Siguiri Gold Mine - International Cyanide Management Code Recertification Audit

Summary Audit Report

Société Anglogold Ashanti de Guinee S.A.

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting (Ghana) Limited

9 Watsons Avenue, Mayfair Gardens, East Airport,
Accra, Greater Accra

SLR Project No.: 741.014088.00001

6 August 2026

Revision: 03
Report No.: 02

Title	Siguiri Gold Mine - International Cyanide Management Code Recertification Audit, Summary Audit Report t
Project Manager	Ed Perry
Project Manager Email	eperry@slrconsulting.com
Author	Ed Perry
Reviewer	ICMI
Keywords	ICMI; Gold; Mine; Audit; Cyanide
Status	Draft
Report No.	02
SLR Company	SLR Consulting (Ghana) Limited
SLR Project No.	741.014064.00001

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorized By
01	10 June 2026	Dela Aheto-Tsegah	Ed Perry	Ed Perry
02	07 July 2026	Dela Aheto-Tsegah	Ed Perry	Ed Perry
03	6 August 2026	Dela Aheto-Tsegah	Ed Perry	Ed Perry

Basis of Report

This document has been prepared by an SLR Group Company with reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescales and resources devoted to it by agreement with Société Anglogold Ashanti de Guinee S.A. (the Client) as part or all of the services it has been appointed by the Client to carry out. It is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment.

SLR shall not be liable for the use of or reliance on any information, advice, recommendations and opinions in this document for any purpose by any person other than the Client. Reliance may be granted to a third party only in the event that SLR and the third party have executed a reliance agreement or collateral warranty.

Information reported herein may be based on the interpretation of public domain data collected by SLR, and/or information supplied by the Client and/or its other advisors and associates. These data have been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

The copyright and intellectual property in all drawings, reports, specifications, bills of quantities, calculations and other information set out in this report remain vested in SLR unless the terms of appointment state otherwise.

This document may contain information of a specialised and/or highly technical nature and the Client is advised to seek clarification on any elements which may be unclear to it.

Information, advice, recommendations and opinions in this document should only be relied upon in the context of the whole document and any documents referenced explicitly herein and should then only be used within the context of the appointment.

Table of Contents

Basis of Report ..... **ii**
1.0 Summary Audit Report for Gold Mining Operations **1**
2.0 Background **1**
2.1 Location detail and description of operation: 1
2.2 Process plant description 1
2.3 Crushing 2
2.4 Scrubbing, Milling & Classification 3
2.5 Gravity 1&2 3
2.6 Carbon in Leach & Trash Screens 4
2.7 CIP (Carbon in Pulp) 4
2.8 Desorption 5
2.9 Tailings Disposal 5
2.10 Smelting 5
Principle 1 – Production and Purchase **9**
Principle 2 – Transportation **11**
Principle 3 – Handling and Storage **13**
Principle 4 – Operations **19**
Principle 5 – Decommissioning **41**
Principle 6 – Worker Safety **43**
Principle 7 – Emergency Response **50**
Principle 8 – Training **62**
Principle 9 – Dialogue and Disclosure **68**

Acronym / abbreviation	Description
CIL	Carbon-in-Leach
CN	Cyanide
ERT	Emergency Response Team
HCN	Hydrogen Cyanide
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
Hebei	Hebei Chengxin Co. Ltd
HOD	Head of Department
HR	Human Resources
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
ICMC	International Cyanide Management Code
ICMI	International Cyanide Management Institute
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILR	Intensive Leach Reactor
LOM	Life of Mine
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PMS	Planned Maintenance System
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	Parts Per Million
PTO	Planned Task Observation
ROM	Run-of-Mine
SAG	Semi-Autogenous Grinding
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SLR	SLR Consulting (Ghana) (Pty) Ltd
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
The Code	The International Cyanide Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport, And Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold and Silver
The Plant	Siguiri Gold Plant
The Protocol	The Mining Operations Verification Protocol
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
WAD	Weak Acid Dissociable

1.0 Summary Audit Report for Gold Mining Operations

Name of Cyanide User Facility:	Siguiri Gold Plant
Name of Cyanide User Facility Owner:	Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinee S.A.
Name of Cyanide User Facility Operator:	Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinee S.A.
Name of Responsible Manager:	Mamady Kouyate, Managing Director
Address:	Siguiri Gold Mine, PO Box 1006, Batiment Ali HAMADE, en face de l'Ambassade du Japon, Landreah, Commune de Dixinn, Conakry
Country:	Guinea
Telephone:	00 224 622350462
E-mail:	mamady.kouyate@aga.gold

2.0 Background

2.1 Location detail and description of operation:

The Siguiri mine has been in operation since 1997, it is an open-pit located in the Siguiri district in the north-east of the Republic of Guinea, West Africa, about 850 km northeast of the capital city of Conakry. The nearest major town is Siguiri with approximately 50,000 inhabitants, located on the banks of the Niger River. AngloGold Ashanti has an 85% interest in the operation, with the balance 15% held by the government of Guinea. AngloGold Ashanti operates the site under the Société Ashanti Goldfields de Guinea. The site was originally owned by Ashanti Gold, which merged with AngloGold in 2004. Operations are undertaken 365 days a year.

2.2 Process plant description

Processing began in 1997 with heap leaching and was continued for eight (8) years after which the long-term potential of the site as a heap leach became limited. As the percentage of heap-leachable ore declined, and to be able to exploit ores that extended below the base of the existing pits, a Carbon-in-Pulp (CIP) Plant was built and commissioned in 2005. The Plant was designed to treat 8.6 million tonnes of ore per annum (mtpa) but it is currently treating approximately 12 mtpa of ore. This increase in tonnage and treatment of transitional material and hard sulphides, was made possible by the addition of plant extensions, "The Combination Plant in 2019".

The ore body is roughly made up of the following mineralized zones: -

- Oxide material - saprolite and laterite
- Transitional material
- "Fresh Rock" (sulphide) material.

The existing Combination Plant, commissioned in 2019, is an upgraded plant to treat up to 50% fresh rock and 50% soft ore with a total throughput of 11.4 Mt per annum.

The Combination Plant includes several new stages: - a crushing plant (ROM 3), a new ball mill set up in a closed circuit with 30 cyclones, two Knelson concentrators which feed ILR1000BA, a new trash screen composed of 3 screens, modified 4 leach tanks to the CIL tank, and an upgraded elution circuit with a split elution tank. The combination plant project includes an additional power plant of 30 MW to satisfy the new equipment's operation needs.

The Plant's primary ore source is provided from an oxide pit in mining through current MMD (proprietary name) sizers (ROM (Run of Mine)1 and ROM 2), and fresh rock through the new ROM 3 crushing plant. The secondary plant feed source is mill scat oversize product which is stockpiled and crushed by a cone crusher and recycled to Mill 1 or Mill 2.

Solid cyanide is purchased from Australian Gold Reagents (Pty) Ltd (AGR), which is shipped to Conakry Port and then transported by road to the mine. The cyanide is delivered as solid cyanide in one tonne boxes which are stored in the cyanide storage area before being taken to the mixing area where they are dissolved to create the cyanide process solution for the Plant. The packaging for the solid cyanide is burnt on-site in a secure area.

2.3 Crushing

The ore reception section at Siguiri Gold Plant consists of three Run-of-Mine (ROM) off-loading pads, ROM 1, ROM 2, and ROM 3, where dump trucks directly tip ore into tipping bins or stockpile the material on the pads. Ore from the tipping bins is withdrawn at controlled rates by hydraulically powered variable speed apron feeders in a close loop with mass meters to feed MMD sizers at ROM 1&2. The ROM 3 Apron Feeder is electrically driven with a variable speed drive. ROM 3 treats the hard-transitional material in three-stage crushing, comprising a primary jaw crusher in the close circuit with a screening plant having double-deck fine screening with a minimum panel size of 20 mm. The primary bin apron feeder grizzly undersize is fed to the screening plant via 101-CVR-25 where the screen oversize is discharged onto CVR15 passing by 101-CVR-26/27 and undersize of the screening, bypassed the circuit via 101-CVR-28, 101-CVR-22, and 101-CVR-23 to final product TS2. The crushed ore at the primary jaw crusher is discharged onto TS1 by 101-CVR-15 and 101-CVR-16. The secondary circuit feed from TS1 is in a closed circuit with a screening plant composed of 3 double deck vibrating screens (screen apertures top deck 35 mm and bottom deck 19 mm). The tertiary cone crushers are in a closed circuit with the same screening plant.

Crushed products from ROM 2&3 crushers are transported in a series of overland conveyor belts onto a crushed ore stockpile located near the process plant. The stockpiled ore is withdrawn by the west apron feeder onto CVR04 feeding the new Ball Mill 2. The second apron feeder, east, located underneath the stockpile, feeding CVR06, is capable of feeding both the existing Scrubber and the new Ball Mill 2, depending on Scrubber power, ore requirements, and other factors.

The existing ROM 1 Apron Feeder continues to feed oxide material directly into the Scrubber/Ball Mill 1. Scats generated from the Scrubber and Ball Mill 2 are crushed in existing Symons 7 ft. short head cone crushers (running and standby) via a 6,000 tonne live scats stockpile. New ball mill scats are also stockpiled near the existing scats stockpile. Crushed scats are returned at a controlled rate to the existing scrubber and/or new Ball Mill 2.

2.4 Scrubbing, Milling & Classification

The milling circuit receives its water from a combination of raw water, stormwater and Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) return water. Tests have shown that Weak Acid Dissociable (WAD) cyanide levels are below 0.5 mg/l WAD cyanide and thus the circuit is not deemed to be a cyanide facility for the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) Cyanide Code purposes. At Mill 1, crushed ore is fed from ROM 1 or stockpile 3 feed a 6.15 m diameter x 11.1 m length Scrubber, equipped with a 2500 kW installed drive. Mill 1 feeding system has been redesigned in 2021 to allow a bypass chute to redirect feed to the scrubber or Ball Mill or get 50% feed each mill.

Scrubber discharge, controlled at approximately 50-55% solids by weight, is fed onto a vibrating double deck screen fitted with 35 mm/12-10 mm square aperture polyurethane panels to scalp off scats. The Scrubber screen oversize discharges to a scats stockpile via a conveyor, whilst the undersize goes into a mill sump.

The scrubber mill is bypassed through the new bypass chute to feed a 6.15 m diameter x 9.0 m length, using conveyor 103-CVR-09, Ball Mill (1#) equipped with a 6000 kW motor. Ball Mill 1 operates in a closed circuit with a cluster of mix cyclones composed by Kreb GMax 15 and GMax 26. Single Ball Mill operation is set to discharge at a higher slurry density of 60-70% solid, than scrubber operation of 50-55% solid. The ball mill discharges through a trommel screen from where the undersize gravitates to the mill sump and is pumped to the cyclone cluster. Ball Mill 1 trommel screen oversize discharges into a scats bunker. The mill cyclone cluster overflow gravitates to the new trash screens and the underflow is split between the gravity circuit through a scalping screen to Knelsons (proprietary name) (1 &2) and ball mill feed. Trash screen undersize is pumped to the CIL (Carbon in Leach) by two separate lines set with 3 pumps. This new scrubber mill bypass chute setup allows quick flexibility to feed scrubber or ball mill in case of need.

A 12 MW Ball Mill (2#), size 24'x38', with two 6000 kW motors, dual drives, fixed speed gearboxes, and a liquid resistance starter, runs in a closed circuit with a 30x15" Krebs cyclones. The cyclone underflow is bled off to feed two scalping screens. The screen undersize feeds two 48" Knelson concentrators (3&4), the oversize and Knelson tails return to the Ball Mill 2#. The cyclone overflow is de-trashed in the new linear screen plant near the CIL tanks joining the Ball Mill 1# product to be pumped as CIL feed.

2.5 Gravity 1&2

Two parallel streams of gravity circuits are installed, comprising two sets of 48'' Knelson concentrators (Knelsons 1&2 at Mill 1 and Knelsons 3&4 at Mill 2) and Gekko In-line Leach Reactors (ILR 1000) in each circuit. A bleed stream of cyclone underflow is split and fed to two gravity scalping screens fitted with 3 mm/4 mm square aperture polyurethane panels to remove oversize material before feeding to gravity recovery units. Gravity screens oversize goes to the ball mill while the screens undersize serve as feed to two 48" Knelson

concentrators to recover free gold. The tailings from concentrator 1 is discharged to the mill sump and the concentrator 2 tail was recently redirected from the dewatering tail hopper/cyclone/ball mill to directly drain into the common mill sump. For Ball Mill 2#, the gravity tails are returned to the Ball Mill 2#. The concentrates generated from the concentrators at Mill 1 and Mill 2 are Intensively leached at their respective Gekkos (proprietary name) (ILR 1&2). From the Gekko Leach Reactors, the eluate is pumped to the holding tanks, situated outside the smelt house. A new holding tank was installed for the combination plant project which both ILRs can feed.

2.6 Carbon in Leach & Trash Screens

The overflow from the Ball Mill 1# cyclone cluster gravitates to the trash screens, whilst from Ball Mill 2#, it is pumped. The slurry from both mills is distributed by a distributor to three trash screens where debris such as woodchips, fibres, wire, and plastic, are removed. The undersize of the trash screen is pumped to the CIL tanks through newly installed weir mineral 14/12 AH centrifugal pumps, two running with one standby. Flow meters and density meters are installed on the transfer pump discharge lines to record the plant throughput. The CIL feed pumps the slurry through a distributor box into CIL 1 tank, with a bypass line to feed CIL 2 when CIL 1 tank is isolated for maintenance. The first four leach tanks are operated as CIL tanks to counteract the effect of preg-robbing in the transition ore. As carbonaceous ore feed has increased, leach tanks 6,8, and 10 were converted to CIL tanks to minimize preg-robbing effect inside the circuit. At trash-CIL, lime (slaked lime) is added to adjust pH at 9.5-10.2, hydrogen peroxide to raise the dissolved oxygen to 20-22 mg/l in CIL 1 cyanide dosed to reach slurry NaCN of 300 ppm for leaching. Flosperse™ is added as a viscosity modifier where required. The cyanide slurry passed by 0.6 mm interstage screen from one CIL tank to the other CIL tank. Each tank of 3,675 m^3 is equipped with a mechanical dual impeller axial flow downdraft agitator. Leached slurry from CIL tank 10 gravitates into CIP tank 1 through launders. Loaded carbon from either CIL tank 1 or CIL 2 is recovered at the elution-loaded carbon screen while CIP 1 loaded carbon is pumped to the last tank (TNK10) of CIL. A carbon slurry recovery circuit was added to the loaded carbon recovery system to continue leaching the CIL slurry associated with the carbon recovery to CIL 1 or CIL 2 tanks via the leach feed distributor.

2.7 CIP (Carbon in Pulp)

The cyanided slurry from CIL tank 10 flows through seven CIP tanks to the tails. Each tank is equipped with a mechanical dual impeller axial flow downdraft agitator as well as two inter-stage screens for carbon retention.

The pumping action of an internal impeller mechanism of the inter-stage screens drives the flow of slurry (through launders) from the first CIP tank through to the last tank in the train. The slurry from the last CIP tank gravitates to tails screens. Periodically, recessed impeller-type pumps transfer carbon counter-currently to the flow of slurry from the last CIP tank through to the first in the train. The adsorption of dissolved gold onto carbon progresses as the carbon moves upstream counter-current to the slurry flow from tank to tank. Loaded carbon in CIP 1 is transferred from the first or second CIP tanks to the last CIL tank (10) via the loaded carbon transfer pump.

2.8 Desorption

Loaded carbon of 700-1,000 ppm(gold) from CIL tank 1/2 is sequentially pumped to be screened into the batch tank. 10 tons of batches are dropped into the acid wash column for acid treatment with two cycles of 2-4% dilute hydrochloric acid for acid wash treatment.

On completion of the acid wash, carbon is hydraulically transferred to the Elution Column to undergo the Anglo-American Research Laboratory (AARL) elution process with a resulting pregnant batch of higher grade electrolyte, flowing into pregnant solution tanks. The high-grade electrolyte solution is recycled through electrowinning cells in the Gold Room. Eluted carbon from the elution column is delivered to a tank ahead of thermal regeneration in a kiln. Regenerated carbon is fed back into the circuit from the quenched tank to CIP tanks 6 or 7 via dewatering screens. A split elution system allows for lower grade eluant to be stored as eluant for the next batch of elution. The split elution was not commissioned in 2019.

2.9 Tailings Disposal

Tailings from the CIP circuit gravitates into a splitter where it is distributed to three tailings linear screens. Spray water is added to the screens to ensure efficient wet screening and cleaning of the screen cloth.

The undersize from each linear screen flows by gravity to a tailings tank for onward pumping to a tailings dam. The oversize from the tailings linear screens discharges onto a fine carbon dewatering vibrating screen, equipped with 0.8 mm square aperture panels. The oversize from the dewatering screen (fine carbon) is collected in carbon bags whilst the undersize from the dewatering screen gravitates to the tailings tank for disposal to the tailings storage facility. Lower pH dilution water is added to this section to manage WAD Cyanide levels to less than 50 mg/l at the tailings tip points.

At the TSF, the tails slurry is split utilizing cyclones which send fine solids with water into the dam bed and dewatered coarse solids are deposited on the dam wall to build up the saddles. This process saves on tailings building costs and reduces solids deposited into the dam. The TSF has two penstocks; one for operations and one for storm events with both discharging to the Return Water Dam (RWD) by gravity. In the event of excessive rainfall, the second penstock for storm water is activated as this has a larger capacity than the one for normal operations.

The RWD has a maximum operating level during dry season with adequate capacity to contain 1:100 yr 24-hr storm event (214 mm) on onset of raining season. If this capacity is exceeded excess water goes to an artificial wetland. Water in the artificial wetland is monitored, to ensure compliance with all water standard requirements. before valves are opened and allowed to discharge into the environment.

2.10 Smelting

Pregnant electrolyte from the Elution and Intensive Leach Reactor (ILR) circuit flow into separate pregnant solution tanks from where the electrolyte is pumped in a recycled Electrowinning circuit, through 2 electrowinning cells for the Elution circuit and 2 electrowinning cells in the Gold Room, where the gold is deposited on stainless steel knit mesh cathodes. Gold is plated as loosely adhering finely divided sludge onto the pad of stainless-steel knit mesh contained in a cathode basket.

Once electrowinning is complete, barren liquor is pumped from the active pregnant tank to a barren solution tank.

Loaded cathodes are removed periodically and washed. The resulting sludge is dried in trays in a Calcine oven. The dried sludge is smelted with fluxes into gold doré bullion in a smelting furnace.

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Auditors Findings

Siguiri Gold Plant is:	☒ **in full compliance with**	**The International Cyanide Management Code**
	☐ in substantial compliance with	
	☐ not in compliance with	

Audit Company:	SLR Consulting (Ghana) Ltd
Audit Team Leader:	Ed Perry, Lead Auditor
Email:	eperry@slrconsulting.com
Mine Technical Auditor	Delanyo Aheto-Tsegah



Siguiri Gold Mine — Name of Facility

Signature of Mine Technical Auditor

August 2026 — Date

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This operation has experienced one compliance issue during the previous three-year audit cycle which are discussed in this report under Standards of Practice 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 6.2, 7.4, 9.1, and 9.2.

The one compliance issue experienced was with regards to an uncontrolled release of water from the Return Water Dam to the Diamon River via the artificial wetland on site. This release had a concentration of 0.5 mg/l free cyanide and lead to the death of several fish on February 18th 2026. A full investigation into the incident was undertaken and this was notified to the ICMI as per the relevant procedure.

NAME OF OTHER AUDITORS

Dela Aheto-Tsegah

DATES OF AUDIT

The Recertification Audit was undertaken from between 5 March 2026 and 10 March 2026.



Siguiri Gold Mine — Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

August 2026 — Date

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

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

The “International Cyanide Management Code for The Manufacture, Transport, And Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold and Silver” (the Code) was developed by a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee under the guidance of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and the then, International Council on Metals and the Environment.

The Code is a voluntary industry programme for gold and silver mining companies, and companies involved with the production and transport of cyanide to gold and silver mining companies; it focuses exclusively on the safe management of cyanide. Companies that adopt the Code must have their operations, which manufacture cyanide, transport cyanide or `use cyanide to recover gold and silver, audited by an independent third party to determine the status of the Code’s implementation. Those operations that meet the Code’s requirements can be certified and are able to use a unique trademark symbol, which identifies the company as a certified operation. Audit results are made public to inform stakeholders of the status of cyanide management practices at the certified operation.

The objective of the Code is to improve the management of cyanide used in gold and silver mining and assist in the protection of human health and the reduction of environmental impacts (refer to www.cyanidecode.org). The Code is managed by the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI).



Siguiri Gold Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

August 2026
Date

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

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 1.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 1.1; to purchase cyanide from 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's contract with Samsung, an ICMI certified distributor and consignor, required that the cyanide is produced at a facility that has been certified as being in compliance with the Code. Samsung supplied solid cyanide from cyanide producers TaeKwang Industrial Co., Ltd. (TaeKwang) and Tongsuh Petrochemical Corporation Ltd. (TongSuh) (both ICMI certified for the duration of the contract). The Samsung contract expired in 2023. Since 2023 the operation has had a contract with Australian Gold Reagents (Pty) Ltd (AGR) until February 2026 from which time the cyanide has still been purchased from AGR but on the basis of a purchase order for each individual load. The contracts are detailed below.

Samsung

Contract between AngloGold Ashanti Limited and Samsung C&T Deutschland GmbH, Contract No. AFR31320, - Section 19.0 International Cyanide Management Code - states that the contractor and its appointed sub-contractors shall at all times abide by the principles and standards of the International Cyanide Management Code for the manufacture, transport, storage and use of cyanide in the production of gold. End date 28 February 2023. The contract ensures that the producer will always supply cyanide from a certified cyanide production facility, under normal, abnormal and emergency conditions

AGR

Contract between Australian Gold Reagents (Pty) Ltd and Société AngloGold Ashanti De Guinee SAG S.A (SAG), "Agreement for the supply of sodium cyanide between Australia Gold Reagents Pty Ltd and Société AngloGold Ashanti De Guinee SAG S.A."

Commencement date of contract was 1 March 2023 and ends 28 February 2026. Supply of Executive Summary Extension for contract viewed and is due to end of April 2026, thereafter the supply will be based on individual purchase orders.

Section 29.1 "The parties are each a signatory to the ICMI Code for the production and transport of cyanide and each agree to comply with the ICMI Code as published and amended from time to time by ICMI in performing its obligations under this agreement."

Review of the ICMI website confirmed that the solid cyanide supplier, AGR Kwinana Production Facility, is certified as being in full compliance with the Code.

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.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 2.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 2.1 requiring 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.

The operation has chain of custody records or other documentation identifying all transporters and supply chains responsible for transporting cyanide from the producer to the operation. All identified transporters are individually certified in compliance under the Code or included in certified supply chains as detailed below.

Samsung

The transportation of solid cyanide by Samsung to the mine is covered by the following.

- Samsung Africa Supply Chain covering transport from TaeKwang and TongSuh cyanide producers to Siguiri Mine. The chain includes road transport in South Korea from the producers to Pusan New Port (SAM IK Logistics and Hae Dong Logistics), marine transport from Pusan new Port to Conakry, Africa (Maersk, MSC and Safmarine), and road transport from Conakry to Siguiri Mine (Transport Terrassement Minier (TTM).

AGR

The transportation of solid cyanide from AGR to the mine is covered by the following;

- AGR Western Australia Supply Chain is from the AGR Kwinana Production Facility using road and rail to transport to user mine sites in Western Australia as well as road transport to Freemantle Port for export.
- AGR Ocean Freight Supply Chain is a consolidation of all marine carriers to be used by AGR to distribute solid sodium cyanide from Freemantle port, Western Australia to

their export customers. The marine carriers include MSC (Mediterranean Shipping Company), Maersk, ONE (Ocean network Express), Hamburg Sud, Inchcape Shipping Services, and Swire Shipping.

- AGR Africa Supply Chain includes land-based transportation of AGR's sold cyanide from the port of Conakry in Guinea to end point users such as Siguiri Gold Mine.

Review of the ICMI website confirmed that all of the supply chains are certified as being in full compliance with the Code for the duration of the period since the previous recertification audit.

TTM are the transporter of solid cyanide from the Port of Conakry to the mine. Review of the ICMI website confirmed that they are certified as being in full compliance with the Code for the duration of the period since the previous recertification audit.

.

Principle 3 – Handling and Storage

Protect Workers and the Environment During 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.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 3.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 3.1; design and construct unloading, and storage facilities consistent with sound accepted engineering practices, quality control/quality assurance procedures, spill prevention and spill containment measures.

The facility for unloading, storing and mixing cyanide including the cyanide mixing tank, cyanide dosing tank, piping and secondary containment structures have been designed and constructed in accordance with cyanide producers' guidelines, applicable jurisdictional rules or other sound and accepted engineering practices for these facilities.

There were no changes to the cyanide mixing and storage facilities since the previous recertification audit, except for the replacement of the mixing tank in February 2024 and the replacement of the two dosing tanks in November 2025. The replacement tanks were constructed of stainless steel.

The previous certification audit evidence was: "The facilities used up to September 2012 were designed by SENET and constructed in 2005. Designs and drawings were reviewed and found Code Compliant during the certification audit in March 2010. Upgrading of the cyanide facilities commenced following a change management and risk assessment process (MOC of 9/9/08). The cyanide dosing tank was repaired and inspected. The new facility was commissioned, completely replacing the old facility, in September 2012. The new facility consists of a solid cyanide store, a mixing tank, two storage / dosing tanks and the required infrastructure, secondary containment, pumps, pipes and spillage sumps and pumps. A decontamination bay is also included in the section. The facilities were designed according to AngloGold Ashanti specific cyanide design specifications: AGA "Africa Region Cyanide Code Volume 1 - Gold Extraction Plants, Tank Leach Circuit Revision 05 February 2008" This guideline serves to provide the basis for ensuring that cyanide off-loading, storage and dosing facilities are designed in accordance with AngloGold Ashanti specifications and incorporate the cyanide specific requirements for plant and equipment as specified in these

guidelines. Civil specifications are according to SABS 1200 and AngloGold Civil Engineering Specifications."

It was confirmed during the site audit that the cyanide unloading, mixing and storage facility is located away from people and surface waters. The cyanide unloading and storage facility including the mixing and storage tanks are located inside the security fence of the Plant, and inside another locked fenced area. The Plant has strict access control for the Plant.

There are systems in place to prevent the overfilling of cyanide mixing and dosing tanks. These systems are tested and maintained on a routine basis. The mixing and storage tanks are equipped with electronic level indicators linked to the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system in the control room. Pumps and water feed valves are interlocked with the level indicators stopping the pumps at 90%, which are managed from the control room, and this is stated in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) *Cyanide Make-Up Procedure MET-SOP: 11 - 018, Revision Number 15, dated 16 March 2024.*

The procedures states “section 4.5.1 i. The cyanide make-up water isolation valve, XCV-1202 will open and start to fill the mixing tank 12C-TNK-01 with raw water. When Level High (80% full) is reached, the make-up water isolation valve will close automatically. Section 4.5.1 x. If a transfer pump (12C PMP 01 or 12C PMP 02) is selected and in Auto Mode, a flag will appear on SCADA after the 40 minutes (Agitator stops) and transfer starts automatically only if there is no High Level at the dosing tanks (12C TNK 02/03).”

The dosing tanks (equalised) level is interlocked with the mixing transfer pumps at 90%. The SCADA, pumps, and interlocks are part of the planned maintenance system.

It was confirmed during the inspection that the mixing and storage tanks are located within a steel framework above a concrete bunded area that is also sealed with a membrane to prevent seepage to subsurface. It was also confirmed during the site audit that the secondary containments for cyanide mixing and dosing tanks is constructed of concrete that provides a competent barrier to leakage.

The following was confirmed during the site inspection that cyanide is stored:

a) Under a roof, off the ground, or with other measures to minimise the potential for contact of solid cyanide with water. The dry solid cyanide is stored in a purpose-built store, which is roofed. The concrete floor is equipped with a longitudinal drains down the length of the store to direct any rainwater coming in through the access openings, away from the boxes to a sump where an automatic pump pumps it to the cyanide tank bund. Any water in the cyanide tank bund is pumped to the barren solution tank. This was verified by the site inspection.

b) With adequate ventilation to prevent the build-up of Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN) gas. The mixing and storage tanks are located in the open air with ventilation pipes at top. The dry solid store is designed with two open access / ingress sections at the opposite ends of the store, creating a through flow of ventilation from the front of the store, which is open.

c) In a secure area where public access is prohibited, such as within the fenced boundary of the Plant. It was confirmed during the site visit that the unloading and storage areas are inside the Process Plant in a secure, fenced, 24 hr, access-controlled area.

d) Separately from incompatible materials, such as acids, strong oxidisers and explosives and apart from foods, animal feeds, and tobacco products with berms, bunds, walls or other appropriate barriers that will prevent mixing. It was confirmed during the site inspection that the solid cyanide is stored separately from incompatible materials in a dedicated store designed for dry boxed cyanide storage. The store is equipped with ramps at the entrances and a spillage channel directed to the spillage pump to prevent any cyanide solution from exiting the store and coming into contact with incompatible materials such as acids, strong oxidizers and explosives and apart from foods, animal feeds and tobacco products. The Cyanide Mixing and Storage Tanks are located in dedicated bunds with no incompatible materials stored nearby.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 3.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 3.2; operate unloading and storage using inspections, preventative maintenance, and contingency plans to prevent or contain releases and control and respond to worker exposures.

With respect to empty cyanide containers, procedures are in place and implemented for the following.

- Prevent empty cyanide containers from being used for any purpose other than holding cyanide. All cyanide packaging is incinerated in a secure, locked and fenced area, on top of the nearby disused heap leach facility, which is within the wider controlled mine site. This is undertaken on the same day that the mixing event takes place with the boxes and plastic packaging taken directly from the solid cyanide storage area to the secure box burning area. Metal strapping is required to be disposed of in the on-site landfill. This was verified and detailed in the procedure *MET-SOP: 11-019 Disposal of Empty Cyanide Boxes and Packaging dated 16 March 2025, rev 14.* The auditors observed the box and bag burning area on top of the decommissioned heap leachs. The area is fully fenced and equipped with signage, and a safety shower. The area is locked and secure.

- Rinse empty cyanide drums, plastic bags and liners with water three times and add the rinse water to the cyanidation process or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. The auditors confirmed the risk assessment on the Rinsing of Cyanide Liners before Disposal, dated 18 August 2008 that assessed the risks associated with rinsing the plastic bags and liners to be greater than immediately burning the boxes once the mixing event has been undertaken. This is still deemed valid on 12 August 2022, as there were no changes made to the cyanide mixing and box burning areas. This was verified and detailed in the procedure *MET-SOP: 11-019 Disposal of Empty Cyanide Boxes and Packaging dated 16 March 2025, rev 14.*

- Burn or otherwise dispose of empty wooden crates in an environmentally sound manner. All cyanide packaging is incinerated in a secure, locked and fenced area, on top of the nearby disused heap leach facility, which is within the wider controlled

mine site. This is undertaken on the same day that the mixing event takes place with the boxes and plastic packaging taken directly from the solid cyanide storage area to the secure box burning area. Metal strapping is required to be disposed of in the on-site landfill. This was verified and detailed in the procedure *MET-SOP: 11-019 Disposal of Empty Cyanide Boxes and Packaging dated 16 March 2025, rev 14*. The auditors observed the box and bag burning area on top of the decommissioned heap leachs. The area is fully fenced and equipped with signage, and a safety shower. The area is locked and secure.

- Clean any cyanide residue from the outside of cyanide containers that are returned to the vendor and securely close them for shipment including the hose connections and couplings on tanker trucks and isotainers. No cyanide containers are returned to the vendors, all empty cyanide boxes and liners are burnt. It is stated in procedure *MET-SOP: 012 Unloading Procedure of Cyanide Containers at Siguiri Gold Mine dated 20 March 2024 Rev 15*, that "the sea containers will be cleaned inside and locked before leaving the mine site. Section 4.3 Unloading Procedure (Unloading boxes of cyanide from the container) subsection xiv. When unloading is complete, ensure that all empty containers are cleaned inside and locked."

The operation has developed and implemented procedures to prevent exposures and releases during cyanide unloading and mixing activities. The procedures listed below were reviewed by the auditors.

a) Operation and maintenance of all hoses, valves and couplings for unloading liquid cyanide and mixing solid or liquid cyanide. *MET-SOP: 11 – 018 Cyanide Make-Up Procedure, Rev 14, dated 20 March 2024* describes the steps for the mixing of solid cyanide, including the operation and sequencing of valves and couplings. Section 4.5.1 Make-up of a new batch for detail of operating valves during mixing: "ii. The cyanide make-up water isolation valve, XCV-1202 will open and start to fill the mixing tank 12C-TNK-01 with raw water. When Level High (90% full) is reached, the make-up water isolation valve will close automatically. iii. Cyanide Operator to liaise with the SCADA operator in the Main Control Room to start the mixing tank agitator, 12C-AGT-01." The maintenance of all hoses, valves, and couplings are included in the planned maintenance system (PMS).

b) Handling cyanide containers without rupturing or puncturing. *MET-SOP: 12, Unloading Boxes from Container, dated 20 March 2024, rev 15* includes Section 4.1 specific requirements for unloading of boxes in a manner that minimises all associated risks. A mini risk assessment must be conducted before commencement of a task.

c) Limiting the height of stacking of cyanide containers. *MET-SOP: 12, Unloading Boxes from Container, dated 20 March 2024 rev 15*, states " Section 4.3 Unloading Procedure (Unloading boxes of cyanide from the container)" xvii. The maximum height to stack the boxes in the warehouse is three boxes." This was confirmed during the site visit that the boxes in the solid cyanide store were stacked no more than three high.

d) Timely cleanup of any spills of cyanide during mixing and transfer of liquid cyanide from tanker trucks and isotainers. *MET-SOP: 018 Cyanide Make-Up Procedure dated 16 March 2024, rev 14* states “Section 4.5.2, v. After every mixing, hose the area to make sure that the area is totally clean of any cyanide spills that might have occurred during the process.". For more substantial cyanide spills, see *MET_SOP: 24*, *Detoxification Procedure for All Cyanide Spillage Incidents,* which contains procedures for the timely clean-up of spills. No liquid cyanide tankers are used on the Plant.

e) Providing for safe unloading of liquid cyanide and manual mixing of solid cyanide by requiring appropriate personal protective equipment and having a second individual observe from a safe area or observe remotely by video. The procedure provides details of the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to be worn in order to undertake the specified tasks. *MET-SOP: 018 Cyanide Make-Up Procedure dated 16 March 2024, rev 14*, provides for the safe manual mixing of solid cyanide by requiring appropriate personal protective equipment and having an additional individual observe from a safe distance. "Section 4.5.1 Make-up of a new batch: The “buddy” system to be followed whilst making up cyanide. The supervisor to be on site at the make-up area for the entire duration of the cyanide batching operation. The supervisor must carry a mask and combination canister on their person. The seal on the canister must only be broken and the mask used if high levels of HCN gas are detected." Details regarding the presence of a second individual are included in *MET-SOP: 11-44, Buddy System, dated 15 May 2024, rev. 11.* The auditors observed a cyanide mixing event where the supervisor was acting as the buddy.

f) Addition of colorant dye to solid cyanide prior to or at the point of mixing into solution and/or provisions for the addition of colorant dye to high-strength liquid cyanide prior to delivery at the mining operation. Colorant is added to the cyanide bulk bags at the production facility at Kwinana by AGR staff. *MET-SOP: 018 Cyanide Make-Up Procedure dated 16 March 2024, rev 14*, states “Colorant is added to the dry briquettes bulk bags at the producer to colour the solution red”.

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 preventative maintenance procedures.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.1; to implement management and operating systems designed to protect human health and the environment including contingency planning and inspection and preventative maintenance procedures.

The operation has developed written management and operating plans and procedures for cyanide facilities including unloading, mixing and storage facilities, process Plants, and tailings impoundments. The operation does not have any heap leach, cyanide treatment, regeneration or disposal systems.

89 Cyanide procedures are in place covering cyanide operational and engineering activities. In addition to the following manuals. Siguiri Gold Mine Tailings Storage Facility Operation Maintenance and Surveillance Manual June 2020 Rev 2, Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée, revised by: p.l. steenkamp pr. Eng. Siguiri Tailings Storage Facility Operating Manual, Rev 1, October 2014. Siguiri TSF Operation Maintenance and Surveillance Manual, Tellus Company, CAR-GN-SIG-N40008-600-400-448-C-0035, 2026.

The operation's plans and procedures identify and account for the assumptions and parameters on which the facility design was based and applicable regulatory requirements as necessary to prevent or control cyanide releases and exposures consistent with applicable requirements including the following.

pH

MET-SOP: 018 Cyanide Make-Up Procedure dated 16 March 2024, rev 14, states "caustic is added to the cyanide mixing tank to achieve a minimum pH of 10.5 during make up".

Freeboard

Newfields, Siguiri TSF Engineer of Record (EoR) Q2 feedback, dated 17 June 2025, by Dawie Marx, PhD, EoR and Martin Rust, PhD, EoR, provides updated minimum freeboard

as 2.7 m which has capacity to contain a 1 in 50 year design storm event and still have adequate freeboard. At the time of the site visit the freeboard was measured as 8 m.

MET-SOP:11-045 Procedure for Pollution Control Dam Operation dated 15 May 2024 rev 11, Section 6.7 states that the Pollution Control Dam (PCD) must always be kept empty.

WAD Cyanide

MET-SOP: 11-047, Procedure to Follow When High Cyanide Levels Are Measured in The Residue Slurry dated 15 May 2024, rev 11. Section 5. states “Target WAD cyanide at TSF tip point, 50 mg/l is the maximum WAD cyanide ICMI allowance for compliance at the TSF tip point”.

Storm Event

Siguiri Gold Mine Tailings Storage Facility Operation Maintenance and Surveillance Manual June 2020 rev 2 Section 4.4.4 Hydrology and Hydrogeology: A design storm having the 1 in 50-year 24-hour recurrence interval (161 mm) is assumed, on top of the average operating conditions.

The operation has plans and procedures that describe 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 including the following.

Water Management

Daily inspections are undertaken at the TSF to ensure that the freeboard is maintained. Inspections are also undertaken at the RWD. The RWD has a maximum operating level during dry season with adequate capacity to contain 1:100 yr 24-hr storm event (214 mm) on onset of raining season. If this capacity is exceeded excess water goes to an artificial wetland. Water in the artificial wetland is monitored, to ensure compliance with all water standard requirements. before valves are opened and allowed to discharge into the environment. There have been no planned discharges to the environment in the last three years. There was an uncontrolled release of water from the Return Water Dam to the Diamon River via a pathway around the artificial wetland on site that is used to contain overflows from the Return Water Dam (see the Compliance Statement above). The overflow from the RWD has subsequently been prevented from using this pathway.

Inspections

Plant

- Daily inspections are undertaken at the processing plant with a checklist. The checklist covers the equipment list for the processing plant and the TSF and a work order is raised if there is a problem.
- Daily inspection of Cyanide Storage and Makeup Area includes; bund, safety showers, tanks, pH meter, high level sensors, pumps, first aid equipment including antidote, wildlife mortality, ILR, and piping.
- Cyanide Installation Daily Inspection checklist covers all cyanide related equipment including the storage fence, containment bund, alarms, dosing tanks, pH meters, safety showers, ILR tanks, CIL tanks, pumps, pipelines, signage etc.

- Weekly inspections are specifically undertaken at the CIL plant which covers the agitators, and gearbox.
- Weekly cyanide emergency box inspection which covers the PPE and equipment in the box including first aid box.
- Weekly safety shower inspection checklist which covers the alarm, pressure in shower, hoses for shower etc.
- Plant Reliability and Condition Monitoring is a risk-based inspection of the bottom plate with each Leach and CIP Tanks with the inspection undertaken annually as a minimum.
- Siguiri – Gold Plant Structural Inspection and Maintenance Management (SIMM) 2024, dated September 2024, Resultant Consulting Engineers, reviewed and approved by Izak van der Wat, Structural Engineer, PrEng 20150501. This details a civil and structural condition audit that was undertaken on the gold plant between 2nd and 3rd of September 2024.

TSF

- TSF Daily Checklist including; delivery line, vertical freeboard, and wildlife mortality (2023, 2024 and 2025).
- TSF Weekly Checklist including; delivery line, signs of seepage, accidents, warning signs, and perimeter fence (2023, 2024, and 2025).
- Quarterly thickness testing of tailings pipelines to TSF (21 September 2023)
- Monthly monitoring by the Engineer of Record.
- TSF Surveillance 2023 Quarter 3 report, by Jones and Wagener, November 2023. Report approved by Johan Labuschagne Pr Eng.
- Newfields, Siguiri TSF EoR Q2 feedback, dated 17 June 2025, by Dawie Marx, PhD, EoR and Martin Rust, PhD, EoR, provides updated minimum freeboard as 2.7 m which has capacity to contain a 1 in 50 year design storm event and still have adequate freeboard. The freeboard at the time of the site visit was 8 m

Planned Maintenance System

The mine uses the Systeme, Anwendungen und Produkte (SAP) software for managing the PMS. The PMS addresses major machinery, tanks, pumps, valves, and other equipment associated with the management of cyanide as well as sensors, alarm systems operation, electrical wiring integrity, connection of the alarms to the (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) SCADA, and non-destructive testing programs for tanks, piping and pumps, emergency generators, etc.

Ad hoc work orders are raised based on issues raised during the various inspections.

Change Management

The operation implements the following procedure 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.

- *MET-SOP-061 Procedure for Change Management on Cyanide Installations Rev 10, 18 November 2024*.

The change of management reports detail if there were any changes in operations as a result of the proposed change and what measures needed to be put in place, health and safety risks associated with the task and reasons for change.

Contingency Procedures

The operation has cyanide management contingency procedures for non-standard operating situations that may present a potential for cyanide exposures and releases including the following.

a) An upset in the operational water balance that presents a risk of exceeding the design containment capacity. The TSF has two penstocks; one for operations and one for storm events with both discharging to the RWD by gravity. In the event of excessive rainfall, the second penstock for storm water is activated as this has a larger capacity than the one for normal operations. The RWD has a maximum operating level during dry season with adequate capacity to contain 1:100 yr 24-hr storm event (214 mm) on onset of raining season. If this capacity is exceeded excess water goes to an artificial wetland. Water in the artificial wetland is monitored, to ensure compliance with all water standard requirements. before valves are opened and allowed to discharge into the environment. There have been no planned discharges to the environment in the last three years. There was an uncontrolled release of water from the Return Water Dam to the Diamon River via a pathway around the artificial wetland on site that is used to contain overflows from the Return Water Dam (see the Compliance Statement above). The overflow from the RWD has subsequently been prevented from using this pathway.

b) Problems identified by monitoring or inspection. During inspections, problems that are identified are noted and a work order initiated and then raised in the SAP PMS. The SAP system shows when work is completed. The auditors observed work order raised for safety showers 17-SSH-1 and 17-SSH-2 at the ILR not working, dated 11 July 2024.

c) 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. *MET-SOP: 11- 083. Procedure to Follow for Cyanide Management for An Extended Closure dated 9 June 2025, Rev 02*. describes the steps to follow for the management of cyanide for extended closures due to situations such as work stoppages, lack of ore or other essential materials, economics, civil unrest, or legal or regulatory actions. These issues may require the plant to be shut down for a limited amount of time or for an undetermined period. This procedure does not include emergency conditions such as exposure of people to cyanide or cyanide gas, cyanide or cyanide gas releases with the Emergency Response Plan detailing the actions to be undertaken in these cases.

These procedures include the actions required for both short-term and long-term shutdowns. In the short-term agitators will still be running although tailings may cease to be pumped to the TSF. In the long term the liquid cyanide stored in the mixing and dosing tanks will be utilised so that they remain empty with the leach and CIL tanks also being emptied through the tailing in the tanks being pumped to the TSF. These procedures sufficiently address how

cyanide would be safely managed during long-term shutdowns or cessation of operations including the management of any cyanide solution within tanks

The operation inspects the following at unloading, storage, mixing and process areas, including tanks, secondary containments, pipelines, pumps, valves, and ponds.

d) Tanks holding cyanide solutions for structural integrity and signs of corrosion and leakage.

- Cyanide Installation Daily Inspection and Daily Inspection of Cyanide Storage and Makeup Area checklists cover all cyanide related equipment including the tanks for signs of leakage and corrosion, secondary containments, pipelines, pumps, valves and ponds.
- Plant Reliability and Condition Monitoring is a risk-based inspection of the bottom plate with each Leach and CIP Tank with the inspection undertaken annually as a minimum.
- Gold Plant SIMM 2024, dated September 2024, Resultant Consulting Engineers, reviewed and approved by Izak van der Wat, Structural Engineer, PrEng 20150501. This details a civil and structural condition audit.

e) 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.

- Cyanide Installation Daily Inspection Checklist covers containment bunds for cracks, spillages, pipe leakages, valves, locks on fences and gates are in place.
- There is no mechanism for a release into the environment from secondary containments. Any liquid with the secondary containments are pumped back into the process. If there is a spill outside of a secondary containment this flows to the PCD from where it can be pumped back into the process. The PCD is kept empty whenever possible.

f) Leak detection and collection systems at ponds, as required in the design documents.

- There are seepage management systems at the TSF and RWD which will indicate leakage. These are inspected as part of the weekly checklist with any seepage being pumped back into the TSF or RWD respectively.

g) Pipelines, pumps and valves for deterioration and leakage.

- Cyanide Installation Daily Inspection and Daily Inspection of Cyanide Storage and Makeup Area checklists include the inspections of pipelines, pumps and valves for deterioration and leakage.
- The TSF Daily and Weekly Checklists include inspection of the tailings delivery pipeline for deterioration and leakage.

h) 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.

- The TSF is raised annually to ensure adequate freeboard and containment of solutions. Newfields, Siguiri TSF EoR Q2 feedback, dated 17 June 2025, by Dawie Marx, PhD, EoR and Martin Rust, PhD, EoR, provides updated minimum freeboard as 2.7m which has capacity to contain a 1 in 50 year design storm event and still have adequate freeboard. The freeboard at the time of the site visit was 8 m.
- The Operation Maintenance and Surveillance Manual, Tellus Company, CAR-GN-SIG-N40008-600-400-448-C-0035 (Draft Manual, 2026) states that the RWD has a maximum operating capacity during the dry season to adequately contain 1:100 yr 24-hr storm event (214 mm).
- The PCD in the Plant is kept empty as much as possible.

The operation inspects the cyanide facilities on an established frequency sufficient to ensure and document that they are functioning within design parameters as detailed below.

- Daily inspections of cyanide facilities;
- Weekly inspections of safety showers and emergency box;
- Annual Plant Reliability and Condition Monitoring a risk-based inspection of the bottom plate with each Leach and CIP Tanks;
- Daily inspections by internal TSF team
- Wildlife mortality included in daily checklist for the Plant and the TSF.
- Quarterly inspections of TSF by the EoR;
- Quarterly inspections of tailings pipelines thickness.

The inspection reports and checklists identify the specific items to be observed and include the date of the inspection, the name of the inspector, and any observed deficiencies. The nature and date of the corrective action is documented through the SAP PMS where the work orders are generated. The records are retained through the SAP PMS.

In the event of an interruption of power the leach is held in the leach tanks, the cyanide solution is held in the pipeline, any leaks drain back to the bunded area for the mixing and dosing tanks. The tailings pipelines are equipped with valves which close in the event of power failure to prevent the flow back of tailings. Any leaks from the Tailings Pipeline drains back to the Pollution Control Dam. The return water from the TSF flows by gravity to the RWD which has a spill way to an artificial wetland for times of excessive rainfall.

There are 6 Gensets within the plant. During a power outage the pumping of tailings to the TSF is put on hold. Plant load is reduced during maintenance by running one mill only. All generators are on the SAP PMS. A separate specialist crew is in place to service the generators, which include high and low voltage areas. The generators have adequate capacity to operate pumps and other equipment to prevent unintentional releases and exposures in the event its primary source of power is interrupted.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

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

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.2; introducing management and operating systems to minimise cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailings.

The operation implements a program to evaluate cyanide use in the Plant and adjust the addition rate to minimize its use.

The operations monitor the free cyanide online continuously at Leach Tank No.1 and the free cyanide in all the remaining tanks are measured by manually titration every 2 hrs.

The set point is 275 mg/l for cyanide and set point for pH is 10.5. The pump from dosing is automated to adjust rate of cyanide use as concentration is continuously measured. The pH is also adjusted as this is measured online.

The oxygen is also measured alongside the cyanide and the ratio between cyanide and oxygen is used as a check. If oxygen is less, addition of hydrogen peroxide is added to meet the ratio requirement to ensure optimum cyanide usage.

The gold remaining in tailings is also measured daily. The data observed had the remaining gold to be less than 0.01 g/t for the period observed.

The cyanide consumption is tested based on a mix of blend. Whenever there is a new blend, it is tested to determine the set point for the free cyanide. The test results on the various samples indicates how much free cyanide needs to be added and how much gold is recovered. An optimisation test is undertaken to determine the cyanide set point for the blend.

pH optimisation was undertaken on 19 January 2025. The result from the pH optimisation was that an increase in pH minimises the use of cyanide. At the time of testing, the pH was set between 9.5 and 10. Based on the optimisation, the pH was subsequently set at 10.5.

The Metallurgical Superintendent and Process Manager have the authority to change set points in the SCADA system based on the optimisation tests.

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

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

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.3; implement a comprehensive water management programme to protect against unintentional releases.

The operation has developed a comprehensive, probabilistic water balance in OPSIM. OPSIM is an operational simulation tool designed for the assessment, design, and management of water resource systems.

The model incorporates all water associated infrastructure including the TSF, RWD, storage ponds, and pits. The model has climatic data input, actual flows measured on site between infrastructure and the physical properties of each infrastructure. The model includes analysis of the dry season, wet season and storm events for decision making and to determine periods of water shortage and make-up water required for processing.

The TSF Siguiri Gold Mine Tailings Storage Facility Operation Maintenance and Surveillance Manual Revision 2: June 2020 revised by: P.L. Steenkamp Pr. Eng.: Section 5.4.6 Water Balance Simulation confirmed the OPSIM water balance model flow diagram:

The model uses the daily precipitation records together with 68 years of historic rainfall records to model the uncertainty and variability in the prediction of precipitation patterns, including the ability to consider the frequency and distribution of precipitation events along with extremes and seasonal variations.

The water balance considers the following in a reasonable manner and as appropriate for the facilities and the environment. The water balance model includes the following:

a) The rates at which solutions are applied to leach pads and the rates at which tailings are deposited into tailings storage facilities. The model includes a target annual tonnage and moisture factor. The daily tailings tonnages are input into the model. The input flows including rain and slurry pumped into it is also input into model. the rate of decanting is also put into model. the model includes flows from the RWD to the Plant.

b) 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 1:50 year 24 hr storm event (161 mm) is used in the model - confirmed in the procedure 12-MET- SOP 062, New Return Water Dam Standard Operating Procedure, rev 03, dated June 2019. The water balance model has been used to set the maximum operating level of the RWD during the dry season before the onset of the rainy season to allow capacity for the storm events. The 1:100

yr 24-hr storm event has been provided as 214 mm in report titled Technical Note Rainfall Data – Assessment Input, by Jones & Wagener, dated 2024.

c) The quality of existing precipitation and evaporation data in representing actual site conditions. Historical rainfall input is from 1931 to 1998 from the national meteorological station is used in the model. The rainfall data after that is recorded rainfall from 3 rain gauges on site where rainfall is recorded daily. The evaporation data is monthly average determined from 1951 to 1988. The operations recently installed a weather station and recorded data from the weather station will be used in the model as well.

d) The amount of precipitation entering a pond or impoundment resulting from surface run-on from the up-gradient watershed, including adjustments as necessary to account for differences in elevation and for infiltration of the runoff into the ground. The ponds are elevated and no run-off enters the ponds.

e) The TSF and RWD in the model are based on the direct catchment data as there is no run-on from the up-gradient watershed. The surface areas of the various impoundments are based on runoff coefficients dependent on the type of surface areas. Effects of potential freezing and thawing conditions on the accumulation of precipitation within the facility and the up gradient watershed. This is not applicable as the mine is in Guinea that has a tropical climate.

f) Solution losses in addition to evaporation, such as the capacity of decant, drainage and recycling systems, allowable seepage to the subsurface, and allowable discharges to surface water. The return water from the TSF penstock is confirmed in the model. The percentage return water recycled is calculated. Seepage from the TSF is based on the actual volume measured by the flow meter downstream of the wall in the seepage recovery system. No discharge to surface water occurs except in exceptional circumstances. The seepage collected around TSF is pumped back to TSF. Seepage collected around RWD is pumped back to RWD. All losses are considered in the water balance model and are accounted for.

g) The effects of potential power outages or pump and other equipment failures on the draindown from a leach pad or the emergency removal of water from a facility. The TSF uses the gravity flow system of the penstock, thus a power outage will not impact on the TSF pool levels. The RWD is not at risk during the dry season. Also, the 1:100 yr 24-hr storm event has been used to determine the maximum water level in the RWD to allow for the storage of the design storm event to prevent overflow. Two power lines are supplying power to the RWD and a standby pump is available at the RWD.

h) Where solution is discharged to surface waters, the capacity and on-line availability of necessary cyanide treatment, destruction. or regeneration systems. No discharge to surface water occurs except in exceptional circumstances where the RWD overflows to an artificial wetland and if this wetland is full a discharge to the environment can be undertaken. There have been no planned discharges to the environment in the last three years. There was an uncontrolled release of water from the Return Water Dam to the Diamon River via a pathway around the artificial wetland on site that is used to

contain overflows from the Return Water Dam (see the Compliance Statement above). The overflow from the RWD has subsequently been prevented from using this pathway.

i) Other aspects of facility design that can affect the water balance, such as the assumed phreatic surface in a tailings storage facility. The moisture lock in the tailings is estimated as 17% which is incorporated into the model. Piezometer readings at the TSF are also taken on a weekly basis. The quarterly TSF surveillance reports by Geotechnical Engineers include review of phreatic levels

Ponds and impoundments are designed and operated with adequate freeboard above the maximum design storage capacity determined to be necessary from water balance calculations. Newfields, Siguiri TSF EoR Q2 feedback, dated 17 June 2025, by Dawie Marx, PhD, EoR and Martin Rust, PhD, EoR, provides updated minimum freeboard as 2.7 m which has capacity to contain a 1 in 50 year design storm event and still have adequate freeboard. The freeboard at the time of the audit was about 8 m.

The RWD is designed and operated to allow for the storage of the 1:100 yr 24-hr storm event. The PCD is kept empty whenever possible.

The operating procedures incorporate inspection and monitoring activities as necessary to implement the water balance and prevent overtopping of ponds and impoundments and unplanned discharge of cyanide solutions to the environment including the following.

- Daily tailings pipeline and TSF inspections.
- Weekly TSF inspections: HSE Planned Inspection Sheet Weekly TSF Inspection Log Sheet.
- Quarterly TSF Inspections by the EoR.

Ponds and impoundments other than the TSF are all constructed with sumps and automated pumps that feed back to the Plant. The levels are also monitored to prevent overflow. The RWD overflows into an artificial wetland from which discharges are controlled using sluice gates. There has been an uncontrolled release as detailed above.

The operation measures precipitation, comparing the results to design assumptions and revising operating practices as necessary. Historical rainfall input is from 1931 to 1998 from the national meteorological station is used in the model. The rainfall data after that is recorded rainfall from 3 rain gauges on site where rainfall is recorded daily.

Auditors viewed a report titled Technical Note Rainfall Data – assessment input, by Jones & Wagener, dated 2024 where the design storm events were recalculated and revised for design assumptions and input into the water balance. The OPSIM water balance has been used to set priorities for water use by using water from the TSF/RWD and pits first before abstraction from the Tinike River to minimise abstraction rates.

.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.4**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.4; implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.

The operation does not have any open water where it is necessary to implemented measures to restrict access by wildlife and livestock as the WAD cyanide does not exceeds 50 mg/l.

The TSF is fenced off and has security access control at the entry gate, which also prevents wildlife and livestock having access to open waters. The level of WAD cyanide in the tailings is below 50 mg/l (except for three exceedances with the highest being 50.32 mg/l on 3 July 2023) and therefore the concentration in the TSF pool should also be below 50 mg/l. However, this is confirmed by taking samples on a quarterly basis for analysis by an eternal laboratory. The highest recorded concentration of WAD cyanide since the last recertification audit was 10.78 mg/l. No cyanide-related wildlife or bird mortalities have been recorded since the previous recertification audit.

The operation can demonstrate that the cyanide concentration in open water in the TSF's, and solution ponds does not exceed 50 mg/l WAD cyanide. The Pollution Control Dam is kept empty where possible. No wildlife mortalities have been observed since the last recertification audit.

The level of WAD cyanide in the tailings is below 50 mg/l (except for three exceedances with the highest being 50.32 mg/l on 3 July 2023) and therefore the concentration in the TSF pool should also be below 50 mg/l. However, this is confirmed by taking samples on a quarterly basis for analysis by an eternal laboratory. The highest recorded concentration of WAD cyanide since the last recertification audit was 10.78 mg/l.

Decant water from the TSF reports to the RWD and therefor the concentration of WAD cyanide in the RWD should be below 50 mg/l. The operations analyses samples from the RWD and analyses these internally for free cyanide with all of the results being below the detection limit of 0.03 mg/l.

In the rainy season, water from artificial wetland (sample point R-AWLD) is analysed daily in case there needs to be a discharge due to high water levels. The free cyanide results from January 2023 to 2025 is below the detection limit of 0.03 mg/l. The analysis of free cyanide by the mine has a detection limit of 0.03 mg/l. A sample is sent to an external laboratory for analysis on a quarterly basis with all results being less than the detection limit of 0.005 mg/l.

Maintaining a WAD cyanide concentration of 50 mg/l or less in open water is effective in preventing significant wildlife mortalities. The TSF and Plant are inspected for wildlife mortalities on a daily basis. No wildlife mortalities have been recorded since the previous recertification audit.

.

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

☒ **in full compliance with**

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

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard 4.5 to implement measure to protect fish and wildlife from direct and indirect discharges of cyanide process solutions to surface water.

The TSF has two penstocks; one for operations and one for storm events with both discharging to the RWD by gravity. In the event of excessive rainfall, the second penstock for storm water is activated as this has a larger capacity than the one for normal operations. The RWD has a maximum operating level during dry season with adequate capacity to contain 1:100 yr 24-hr storm event (214 mm) on onset of raining season. If this capacity is exceeded excess water goes to an artificial wetland. Water in the artificial wetland is monitored, to ensure compliance with all water standard requirements. before valves are opened and allowed to discharge into the environment. The results of the monitoring of the artificial wetland were all below the detection limit of 0.03 mg/l. There have been no planned discharges to the environment in the last three years. There was an uncontrolled release of water from the Return Water Dam to the Diamon River via a pathway around the artificial wetland on site that is used to contain overflows from the Return Water Dam (see the Compliance Statement above). The overflow from the RWD has subsequently been prevented from using this pathway.This release had a concentration of 0.5 mg/l free cyanide and lead to the death of several fish on February 18th 2026.

The operation monitors for cyanide in surface water downgradient of the site. The Regulator does not define any mixing zones with regards to discharges to surface water. In the rainy season, water from artificial wetland (sample point R-AWLD) is analysed daily in case there needs to be a discharge due to high water levels. The free cyanide results from January 2023 to 2025 is below the detection limit of 0.03 mg/l. The analysis of free cyanide by the mine has a detection limit of 0.03 mg/l.

A sample is sent to an external laboratory for analysis on a quarterly basis with all results being less than the detection limit of 0.005 mg/l. The receiving surface water from the artificial wetland is the Diamon River with sample point name (RFK). This is monitored on a quarterly basis. Results were observed from 24 March 2023 to 10 December 2025 with the concentration of free cyanide being greater than 0.022 mg/l on one occasion. On the 12 November 2024 the concentration of free cyanide was 0.14 mg/l.

There is no indirect discharge to the surface water. All of the tanks, pipes etc. in the Plant are within concrete bunds or over concrete areas were any spill will flow to the High Density Poly-ethylene (HDPE) lined Pollution Control Dam via concrete lined trenches. The TSF and

RWD have compacted earth liners and have seepage collection systems with any seepage being pumped back to the TSF or RWD as appropriate. The daily monitoring of the artificial wetland shows a free cyanide concentration of less than the detection limit.

Standard of practice 4.6: Implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

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

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.6 to implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater.

The operation implements specific water management and other measures to manage seepage to protect the beneficial use of groundwater beneath and / or immediately down gradient of the operation. This includes the following.

- The Siguiri Tailings Storage Facility Operating Manual, October 2014, Rev 1 states "The anticipated sources of seepage are through the embankment and beneath the embankment. Embankment seepage is collected by a vertical drain and by a blanket drain as well as an elevated drain that was constructed prior to commencement of upstream development of the embankment. Seepage beneath the embankment will be partly intercepted by the key drain, which extends up to 8 metres below the ground surface". The seepage drains to a central sump where an automatic pump pumps it back to the TSF.
- The RWD also has a similar seepage management system with any seepage being pumped back to the RWD.
- The Pollution Control Dam is HDPE lined and kept empty where possible.
- Tailings distribution and return water pipelines are located in an HDPE lined trench.
- All bunds in the Plant are concrete lined. Any spills within the Plant flow to the Pollution Control Dam via concrete lined trenches.

The operation monitors for cyanide in groundwater downgradient of the site and can demonstrate that concentrations of WAD cyanide (or other species of cyanide for which there is a numerical standard established by the applicable jurisdiction) in groundwater at compliance points below or downgradient of the facility are at or below levels that are protective of identified beneficial uses of the groundwater.

There is no numerical standard established by the Guinea Authorities for cyanide in groundwater. The Site, however, uses World Bank International Finance Corporation guidelines of 0.1 mg/l free cyanide. Groundwater sampling is undertaken monthly by the mine with analysis at their on-site laboratory for free cyanide. All of the results since the previous recertification audit show concentrations of lower than the detection limit of 0.03 mg/l.

Samples are analysed by an accredited external laboratory on a quarterly basis with all the results since the previous recertification audit showing concentrations of WAD cyanide being less than the detection limit of 0.005 mg/l and therefore no remedial activity is required.

The mine is an open pit and mill tailings are not used as underground backfill.

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

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

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.7; Provide spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines.

Spill prevention or containment measures are provided for all unloading, storage, mixing and process solution tanks. It was confirmed during the site visit that all tanks are installed within concrete bunded areas to contain any spillage. The new cyanide mixing and storage tanks are installed inside a concrete bund on concrete plinths.

Civil drawing - CO6001 rev s-00, was observed during the previous audit showing the Leach and CIP Tanks are installed on ring beams. The ring beams are covered with a bitumen/sand layer (40 - 70 mm thick) over the whole surface of the ring beam.

Plant Reliability and Condition Monitoring is a risk-based inspection of the bottom plate with each Leach and CIP Tanks with the inspection undertaken annually as a minimum. The auditors observed the excel sheet showing the inspection schedule for the Leach and CIP Tanks and the report for Pregnant Tank 01 bottom plate risk-based inspection, 26 August 2025 and CIL tank 09 bottom plate risk based inspection, 15 January 2025.

All other tanks are installed with a concrete base within a concrete bund. Secondary containments for cyanide unloading, storage, mixing and process tanks are 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 design storm event.

The secondary containments were sized as follows:

- Cyanide Mixing and Dosage Tanks largest capacity 67.89 $m^{3.}$ with the bund for these three tanks having a capacity of 167 $m^{3.}$.
- CIL biggest tank 3810 m^3 and the largest CIP Tanks is 1751 m^3 with the two bunds for these tanks 2673 m^3 and 1252 m^3 are interlinked giving a combined total of 3925 $m^{3.}$
- Any overflow from any of the bunded areas will flow to the Pollution Control Dam via concrete lined trenches. The Pollution Control Dam has a volume of 13,600 m^3.

The *MET-SOP: 11-045, Procedure for Pollution Control Dam Operation*, *rev 11, dated 15 May 2024* states that the PCD must always be empty and stipulates the task to empty the dam after a spill.

MET-SOP: 11-043, Procedure to Empty Cyanide Spillage Bunds, rev 11 dated 15 May 2024 states that the bunds must be emptied during the rainy season to prevent an overflow.

Spillage due to running water is pumped to the pre-leach tanks via the barren solution tank (pH must exceed 10.5 in the Pre-Leach Tank).

Procedures are in place and being implemented to prevent any discharge of a cyanide solution or cyanide contaminated water that is collected in a secondary containment area to the environment. None of the secondary containment areas discharge to the environment. The concrete bunded areas are equipped with manual sump pumps that can return any spillage back to the process or the tank as appropriate. Any spillage outside a bunded area will flow to the pollution control dam via concrete lined trenches.

The *MET-SOP: 11-045, Procedure for Pollution Control Dam Operation*, *rev 11, dated 15 May 2024* states that the PCD must always be empty and stipulates the task to empty the dam after a spill.

MET-SOP: 11-043, Procedure to Empty Cyanide Spillage Bunds, rev 11 dated 15 May 2024 states that the bunds must be emptied during the rainy season to prevent an overflow. Spillage due to running water is pumped to the pre-leach tanks via the barren solution tank (pH must exceed 10.5 in the pre-leach tank).

All of the cyanide process tanks have secondary containment however the Leach and CIP tanks are constructed on ring beams. Plant Reliability and Condition Monitoring is a risk-based inspection of the bottom plate with each Leach and CIP Tanks with the inspection undertaken annually as a minimum. The auditors observed the excel sheet showing the inspection schedule for the Leach and CIP Tanks and the report for Pregnant Tank 01 bottom plate risk-based inspection, 26 August 2025 and CIL tank 09 bottom plate risk based inspection, 15 January 2025.

Spill prevention or containment measures are provided for all process solution pipelines to collect leaks and prevent releases to the environment. The cyanide solution pipelines from the Cyanide Dosing Tanks are placed inside a launder that drains back to the Cyanide Dosing Tank bund. Other solution pipelines within the Plant are located above relevant concrete bunds. Any leak from a pipeline outside a bunded area will be onto concrete that will then flow to the pollution Control Dam via concrete trenches.

The Tailings pipeline is located within an earthen trench with paddocks strategically placed as low point in order to collect any spills. Daily pipeline inspections are undertaken to check for any leaks. Any leaks will be handled in accordance with the spill clean up procedure, *MET-SOP-11-024, Detoxification Procedure for all Cyanide Spillage Incidents rev 14, 22 March 2024*. The Tailings pipeline crosses one intermittent stream. The pipeline has been designed not to have any flanges on the section crossing the stream. The pipeline is placed on a concrete bridge for the crossing and there is a paddock on either side of the bridge for any spills to drain into.

Cyanide tanks and pipelines are constructed of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions. The new Cyanide Mixing and Cyanide Dosing Tanks are constructed of stainless steel. Cyanide solution pipelines from the cyanide storage facility are made of HDPE. Valves used are stainless steel ball valves. Leach and CIP tanks are constructed of mild steel and process pipes are made of mild steel and HDPE. The Tailings Pipeline is constructed of mild steel.

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

The operation is

☒ in full compliance with

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

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.8; to implement quality control/quality assurance procedures to confirm that cyanide facilities are constructed according to accepted engineering standards and specifications.

Quality assurance and quality control programs were implemented during construction and substantial modification of all cyanide facilities. Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) programs have been implemented during construction of all new cyanide facilities and modifications to existing facilities, including cyanide unloading, storage, mixing facilities and other cyanide facilities. The QA/QC for the operation's cyanide facilities were addressed in the original International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC) certification audit and the subsequent recertification audits.

The process plant facilities were audited during the previous recertification audits with the new additions QC/QA detailed below. It was confirmed that the hardcopy QC/QA documents are still stored in the same container archives on site.

The Combination Plant Project was constructed during 2017/18 and commissioned in 2019. The additions consisted of a crushing section, Ball Mill Section, classification cyclones, Knelson Concentrators, Gecko Intensive Leach Reactor (ILR) and an additional Electrolyte tank at the Gold Room. The project Engineering Construction Project Management was undertaken by Batemans and the construction on site by Group Five. The Civil Construction was undertaken by WBHO.

There were no changes to the cyanide mixing and storage facilities since the previous certification audit, except for the replacement of the mixing tank in February 2024 and the replacement of the two dosing tanks in November 2025. The replacement tanks were constructed of stainless steel.

The TSF downstream slope of the embankments are raised using waste rock and the upstream side of the slope using tailings (cyclone underflow). There has not been any major embankment raises in the past 3 years.

The quality control and quality assurance programs have addressed the suitability of materials and adequacy of soil compaction for earthworks and the installation of synthetic membrane liners for the Combination Plant Project as detailed above.

The original quality assurance and quality control records for the Plant have not been retained with the exception of the records for the Combination Plant Project as detailed above.

Appropriately qualified people have reviewed cyanide facility construction and provided documentation that the facility has been built as proposed and approved for the Combination Plant Project as detailed above.

There is no available quality control and quality assurance documentation or as-built certification for the construction of the Plant. Therefore, an appropriately qualified person has inspected those facilities and issued a report concluding that their continued operation within established parameters will protect against cyanide exposures and releases as detailed below.

Plant Reliability and Condition Monitoring is a risk-based inspection of the bottom plate with each Leach and CIP Tanks with the inspection undertaken annually as a minimum. The auditors observed the excel sheet showing the inspection schedule for the Leach and CIP Tanks and the report for Pregnant Tank 01 bottom plate risk-based inspection, 26 August 2025 and CIL tank 09 bottom plate risk based inspection, 15 January 2025.

The auditors observed Siguiri – Gold Plant SIMM 2024, dated September 2024, Resultant Consulting Engineers, reviewed and approved by Izak van der Wat, Structural Engineer, PrEng 20150501. This details a civil and structural condition audit that was undertaken on the gold plant between 2nd and 3rd of September 2024.

Newfields, Siguiri TSF EoR Q2 feedback, dated 17 June 2025, by Dawie Marx, PhD, EoR and Martin Rust, PhD, EoR, provides updated minimum freeboard as 2.7m which has capacity to contain a 1 in 50 year design storm event and still have adequate freeboard. The freeboard at the time of the site visit was 8 m. The quarterly reports also include the physical integrity of the embankment and components such as the penstock, piping, cyclone system, pumping system and other associated infrastructure with all found to be in good condition.

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

☒ in full compliance with

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.9**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.9; to implement monitoring programs to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, surface and groundwater quality.

The operation has developed written standard procedures for monitoring activities. The following procedures were observed.

ENV-Lab 005 Procedure for Surface Water Sampling, rev 6, dated 16 May 2025. The Procedure describes general and specific procedures, methods and considerations to be used and observed when taking water samples for cyanide analysis.

Env-Lab-007 Procedure for Environmental Monitoring Borehole Water Sampling, rev 06, dated 16 May 2025. The procedure includes risk assessment for the sampling process for all sampling including collection, storage and transportation.

E*nDoc 01 Environmental Monitoring Plan 2025, rev 13, dated 03 February 2025* includes Section 6.3.8 Sampling for Cyanide. This Plan also includes chain of custody requirements.

Wildlife monitoring forms a part of the TSF inspection checklists. The Environmental Department have a procedure, *Procedure for Fish and Wildlife Protection, ENV.Lab_15, rev 02, dated 16 May 2025*. The procedure includes prohibition of hunting wildlife as well as trade and possession of wildlife, prohibition of fishing etc. It also includes what is recorded as an incident and reporting procedure which includes reporting to the environmental department, filling an incident report and notifying the management about the incident. In the event of a dead wildlife observed, the procedure requires an investigation of the cause of death. The operations has not recorded any wildlife death in the past 3 years.

The sampling and analytical procedures have been developed by an appropriately qualified person. The procedure was compiled by Aboubacar Camara (Environmental Superintendent). His qualifications are: Chemist and Degree in Administration and Management, ISO 14001 Implementation Course, ISO 14001 Auditing courses, an ISO 45001 Implementation & Auditing course, and 27 years' experience in the Environmental Field.

The sampling points are indicated on the Water Monitoring Maps. The groundwater and surface water procedures specify how samples should be taken, sample preservation techniques, chain of custody procedures (sample submission sheet accompanies the

samples to the external lab), shipping instructions, cyanide species to be analysed and quality assurance and quality control requirements.

Auditors observed the chain of custody form which details location of sampling, date, delivery, person accountable, laboratory to be used for analysis, parameters to be analysed which include free, total and WAD cyanide, heavy metals, the locations of samples for which cyanide is analysed, the types of bottles to use for cyanide preservation. Sampling conditions are documented in a field sample data sheet, including weather, livestock/wildlife activity, anthropogenic influences, etc., as observed by those sampling.

Monitoring is undertaken at frequencies to adequately characterise the medium being monitored, and to identify changes in a timely manner.

- WAD cyanide in the discharge to the TSF is sampled daily.
- The RWD and artificial wetland are sampled on a daily basis during the wet season when a risk of over topping may occur.
- Samples of groundwater and surface water are analysed at the mine for free cyanide on a monthly basis.
- The groundwater and surface water samples are analysed quarterly for WAD and total cyanide at an accredited third party laboratory.
- The TSF pool is analysed quarterly for WAD and total cyanide at an accredited third party laboratory.

The Auditors deemed that the sampling is conducted at frequencies adequate to characterize the medium being monitored and to identify changes in a timely manner

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

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 5.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 5.1; to plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife and livestock.

The operation has developed written procedures to effectively decommission cyanide facilities at the cessation of operations- the *MET-SOP, 058 Procedure for Decommissioning of Cyanide Facilities, Rev 10, 28 August 2024*. Section 7.2 Specific Requirements.

The requirements of the Continental Africa Region (CAR) Cyanide Code Guideline – Revision 6, will be implemented and adhered to for all cyanide-related work. The Guideline is cross referenced to the Cyanide Code requirements for decommissioning of cyanide facilities.

The Procedure for Decommissioning of Cyanide Facilities includes a timing schedule for decommissioning activities for both the Old Plant and the TSF describing the actions to be undertaken 12, 6 and 3 months prior to decommissioning.

The procedure is reviewed every three years and this was confirmed in the revision observed

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 5.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 5.2; to establish an assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide related decommissioning activities.

The operation has developed an estimate of the cost to fully fund third party implementation of the cyanide-related decommissioning measures identified in its site decommissioning or closure plan.

Demolition costing by Jet Demolition Pty Ltd, November 2025, section 9.4 - financial provisioning of USD 477,299 for cyanide infrastructure decommissioning at the plant.

Decommissioning costs are determined by a 3rd party, and this is undertaken every 3 years.

The environmental liability cost sheet which is updated every quarter internally provides the cost for rehabilitation of the TSF. The operation reviews the Environmental Liability Cost spreadsheet every quarter, which includes any changes that affect cyanide related decommissioning activities. The mine liability spreadsheet has been reviewed every three years externally.

The Decommissioning costs are determined by a 3rd party, Jet Demolition Pty Ltd., and this is undertaken every 3 years.

The operation has established a financial mechanism to cover the estimated costs for cyanide-related decommissioning activities as identified in its decommissioning and closure strategy that includes the following. The applicable jurisdiction does not require financial guarantees and the operation has not established a mechanism other than self-insurance or self-guarantee to cover estimated costs for the cyanide-related decommissioning activities.

The financial provision is updated quarterly based on liability cost estimates for the mine. The auditors observed that the provisioning for the site's environmental liability and decommissioning costs were allowed for in the internal financial statement which was signed off by PWC, Ghana as their auditor, as of the 31 December 2025 i.e. the company has sufficient financial strength to fulfil this obligation. PWC audits the mine using the requirements of the Sarbane Oxley Act (SOX) controls on a quarterly basis.

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.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 6.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.1 to identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce and control them.

The operation has developed procedures describing how cyanide-related tasks such as unloading, mixing plant, operations, entry into confined spaces, and equipment decontamination prior to maintenance should be conducted to minimise worker exposure.

The operation does not have any heap leach, cyanide treatment, regeneration or disposal systems.

The operation has 89 Cyanide Operating Procedures which include the following procedures.

- MET-SOP 11-010, Procedure for the Off-Loading of Cyanide Containers at Siguiri Gold Mine, rev 14, dated 20 March 2024.
- MET-SOP 11-011, Storage Procedure of Cyanide Containers at Siguiri Gold Mine, rev 14. 20 March 2024.
- MET-SOP 11-012, Unloading Boxes from Marine Containers at Siguiri Gold Mine, 20 March 2024, Rev 15
- MET-SOP 11-013, Storage Procedure of Cyanide Boxes at Siguiri Gold Mine, 16 April 2024, Rev 14.
- MET-SOP 11-015, Procedure for Loading Boxes Containing Cyanide at the Warehouse for Delivery to the Reagent Make-up Area, April 2024, Rev 14.
- MET-SOP 11-016, Transportation Procedure of Cyanide Boxes from Siguiri Store to the Cyanide Make-Up Area, 16 April 2024, Rev 14.
- MET-SOP-11-017, Offloading Procedure of Cyanide Wooden Boxes at the reagent Make-Up Area, 16 April 2024, Rev 14.
- MET-SOP 11-018, Sodium Cyanide Make-Up Procedure at Siguiri Gold Mine, 16 March 2024, Rev 14.

- MET-SOP 11-019, Disposal of Empty Cyanide Boxes and Packaging, 16 March 2024, Rev 14.
- MET-SOP 11-025, Maintenance on Cyanide Equipment, 22 March 2024, Rev 14.
- MET-SOP 11-026, Procedure for the Cleaning of Cyanide Contaminated Equipment, 25 April 2024, Rev 15.
- MET-SOP: 11-055, Procedure for Issue of Clearance Certificates for Cyanide Areas, 28 August 2024, Rev 10.
- MET-SOP: 12-015, Working in the Confined Space Procedure, 16 April 2024, Rev 14.
- MET-SOP: 11-034, General notes on Cyanide Handling, 7 May 2024, Rev 16.
- MET-SOP-11-035, Maintenance on CIL Cyanide Dosing Pump, Suction and Delivery Lines (Post Cyanide Dosing Tanks), 7 May 2024, Rev 12

The procedures require, where necessary, the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and address pre-work inspections. It was confirmed in the operating procedures that they contain details of PPE required and pre-work instructions e.g. *Cyanide Make-Up Procedure* Section 4.2 Pre-Checks includes; People Required for the Task, Equipment Required for the Task, PPE, Safety Equipment to be on Hand and Safety Symbolic Symbols to be Displayed. In addition, a mini risk assessment is required, and the form is signed by the person doing the work and the supervisor. Mini risk assessment is for all jobs. If it is non-routine, a Job Safety Analysis (JSA) needs to be undertaken.

The operation solicits and actively considers worker input in developing or reviewing and evaluating health and safety procedures. The JSA is undertaken first for developing procedures. Operational procedures consider input of those doing the work. If there is a change in procedure, a suggestion is made to the supervisor in charge and the Change Management process if followed. Weekly safety meetings are undertaken for Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) representatives and management where feedback on proposals can be discussed. Toolbox talks are held at departmental level and new or changes to procedures can be discussed at these meetings. Supervisors also share any changes in procedures at any of the departmental meetings that are undertaken.

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.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

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

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.2 to operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.

The operation has determined the appropriate pH for limiting the evolution of HCN gas during mixing and production activities as detailed below.

- *MET-SOP: 018 Cyanide Make-Up Procedure dated 16 March 2024, rev 14*, states "caustic is added to the cyanide mixing tank to achieve a minimum pH of 10.5 during make up".
- If the pH in the Pre-Leach Tank drops below 9.8 the alarm will sound on the SCADA system and the addition of cyanide will be automatically interlocked.
- *MET-SOP: 11-043, Procedure to Empty Cyanide Spillage Bunds, rev 11 dated 15 May 2024* states that the bunds must be emptied during the rainy season to prevent an overflow. Spillage due to running water is pumped to the pre-leach tanks via the barren solution tank (pH must exceed 10.5 in the Pre-Leach Tank).

The operation has 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 parts per million (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.

Weekly metallurgical laboratory hydrogen cyanide gas survey sheets indicate locations within the Plant where hydrogen cyanide gas may be produced i.e. hotspots The sheet also provides hydrogen cyanide levels in each area and remarks to address them. PPE is required when working in these areas that includes having a personal hydrogen cyanide monitor. The PPE signage at each of the hotpots areas was confirmed during the site visit.

The facility uses monitoring devices in process areas and for activities involving the management of cyanide to confirm that workers are not exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas or cyanide dust exceeding 10 parts per million (ppm) on an instantaneous basis and 4.7 parts per million (ppm) continuously over an 8-hour period, as cyanide.

The operation currently has the following personal monitors used on the Plant and the TSF.

- 38 x PAC 7000;

- 22 x PAC 8000 and
- 8 x X-am 8000 (multi gas personal monitors)

In addition, there are 9 x Polytron fixed HCN gas monitors in the Plant.

Monitors are set to alarm at 4.7 ppm and 10 ppm hydrogen cyanide gas. At 4.7 ppm, the alarm is investigated, and at 10 ppm, everyone evacuates the area. Hydrogen cyanide monitoring equipment is maintained, tested and calibrated as directed by the manufacturer, and records are retained for at least three years. The fixed and personal monitors are calibrated annually by NEZO Oilfield Supplies Limited who are certified to undertake the calibrations. Calibration records were observed by the auditors for the last 3 years.

Warning signs have been placed 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. It was confirmed during the site visit that these signs are located at the hotspots i.e. solid cyanide store, cyanide mixing and dosing tanks area, Leach and CIP Tanks area, ILR, and TSF.

High strength cyanide solution is dyed for clear identification. Colorant is added to the cyanide bulk bags at the production facility at Kwinana by AGR staff such that the cyanide liquid is dyed red during the mixing process.

Safety showers, low pressure eye wash stations and dry powder fire extinguishers were observed by the auditors during the site visit to be located at the identified hydrogen cyanide hotspot areas and throughout the Plant and at the TSF. The showers and low pressure eye washes are included in the Cyanide Installation Daily Inspection checklist as well as in the SAP PMS. The fire extinguishers are inspected on a monthly basis and services annually, which was observed during the site visit.

Unloading, storage, mixing and process tanks and piping containing cyanide identified to alert workers of their contents, and the direction of cyanide flow in pipes is designated.

It was observed during the site visit that pipes containing reagent strength cyanide and lower strength process solutions within the Plant are coloured purple. The cyanide reagent tanks are red with a purple band. Direction of flow is indicated on the cyanide pipelines, reagent strength and lower strength, and the launders.

Training includes the identification of tanks and pipelines containing cyanide. The tailings pipeline has the direction of flow on them and signs in English and French stating Danger, Toxic, Keep Away, Poisonous Solution due to their proximity to local communities.

The language of the work force is French with most of the information in French and English. It was observed during the site visit that the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are in French in areas where cyanide is managed. The first aid procedures were also observed in areas where the cyanide is managed.

Procedures are in place and being implemented 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 in need of being revised - *SAG-OHS-SOP_10.2-1, rev 14, 3 October 2024, OH&S Procedure, Incident Reporting, Recording and Investigation Procedure*.

The auditors observed the incident INC-ENV-SIG-2026-02-27-000300, Overflow of the Return Water Dam. The incident occurred on 18 February at 6.00 am. The pipes from the Return Water Dam to the Plant were blocked with silt due to muddy water from the Silakoro Pit being pumped to the RWD. The led to an overflow of the RWD, which would normally flow into the adjacent artificial wetland providing time for attenuation. On this occasion the overflow bypassed the wetland due to siltation of the spillway to the wetland. The wetland can discharge into the Diamon River, however this normally only occurs during the wet season when there is significant dilution preventing the 0.022 mg/l fee cyanide limit from being exceeded. On this occasion due to the dry season conditions the concentration of free cyanide was 0.5 mg/l. The discharge to the River led to the death of several fish.

The report includes; Incident Details, Incident Summary, Recommendations, Photographs, Risk Assessment, Control Actions, Summary, Conclusions, and Signatures.

.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 6.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.3; develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

The operation has water, oxygen, a resuscitator, antidote kits and a radio, telephone, alarm system or other means of communications or emergency notification readily available for use at cyanide unloading, storage and mixing locations and elsewhere in the Plant. Radios and cell phones are the primarily means of communication on the mine.

There are 9 cyanide emergency cabinets placed at strategic locations in the Plant with one located at the TSF. The operation has water including emergency showers, which are alarmed, and eye washes, medical oxygen, resuscitators, and cyanide antidote kits (tripac). It was confirmed that the emergency cabinets contain cyanide PPE, respirators and canisters, OxyViva medical oxygen, Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) sets, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) suits, rubber gloves, and rubber boots, and antidote kits in fridges.

The operation inspects its first aid equipment regularly to ensure that it is available when needed, and that materials such as cyanide antidotes are stored as directed by their manufacturer and replaced on a schedule to ensure that they will be effective when needed. One large batch of cyanide antidote kits is ordered via AGA (AngloGold Ashanti) South Africa and all kits are replaced at once, 3 months before their expiry.

The auditors observed during the site inspection that all antidote kits are stored in fridges as per the manufacturer requirements and that the current antidotes expire in September 2027. Cyanide first aid inspections are undertaken weekly of the contents of the emergency cabinets. The contents of the ambulance, located at the hospital, are inspected on a daily basis.

The operation has developed specific written emergency response plans and procedures to respond to all types of cyanide exposures including ingestion, inhalation, and absorption through the skin and eyes including the following.

- *MET-SOP-11-001, Cyanide First Aid, rev 14, 15 March, 2024,* describes first aid measures for cyanide exposure. The cyanide antidote is only allowed to be administered by the medical doctor.

The operation has its own on-site capability to provide first aid and medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide. There are 8 doctors and 39 nurses and midwifes in the hospital on-site. The hospital treats people from the community and the mine. The hospital is opened

24 hrs and is equipped to handle cases of cyanide exposure. The hospital also has a fully equipped ambulance that will respond to any medical emergency on the mine site.

There is PPE's for the medics in the ambulance. There is an area for decontamination at the hospital although the procedure is for the patient to be decontaminated at the site before being taken to the hospital. Mock drill includes the hospital and the last mock drill including the hospital when a cyanide exposure was simulated was in December 2025. The on-site capability includes 9 cyanide emergency cabins as well as an emergency trailer at the Plant. There is a dedicated mine wide emergency response team.

The on-site capabilities described above include appropriate responses to cyanide exposure through all potential pathways (i.e. ingestion, inhalation, and absorption through the skin and eyes).

The operation has developed procedures to transport workers exposed to cyanide to locally available qualified off-site medical facilities, which includes the following. Exposed workers are transported to the mine hospital at the Koron mine village. The following procedure is followed in the event of a medical emergency. *MET SOP 053, Emergency Procedure for Access of An Ambulance in the Event of a Medical Emergency, 28 August 2024, Rev 11.*

Emergencies are announced on the open radio channel so that the whole Plant is aware of an emergency occurring, including the security control room, to ensure that the ambulance has free access to the Plant.

The operation has informed the relevant medical facilities of the potential need to treat patients for cyanide exposure, and the operation is assured that the medical facility has adequate, qualified staff, equipment and expertise to respond to cyanide exposures.

Any medical emergency including any exposure to cyanide is transported to the mine hospital as detailed above.

If there are any chronic conditions that the hospital is unable to treat, the patient may be transferred to a hospital in Conakry, depending on the care required and at the discretion of the Mine Hospital Doctor.

The auditors observed a note from Clinique Ambroise Pare, Conakry, from the Director General Dr. SAAD Nabil, confirming that any patients from SAG will be taken care of. The note confirmed the Clinique has the resources and capability to treat any patients exposed to cyanide. The Clinique Ambroise Pare, Conakry, is regarded as one of the best hospitals in Guinea.

.

Principle 7 – Emergency Response

Protect Communities and the Environment Through the Development of Emergency Response Strategies and Capabilities.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.1; prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases. The operation developed Emergency Response Plans to address potential accidental releases of cyanide and cyanide exposure incidents.

The operation has developed specific written emergency response plans and procedures to respond to all types of cyanide exposures including the following:

- *SAG/ERP/SE 07 Siguiri Gold Mine Emergency Response Plan, October 2024.* This is the emergency response plan for the whole mine.
- *MET-SOP-11-048, rev 10, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, 15 May 2024*. The Plant emergency response plan includes details of cyanide release during offloading or unloading emergency, overtopping of ponds, transportation of cyanide.
- *TSF Emergency Response Plan, 25 December, Rev 03.* The plan includes details of tailings and supernatant water release from the TSF.

The Plans consider the potential cyanide failure scenarios appropriate for the operations site-specific environmental and operating circumstances. The following are included in Plant Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.

- Section 3 includes catastrophic release of hydrogen cyanide.
- Section 4.1 includes transportation incidents outside the Mine and covers transporter emergency response. Section 4.3 includes transportation incidents inside the Mine boundaries.
- Section 4.4 includes cyanide release during offloading, de-stuffing of containers, and mixing. Section 4.5 includes emergency situations inside plant boundaries.
- Section 4.7 includes cyanide releases during fires and explosions.
- Section 4.8 includes pipe, valve and tank failures. Section 4.6 includes Cyanide Tank failure/ruptures.
- Section 4.9 includes overtopping of ponds and impoundments

- Section 4.10 includes power outages and pump failures
- Section 4.11 includes seepage from Dam/pond/Heap leach/bund storage
- The Plant does not have any cyanide treatment, destruction or recovery systems.
- Section 4.13 includes failure of tailing dam Impoundments. The heap leaches on the mine have all been decommissioned.

The planning for responses to transportation-related emergencies as detailed in Section 4.1 and Section 4.3 of the Plant Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan has considered the transportation route, physical and chemical form of the cyanide, method of transport (i.e. truck), the condition of the road and the design of the transport vehicle.

In addition, the cyanide transporter is an ICMI certified transporter and therefore is responsible for all emergency situations outside the Mine. In accordance with the Code's requirements they have undertaken a risk assessment for the transportation route and, they have an appropriate emergency response plan.

The Emergency Response Plans include the following detailed in the relevant sections.

a) specific response actions, as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situations, such as clearing site personnel and potentially affected communities from the area of exposure.

The Plant Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan describes specific response actions, as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situations including whom to contact and evacuation of personnel. The TSF Emergency Response Plan provides responsibilities of the SAG emergency response team and external agents in the communities that will be contacted in case of evacuation. The external agents include the police, the ministries and approximately 36 district presidents representing the communities, that will be contacted in case of evacuation. The Public & Community affairs are in charge of communication and providing directions in such emergency situations.

b) use of cyanide antidotes and first aid measures for cyanide exposure.

Continental Africa Region, Metallurgy Best Practice Guidelines, AGTE.10.4.1.CAR. Chapter 42: First Aid and Medical Treatment for Cyanide Reagent Exposures Rev 6, dated describes the use of cyanide antidote and first aid measure for cyanide exposure. *MET-SOP-11-001, Cyanide First Aid, rev 14, 15 March, 2024,* describes first aid measures for cyanide exposure. The cyanide antidote is only allowed to be administered by the medical doctor.

c) control of releases at their source.

MET-SOP-11-024, Detoxification Procedure for all Cyanide Spillage Incidents rev 14, 22 March 2024, describes the prevention of spillages from spreading outside the containment area. *MET-SOP-11-82 Procedure for Using Hydrogen Peroxide for Detoxification of Cyanide Spillage, 7 July 2025* includes finding the source of the leak and stopping leaks.

d) containment, assessment, mitigation and future prevention of releases.

MET-SOP-11-024, Detoxification Procedure for all Cyanide Spillage Incidents rev 14, 22 March 2024, describes the containment of any spillage together with the assessment and mitigation of the spill.*SAG-OHS-SOP_10.2-1, rev 14, 3 October 2024, OH&S Procedure, Incident Reporting, Recording and Investigation Procedure* includes the assessment.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.2; involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation has involved its workforce and stakeholders, including potentially affected communities, in the cyanide emergency response planning process. The workforce will be briefed on significant changes to the Emergency Response Plans through the following meetings. Weekly safety meetings are undertaken for SHE reps and management where feedback on proposed changes to the Emergency Response Plans can be discussed.

Toolbox talks are held at departmental level and new or changes to procedures can be discussed at these meetings. Supervisors also share any changes in procedures at any of the departmental meetings that are undertaken.

In addition, the workforce is involved in the emergency response planning process through their involvement in the mock drills. The communities are given cyanide sensitisation presentations via the community liaison meetings and outreach centres. Any issues that community members have will the emergency response can be raised at these meetings.

The operation has 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.

The operation has made potentially affected communities aware of the nature of the risks associated with cyanide, and consulted with them directly through the community liaison meetings.

The operation has its own on-site capability to provide emergency response and medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide and no external entities have specific emergency response roles.

First Responders on the Plant are trained in Cyanide First Aid. In the event of a cyanide exposure the Front-Line Manager for Emergency Medical Care (Paramedic) will respond with the ambulance. The Patient will have been decontaminated by the First Responders on the Plant. The Paramedic will then treat the patient who will be taken back to the Hospital to be stabilised and for longer term care.

The fully equipped, Koron Mine Hospital is manned 24 hours per day. The staff includes 8 doctors trained in cyanide emergencies, with a medical doctor on standby in the adjacent mine village after hours.

If there are any chronic conditions that the hospital is unable to treat, the patient may be transferred to a hospital in Conakry, depending on the care required and at the discretion of the Hospital Doctor. First Responders, Paramedics and Doctors at the hospital take part in mock drills.

The operation has engaged in consultation or communication with stakeholders to keep the Emergency Response Plan current. The operation consults with the workforce. The communities are given cyanide sensitisation presentation where the Emergency Response Plan is discussed.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.3 to designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.

The Emergency Response Plans includes cyanide related elements as detailed below.

a) Designate primary and alternate emergency response co-ordinators who have explicit authority to commit the resources necessary to implement the Plan as detailed in the following

- *MET-SOP-11-048, rev 10, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, 15 May 2024*, Section 6 Management Roles and Responsibilities, and Figure 11.0 General Emergencies Decision Tree p 25, Fig 11.1 Emergency Communication Structure (Level 3).
- *SAG/ERP/SE 07 Siguiri Gold Mine Emergency Response Plan, October 2024, S*ection 10: Emergency Response and Control.

b) Appropriate training for emergency responders is detailed in the following.

- *SAG/ERP/SE 07 Siguiri Gold Mine Emergency Response Plan, October 2024 -* Section 9. Emergency Response Training: stipulates the training requirements for the Mine Emergency Response Leaders, and Emergency Response Team Training.
- *MET-SOP-11-048, rev 10, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, 15 May 2024*, Section 9. Planned Training and Testing, describes cyanide drills as part of the emergency training practical refresher.

c) Include call-out procedures and 24-hour contact information for the co-ordinators and response team members as detailed in the following.

- *MET-SOP:11-002, Call-Out for Cyanide Poisoning, rev 14, 19 March 2024* includes a rapid call-out system for personnel required to attend to a cyanide exposure incident.
- *SAG/ERP/SE 07 Siguiri Gold Mine Emergency Response Plan, October 2024 S*ection 12 Mine Site Emergency Services Contact Number provides details of all the appropriate contact information.

d) Specify the duties and responsibilities of the co-ordinators and team members as detailed in the following.

- *MET-SOP-11-048, rev 10, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, 15 May 2024*, Section 6 Management Roles and Responsibilities, and Figure 11.0 General Emergencies Decision Tree p 25, Fig 11.1 Emergency Communication Structure (Level 3).
- *SAG/ERP/SE 07 Siguiri Gold Mine Emergency Response Plan, October 2024, S*ection 10: Emergency Response and Control.

e) List emergency response equipment, including personal protection gear, available on-site.

- *MET-SOP:11-003, Emergency Response Team Procedure for Cyanide Spillage, rev. 14*, dated 13 March 2024 - lists PPE needed and emergency equipment available in the emergency vehicle, and Cyanide Emergency Cabinets.

f). Include procedures to inspect emergency response equipment to ensure its availability?

- *MET-SOP:11-030, Procedure for Examination of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), rev 14, dated 25 April 2024* - to ensure that all PPE is checked to be according to standard, safe and in good working order when used whilst handling cyanide products.

g). Describe the role of external responders, medical facilities and communities in the emergency response procedures?

The operation has its own on-site capability to provide emergency response and medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide and no external entities have specific emergency response roles.

First Responders on the Plant are trained in Cyanide First Aid. In the event of a cyanide exposure the Front-Line Manager for Emergency Medical Care (Paramedic) will respond with the ambulance. The Patient will have been decontaminated by the First Responders on the Plant. The Paramedic will then treat the patient who will be taken back to the Hospital to be stabilised and for longer term care.

The fully equipped, Koron Mine Hospital is manned 24 hours per day. The staff includes 8 doctors trained in cyanide emergencies, with a medical doctor on standby in the adjacent mine village after hours.

If there are any chronic conditions that the hospital is unable to treat, the patient may be transferred to a hospital in Conakry, depending on the care required and at the discretion of the Hospital Doctor.

The local communities and local town emergency response services do not have designated responsibilities in the Mine Emergency Response Plan due to their distance from the Mine except when communities are affected such as in the event of a TSF failure.

The communities were included in the mock drill simulation of a TSF failure on the 16th of June 2025. The mock drill mobilised more than 100 responders and members of the Crisis Management Team.

The mock drill on the 9 December 2025 of cyanide liquid release with dermal exposure included the ambulance and the mine hospital.

Standard of practice 7.4: Develop procedure for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The operation is	☒ **in full compliance with**	
	☐ in substantial compliance with	**Standard of Practice 7.4**
	☐ not in compliance with	

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.4 to develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The emergency response plans include procedures and contact information for notifying management, regulatory agencies, external response providers and medical facilities of the cyanide emergency as detailed below.

- *MET-SOP-11-048, rev 10, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, 15 May 2024*, Section 12 Response Section: Stipulates the Emergency Response Levels and who needs to be notified in the event of that level of emergency. The responsible persons are indicated in Figure 11.1 Emergency Communication Structure. Section 14 includes a Level 1 Emergency Response Flowchart. Section 15 includes a Level 2 Emergency Response Flowchart. Section 16 includes Level 3 Emergency Response Flowchart.
- *Crisis Management Plan Doc No. SAG/CMP/001* - Section 12 includes Mine Site Emergency Services Contact Number, which contains the contact details for the Internal Managers (AGA), External Agencies, Community Leaders, and Media.
- *MET-SOP:11-002, Call-Out for Cyanide Poisoning, rev 14, 19 March 2024* - contains the contact procedure and details for Plant Management, First Responders and medical personnel.
- *Met SOP 063 Procedure for Communication with Interested and Affected Parties, 18 November 2024, Rev 11* states that “No employee or manager is permitted to communicate directly with the press or general public regarding a cyanide incident or accident. The Senior Manager: Process will follow established communication practice involving the corporate office and the communications department. Communication to the government department is through the Country Manager.

The emergency response plans 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 as detailed above.

The Siguiri Mine has a Community Affairs Department. The designated person - Community Liaison Person, will communicate with the community with regards to necessary actions etc.

The operation has a procedure for notifying the ICMI of any significant cyanide incidents, as defined in the ICMI's Definitions and Acronyms document.

MET-SOP: 11- 081, Procedure for Notifying ICMI of any Significant Cyanide Incidents, rev 02, dated 7 July 2025 "- The managing director is authorised to report any significant cyanide incident to the ICMI.

Section 5.0 Definitions, Significant Cyanide Incident – Significant cyanide incidents are considered to include any of the following confirmed events:

a) Human exposure that requires an action by an emergency response team, such as decontamination or treatment;

b) An unpermitted release which enters natural surface waters, on or off-site;

c) An unpermitted release that occurs off-site or migrates off-site;

d) An onsite release requiring action by an emergency response team;

e) A transport incident requiring emergency response for cyanide release;

f) An event of multiple wildlife fatalities where cyanide is known or credibly believed to be the cause of death; and

g) Theft of cyanide.

Siguiri Gold Mine has experienced one cyanide incidents since the previous recertification audit. This was an uncontrolled release of water from the Return Water Dam to the Diamon River via a pathway around the artificial wetland on site that is used to contain overflows from the Return Water Dam. This release had a concentration of 0.5 mg/l free cyanide and lead to the death of several fish on February 18th 2026. The ICMI was informed on the 3 March 2026. A full investigation into the incident was undertaken and this was notified to the ICMI.

.

.

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.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.5**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.5 to incorporate remediation measures and monitoring elements into response plans and account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.

The spill procedures referred to in the emergency response plans describe specific remediation measures as appropriate for the likely cyanide release scenarios as detailed below.

a). Recovery or neutralisation of solutions or solids?

- *MET-SOP-11-024, Detoxification Procedure for all Cyanide Spillage Incidents rev 14, 22 March 2024*, detailed in the following sections. Section 7.1 Solid Cyanide Spillage, 7.2 Liquid Cyanide Spillage, 7.3 Pulp Spill with Cyanide, 7.4 Small and Large contained cyanide spillage. Section 8 Containment of Spillages - describes the recovery and safe disposal of spilled cyanide solutions and solids either via the Process Plant or the TSF. Section 8 Containment of Spillages - states that the contaminated area must be neutralised with detoxification reagents (hydrogen peroxide).
- *MET-SOP-11-82 Procedure for Using Hydrogen Peroxide for Detoxification of Cyanide Spillage, 7 July 2025* details the treatment of any cyanide spill outside a bunded or concrete area with hydrogen peroxide.

b). Decontamination of soils or other contaminated media.

- *MET-SOP-11-024, Detoxification Procedure for all Cyanide Spillage Incidents rev 14, 22 March 2024,* Section 8, Containment of Spillages - states that the contaminated area must be neutralised with detoxification reagents i.e. hydrogen peroxide
- *MET-SOP-11-82 Procedure for Using Hydrogen Peroxide for Detoxification of Cyanide Spillage, 7 July 2025* details the treatment of any cyanide spill outside a bunded or concrete area with hydrogen peroxide. This includes the location of hydrogen peroxide being at the logistics storage platform for any spills outside the Plant and at the hydrogen peroxide doxing area for spills within the Plant.

The Environmental Department will initiate sampling according to their procedures and will indicate when neutralisation is complete. Siguiri Environmental Monitoring Plan 2022, revised 5 January 2022, Section 6.3.8 Sampling for Cyanide; (a) Sampling for Cyanide

during Emergencies, includes the methodology for sampling; (b) Special Cyanide Measurement and Frequency provides the analysis that will be undertaken and that it will be undertaken by the Ine Environmental Laboratory.

The site uses the IFC/World Bank standard of 0.1 mg/l Free Cyanide or less, as a target for a successful clean-up.

c). Management and/or disposal of spill clean-up debris.

- *MET-SOP-11-024, Detoxification Procedure for all Cyanide Spillage Incidents rev 14, 22 March 2024,* Section 8 Containment of Spillages - states that the spilled cyanide material can either be disposed at the CIP Plant, or TSF (dependent on the nature and quantity of the spill).

d). Provision of an alternate drinking water supply?

- *MET-SOP-11-024, Detoxification Procedure for all Cyanide Spillage Incidents rev 14, 22 March 2024,* Section 8 Containment of Spillages - Provide water for villages where drinking water is required:

The emergency response plans prohibit the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulphate and hydrogen peroxide to treat cyanide that has been released into surface water or that has the potential to reach surface water.

MET-SOP-11-024, Detoxification Procedure for all Cyanide Spillage Incidents rev 14, 22 March 2024, Section 7.4 “The use of treatment chemicals such as Sodium Hypochlorite, Ferrous Sulphate and Hydrogen Peroxide to neutralise cyanide spillage into the surface water is prohibited but it is used in other circumstances, guided by the manufacturer’s recommendations detailed in the SDS”

The emergency response plans address the potential need for environmental monitoring to identify the extent and effects of a cyanide release, and include sampling methodologies, parameters and, where practical, possible sampling locations.

The Environmental Department will initiate sampling in the event of a spill to surface water.

Siguiri Environmental Monitoring Plan 2022, revised 5 January 2022, Section 6.3.8 Sampling for Cyanide, (a) Sampling for Cyanide during Emergencies, includes a methodology for sampling. Sampling of the flow path of the solution starting from point of spillage and every ten meters for up to 1 km if this is in flowing stream. In case of TSF spillage (failure of facility) the potential flow path as indicated by the survey plan will be used to collect samples. Monitoring around the facility will also be sampled.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ **in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.6**

☐ **not in compliance with**

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.6; to periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

The operation reviews and evaluates the cyanide-related elements of its emergency response plans for adequacy on a regular basis.

SAG/ERP/SE 07 Siguiri Gold Mine Emergency Response Plan, October 2024 and *MET-SOP-11-048, rev 10, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, 15 May 2024* are revised every three years or when required due to a change, etc.

Mock cyanide emergency drills are conducted periodically

A mock drill schedule is created at the start of the year, this includes the requirement to conduct at least 2 drills annually simulating cyanide release scenarios appropriate for the operation i.e. not desk top exercises.

The auditors observed the schedule for the year 2025 which showed a mock drill planned for June and December 2025 for first aid casualty and sodium cyanide spillage respectively. The schedule for 2026 was also observed with a first aid casualty and sodium cyanide spillage in April 2026 and October 2026 respectively.

The following post drill reports were observed:

- The communities were included in the mock drill simulation of a TSF failure on the 16th of June 2025. The mock drill mobilised more than 100 responders and members of the Crisis Management Team.
- The mock drill on the 9 December 2025 of cyanide liquid release with dermal exposure included the ambulance and the mine hospital.
- The mock drill on 19 December 2023 of a man down emergency.

These mock drills tested the entire cyanide emergency response process from the initial emergency call out notification through to the close-out of the response process.

The discharge of contaminated water from the Return Water Dam to the Diamon River caused the Emergency Response Plan to be initiated. Review of the Emergency Response was undertaken as part of the incident investigation and no change to the Emergency Response Plan was deemed necessary.

Additionally, there has been no requirement to update the Emergency Response Plan due to issues identified by mock drills.



Siguiri Gold Mine
Name of Facility

Signature of Lead Auditor

August 2026
Date

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.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

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

☐ **not in compliance with**

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 8.1; train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

The operation trains all personnel who may encounter cyanide in cyanide hazard recognition. The Training Department is responsible for training all employees at the Plant, TSF and the Mine.

Induction

The General Induction is provided to all Mine employees, which includes basic cyanide first aid.

The Plant induction includes cyanide awareness training, cyanide first aid and emergency response. Inductees, who include TSF employees, have to take a test with a pass mark of 75%. This is undertaken annually. Those who do not make the past mark are retrained and assessed until they pass.

People who work in cyanide areas must have been trained in the following:

- Fatigue Management;
- Induction to Hazardous Chemicals;
- Cyanide First Aid Training;
- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Training;
- Buddy System Training;
- Make-up of Cyanide Reagents;
- General First Aid Training; and
- Fire Fighting Training.

Those who cannot read or write are assessed using a picture test. Auditors observed marked tests for basic cyanide first aid.

This training adequately addresses cyanide hazards, such as the cyanide materials present at the operation, the health effects of cyanide, and the symptoms of cyanide exposure.

The inductions for the mine and the Plant, which included cyanide awareness are refreshed on an annual basis.

The more detailed training for those that work in cyanide areas is also refreshed on an annual basis.

Training records are retained for the duration of employment.

.

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.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 8.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with 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.

The operation trains workers to perform their normal production tasks, including unloading, mixing, production and maintenance, with minimum risk to worker health and safety in a manner that prevents unplanned cyanide releases

Training in the Plant SOPs is undertaken as part of the induction for those working in cyanide areas. For all other areas the relevant supervisor will train the employee in the relevant SOPs. The training matrix showing the SOP training required was observed by the auditors.

The training elements necessary for each job involving cyanide management are identified in the relevant SOPs with the operators being trained on the SOPs either as part of the induction of by their supervisor.

Task training related to cyanide management activities is provided by an appropriately qualified person. Bakary Camara, the Plant Training Officer, conducts training. He is an experienced supervisor (14 years training experience in the Plant) in AGA. He has completed a Train the Trainer Course, ICMI (International Cyanide Management Institute) Training, Fire Truck Training, and Fatigue Management Training.

The on-the-job training is undertaken by appropriately qualified supervisors with experience in applying the SOP's.

Workers are trained prior to working with cyanide

People who work in cyanide areas must have been trained in the following:

- Fatigue Management;
- Induction to Hazardous Chemicals;
- Cyanide First Aid Training;
- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Training;
- Buddy System Training;
- Make-up of Cyanide Reagents;
- General First Aid Training; and

- Fire Fighting Training.

Refresher training on cyanide management is provided at a minimum annually, to ensure that employees continue to perform their jobs in a safe and environmentally protective manner. The inductions for the mine and the Plant, which included cyanide awareness are refreshed on an annual basis.

The more detailed training for those that work in cyanide areas is refreshed on an annual basis. Training in the Plant SOPs is undertaken as part of the induction for those working in cyanide areas. For all other areas the relevant supervisor will train the employee in the relevant SOPs.

The adequacy of the training on the SOPs following the initial induction is undertaken through Planned Task Observations (PTOs). Refresher training on the SOPs is undertaken when the SOPs are changed or when the Supervisor deems it necessary following the results of a PTO.

The operation evaluates the effectiveness of cyanide training by testing and observation. PTOs are undertaken twice a year.

Records are retained throughout an individual's employment documenting the training they have received and 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.

Standard of practice 8.3: Train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposure and environmental releases of cyanide.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 8.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 8.3; train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.

People who work in cyanide areas including unloading, mixing, production and maintenance personnel must have been trained in the following:

- Fatigue Management;
- Induction to Hazardous Chemicals;
- Cyanide First Aid Training;
- SOP Training (including decontamination);
- Buddy System Training;
- Make-up of Cyanide Reagents;
- General First Aid Training; and
- Fire Fighting Training.

Emergency response training is undertaken as part of the general induction for the Plant, which is refreshed annually. Employees also take part in mock drills.

The Emergency Response Coordinators and members of the Emergency Response Team are trained in the procedures included in the emergency response plans regarding cyanide, including the use of necessary response equipment.

The auditors observed training records for the Emergency Response Team, 10 November 2025 on Basic Cyanide First Aid Training that included the following:

- Requirements for Cyanide Emergencies;
- Cyanide Antidote Kits;
- Safety Equipment;
- Cyanide First Aid Protocol;
- Cyanide Exposure Information;
- Use of SCBA;
- Use of Oxyviva oxygen and respirator; and
- Use of Stretchers.

Delegates were evaluated by means of a verbal test.

The operation has not made external responders, such as local fire brigades familiar with those elements of the emergency response plans related to cyanide as the response to any cyanide related emergencies are undertaken by the Mine Emergency Response Team with external responders having neither the equipment nor the training to respond to such an emergency.

Refresher training for response to cyanide exposures and releases is conducted annually as part of the Plant Induction refresher. This training also includes mock drills.

The Mine Emergency Response Team are trained annually as part of their refresher in the response to cyanide exposures and releases.

It was observed and confirmed by the auditors that records are retained throughout an individual's employment documenting the emergency response training they have received and 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.

Principle 9 – Dialogue and Disclosure

Engage in Public Consultation and Disclosure.

Standard of practice 9.1: Promote dialogue with stakeholders regarding cyanide management and responsibility address identified concerns.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 9.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 9.1; provide stakeholders with the opportunity to communicate issues of concern.

The operation undertakes proactive stakeholder engagement. This is detailed in a stakeholder engagement plan that was observed by the auditors

There are 17 communities around the Mine with 9 of the communities being closest to the Mine's operations. Each community is visited twice in a year with presentations undertaken on a variety of topics including cyanide.

Communities use cyanide in artisanal mining so SAG conducts a lot of cyanide awareness raising through various media including in-person presentations, sessions on the local radio, and discussions with the local authorities.

The auditors observed the Artisanal Mining Management Annual plan for 2026 which details the communication plan with the various communities involved in artisanal mining.

The auditors observed the presentation given during the "Dialogue with Fensorekolen Community, 2 May 2025". The presentation was on cyanide management and includes a lot of pictures that comprehensively describe the mine's processes and use of cyanide.

There is a grievance mechanism in place that allows the community to write to SAG on grievances. There is an investigation conducted to close out grievances including discussions with the relevant community followed by the actions required that may include compensation.

Following the incident with the release of contaminated water into the Diamon River the Community Affairs Department were informed who then notified the Local Authorities and the message went to the surrounding villages not to use the water and any fish in the river until further notice. The Environmental Department engaged in hourly sampling along the river until it was confirmed that the water was safe to be used. The authorities were also informed when everything was normalized.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

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

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for the findings/deficiencies identified.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 9.2 to make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

The auditors observed the presentation given during the “Dialogue with Fensorekolen Community, 2 May 2025”. The presentation was on cyanide management and includes a lot of pictures that comprehensively describe the mine’s processes and use of cyanide.

The presentations are provided to the relevant community as a written description of how their activities are conducted and cyanide is managed by the Mine. This is also available to any other stakeholders requesting it. The language of the work force is French and this is the most common language in Guinea with the written description being in French. Verbal commentary is provided in the local language (Malinke).

The presentations given to the local communities include a lot of pictures to assist those members of the community that are illiterate. The presentations are provided by a member of the Mine’s staff who provides a commentary in the local language and is available to answer questions.

The operation makes information publicly available on confirmed cyanide release or exposure incidents including the following.

- Cyanide exposure resulting in hospitalisation or fatality.
- Cyanide releases off the mine site requiring response or remediation.
- Cyanide releases on or off the mine site resulting in significant adverse effects to health or the environment.
- Cyanide releases on or off the mine site requiring reporting under applicable regulations.
- Releases that are or that cause applicable limits for cyanide to be exceeded.

The operation makes information publicly available on confirmed cyanide releases or exposure incidents through communication with the local communities, and local authorities detailed above, after the relevant authorisation has been provided.

The auditors observed the AGA (AngloGold Ashanti) Annual Sustainable Development Report for 2024, which is available on the AGA public website. This details any

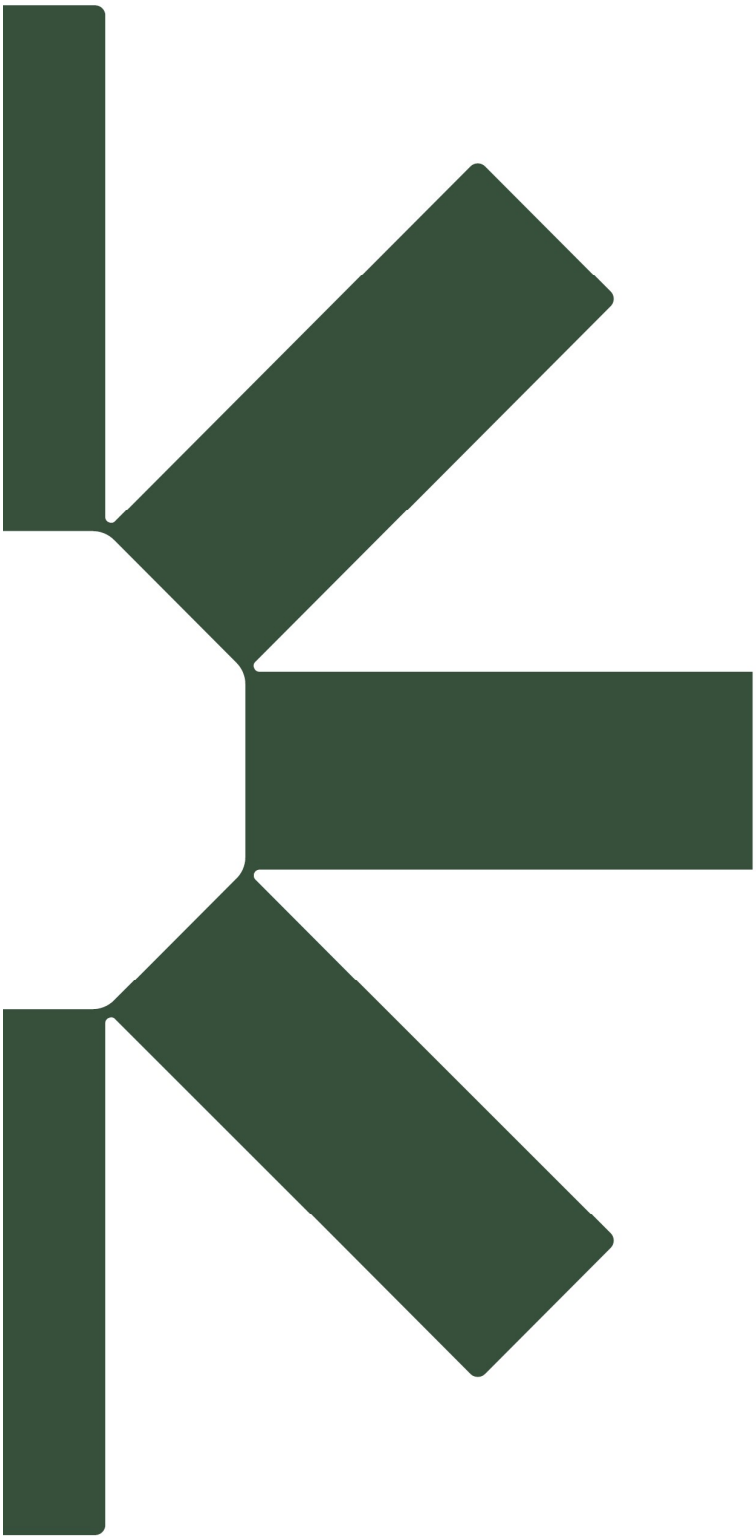
environmental, social or health and safety issues associated with the individual mines e.g. report of a fatality at Geita Mine, Ghana.

Siguiri has not had any significant cyanide incidents as detailed above since the previous recertification audit that required reporting on a public level and thus no reports were made in the AGA annual reports.

Following the incident with the release of contaminated water into the Diamon River the Community Affairs Department were informed who then notified the Local Authorities and the message went to the surrounding villages not to use the water and any fish in the river until further notice. The Environmental Department engaged in hourly sampling along the river until it was confirmed that the water was safe to be used. The authorities were also informed when everything was normalized. This incident is too recent to be included in any publicly available documents.



SLR



Making Sustainability Happen