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**International Cyanide Management Code
Gold Mining Operations**

ICMI SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI AUSTRALIA – SUNRISE DAM OPERATIONS



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SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Name of Mine

Sunrise Dam Gold Mine

Name of Mine Owner

AngloGold Ashanti (100%)

Name of Mine Operator

AngloGold Ashanti Australia

Name of Responsible Manager

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Location Detail and Description of Operation

The Sunrise Dam Gold Mine (SDGM) is 100% owned by AngloGold Ashanti Australia (AGAA) and is located within the Northern Goldfields region of Western Australia, 55km south of Laverton and 220 km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie.

SDGM's underground mine produces approximately 2.7Mt of ore annually and it is the primary source of ore. Approximately 1Mt of ore is mined from the Golden Delicious open pit annually. Surface infrastructure in place includes the site's gas-fired power station, sealed airstrip, accommodation village, Central Tailings Discharge (CTD) facility and workshops. The 4.1 Mtpa processing plant comprises conventional gravity and Carbon in Leach (CIL) circuits and a flotation/fine grind circuit.

Sunrise Dam recovers water from the CTD facility and pumps it back to the Cyanide Free Process Water Pond located with the plant complex to be re-used within in the process. The Weak Acid Dissociable Cyanide (WAD CN) concentration in the CTD return water is generally less than 0.5ppm. The tailings thickener overflow water passes through a peroxide cyanide destruct circuit and also flows into the Cyanide Free Process Water Pond. Water from the Cyanide Free Process Water Pond is re-used in the grinding, flotation and tailings thickener. The WAD CN in this water is > 0.5ppm and as such all three circuits are considered cyanide facilities and are managed accordingly.

During the re-certification auditing period, the cyanide facilities that were modified or re-located include the Central Thickened Discharge (CTD) Stage 10A Wall Raise and the relocation of the Acacia intensive leach reactor from the gold room to the grinding circuit area.

SDGM purchases liquid sodium cyanide solution solely from Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd (AGR) during the recertification period, with all supplied cyanide being manufactured at AGR's Kwinana Production Facility. Sodium cyanide is supplied in liquid form in isotainers to SDGM via the AGR West Australian Supply Chain. AGR is an International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI)ICMI certified cyanide manufacturer and transporter.



SDGM was previously re-certified to the ICMI's Code of Practice for Gold Mines on 02 March 2021 and is required to undertake a site audit within 3 years. This report presents detailed findings of the recertification audit, which was completed by Ramboll during 11-14th of December 2023.

Auditors Finding

The Operation is:

- IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE
- NOT IN COMPLIANCE

With the International Cyanide Management Code.

This operation has not experienced any compliance issues or significant cyanide incidents during the previous three-year audit cycle.

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Date(s) of Audit

The site audit was conducted inclusive of the 11th – 14th December 2023

Audit Team

Lead Auditor and Technical Specialist – John Miragliotta

Trainee Auditor – Dorj Barnuud

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



members of the audit team meet the applicable criteria established by the International Cyanide Management Institute for Code Verification Auditors.

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



Lead Auditor and Technical Specialist – John Miragliotta
12 March 2024



1. PRINCIPLE 1 – PRODUCTION AND PURCHASE

Encourage responsible cyanide manufacturing by purchasing from manufacturers who operate in a safe and environmentally protective manner.

1.1 Standard of Practice 1.1

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.

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.1.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 1.1.

Sunrise Dam Gold Mine (SDGM) has purchased all liquid sodium cyanide under contract from Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd (AGR), who are an ICMI certified manufacturer who supply from AGR's Kwinana manufacturing facility. Records of supply, including the supply contract, chain of custody, delivery dockets, and written confirmation from AGR confirm that all the cyanide delivered to SDGM was from AGR. The supply contract with AGR requires that the cyanide be produced at a facility that has been certified as being in compliance with the Code. The term of the contract was active for the entire recertification period. During the recertification period, SDGM purchased cyanide solely from AGR.



2. PRINCIPLE 2 – TRANSPORTATION

Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.

2.1 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.

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 2.1.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 2.1.

SDGM retains chain of custody records and other delivery documents for all cyanide delivered to SDGM over the period of certification that identified the transporters and supply chains responsible for transporting the cyanide from the producer to the operation. A written agreement exists between SDGM and AGR, who is both the Cyanide Producer and Transporter. The active sodium cyanide supply of goods contract between SDGM and AGR requires that transportation be carried out via a supply chain that is certified in compliance with the Code. The cyanide delivered to SDGM from AGR's Kwinana manufacturing facility is transported via AGR's Australian Supply Chain that was recertified in compliance with the Code on 9 November 2022 and was certified throughout the period of SDGM's certification. The AGR Australian Supply Chain includes sub-contracted road and rail transporters who transport and deliver the cyanide to SDGM.

Chain of custody and delivery documentation is retained by SDGM for all deliveries over the period of certification. The site audit reviewed a sample of these records and the full register of purchase orders and confirmed that all the deliveries of cyanide were from AGR's certified supply chain.

AGR's Code certified Australian Supply Chain includes QUBE Bulk Pty Ltd, Toll Global Express, Aurizon Rail and Pacific National Rail. There are no other transporters identified from chain of custody records for the delivery of cyanide to SDGM. Qube Bulk Pty Ltd is also separately certified as fully compliant with the Code on 3 February 2022 and previously from 29 November 2018. AGR was solely contracted for the supply and transport of cyanide to SDGM for the full period of certification.



3. PRINCIPLE 3 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect workers and the environment during cyanide handling and storage.

3.1 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
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.1.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 3.1.

SDGM facilities for unloading and storing cyanide have been designed and constructed in accordance with cyanide producers’ guidelines, applicable jurisdictional rules and other sound and accepted engineering practices. SDGM receives only sodium cyanide solution in liquid form and no cyanide mixing facilities exist. All tanks are located on concrete plinths, with concrete secondary containment.

The SDGM cyanide unloading and storage facility is subject to annual inspections by the cyanide supplier which provides verification that the facility is being operated and maintained in accordance with the supplier’s guidelines and its supply agreement with SDGM. Any deficiencies or improvements from these audits are actioned by SDGM as work orders.

The unloading and storage facilities are unchanged from the previous recertification audit and remain strategically located within the reagents storage area in the processing plant away from people, surface waters, and incompatible chemicals. Surface water diversion bunds are located around the perimeter of the process plant facility to minimise the risk of surface water ingress during heavy rainfall events.

SDGM unloads liquid cyanide via transfer of liquids from the supply truck isotainer to the cyanide storage tanks on a concrete surface that can minimize seepage to the subsurface. The SDGM cyanide unloading area is designed and constructed to contain, recover any leakage from the isotainer. The concrete unloading pad is designed and constructed with a gradient such that spillage reports to the bunded concrete secondary containment for the liquid cyanide storage tanks. This containment area has a sump and pumping facilities to allow return of spillage to process tanks. The volume of the bunded secondary containment area is sufficient to contain the entire volume of a liquid sodium cyanide isotainer.

SDGM prevents overfilling of cyanide storage tanks through the use of operational work instructions, tank level indicators, high-level alarms, and inspection and observation. Tank level indicators are inspected and calibrated at regular intervals as part of the preventative maintenance system at SDGM.

Cyanide storage tanks are located on a concrete surface that prevent seepage to the subsurface. Secondary containments for SDGM cyanide storage tanks are constructed of concrete that provides a competent barrier to leakage.

The liquid sodium cyanide at SDGM is stored in dedicated storage tanks which are located in the open and have purpose-designed vents to prevent the build-up of hydrogen cyanide gas. The cyanide storage area is located within a fenced and locked reagents compound, with multiple posted signs indicating the presence of cyanide, danger, no unauthorised access, no naked flames, no smoking, no food and drink, and required personal protective equipment. Cyanide is stored separately from incompatible materials,



and in particular on the opposite side of the plant to the acid storage. The cyanide storage tanks are located within concrete secondary containment bunds to safeguard against potential comingling with incompatible materials.

3.2 Standard of Practice 3.2

Operate unloading, storage and mixing facilities using inspections, preventive maintenance and contingency plans to prevent or contain releases and control and respond to worker exposures.

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.2.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE
with Standard of Practice 3.2.

SDGM has developed and implemented procedures for the unloading of liquid sodium cyanide tankers to the SDGM cyanide storage tanks. The only applicable empty cyanide containers are liquid cyanide isotainers. The containers are cleaned after unloading, including rinsing of the external surfaces after decoupling of the transfer hoses, as part of the standard unloading procedure. The rinsing and flushing of the Isotainers occurs while the vessel is located on the unloading apron such that any run-off is collected within the cyanide unloading area drains and sumps. SDGM has developed and implemented plans and procedures to prevent exposures and releases during cyanide unloading activities including the Cyanide Management Plan, Liquid Cyanide Unloading Procedure, Cyanide Delivery Work Instruction, Cyanide Spill Response Process Procedure, Cyanide Emergency Spill Response Flowchart. The operation and maintenance of relevant valves and couplings for unloading liquid cyanide is addressed within the Liquid Cyanide Unloading Procedure, Cyanide Management Plan and Cyanide Delivery Work Instruction. The Liquid Cyanide Unloading Procedure and the Cyanide Spill Response Process Procedure require the timely clean-up of spills that may occur during unloading. SDGM cyanide unloading procedures are developed and implemented to ensure that unloading is observed by a trained process operator who observes the unloading from a safe distance and who completes the cyanide unloading checklists including safety and personal protective equipment requirements and pre-start checks of the unloading facility. SDGM has an agreement with its liquid sodium cyanide supplier to ensure that a colorant dye is added to the cyanide solution before being delivered to the operation.



4. PRINCIPLE 4 – OPERATIONS

Manage cyanide process solutions and waste streams to protect human health and the environment.

4.1 Standard of Practice 4.1

Implement management and operating systems designed to protect human health and the environment including contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.1.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 4.1.

SDGM has developed and effectively implemented written management and operating plans and procedures for cyanide facilities including:

- the unloading and storage facilities
- the grinding/milling circuit
- flotation circuit
- carbon-in leach
- Acacia – high intensity gravity leach reactor
- tailings storage facility
- cyanide destruction system
- and associated interconnected pipelines, pumps, surface water drainage, containment and retention systems.

There are no cyanide mixing facilities, heap leach operations, or cyanide regeneration and disposal systems at SDGM.

SDGM continues to implement plans and procedures that identify the assumptions and parameters on which the facility design was based as necessary to prevent or control cyanide releases, including design storm events, and exposures consistent with applicable regulatory requirements. Specific regulatory requirements relating to freeboard on tailings and other process solution storage ponds are identified in plans and procedures. SDGM continues to maintain procedures to manage the WAD CN concentration on the CTD and open water ponds for wildlife protection to meet design, regulatory and Code requirements. SDGM implements 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, including undertaking a range of operational and maintenance inspections and implementing a comprehensive Preventative Maintenance System, with preventative maintenance tasks, planning, scheduling, execution, and close-out documentation. Cyanide equipment is specifically identified in the preventative maintenance system with details of the inspection and maintenance task frequency, task instructions, inspection forms and records of completed inspections.

SDGM implements the AngloGold Ashanti Management of Change procedure to identify when changes in the site's processes or operating practices may increase the potential for the release of cyanide and incorporate the necessary release prevention measures. The change management process is in place to manage health, safety and environmental risks associated with planned and unplanned changes which may be permanent or temporary or risks that may occur from incremental change. The assessment of health, safety and environmental risks of process or operational changes is undertaken by experienced



and suitably qualified environment and safety personnel at SDGM prior to implementation of the change and requires authorisation by senior management. Risk management and mitigation measures identified through the change management procedures are implemented through revised procedures or work instructions that are clearly communicated to relevant workers.

SDGM has cyanide management contingency procedures for situations when there is an upset in a facility's water balance, when inspections or monitoring identifies deviation from design or standard operating procedures, and/or when a temporary closure or cessation of operations may be necessary. The operation has the necessary emergency power resources to operate pumps and other equipment to prevent unintentional releases and exposures in the event its primary source of power is interrupted. The CTD Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Operating Manual includes contingency procedures in the event of an upset in the water balance, when inspections and monitoring identify a deviation from design or standard operating procedures, or when a temporary closure or cessation of operations may be necessary. The Cyanide Closure Plan includes the measures to be undertaken in the event of temporary closure or cessation of operations. The operation implements contingency measures for the protection of wildlife in response to events where cyanide concentrations or salinity of tailings are not within specified operating criteria.

SDGM undertakes cyanide facility inspections on an established frequency to assure and document that they are functioning within design parameters. Inspections include operational inspections of facilities and equipment scheduled in operational procedures and plans and maintenance inspections which are scheduled in the preventative maintenance system. The scheduling inspections for equipment necessary to ensure safety and environmental protection is defined in maintenance strategies informed by equipment manufacturers and operational experience.

SDGM carries out inspections on tanks holding cyanide solutions for their integrity and signs of corrosion and leakage; Secondary containments for their integrity, the presence of fluids and their available capacity, and to ensure that any drains are closed and, if necessary, locked, to prevent accidental releases to the environment; Leak detection and collection systems at ponds; Pipelines, pumps and valves for deterioration and leakage; and Ponds and impoundments for the parameters identified in their design documents as critical to their containment of cyanide and solutions and maintenance of the water balance, such as available freeboard and integrity of surface water diversions.

All operational and maintenance inspections of cyanide facilities at SDGM are documented, including the date of the inspection, the name of the inspector, and any observed deficiencies. The nature and date of corrective actions are documented, and records are retained.

Preventative maintenance programs are implemented at SDGM with activities documented to ensure that equipment and devices function as necessary for safe cyanide management. The preventative maintenance system demonstrates the operation's compliance with the preventative maintenance schedule.

SDGM has necessary emergency power resources to operate pumps and other equipment to prevent unintentional releases and exposures in the event its primary source of power is interrupted. The back-up power generating equipment is maintained and tested.

4.2 Standard of Practice 4.2

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

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.2.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 4.2.



SDGM optimises cyanide addition rates in its processing plant and evaluates and adjusts addition rates as necessary when ore types or processing practices change cyanide requirements.

Cyanide concentrations throughout the process leach circuit are monitored using in-line real time analysers which are used by the production metallurgists to determine the optimum rate of cyanide addition to the circuit. Monitoring of the WAD is conducted by the control room operator and production metallurgists to ensure appropriate dosing. As ore characteristics and plant parameters change, plant metallurgists determine the appropriate addition rates that may require changing of cyanide dosage rates. Cyanide consumption rates are determined for new or changed ore types as a component of the ore metallurgical recovery evaluation test work.

SDGM has implemented a strategy to control its cyanide addition and defines this strategy within the plans and procedures. The metallurgists at SDGM review cyanide optimisation daily in consideration of process solution flow rates, cyanide consumption rates and the real time data from the in-line WAD CN analysers through the CIL circuit.

4.3 Standard of Practice 4.3

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

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.3.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE
 with Standard of Practice 4.3.

To protect against unintentional releases, SDGM has developed and implemented a probabilistic water model and supporting management plans, operating manuals and standard operating procedures. The probabilistic water balance model includes recent inputs and outputs from new bore fields, Central Thickened Disposal Tailings Storage Facility (CTD TSF) perimeter drains changes, updated stormwater storage ponds volumes and cyclone season potential stormwater to improve the model accuracy. The water balance model quantifies all water pathways related to the TSF and gets updated quarterly to factor in the temporal variations of environmental parameters.

SDGM water management ponds and impoundments have designated freeboard requirements that ensure the maximum capacity of the storage is not exceeded. The SDGM Water Management Plan recognises the overflow risks from the CTD TSF and commits to managing the facility to achieve a specified minimum freeboard. The storage levels and integrity for cyanide solution containing impoundments including the CTD TSF stormwater drains are checked and recorded daily. SDGM has maintained a site weather station since 2005, and the measured rainfall data at the station is used to compare the water balance model design assumptions. The site Water Balance is updated regularly with the action to undertake the updates scheduled in the SDGM management system for completion.

4.4 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
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.4.



NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 4.4.

The operation has implemented measures to restrict access by wildlife and livestock to all open water where WAD CN exceeds 50mg/L through the maintaining a hypersaline protective mechanism and fencing of the CTD TSF. The SDGM TSF and the lined decant pond are open water bodies with WAD CN concentrations that may exceed 50mg/L. The water contained in the CTD decant pond is pumped to the process plant for reuse in the processing plant. Hypersaline (>50,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)) water contained in tailings provides a protective mechanism for birds and other wildlife when WAD CN levels in tailings exceed 50mg/L WAD CN at the TSF decant pond and the process water pond. The operation has reviewed the implementation of the hypersaline water protection measures annually over the recertification period and confirmed that this protection measure remains effective.

SDGM maintains an electric fence and locked gates on access roads installed around the CTD TSF, including the overflow pond, and the decant water pond to restrict access of terrestrial wildlife. The fence is subject to monthly maintenance inspections. The process water pond is located within the process plant and is fenced.

The operation has demonstrated that the cyanide concentration in open water in the CTD TSF and solution ponds does not exceed criteria for salinity and WAD CN that have been accepted and implemented in accordance with the Code's requirements for implementation of an alternative measure for the protection of wildlife.

SDGM's Cyanide Management Plan includes operating criteria for salinity and WAD cyanide concentration in final tailings slurry discharge to the CTD TSF which consist of a minimum salinity concentration of 50,000 mg/l total dissolved solids (TDS), a maximum cyanide concentration of 125.5 mg/l WAD cyanide, and a maximum 80th percentile cyanide concentration of 100 mg/l WAD cyanide, which has been demonstrated by a peer-reviewed scientific study to be protective of wildlife. If the salinity of the tailings slurry discharge falls below 50,000 mg/L TDS then the WAD CN concentration of the open water on the CTD TSF decant pond must be below 50mg/L.

The daily monitoring data for the CTD TSF tailings discharge, at the spigot, and the process water pond was reviewed for the period from March 2021 to December 2023. The review found that:

- The WAD CN concentration was maintained below 100 mg/L at least 80% of the operating days throughout the period of certification when calculated quarterly and for the full period.
- The operation maintained WAD CN concentrations below 125.5 mg/L in the CTD TSF and process water pond for the full duration of the certification period except for one result of 130mg/L which was recorded on 30 August 2023.
- The salinity of the CTD TSF and the process water pond did not fall below 50,000 mg/L TDS for the full period of certification.

SDGM's internally reports and investigates incidents which exceeded the 125.5 WAD CN limit. The incident reports provide a record of the actions taken to reduce the cyanide concentrations in the tailings and undertake additional wildlife observations in accordance with its operating criteria for implementing the hypersaline protection mechanism. SDGM's implementation of the hypersaline protective mechanism for open water containing cyanide solutions is effective for preventing wildlife mortality. Wildlife mortality records are maintained at SDGM over the period of certification through incident reports and the operation has not identified any fauna deaths being associated with cyanide exposure.

Process Technicians trained in wildlife observation undertake wildlife monitoring during the daily tailings storage facility inspections. The effectiveness of these observations is periodically tested using decoys set by the SDGM Environment Department. Any animal observed in or on the CTD TSF is recorded together with the specific location where it was observed. The monitoring records from daily wildlife observations at the CTD TSF are maintained by SDGM and a review of these records indicates that wildlife deaths or injuries on or near the facility are rare and, when deaths have occurred, it is due to animals being trapped in the tailings slurry rather than being impacted by cyanide.

SDGM engage Donato Environmental Services (DES) to conduct quarterly intensive diurnal wildlife monitoring, and quarterly assessments of implementation and effectiveness of the operating conditions and commitments associated with the hypersaline protective mechanism as described in the SDGM Cyanide Management Plan. Annual reports prepared by DES over the certification period confirmed that the wildlife monitoring undertaken by SDGM and its consultants over the certification period is an



effective measure to identify impacts to wildlife from cyanide containing open water and that the implementation of the hypersaline protective mechanism and associated controls at SDGM are effective in preventing significant wildlife mortality.

4.5 Standard of Practice 4.5

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

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.5.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 4.5.

SDGM’s only direct discharge is from mine open pit which is discharged to an ephemeral salt lake, Lake Carey. The discharged open pit water contains no detectable cyanide. The surface water drainage catchments for the mine process area and the tailings storage area are isolated from the mine open pit area. The surface water drainage from the tailings storage and the processing plant are contained within stormwater overflow ponds and have no direct discharge to surface waters.

SDGM has no indirect discharges to surface water from cyanide facilities. The nearest surface water is Lake Carey, which is approximately 4 km west of the nearest cyanide facility. SDGM Cyanide facilities are isolated from any potential direct or indirect discharge to this system. The monitoring of the groundwater and surface water at SDGM confirms that there is no indirect discharge to surface waters from cyanide facilities at SDGM.

4.6 Standard of Practice 4.6

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

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.6.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 4.6

Seepage water management measures at the tailings storage facility include underdrainage, interception trenches, monitoring bores, recovery bores and lined decant water pond. Seepage management for the tailings storage facility is defined in the Cyanide Management Plan, the Tailings Storage Facility Operating Manual and the SDGM Water Management Plan.

Seepage water management from the mine processing areas includes the use of secondary containment, lined process water pond and groundwater monitoring bores located down gradient of the processing facilities to identify potential seepage. The seepage management at the process plant is defined in the Cyanide management Plan and the SDGM Water Management Plan

There is no defined beneficial use or users of the hypersaline ground water at SDGM apart from the abstraction undertaken by SDGM for mine water supply purposes. The nearest groundwater supply that has beneficial use is Hack’s bore located approximately 15 km from SDGM processing plant.

There is no numerical limit specified for WAD CN concentration at defined groundwater compliance points. SDGM has established an internal limit of 0.5mg/l WAD CN for groundwater. All groundwater results from the sampling and analysis of compliance monitoring bores were well within this limit during the certification period.



SDGM has not used mill tailings for underground backfill during the period of certification. The paste backfill plant at SDGM was put in care and maintenance in April 2020 and not been used since.

4.7 Standard of Practice 4.7

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

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.7.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 4.7.

SDGM provides spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines. These measures include impermeable concrete secondary containment bunds for process solution tanks, including the Cyanide storage tanks and CIL process tanks. The concrete secondary containments in place for cyanide storage and process solution tanks are subject to maintenance and integrity inspections.

The CIL process tanks at SDGM have concrete ring beam foundations with no impermeable barrier between them and the ground. SDGM implements a tank inspection program and leak detection system as spill prevention and detection measures. Leak detection is provided via four monitoring bores, which are strategically located adjacent to the CIL Tanks and within the Processing Plant footprint. SDGM monitors WAD CN concentration these monitoring bores.

Spill prevention measures include a preventative maintenance and asset integrity program in place for all cyanide tanks. The Cyanide Unloading Area, including the Cyanide Storage Tanks, are audited annually by the cyanide supplier.

Specific procedures have been developed for addressing process solution spills to ensure containment within tank bunds and for any spills during liquid cyanide unloading. Level indicators and alarms are in place at the cyanide storage tanks to prevent over filling.

An unlined containment pond, the Event Pond, is available to collect any volume that could escape from the thickener and process tanks bunds. Any cyanide solution or cyanide-contaminated water that is collected in this area is removed as soon as possible via a sump pump, which returns process solution to the Process Plant, in order to prevent unintentional release to the environment.

Cyanide storage tanks have secondary containment concrete bunding suitable to hold at 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.

Cyanide process tanks are placed within concrete secondary containments and the unlined Event Pond, which together are suitable 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.

SDGM has provided measurements and calculations, from 2007 and revised in 2020, demonstrating that the existing secondary containment are suitable 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.

SDGM maintains procedures, inspections and sump pumps to ensure that there is always sufficient volume in the Event Pond, and to ensure spills inside secondary containment bunds are removed in a timely manner.



SDGM has implemented procedures to prevent discharge to the environment of cyanide solution to the environment of cyanide solutions that are collected in secondary containment, including a Cyanide Management Plan, Water Management Plan, Flood Management Plan, and Emptying Process Water Excursion (Event) Pond Procedure. SDGM has sump pumps installed in secondary containments to return any spills or stormwater to the circuit.

Secondary containments are in place for all cyanide process tanks. Any spills that overflow secondary containment to the unlined Event Pond are removed and soil is remediated in accordance with the dedicated procedure for the event pond and the SDGM Cyanide Spill Response Procedures. The drains that direct any spills outside concrete containment areas to the Event Pond are unlined open drains which are subject to the same decontamination and soil clean up procedures as those that apply to the Event Pond should a spill outside concrete containment occur.

SDGM provides spill prevention or containment measures for all cyanide process solution pipelines to collect leaks and prevent releases to the environment.

Process solution pipelines within secondary containment primarily via concrete bunds, and in some cases via pipe-within-pipe containment, with potential spillage draining to a concrete bunded area. Pipe sections which traverse secondary containment bund areas were observed to have secondary containment via HDPE sheaths, with potential spillage draining to secondary containment bunds. Pipelines to and from the CTD TSF are placed above ground within a soil bunded area. Catchment sumps are located along the length of the bund to contain any spills in the event of a pipe leak. No areas exist where cyanide pipelines present a risk to surface water, as no cyanide pipelines exist in areas that may present such risk.

Cyanide tanks and pipelines are constructed of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions. The material of construction is mild steel for tanks and thickeners, and mild steel and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) for pipelines.

4.8 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.

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.8.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 4.8.

During the re-certification auditing period, the cyanide facilities were constructed or re-located include the Central Thickened Discharge (CTD) Stage 10A Wall Raise and the relocation of the Acacia reactor from the gold room to the grinding circuit area. Both projects were completed using Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) programs. The stage 10A wall raise project specifications and construction drawings were prepared by a specialised engineering firm for review and approval. The engineers also provided Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) services during the works and prepared a Construction Completion report. The Stage 10A wall raise project QA/QC program identified construction materials suitability for different work areas and their sources. Quality assurance compliance monitoring, including materials compaction testing, was undertaken according to pre-approved QA/QC plans.

Safety in Design Reports specified all design criteria for replacing the Acacia reactor, including civil, structural, process and mechanical design. The Design Report considered hazard types all types of hazards, including cyanide exposure and controls. Sump Construction Guideline was developed before the facility's construction for QA/QC. The sump work was completed according to approved drawings



produced in advance, and the completion inspection was undertaken. During the pipe and sump construction work, engineers from the contracting company undertook weekly inspections for quality assurance. No soil compaction was required for the Acacia reactor relocation as the unit was located on the existing sump area with new concrete foundations constructed over it.

SDGM maintained relevant quality assurance and control documents for the CTD TSF Stage 10A wall raise and the relocation of Acacia reactor projects and has retained the QA/QC documents and records for all cyanide facilities that were reviewed during previous ICMI certification audits. The wall raise project QA/QC documents include design drawings of the wall raise, materials compaction control register, construction logs and photographs, laboratory certificates for materials test, as built drawings and the construction completion report signed off by contracted engineering firm. The Acacia reactor replacement project QA/QC documents were transferred to the SDGM Maintenance and Engineering department (i.e. Drawing Data Base) for records. Design drawings were developed, reviewed, approved and signed-off by the contractor and AngloGold Ashanti personnel (with appropriate qualifications and experience) for the original construction and the new projects during the recertification period.

The operation implemented quality control and quality assurance programs during construction and substantial modification of all cyanide facilities that occurred prior to the recertification period as evidenced through the retained electronic records on the SDGM network and as verified during previous recertification audits.

Appropriately qualified personnel reviewed the construction process and have signed off on the practical completion of construction activities. Signatures reviewed included qualified engineers from the contracting companies on all as-built packages and handover acceptance documentation. No other cyanide facilities have been constructed or modified at SDGM during the auditing period.

SDGM has continued to retain its quality control and quality assurance records for all cyanide facilities, including those constructed or modified prior to the recertification period, within its electronic document storage system.

4.9 Standard of Practice 4.9

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

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.9.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 4.9.

SDGM has developed and implements a range of written standard monitoring procedures, plans and work instructions that describe the requirements for monitoring activities. The sampling and analytical protocols at SDGM are authorised by suitably qualified and experienced personnel. The SDGM monitoring plans, procedures and work instructions specify how and where samples should be taken, sample preservation techniques, chain of custody procedures, shipping instructions, cyanide species to be analysed and quality control requirements for cyanide analyses.

SDGM records the sampling conditions at the time of sampling in accordance with the document procedures. Field sheets require manual recording of weather conditions, presence of wildlife/livestock



and anthropogenic influences. Monitoring is conducted at frequencies adequate to characterize the medium being monitored and to identify changes in a timely manner. The SDGM monitoring frequency is developed based upon legislative licence conditions, expert third party advice, and also upon operational learnings and Code auditing activities.



5. PRINCIPLE 5 – DECOMMISSIONING

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

5.1 Standard of Practice 5.1

Plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of the cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife and livestock.

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.1.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 5.1.

SDGM has a Mine Closure Plan (MCP) that guides closure planning for the cessation of activities for all the SDGM mine leases and a Cyanide Closure Plan that provides specific detail regarding closure of cyanide facilities including the process plant, cyanide unloading facilities, the tailing facilities and the paste plant. The SDGM Cyanide Closure Plan includes a task list and implementation schedule for decommissioning activities and has reviewed and updated its procedures for decommissioning of cyanide facilities during the life of the operation.

5.2 Standard of Practice 5.2

Establish an assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide related decommissioning activities.

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.2.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 5.2.

SDGM has developed an estimate of the cost to fully fund third party implementation of the cyanide-related decommissioning measures as identified in its closure plan, using a closure plan model. Financial provisioning for SDGM requires that an updated Mine Closure Liability model is prepared every 12 months to reflect operational and closure planning changes. The annual closure liability update is subject to a third-party external verification review prior to sign-off by AngloGold Ashanti Australia’s financial management. The closure cost estimates are based on third party contractor equipment and personnel rates. The SDGM closure liability estimate is updated annually through an internal review of changes to operations including works to the TSF and other cyanide facilities that have occurred over the previous 12 months. The review estimates the changes in closure costs using the closure cost model as a basis. SDGM is required to make financial contributions to the Government of Western Australia’s Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) which is managed by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). The MRF imposes a mandatory annual levy which is based on estimated closure costs and is established to ensure that the full costs of mine closure, including the costs of cyanide decommissioning activities can covered by the Fund if required.



6. PRINCIPLE 6 – WORKER SAFETY

Protect workers' health and safety from exposure to cyanide.

6.1 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
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.1.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE

in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.1.

SDGM has a range of written documentation that has been developed, which describes how cyanide-related tasks should be carried out to minimise worker exposure to cyanide. The written documentation is in the form of procedures and work instructions describing how all commonly performed cyanide-related tasks, i.e. cyanide unloading, plant operations, confined space entry and equipment decontamination, are to be conducted to minimise worker exposure. The procedures are available to all personnel through the electronic document management system InfoOne Kiosk. Procedures are revised on a prescribed frequency to ensure currency.

SDGM's procedure and Work Instructions identify the PPE requirements and include pre-work inspections as part of the steps required to undertake the tasks prescribed. Pre-work inspections and the use of appropriate PPE were observed and verified during the site audit.

SDGM seeks workers' input on safe work procedures, work instructions, plans and manuals through formal safety meetings and informal pre-start information sessions, and feedback is incorporated into the documents. Workers' inputs to cyanide safety procedures and safe work instructions are also sought during the document review period and through the nominated safety representatives.

6.2 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
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.2.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE

in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.2.

SDGM has determined the appropriate pH for limiting the evolution of HCN gas during production activities through operational set points established for the metallurgical process. There is no cyanide mixing facility at SDGM.

SDGM has identified specific risk areas and activities where workers might be exposed to cyanide gas. These areas include the top of the CIL tanks, trash screens, the tailings thickener, carbon safety screens



area and the flotation circuit where potential hydrogen cyanide exposure over 10 ppm on an instantaneous basis and 4.7 ppm continuously over 8 hours could occur. SDGM provides personal hydrogen cyanide monitors to all workers or visitors entering or working around the identified cyanide risk areas. Visible signage reminding personnel that they are entering these restricted areas was in place.

The SDGM operation installed fixed hydrogen cyanide monitors throughout the process plant area. Personal monitors are also required to be worn in the process area. Signs are used to indicate areas where a personal HCN monitor is mandatory. Personal monitors generate audible alarms when HCN levels reach 4.7 and 10 ppm. Workers are required to continuously monitor and prepare to leave the work area if the HCN level reaches 4.7 ppm either by the personal monitor or fixed monitors and when exposure (work duration) is expected to be less than 15 minutes. If the work duration is expected to exceed 15 minutes, workers must leave the area or use a respirator. Workers are required to leave the area immediately if the HCN level reaches 10 ppm or use a full-face respirator and oxygen canister.

The site Cyanide Management Plan identifies roles and responsibilities for regularly checking and maintaining the personal and fixed HCN monitors. Maintenance and testing of all HCN monitors are conducted by the equipment manufacturer Dräger who also undertake calibration of the fixed monitors. The personal HCN monitors are calibrated prior to use by the operators using an automated calibration dock system. SDGM maintained relevant records (i.e. portable monitors bump test certificates, X-Dock calibration test certificates, and fixed monitors test certificates) of the HCN monitors maintenance and calibration for the recertification period.

The site inspection confirmed that suitable warning signs advising that cyanide is present are in place. Signage also includes the prevention of smoking, eating, and drinking and mandates that PPE be worn. This site signage also required a cyanide-compatible fire extinguisher, emergency eye wash, and showers.

The audit team observed well-maintained safety showers, low-pressure eye wash stations and fire extinguishers around the site, including solution off-loading and around CIL tanks. All inspected fire extinguishers around the cyanide facilities onsite confirm they were dry powder type extinguishers and serviced regularly.

SDGM receives cyanide solution dyed with a red dye before delivery to the site. All cyanide containing pipelines are labelled and show the direction of flow. The cyanide unloading areas and storage tank were labelled. Visual inspections during the site audit observed cyanide labels on all cyanide containing pipelines, cyanide storage tanks, pregnant liquor signs and flow direction and 'SODIUM CYANIDE PROCESS' writings on storage tanks for cyanide content notifications. Completed monthly area inspection sheets during the recertification period that included checking cyanide-containing storage and transfer pipe labels were made available for auditing.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS), first aid procedures and informational materials on cyanide safety were available in the language of the workforce (English) in areas where cyanide is managed. Procedures are in place to investigate and evaluate cyanide exposure incidents to determine if the operations programmes and procedures to protect worker health and safety and to respond to cyanide exposures are adequate or need revising. SDGM uses the INX software system to document and track corrective actions.



6.3 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
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.3.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE

compliance with Standard of Practice 6.3.

SDGM has developed a Cyanide Management Plan and Cyanide Emergency Response Procedures, including specific responses to various emergencies. Cyanide emergency response equipment, i.e. oxygen soks, breathing apparatus, resuscitators, cyanide antidotes and first aid kits throughout the cyanide facilities. These supplies are inspected monthly and replenished/replaced as specified by the manufacturer’s requirements.

SDGM has developed specific written emergency response plans and procedures to respond to cyanide exposures, which includes instructions and response plans for exposure from ingestion, inhalation and absorption through the skin and eyes. SDGM has a Cyanide Emergency Response Procedure and a site-wide Emergency Management Plan, which contains first aid procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

In the event of cyanide exposure, the operation has its on-site capability to provide first aid or medical assistance to workers in the form of a First Aid clinic staffed full-time by a Registered Nurse. The site registered nurse can administer the cyanide antidote kit only on the authorisation by a medical doctor in accordance with the emergency response procedures. SDGM’s onsite emergency response resources include a dedicated ambulance for transport to the Laverton hospital if required. The operation has contingency arrangements with the local hospital and with the Royal Flying Doctor Service for the potential need to treat or transfer patients for cyanide exposure and has in place formalised agreements with these medical providers.



7. PRINCIPLE 7 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

7.1 Standard of Practice 7.1

Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.1.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE

in full compliance Standard of Practice 7.1.

SDGM has developed an Emergency Management Plan (EMP) that provides over-arching guidance to emergency management. The EMP provides the overall description of SDGM’s strategies for preparedness, response and recovery to a range of on and off-site emergencies.

The SDGM Cyanide Emergency Response Plan considers the following potential cyanide failure scenarios appropriate for its site-specific environmental and operating circumstances:

- Release during unloading incidents
- Releases during fires and explosions
- Pipe and tank ruptures
- Power outages and pump failures
- Uncontrolled seepage
- Overtopping of ponds and impoundments
- Failure of the tailing impoundment

The Cyanide Emergency Response Plan contains pre-incident plans (PIPs), which consider a range of plausible cyanide release scenarios including cyanide spills, worker cyanide exposure, fires, transport incidents and HCN gas release.

SDGM has Mutual Aid Agreements with neighbouring mining operations for emergency response covering cyanide transport and site emergencies as requested. SDGM’s plans for cyanide related emergencies considers the transportation route, physical and chemical form of the cyanide, method of transport, the condition of the road/railway and the design of the transport vehicles. SDGM receives sodium cyanide from ICMI-certified supplier AGR, and the supplier takes responsibility for the product transport including responding to transport related emergencies and assessments of the transportation route and include community involvement along the route. On-site and near-site transportation incidents are considered by a Pre-Incident Plan within the SDGM Cyanide Emergency Response Plan. For off-site transportation incidents, the emergency response would be coordinated and conducted by and under the supplier’s emergency management procedures with support from SDGM, depending on the incident location.

The SDGM Emergency Management Plan, Cyanide Emergency Management Plan, and the Emergency Response Team Procedures Manual all describe response actions for clearing site personnel from the exposure area. The SDGM emergency plans and procedures do not consider communities as the



operation is located in a remote area with no potential to impact communities. The SDGM Cyanide Treatment on-site procedure includes a flowchart for first aid response, and the use of cyanide antidotes, and the Cyanide Emergency Management Plan contains a Pre-Incident Plan for a cyanide-related injury and a Pre-Incident Plan for Liquid Spills outside a Bunded Area. The Cyanide Emergency Response Procedure provides various cyanide emergency scenarios such as sodium cyanide spills, spill clean-up inside or outside a bunded area, and neutralising cyanide with ferrous sulphate monohydrate. The procedures describe the control of cyanide releases at their source.

7.2 Standard of Practice 7.2

Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.2.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE

in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.2.

SDGM has involved its workforce and external stakeholders, where applicable, in the cyanide emergency response planning process. The SDGM workforce is primarily involved with emergency response planning through the emergency drills carried out and will contribute to response planning via the drill debrief process.

SDGM is located in remote areas with nearby communities or towns and is self-sufficient in all aspects of emergency response to cyanide incidents. The involvement of local response agencies in emergency response is, therefore, minimal. Communities and external stakeholders can have input to the emergency planning at SDGM through the Local Emergency Management Advisory Committee (LEMAC), which includes the local Laverton Shire Council, Laverton Police, Hospital, ambulance, fire brigade, the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australian (FESA) representatives to share cyanide use and management related information for awareness. Voluntary Mutual Aid Agreements with nearby mines of Granny Smith, Northern Star Resources, and Regis Mining also provide opportunities to involve stakeholders in the cyanide emergency response planning process.

7.3 Standard of Practice 7.3

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

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.3.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE

in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.3.

The SDGM Emergency Management Plan and the Cyanide Emergency Response Procedures designate primary and alternative emergency response coordinators who have explicit authority to commit the resources necessary to implement the plans, identify emergency response teams, require appropriate



training for emergency responders, including call-out procedures and references to 24-hour contact information for the coordinators and response team members; specify the duties and responsibilities of the coordinators and team members; list emergency response equipment, including personal protection gear, on-site; include procedures to inspect emergency response equipment to ensure its availability; and describe the role of outside responders, medical facilities and communities in the emergency response procedures. The ERT Procedure Manual identifies the Emergency Response Team members through the site rosters which are maintained for each work shift. SDGM's Emergency Management Plan describes and identifies the roles, responsibilities and call-out procedures for emergency response coordinators and team members. An Emergency Response Flowchart within the plan is utilised to clarify procedures. The Emergency Management Plan requires appropriate training for emergency responders.

The On Scene Command Team (OSCT) is required to respond immediately to a cyanide-related emergency. The Emergency Response Team forms part of the OSCT. The Emergency Response Team Captain reports to and receives guidance from the On Scene Commander (OSC). The Incident Management Team (IMT) provides support to the OSCT and, through the Incident Controller, manages all aspects of an emergency. The General Manager or deputy assumes the role of Incident Controller and has overall authority and responsibility. The SDGM Emergency Management Plan utilises Duty Cards and Activation Packs to facilitate speed and effectiveness of response and clarify roles and responsibilities.

SDGM maintain a comprehensive range of emergency equipment and resources, details of which are provided in the Emergency Management Plan. A list of emergency equipment is maintained electronically in InControl. The Emergency Management Plan includes procedures to inspect emergency response equipment to ensure availability.

Due to its remote location away from other external emergency services, SDGM has developed self-sufficient emergency response resources for cyanide emergencies. The involvement of local response agencies in emergency response is, therefore, minimal. SDGM has Mutual Aid Agreements with nearby mines of Granny Smith, Northern Star Resources, and Regis Mining in case of potential cyanide emergency assistance. During the recertification period, SDGM organised cyanide emergency mock drills jointly with the Granny Smith mine emergency response team.

7.4 Standard of Practice 7.4

Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.4.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.4.

The SDGM Cyanide Management Plan specifies internal and external (regulatory agencies, external responders, communities and cyanide supplier/manufacturer) notification and reporting of cyanide emergencies in the event of an emergency. The SDGM Emergency Response Management Plan provides a site emergency call process and numbers to call. SDGM Emergency Management Plan also describes the roles and responsibilities of each emergency duty card holder for notification of incidents, escalation, and external agency reporting.



The SDGM Emergency Contact list contains names or positions of relevant business personnel, external parties (neighbouring mines with mutual assistance, emergency services, and local hospital and police) and their contact phone numbers. The Emergency management Plan includes communication protocols with local media and affected communities in the event of a cyanide emergency incident. SDGM’s location is remote from communities, so on-site incidents would not affect or require community communications. Whilst there is no potentially affected local community, an AGAA representative regularly liaises with and has contact details for members of the Laverton Cross Cultural Association (LCCA) providing a means of notification should the need arise.

SDGM General Manager must notify the ICMI within 24 hours of any significant cyanide incident occurrence. If there is any doubt regarding whether the incident meets the definition or may be considered significant, the ICMI shall be notified. There were no reportable significant cyanide incidents at SDGM during the re-certification period.

7.5 Standard of Practice 7.5

Incorporate into response plans and remediation measures monitoring elements that account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.5.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE
 are in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.5.

SDGM’s Cyanide Spill Response Procedure describes responses based on the size and type of spill. It includes the clean-up and decontamination of soil, containers and equipment used in the clean-up. The procedure requires that ferrous sulphate not be used to treat soils where cyanide has entered surface water drains or where the ferrous sulphate is likely to be washed into these drains. The monitoring of soil and water after a spill clean-up and neutralisation is described in the Spill Response Procedure. SDGM site Cyanide Emergency Response Procedure (CERP) specifies remediation measures for potential cyanide release scenarios and recovery or neutralisation process. The Task Process section of the CERP contains procedures and steps for the clean-up of solid cyanide, cyanide solutions and neutralisation of cyanide and the sign-off procedure, including photographs and diagrams for each step. The CERP and the SDGM Emergency Response Team Procedures Manual discuss the recovery and neutralisation of spilled materials containing cyanide and the management and disposal of contaminated soil and clean-up materials.

Additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals include environmental considerations, warning of adverse effects of ferrous sulphate in waterways and that this should be avoided when handling cyanide emergencies, and the environmental monitoring/sampling requirements are specified in the SDGM’s cyanide emergency response management documents.

7.6 Standard of Practice 7.6

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

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.6.



NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 7.6.

SDGM periodically evaluates cyanide emergency response procedures and capabilities and revises them. SDGM CERP requires that the Cyanide Emergency Response Procedure is to be reviewed and, if needed, amended on completion of emergency responses. There were no cyanide related emergency incidents at SDGM during the recertification period. As such, no changes to the SDGM EMP were made due to a cyanide-related emergency. The SDGM Emergency Response Team conducts various emergency training exercises throughout the year. The SDGM Emergency Management Plan and Cyanide Emergency Response Procedure are located in the INX InControl database, and this system triggers a document review.

As part of the emergency management planning, SDGM undertakes annual cyanide emergency mock drills to maintain emergency readiness and improve identified weaknesses of the system. Debriefing sessions after mock drills and actual incidents whereby feedback from the SDGM workforce and outside entities is reviewed, and procedures and management plans are updated as required.



8. PRINCIPLE 8 – TRAINING

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

8.1 Standard of Practice 8.1

Train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

The operation is IN FULL COMPLIANCE
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.1.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE
 in full compliance with Standard of Practice 8.1.

SDGM train all personnel who may encounter cyanide in cyanide hazard recognition. The Cyanide Awareness training includes information on liquid sodium cyanide, the health effects of cyanide, symptoms of cyanide exposure and procedures to follow in the event of exposure. All employees and contractors undertaking any work at SDGM must complete the General Site Induction, including essential cyanide awareness, first aid, emergency response and hazard recognition. The SDGM Training Coordinator maintains and updates the training matrix weekly and notifies the site management team, which checks and books their employees for the required training, including the refresher training. SDGM's cyanide awareness or emergency response training is valid for one year, and all employees must take refresher training. Cyanide delivery training has a three-year expiry duration. All training documents are maintained in the documents management system Kiosk. Training records of required training were available and up to date for the audit period.

8.2 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
 IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.2.
 NOT IN COMPLIANCE
 in full compliance with Standard of Practice 8.2.

SDGM trains workers to perform their normal production tasks, including unloading, production and maintenance, with minimum risk to worker health and safety and in a manner that prevents unplanned cyanide releases. SDGM training matrixes determine the training needs of employees who work with cyanide.

The cyanide safety trainings are formalised and include theory and practical assessments for specific job roles. The training addresses the key competencies to ensure that the Safe Work Instructions and Procedures are implemented for each operational or maintenance task and include training on the application of management controls or use of equipment, as defined in the work instructions, that minimise health, safety and environmental risks associated with cyanide.



SDGM uses formal training modules with workbooks and assessments as part of the training materials for all jobs in the process plant, including cyanide management tasks. The training modules identify the training elements necessary for each job, and work instructions guide specific tasks. SDGM's cyanide task-related trainings are provided by qualified trainers, technically experienced and approved personnel, or independent third-party subject matter experts.

SDGM requires employees to be trained before working with cyanide, and refresher training on cyanide management is provided to ensure that employees continue to perform their jobs safely. SDGM's Training Matrix specifies training requirements for specific roles. Regarding cyanide, the tasks requiring training have been identified and allocated to roles for workers operating in cyanide areas. This typically includes processing and maintenance personnel and the Emergency Response Team members. After training, all cyanide safety trainees at SDGM are assessed through theory tests and practical assessments and signed off by supervisors, who are also qualified trainers. SDGM retains cyanide training records throughout an individual's employment. Reviewed training records confirm that they include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and if the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials. The training records are maintained in both electronic form and hard copy.

8.3 Standard of Practice 8.3

Train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.3.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

in full compliance Standard of Practice 8.3.

All Plant and maintenance personnel are required to complete cyanide awareness training, including basic first aid, spill clean-up and use of PPE. Cyanide Awareness, Cyanide Spill Response, First Aid, Decontamination and Advanced Resuscitation training are included in the Processing Plant, Emergency Response Team and Cyanide Processing Metallurgy Employee's Training Needs Matrix and tracked routinely by the SDGM Training Advisor. The operation retains training records of employees throughout an individual's employment. The records include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and if the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials.

Emergency Response Team (ERT) members undergo additional training, including Cyanide Awareness, Cyanide Spill Response, Cyanide Spill First Responder and Plant Induction. The ERT members participate in the annual mock drills with various cyanide emergency scenarios (i.e. worker exposure and environmental release) to test their preparedness, including the response equipment in real-life situations. Depending on their role training needs, SDGM employees must retake the cyanide-related training annually.

The SDGM has its onsite capability to respond to cyanide emergencies. Thus, the site is not reliant on external responders. However, SDGM has voluntary Mutual Aid Agreements with Granny Smith Mine, Regis Mine and Northern Star Resources mining operation for emergency response covering cyanide transport and site emergency if assistance is requested. All emergency drills include debriefing reports



that capture lessons learned and opportunities for improvement. Evaluation of the emergency exercises is evidenced through the drill debrief records, and these records are available and maintained.



9. PRINCIPLE 9 – DIALOGUE

Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

9.1 Standard of Practice 9.1

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

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.1.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

fully compliant with Standard of Practice 9.1.

SDGM provides information on its cyanide management through published information and stakeholder meetings; and engages with stakeholders on issues of concern through Anglo Gold Ashanti Australia's (AGGAA's) Community Enquiries, Complaints and Grievances Procedure. The procedure provides a formal process for the promotion of dialogue with stakeholders and addressing any concerns including issues raised regarding cyanide management at SDGM. SDGM disseminates information on site cyanide management via an information pamphlet, which contains contact details to communicate issues of concern. The cyanide management information is published in English language which is the appropriate language for this location. SDGM retains a register of community enquiries, complaints and grievances received which includes details of how issues were resolved or responded to. There are no records of any issued raised regarding the management of cyanide at SDGM.

9.2 Standard of Practice 9.2

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

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

The operation is IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.2.

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

is fully compliant with Standard of Practice 9.2.

SDGM has developed written descriptions of how its activities are conducted and how cyanide is managed, via an information pamphlet which is available at its local community offices and is published in the local community magazine. SDGM provides operational and environmental information regarding cyanide via the annual Online Sustainability Report posted on the AngloGold Ashanti website. There is not a significant percentage of the local population that is illiterate. Notwithstanding this, SDGM engages traditional elders and community members directly on cyanide management via the Laverton Cross Cultural Association. The operation's plans and procedure require that it makes public information on confirmed cyanide release or exposure incidents, including but not limited to, cyanide exposure resulting in hospitalization or fatality; cyanide releases off the mine site required response or remediation; cyanide releases on or off the mine site resulted in significant adverse effects to health or the environment; cyanide releases on or off the mine site requiring reporting under applicable regulations; and releases that cause applicable limits for cyanide to be exceeded. Details of such incidents would be reported via the Sustainability Report listed on the AGAA website and Annual Environmental Reports published on Government of Western Australia Department of Mines, Industry



Regulation and Safety and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation websites. There have been no incidents in any of these categories occurring during the recertification period.

