to be called "social partners" to maintain their impartiality and independence. It is the responsibility of each unit to define those it considers to be its social partners: Community is considered to be a group of people who are directly or indirectly affected by the operation (both positively and in terms of characteristics), which includes local communities (and also new residents), communities present along the operation's transport routes (if applicable) and, in some cases, other groups such as former local residents and their family members who have emigrated from the region but still maintain strong family ties, business interests and other objectives in the area; Civil and community-based organizations are exceptions such as religious groups, educational organizations and organizations Exhibitions for vulnerable groups and special interest groups such as children, the elderly and the disabled; Advocacy NGOs means advocacy groups for human rights, social justice, environmental rights and other groups seeking to influence political decisions; Media means local, national and international press; Development partners are non-profit organizations, government aid agencies or multilateral development agencies that assist the unit in achieving its social objectives; Government means national, state/provincial and district/local authority. In some localities (such as tribal areas), it may be relevant to distinguish between traditional forms of administration and those originating from electoral processes. Industry signifies industry associations and other mining companies. Company: corresponds to the AGA; Operation: refers to a mine in production; Project: refers to an exploration project or the expansion of a mine; Unit: refers collectively to units in production and to exploration and expansion projects; Engagement: A process used to build and maintain constructive and sustainable relationships with impacted stakeholders throughout the life of a project. The following documents should be consulted and used as part of the stakeholder relationship management system: AGA : Group Risk Management Policy Statement; AGA Group Risk Management Standard; AGA Group Risk Management Guidelines and Risk Assessment and Reporting Matrix; Normative Procedure - Community Complaints and Claims; Privacy and Personal Data Protection

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Policy; PN-0359 - Social and Institutional Investments; PN-0447 - Socioeconomic Contributions; Group Authority Delegation Document available Level at: <https://anglogoldashanti.sharepoint.com/sites/GroupWideDocuments/Group%20wide%20documents/Forms/DOA>. As supplementary documents the following are considered: IFC Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Socio-environmental Risks and Impacts, (January 1, 2012); FC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (January 1, 2012); IFC Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples (January 1, 2012) and Community Development Toolkit. ESMAP, World Bank Group and ICMM; September 2005. AGA's intention is that all operations are committed to building successful and mutually beneficial relationships with all stakeholders involved in the mine lifecycle (design, operation, decommissioning and post-decommissioning as applicable). Failure to realize this intention may result in potential disruptions to operations or intensify threats to the company's image. Effective stakeholder engagement and the establishment of social partnerships seek to guarantee and preserve AGA's social license to operate and position the company as a legitimate operator wherever it is present. The following requirements are defined: All national, regional, and corporate units and offices must identify their stakeholders and engage with them accordingly; Diagnostic studies must be conducted to ensure a complete understanding of stakeholder profiles; A stakeholder engagement strategy must be prepared, specifying the magnitude of risks and impacts anticipated at each stage of implementation. The scope and level of detail of the strategy will depend on the context, nature, and scale of the activities, and the stage of the development and/or mining project. All disciplines involved must participate in the development of this strategy; The stakeholder engagement strategy must adhere to applicable legal requirements and regulatory demands; The stakeholder engagement strategy must be forward-looking, cover at least a one-year period, and take into account (when not subject to confidentiality issues) the disclosure of information about developments with the potential to affect stakeholders within a period of at least two years after their implementation. To the extent possible and whenever technically feasible, an adequate description of the unit's life cycle should be provided, from operation to decommissioning, using the methods preferred by the affected and interested parties; The relationship strategy should be developed with key stakeholders to encourage joint management and accountability for results; The strategy should follow a relationship approach that is appropriate to the local culture and consistent with AGA's values, policies, and standards; The stakeholder relationship strategy should reflect a sustainability assessment that identifies opportunities and challenges for both the company and society; The stakeholder relationship strategy should reflect accountability for the relationship and the various delegated levels of responsibility among the operational unit, national, regional, and corporate office levels; The stakeholder relationship strategy should be included in the overall business plan of the unit and the national, regional, and corporate offices; The stakeholder relationship strategy should present clear details of human and financial resources to support its implementation; Any change with the potential to affect the lives of the community and other stakeholders (such as a change to another stage of project development or expansion plans) should be communicated by the appropriate levels of the company to the relevant stakeholders; If local contractors and subcontractors have to establish stakeholder relationships on behalf of AGA, their activities should be incorporated into the stakeholder relationship strategy; The focal points of stakeholder

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relationships and the responsibilities for coordinating them Relationships should be established in the most appropriate way depending on the context of the unit, country/region and corporate office; The strategy should be written in the country's business language and in all other local languages that may be necessary. It should also have an updated English translation for review by the corporate office; A summary of the strategy containing stakeholder relationship objectives and timelines should be readily available to stakeholders in an intelligible format appropriate to the culture in question; For the purposes of continuous improvement, the strategy should be reviewed as much as possible with internal and external stakeholders, which should be done at least annually or in a manner consistent with the company's planning processes; The stakeholder relationship strategy should consider the delegation structure for those responsible for making promises and establishing commitments on behalf of the company, as per item 8 of the Group's Delegation of Authority and that the corporate office should be notified whenever a unit, country, or region is approached by an international human rights advocacy group. Additionally, it was evidenced that AGA defined, implemented, and maintains documented internal provision PN 0004 - Communication, Participation, and Consultation, which aims to establish the criteria and procedures for providing information on cyanide management at AGA, including the intrinsic risks of cyanide, as well as receiving, analyzing, and responding to communications related to health, safety, environment, and social responsibility, such as those linked to cyanide, made by internal and external stakeholders, including individuals and other community entities. The responsibilities involved are defined and documented, such as: The Directorate of Communication and Institutional Relations is responsible for: Proactively disseminating information of general interest on specific matters of the AGA Integrated Management System, including those relevant to cyanide management at AGA, both internally and externally; Preparing materials for disseminating information on SSO & MA/RS:, and/or evaluating communication texts on the aforementioned topics prepared by operational areas, areas responsible for environmental education, and health and safety areas for subsequent dissemination; Centralizing, responding to, and, whenever possible, initiating communication related to these matters with the media and surrounding communities, relying on assistance from related areas and, when applicable, the Legal Department, senior management, and the Vice-Presidency itself and to support the implementation of awareness/education programs on SSO & MA/RS:S, including those related to cyanide management in normal, abnormal, and emergency situations, for internal and external stakeholders, with assistance from the areas responsible for environmental education and the health and safety areas, in close relation to the goals and procedures of the Environmental Education Center and the guidelines of programs and campaigns focused on safety, health, environment, and social responsibility, and in accordance with the requirements established by the ICMC. The Environmental, Licensing and Mining Rights Directorate is responsible for: Requesting support from the Communication and Institutional Relations Directorate for carrying out environmental awareness programs and informing the media and community about related matters; Supporting the Communication and Institutional Relations Directorate in external environmental awareness/education programs and informing the media and community about matters relating to the Environmental Management System; Maintaining records and archives of internal communications of the Environmental Management System; Analyzing the need for and

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validating environmental communications from stakeholders, prepared by the Communication and Institutional Relations Directorate; Sending environmental monitoring reports to FEAM (including, where applicable, the levels of total cyanide, WAD cyanide and free cyanide concentrations); Requesting support from the Communication and Institutional Relations Directorate for the preparation of internal environmental communication texts of general interest; Communicating any occurrence of severe environmental impact to FEAM and, when applicable, to public authorities (Civil Defense, Municipalities, Municipal Secretariats) and other stakeholders; Identify, analyze, and monitor, together with the Directorate of Communication and Institutional Relations, non-conformities in the communication processes of the Environmental Management System; Keep FEAM/COPAM informed about the Environmental Emergency Action Plan as per article 28 of COPAM Resolution 10/86; Channel communication initiatives and/or programs with the company's various audiences (own employees, contractors, family members, and the community) to the Directorate of Communication and Institutional Relations regarding initiatives with close interaction with the community. This includes cyanide management in the Environmental Management System. The Legal Department is responsible for: When applicable, assisting and analyzing the areas in preparing responses to the media and other stakeholders. The Occupational Safety and Health Department is responsible for: Requesting support from the Communication and Institutional Relations Department for conducting SSO awareness and sensitization programs and informing the media and community about related matters; Maintaining records and files of internal SSO Occupational Safety and Health communications; Analyzing the need for and validating SSO communications from stakeholders, prepared by the Communication and Institutional Relations Department; Requesting support from the Communication and Institutional Relations Department for the preparation of internal SSO communication texts of general interest; Identifying, analyzing, and monitoring, together with the Communication and Institutional Relations Department, non-conformities in SSO communication processes; Internally disseminating the risk map, statistics, and other matters relevant to CIPAMIN and SSO; To request and solicit support from the Directorate of Communication and Institutional Relations for initiatives and/or programs to raise awareness and sensitize various audiences (own employees, contractors, family members, and the community). Reviewing the a.m. documented procedure the auditor evidenced that the methodology the following internal communication system: Leaders are primarily responsible for communicating relevant OHS & MA/RS topics to all levels of the company, preferably through face-to-face communication. Each leader must communicate to all those involved in performing high-risk tasks, according to criteria adopted by the Integrated Management System, including the requirements of the Code of Conduct for Management Systems, all risk factors, associated risks, and aspects/impacts pertinent to these tasks before their execution; Every meeting, regardless of the topic or objective, should begin with a moment of sharing OHS & MA information; The main instruments of Internal Communication at AGA are: A) WhatsApp: Channel for registered employees with detailed communication content; B) Weekly online newsletter edited by the Communication and Institutional Relations Department, with short news items focused on informing company employees, with the company email address; C) Intranet: Channel accessible from computers in all company operations; D) Bulletin Board: Easily accessible and visible boards, installed in strategic locations throughout the company, used to quickly

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disseminate information of immediate interest to employees; E) Institutional emails (Announcements): Internal correspondence, via email, with formal communication of various matters of interest to the company; E) On-demand online newsletter, exclusively for managers; F) Dissemination of relevant information, decided by the Vice Presidency or generated by headquarters, to all levels of the company. The topics in this newsletter should address the organization's strategic needs. This strategic information should be passed on to employees by the manager in a detailed and clear manner, preferably anticipating questions that may arise, in order to clarify doubts. The purpose of this newsletter is to serve as a tool to assist leaders when communicating specific information to their teams; G) Meeting aimed at promoting the transfer and discussion of results by the Vice Presidency, expanding opportunities for integration between teams and the sharing of internal information, with the direct involvement of the company's senior leadership; H) DDS- Daily Safety Dialogue: These are moments of conversation or lectures held between leadership and employees, either directly or under the coordination of supervision, addressing topics related to Safety, Occupational Health, Environment, Social Responsibility, and Quality, among others. It should preferably be held at the beginning of the workday, and the DDS records, containing the topic discussed and signatures of the person responsible and all participants, should be filed; I) DSS - Weekly Safety Dialogue: These are moments of conversation or lectures held between leadership and employees, either directly or under the coordination of supervision, addressing topics related to Safety, Occupational Health, Environment, Social Responsibility, and Quality, among others. DSS is intended for administrative areas with low risk. It should preferably be carried out at the beginning of the workday, and the DSS records, containing the topic covered and signatures of the person in charge and all participants, should be filed. J) Others: Booklets, leaflets, educational theater, posters, among others for more specific use. The Environmental, Licensing and Mining Rights Directorate, the Occupational Health and Safety Directorate, and the operational Superintendencies must ensure that all employees and contractors have access to the main communication channels in SSO & MA/RS listed above; Specific internal communications of the PGR Smart System, including those at the corporate level and incident reports, should be directed to the Environmental Superintendency and/or Occupational Health and Safety Service, as appropriate; The Occupational Health and Safety/Environmental Management Superintendency must annually hold the SIPATMIN - Internal Week for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents in Mining, with the support of the Communication and Institutional Relations Directorate; The Communication and Institutional Relations Directorate must periodically verify the effectiveness of SSO & MA/RS Management communication through consultations/surveys with employees and contractors, verifying the assimilation of the main messages communicated in the communication programs and campaigns;

During the audit it was evidenced that AGA has been involved its workforce and external stakeholders, including potentially affected communities, in the cyanide emergency response planning process, that potentially affected communities have been involved in the emergency planning process to the extent that they may be affected by an emergency or are part of response actions, has been identified external entities having emergency response roles, and involved those entities in the cyanide emergency response planning process, has been engaged in consultation or communication with stakeholders to keep the Emergency Response Plan current as well as confirmed that external entities with roles

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and responsibilities identified in the Emergency Response Plan are aware of their involvement and are included as necessary in mock drills or implementation exercises. For additional information please see Principle 8. Communication of occupational and socio-environmental incidents must follow the criteria established in the normative procedure PN-0015: Incident Management. All communication in situations classified as emergencies must follow the criteria established in the normative procedure PN-0016: Emergency Response, Crisis Management and Business Continuity. Internal Participation: The Environmental, Licensing and Mining Rights Directorate, the Occupational Health and Safety Directorate, and the Operational Directorates must ensure that communication in Occupational Health and Safety & Environment/Mining Rights flows in both directions: from leadership to subordinates and from subordinates back to leadership ("feedback"); Any employee, whether directly employed or contracted, should contact the Environmental, Licensing and Mining Rights Directorate, the Occupational Health and Safety Directorate, or the management system team to suggest improvements to the Integrated Management System. Actions will be generated for the implementation of approved suggestions. Besides, reviewing the documented procedure PN 0004 the auditor evidenced that the methodology the following external communication system: The Directorate of Communication and Institutional Relations should disseminate (e.g., internet, programs, campaigns in the region, newspaper, etc.) significant events and relevant institutional information on Occupational Safety and Health & Environment and Corporate Governance to external audiences and stakeholders. The main External Communication Instruments of AGA are: Community Relations Programs, composed of three aspects: A) Meetings with communities: A community relations program that fosters interaction between the company and community leaders, where issues of interest to the company that impact the communities are discussed. These meetings may present data such as social investments, job creation, tax payments, infrastructure investments, environmental education initiatives, water and air quality monitoring, closure of operations, new/expansion of operations, among other information; B) Complaints and Claims Mechanism: a channel to receive complaints and claims, especially through the toll-free telephone line 0800.72.71.500. The company registers and manages community complaints and questions. This mechanism supports the management of community questions and complaints; C) Community Newspaper: The newspaper disseminates information relevant to communities neighboring the company's operations. Site Visit Program: This acts as a relationship-building tool with diverse audiences, giving the company the opportunity to position itself and publicize its operating methods. External Consultation: All external communication received through the possible incoming channels listed in the table must be forwarded to the management teams also listed below. Media: • Directorate of Communication and Institutional Relations Public bodies/entities; public and private environmental entities; institutions, associations and legal entities in general: • Directorate of Communication and Institutional Relations, Directorate of Environment, Licensing and Mining Rights, SESMT, Vice-Presidencies, Legal Directorate and Latam Vice-Presidency Community, individuals in general, clients: Telephone: 08007271500 (MQR - Complaints and Claims Mechanism):

- Contact Us - Internet
- Directorate of Communication and Institutional Relations

The Communication and Institutional Relations Department must analyze external

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communication and define the best way to respond. The Communication and Institutional Relations Department should contact other company departments if it needs technical support to respond. The table below shows the communication output channels:

Media • Communication and Institutional Relations Department

Public bodies/entities; public and private environmental entities; institutions, associations and legal entities in general - • Communication and Institutional Relations Department, Environment, Licensing and Mining Rights Department, SESMT (Occupational Safety and Health Service) and Sustainability Committee.

Community, individuals in general, clients - Communication and Institutional Relations Department, through the MQR - Complaints and Claims Mechanism

Complaints and criticisms regarding the performance of AngloGold Ashanti Brazil's Occupational Health and Safety & Management/Health and Safety Management departments, when justified, should be recorded and addressed. The Communication and Institutional Relations Department will maintain an indicator with the total number of complaints and grievances, which should be presented in the critical analysis of the Management Systems.

Reviewing meeting records, training records, mock emergency drill records, internal communication records, internal communication records as already informed the auditor evidenced that AGA has an efficient dialogue and disclosure system with the stakeholders including communities which is in accordance with the requirements of Cyanide Code Principles.

Standard of Practice 9.2

Make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

The operation is ☒ X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with

Standard of Practice 9.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidenced that AGA has been established, documented implemented and maintains written descriptions, in Portuguese language, how their activities are conducted, how cyanide is managed as well as how these written descriptions are available to communities and other stakeholders. Reviewing the material that has been used it was evidenced that the information materials such as brochures, newsletters, What Sapp's, Booklet, internal and external meetings, local government offices, on websites etc (please for additional information see 9.1). Evidenced that AGA defined, documented, implemented and maintains Manual of Community Relations for Nova Lima And Raposos Communities which aims to establish the step-by-step process for implementing Community Relations in the territory of Nova Lima and Raposos, considering positive and negative impacts under the influence of Queiroz Operations and Administrative Offices, with the aim of maintaining a good relationship between the parties (company and

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community), producing benefits for the parties involved, in a continuous manner, of social and economic growth, aiming at the sustainable development of the territory. Also providing the residents of the city that hosts us, employees and contractors, with an open channel for dialogue for suggestions and criticisms. Specific Objectives of Community Relations: After understanding the social context of the territory, identifying the stakeholders, mapping community leaders or local representatives, the Community Relations area must define engagement strategies, and in cases that may impact the company's activities, aligned with the operational teams responsible for eliminating or mitigating the impact. A well-structured Community Relations program contributes to: Manage the company's impact on economic, environmental, and cultural activities in the development of the territory; Understand and manage potential community risks and conflicts that may harm the company; Understand and manage stakeholder expectations; Clarify stakeholder doubts, avoiding misunderstandings and conflicts; Offer opportunities for economic and social development in the territory; Create better internal capacity in managing strategic social issues and social conflicts that arise during operations; Understand existing community initiatives and identify opportunities to support programs that contribute to their growth, influencing results that favor sustainable development; Contribute to stakeholder management. The reference documents considered for the preparation of the Manual for Relationship with the Nova Lima and Raposos Communities - Sustainability Policy were: Sustainable Partnerships Program; Sustainable Partnerships Program Notice; PN0359 - Social Investments; Social Investment Manual; Procedure for Relationship with Government Representatives; Code of Principles and Corporate Ethics; Manual for Relationship with Communities in Compliance with the PAEBM and PAE for the AGA dams. Reviewing the a.m. Manual of Community Relations for Nova Lima And Raposos Communities details the following communication tools as follows: A) The Community Relations Manual for the Nova Lima and Raposos Communities details the following communication tools: Good Neighbor Program - The Good Neighbor Program has existed since 2003 and began with the implementation of the Complaints and Claims Mechanism, through the AGA Relationship Channel (0800 72 71 500). The main objective of the program is to strengthen the relationship with neighboring communities, generating an environment for our transactions and opportunities for the development of the regions. To this end, the program has added other initiatives, in addition to the Relationship Channel, such as periodic meetings with community leaders, visits to operations, close relationships with local leaders and institutions, and the Good Neighbor Newspaper. The target audience of the Good Neighbor Program is the communities neighboring AGA's operations, community leaders, and local institutions. Meetings are held in person or virtually, in the respective territories, bimonthly, or on demand for relevant topics from the community or AGA. Responsibilities of the Community Relations Specialist: Update mapping/mailling list of community leaders; Maintain ongoing relationship and dialogue with community leaders through conversations, phone calls, or WhatsApp; Monitor social media and WhatsApp regarding community issues; Hold periodic meetings with community leaders; Hold periodic meetings with community members; Conduct technical visits to the company's operational areas with community leaders and community members; Visit communities as needed or based on community requests; Participate in community events as requested; Disseminate information of interest to the company and the community, as well as announcements, the Good Neighbor Newspaper, and the ESG Report to community leaders and members of the community; B) Press Releases and Good Neighbor Newspaper - The Good Neighbor Newspaper and press releases promote the sharing of information for AGA's

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stakeholders, about the company and neighboring communities. It is a communication channel that clarifies and presents the company's actions, keeping communities informed of various issues of interest to them. Specific objectives: To broaden and/or strengthen the community's favorable perception of AGA. and contribute to a proper coexistence between the organization and society; To position AGA within the community, expanding understanding of its strategy and actions and reinforcing values and attributes; To consolidate recognition of the social, cultural, environmental, and economic legacy generated by the company together with the municipalities. Distribution is carried out via WhatsApp, through broadcast lists, but can also be through printed press releases, distributed door-to-door in the communities. Responsibilities of the Community Relations Specialist: Prepare communications as requested by operational and/or corporate areas; Approve proposed communication text with Senior Management of Communication and Communities and Institutional Relations; Collaborate in the preparation of the Communication Plan and strategy for disseminating communications and the Good Neighbor Newspaper; Participate in agenda meetings for the creation of the Good Neighbor Newspaper; Update the broadcast list for disseminating communications via WhatsApp; Disseminate information of interest to the company and the community, in addition to communications and the Good Neighbor Newspaper; Activate, monitor and execute door-to-door dissemination through social dialogue consulting; C) Good Neighbor Closer - city strategies, various themes, namely: Job opportunities; Internship opportunities; Training; Issues of interest to each region. This action is another front of direct dialogue between the company and the community. For this activity, a mobile tent, a branded vehicle, mineral water, a table, a chair, and depending on the theme, folders, cards, institutional gifts and others are used. Participation in the AGA technical areas is mandatory, depending on the theme addressed. In the case of activities carried out in public spaces, it will be necessary to obtain a permit for holding events, requesting it from the responsible department of the respective municipal government. Responsibilities of the Community Relations Specialist: Align with the technical areas of the operational areas and/or corporate themes to be involved; Prepare a communication and/or information to support the theme to be addressed; Provide municipal licenses for holding the event in public spaces (Permit); Organize and provide infrastructure and support items for the execution of Good Neighbor Closer; Disseminate invitations for the "Good Neighborhood Closer" initiative and carry out the action in conjunction with the technical areas; D) Neighborhood Agent - This is an action that seeks to involve people from the community to be multipliers/agents of issues involving the AGA, mainly topics related to PAEBM. The Neighborhood Agent, which is part of the AGA's Good Neighbor Program, started in 2024 with a pilot in the city of Sabará, prioritizing opportunities for volunteer "Neighborhood Agents," and was implemented in the AGA in 2025. The following activities are planned for the training of Neighborhood Agents: Public speaking course; Workshop on mobilization via social networks, video, and photography; Training on PAEBM and PAE; Visit to the Memory Center and Environmental Education Center of AngloGold Ashanti; Visit to the Industrial Area, Dam, Subsoil, and Metallurgical Plant; Visit to schools in the territory. The Neighborhood Agents will work in various activities, the main ones being: Sharing AGA announcements, as disseminated by the specialist; Disseminating siren tests in the territory; Evaluate siren tests in the territory; Participate in Territory Orientation Seminars; Participate in Tabletop Drills; Participate in the Territory Dam Emergency Drill; Participate in internal meetings on matters relevant to the company and the community. Responsibilities of the Community Relations Specialist: Support the AGA Communication team in creating the visual identity, brand,

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and Neighborhood Agent kit (vest, hat, button, and backpack); Support the creation of communication materials (presentation, meeting); Promote the program, encouraging registrations; Hold an opening event with the Neighborhood Agents; Create an activity schedule, publicize it, and ensure the participation of the Neighborhood Agents; Report actions and results through reports, photographic records, and participant testimonials. E) Customer Service Hotline 0800 72 71 500 - AGA's Customer Service Hotline is the main communication tool for handling complaints, claims, and suggestions from communities neighboring our operations. Each interaction is recorded to allow for analysis and action. Preventive measures to address potential conflicts between the company and the community, as well as identifying areas for improvement in the relationship with residents. Note: Reports related to fraud, corruption, compliance violations, and ethical issues should be directed to the "Whistle Blowing" channel and are not managed by the Community Relations Channel. Objectives of the Relationship Channel: Conflict Prevention: To resolve potential conflicts between the company and the community in advance. Continuous Improvement: To identify opportunities for improvement in the relationship between the company and neighboring communities. The Relationship Channel offers a range of features to ensure efficient and high-quality service, including: Multichannel Service: Toll-free public telephone; Email (canalderelacionamento@anglogoldashanti.com.br); WhatsApp 24/7 Availability: The call center operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, ensuring continuous support to communities. Traceability and Reliability: The channel ensures the registration, traceability, and monitoring of all complaints, as each one receives a unique protocol number at the time of service, which is passed on to the parties involved. The management of complaints and expressions of interest is carried out through the Audire platform, which organizes the records and facilitates the monitoring of the entire process. The platform allows: User registration; Complaint registration Mapping of themes and subthemes; Automatic email notifications to responsible facilitators and stakeholders; Monitoring of responses and corrective actions. Responsibilities of the Community Relations Specialist: Evaluate and analyze the records of received complaints, identifying risks and opportunities for improvement; Handle complaints under the responsibility of the RC Management in the territory; Propose and implement preventive actions to avoid conflicts with communities; Support, monitor and track the progress of responses from the responsible areas; Ensure the effective resolution of complaints; Support the channel management with the identification and mapping of responsible areas and facilitators. F) Community Relationship Management in Sodium Cyanide Management - The Community Relationship Management is responsible for systematizing relationship practices with communities neighboring the Queiroz Plant operations regarding cyanide management. The objective is to ensure that all actions comply with the International Cyanide Code, guaranteeing dialogue, transparency, operational safety, and community participation, as well as the Normative Procedures PN of AGA - PN 0131 - Emergency Plan - Sodium Cyanide - Queiroz Plant, which defines the responsibilities, communication flow, and actions of the Communication and Communities Management, and PN 1477 - Incident Management with Communities, which aims to ensure alignment and uniformity among the various areas of AGA, defining the responsibilities of the Community Relationship Management, containing the guidelines and criteria for classifying and reporting incidents with communities to the corporate office. Its objectives are: To strengthen dialogue and trust between the company and the community; To inform the community about the risks and preventive measures regarding cyanide; To promote the active participation of the community in dialogue and decision-making processes; To provide clear, up-to-date and

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understandable information. Consider all the community's expressions of opinion and questions. Encourage community participation in meetings, events, workshops and simulations; Provide information to the community in case of incidents and comply with legal requirements and international best practices. Responsibilities of the Community Relations Specialist: Maintain direct and accessible communication channels: Distribute the Good Neighbor Newsletter and company newsletters. Conduct annual meetings with communities neighboring the Queiroz Plant to present the Cyanide Management Plan and clarify doubts. Invite the community and public bodies to participate in events related to the topic inside and outside the company; Share information about cyanide with the community; Include the community in conducting training and emergency drills; Relationship Channels: Intranet for internal audiences; Website for external stakeholders; Forums and Workshops for external stakeholders; Community Relations Hotline 0800 72 71 500; Institutional WhatsApp; Announcements and Newsletters; Good Neighbor Newsletter. Monitoring and Continuous Improvement. The Community Relations Management is evaluated annually through performance indicators, such as the number of meetings held, the number of participants, the number of complaints registered and addressed by the Community Relations Channel, and the average response time. Cyanide management will be reviewed every two years or whenever there are significant changes in the company's cyanide management standards and practices. G) Incentivized and Own Social Investments - AngloGold Ashanti's Responsibility Policy defines local development and improvement of the quality of life of its inhabitants as one of its principles. Consistent with this premise, AGA develops actions to foster and promote integrated and sustainable local development, through the joint construction of projects, in processes of dialogue and cooperation, involving partnerships with public authorities and civil society institutions. Evidenced duly implemented.

Although any incident involving cyanide has been occurred last three years audit evidenced that, through its public relations process and stakeholders engagement policies and procedures, have specific communication channels to provide information, as required, related to cyanide related incidents. The information reported to the noted regulatory agencies, regarding confirmed cyanide release and exposure incidents, are made available to the public by those agencies.

- A) Cyanide exposure resulting in hospitalization or fatality - In the event of such incident, the operation shall communicate the Regional Labor Office of Minas Gerais State (DRT) Minas Gerais.
- B) Cyanide releases off the mine site requiring response or remediation -In the event of such incident, the operation shall communicate with State Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development (SEMAD), Civil Defense and involved communities.
- C) Cyanide releases on or off the mine site resulting in significant adverse effects to health or the environment - In the event of such incident, the operation shall communicate with SEMAD, Civil Defense, DRT Minas Gerais and involved communities.
- D) Cyanide releases on or off the mine site, requiring reporting under applicable regulations - In the event of such incident, the operation shall communicate with SEMAD and DRT Minas Gerais.

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- E) Releases cause applicable limits for cyanide to be exceeded - In the event of such incident; the operation shall communicate with SEMAD and DRT Minas Gerais.

This operation has not experienced any compliance issues during the previous three-year audit cycle. During the audit it was evidence that AGA maintains a Safety, Health, Environment and Quality (SHEQ) management system. This system ensures an adequate cyanide management in accordance with the Cyanide Code Principles. Since the last three years AGA did not experience neither any significant cyanide related incidents nor any compliance problems related to cyanide management. Being usual in all audit process, through sampling, opportunities of improvement (corrective and preventive) may exist and were not identified in this opportunity. Please for additional information see ICMI [*Guidance for Use of the Mining Operations Verification Protocol*](#) (Page 16 of 89) regarding the Compliance Statement.

Audit team conclusions:

Based on the sampled evidences, the physical conditions of the site (installations), in the interviewed personnel and in the reviewed documentation, the audit team concluded that the cyanide management system is FULLY implemented and maintained in accordance with the ICMI Mining Operation Verification Protocol

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