SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

for the September 2025
International Cyanide Management Code Certification Audit

Prepared for:
Eldorado Gold (Québec) Inc.
Lamaque Mining Complex

Submitted to:
International Cyanide Management Institute
1400 "I" Street NW, Suite 550
Washington, D.C. 20005

FINAL
27 February 2026

3615A, rue Isabelle
Brossard (Québec) J4Y 2R2, Canada

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Name of Mine: Eldorado Gold Quebec's Lamaque Mining Complex

Name of Mine Owner: Eldorado Gold Corporation

Name of Mine Operator: Eldorado Gold Corporation

Name of Responsible Manager: Mr Sylvain Lehoux, Vice President and General Manager

Address (Mine): **Eldorado Gold Canada Ltd.,**
300 3e Avenue E
Val-d'Or Quebec J9P0J6, Canada

Telephone: +1 (819) 874-3100
Fax: +1 (807) 928-2067

E-mail: sylvain.lehoux@eldoradogold.com

Location detail and description of operation:

The Lamaque Mining Complex is situated immediately east of the city of Val-d'Or, Quebec (Figure 1). The complex includes the Triangle mine, Ormaque deposit, Parallel deposit, historical Sigma and Lamaque open pit and underground mines, and the Sigma Mill and associated infrastructure. The region has a humid continental climate that closely borders on a subarctic climate. Winters are cold and snowy, summers are warm and damp. The region terrain is typical of the Canadian Shield, characterized by low local relief with occasional hills and abundant lakes. The complex is bordered to the north by a large unpopulated wooded area, a portion of which is currently used for tailings and waste rock disposal.

Figure 1: Location of Lamaque Mining Complex, Quebec

The Lamaque Mining Complex has a long history of operation. Sigma Gold Mines started production in 1935. The operation changed ownership to Placer Dome in 1993. In 2006 it was acquired by Century Mining Corporation Inc., but this company went into receivership in 2012. The operation was purchased by Integra Gold in 2014 (acquired by Eldorado Gold in 2017) but remained under care and maintenance until restart of operations in late 2018.

The current operation is an underground mine that comprises the Lamaque property (including the Triangle zone) and the Sigma property. As part of the Lamaque Mine operation, Eldorado Gold Quebec (EGQ) operate the Sigma Mill Sigma Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) to process ore from the Triangle gold deposit. Cyanide used in the process is delivered as reagent solution in tanker trucks and transferred to a reagent cyanide tank located in a dedicated reagent cyanide/lime storage building that is located adjacent to the mill.

Ore is trucked to the Sigma Mill and crushed using grizzly screen, rock breaker, and primary and secondary crushers and then conveyed to a covered stockpile. Calcium chloride is added in the winter to prevent ore freezing. The grinding circuit includes a rod mill and primary and secondary ball mills to obtain a targeted P80 microns (µm) grind size of 40 µm. A gravity circuit incorporates a static screen and two gravity concentrators and shaker tables, and concentrate is processed in the refinery.

After thickening to approximately 50% solids, the ground ore slurry is pumped to the leach circuit where cyanide is used to dissolve the gold. The circuit currently consists of seven leach tanks (LIX-01, 11 through 61) with a total of 10,475 m^3 active leach volume. Each tank is equipped with an agitator mechanism and compressed air lines. The milk of lime is used for pH control in the leach circuit. The slurry then passes through a counter current series of seven carbon-in-pulp (CEP) tanks (CEP-11 through 71). Loaded carbon from the CEP circuit passes through an elution column that uses a caustic solution to strip the gold. Carbon from the elution column is transferred to a dewatering screen, with oversize carbon feeding the regeneration kiln and undersize flowing to the carbon fines tank. At the regenerating kiln, the carbon is heated to remove organic contaminants. Bagged carbon fines are sent to a third-party smelter for processing. The cooled pregnant solution from elution is pumped to the electrolysis cells located in the refinery.

CEP tailings from the safety screens undersize pump box are pumped directly to a cyanide detox tank where the INCO process is used to destroy cyanide. The tailings from cyanide detox plant are pumped to the TSF via a double walled tailings line. A pipeline bridge, located near the TSF, carries the tailings line over a railway track.

The TSF is a diked embankment structure with perimeter collector ditches. The facility currently comprises four adjoining cells labelled from east to west B2, B1, B4 and B9. Cells B2 and B1 are full and currently not used for tailings disposal. Tailings are currently deposited into Cell B9, while operating water is stored and treated (natural degradation of cyanide) in Cells B4 and Cell B9. The cells are interconnected by spillways, and an emergency spillway allows overflow from Cell B4 into the North Collector Ditch from where the water flows to the recirculation pond to be returned to the mill or is transferred to the polishing pond for water quality monitoring before being discharged as final effluent.

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Auditors' Finding

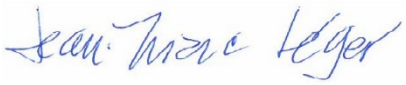
The operation is:

- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance

with the *International Cyanide Management Code.*

Audit Company: Terrapex Environnement Ltée
3615A, rue Isabelle
Brossard (Québec)
J4Y 2R2, Canada

Audit Team Leader: Jean-Marc Léger
e-mail: jean-marc.leger@terrapex.ca



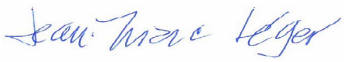
Names and Signatures of Other Auditors

Technical Auditor: John Lambert, EP(CEA)
e-mail: lambertenvironmental@gmail.com

Date(s) of Audit: 14 September through 19 September 2025

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.

Lamaque Mining Complex
Name of Mine



Signature of Lead Auditor

27 February 2026
Date

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

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

Standard of Practice

1.1 Purchase cyanide from 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
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 1.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

EGQ purchases liquid cyanide from the Cyanco Canada, Inc. (Cyanco) certified Cadillac Transloading Terminal facility located in Rouyn Noranda, Quebec, that receives cyanide from Cyanco's certified production plants in Winnemucca, Nevada and Houston, Texas. These facilities have maintained certification throughout the past three years.

2. TRANSPORTATION **Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.**

Standards 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
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 2.1.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

EGQ retains records of all supply and transportation documentation related to each purchase and shipment of cyanide to the mill. The records include the address of the cyanide shipper (Cyanco, Rouyn-Noranda), the delivery address (Lamaque Mine, Sigma Site), the name of the transporter (Transport Nord-Ouest Inc.), the quantity of cyanide shipped, and details on the time of delivery, truck tanker trailer registration number, truck placarding, safety procedures and unloading steps.

All rail and truck transport as well as interim storage of cyanide throughout Canada, the United States, and Mexico are included within the Cyanco North American Rail and Truck Supply Chain. This supply chain has been certified throughout the past three years.

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

Standards of Practice

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

The operation is:

- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 3.1.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation receives cyanide in liquid form delivered in tanker trucks to a dedicated cyanide and lime storage building located on the south side of the mill. The unloading operation is performed over a concrete containment slab which drains to a sump located inside the building.

The process plant was originally constructed in 1935. In 1992 the Sigma Mill was demolished and rebuilt to increase capacity. Additional refurbishment occurred between 2014 and 2017 when Integra Gold (later Eldorado Gold) acquired the property. Engineering drawings and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) records for the Sigma Mill are incomplete. EGQ therefore retained a qualified person in 2024 to conduct an engineering inspection of the cyanided facilities to demonstrate that they are safe to operate according to International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC) criteria. Although several deficiencies were noted during the inspection with respect to the mill, the qualified person confirmed that the unloading and storage facility was in very good condition with no deficiencies identified. The deficiencies were subsequently addressed and the qualified person confirmed that "continuous operation of the mill within established parameters will protect against cyanide exposures and releases".

The cyanide unloading and storage facility is located away from people and surface water and is provided with containment measures to prevent releases. The liquid cyanide is unloaded on a concrete containment slab that drains to a sump located inside the storage building. Procedures are in place to minimize and respond to potential spillage.

The cyanide storage tank is fitted with a low-level (10%), high-level (90%) and high-high level (95%) alarm system that reports to the Human-Machine Interface (HMI) control. The

probe is on a 6-month preventative maintenance (PM) schedule, during which the transmitter is cleaned, the electric box is checked, and connections tightened. To further minimize the potential for overfilling procedure specifies that the tank shall not be filled more than 95% unless otherwise directed by the metallurgist. An audible alarm and red indicator light on the console located on the ramp will activate when the high-level is reached.

The cyanide/lime storage building has a cast-in-place reinforced concrete floor and sidewalls that provide a containment basin for the cyanide tank and piping. The cyanide tank sits on concrete plinth constructed on the basin floor. The containment provides a competent barrier to prevent seepage to the subsurface. The integrity of the containment was examined during the 2024 engineering inspection and found to be competent. In addition to routine operation inspections, EGQ has implemented a 6-month PM inspection program to ensure the unloading pad and cyanide/lime storage building containments continue to provide a competent barrier to leakage.

Cyanide is stored in a 51.1 m^3 capacity storage tank under a roof for protection from precipitation. The cyanide tank is ventilated through the roof of the building via a pipeline and extraction fan arrangement linked to the top of the tank to prevent the release of hydrogen cyanide (HCN)-gas within the building under normal operating conditions. There is also an air exchange fan in the unloading pad building, where the tanker truck hose connection operation is conducted and emergency shower units are located, that provides positive pressure within the building to prevent possible buildup HCN-gas. The pad building and cyanide/lime building are also equipped with HCN-gas detectors.

The cyanide/lime building is locked, and access is limited to authorized personnel to prevent unauthorized access. The outside and inside of the unloading facility is monitored by security cameras. Cyanide is not stored near incompatible materials. Lime is the only other material stored in the unloading facility. The lime is delivered in bulk and stored in a tank located in a separate but linked containment area.

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
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 3.2.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Cyanide is delivered in liquid form by tanker truck, so EGQ does not have to deal with storage, stacking and disposal of empty cyanide containers. Red colourant dye (Carmoisine) is added to the tanker truck prior delivery of the cyanide to the site. After a liquid cyanide

delivery, the tanker truck operator purges the discharge hose with compressed air prior to decoupling the hose.

EGQ has developed and implemented procedures to prevent exposures and releases during cyanide unloading activities. These include pre-operational inspections and instructions for coupling the transfer hose; operation of valves, pumps, and exhaust fans; monitoring solution transfer to the storage tank and responding to potential upsets in air compression and cyanide leakage. A pan and absorbent towel are placed under the discharge connection to collect any potential drips when disconnecting the hose. In the event of a larger spill the instruction requires that the transfer be immediately stopped by closing the shut-off valve or breaking the fuse on the truck. A spill will be contained on the unloading containment basin and flushed to the sump inside the cyanide and lime building. Maintenance of the air hose is the responsibility of EGQ, while the transporter is responsible for maintenance of the transfer hose and couplings.

Appropriate personnel protective equipment (PPE) as specified in the written procedure is required to be worn by the operator and driver during unloading operations. The operator is also required to have a portable HCN monitor. If for any reason the operator needs to step away for a moment, security is notified to monitor the driver by camera for the duration of the operator's absence.

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

Standards of Practice

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

The operation is:

- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 4.1.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

In 2021 Eldorado Gold developed a Sustainability Integrated Management System (SIMS) which sets common sustainability standards for all Eldorado Gold operations. The SIMS aligns with internationally recognized voluntary standards including World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles, the Mining Association of Canada's (MAC) Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) performance program, the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and ICMC. SIMS has been fully integrated into EGQ's operations for over a year and is used to manage all aspects of the operation including training, leadership responsibility, crisis management, incident management, procurement, change management, operational risk,

operational controls and management, document and record control and performance control and continual improvement. Within this framework EGQ has implemented written management and operating plans and procedures to manage operations in a safe and environmentally sound manner and in compliance with regulatory requirements.

Operating plans and procedures identify and account for the assumptions on which the facility was designed to prevent and control cyanide releases and exposures. Procedures require cyanide solutions to be monitored to ensure a high pH is maintained throughout the process to minimize the potential of HCN gas generation. Fixed HCN detectors are strategically located to monitor HCN gas. Because of the generally wet climate, the TSF is designed and manage precipitation and operated to safely handle, treat, and discharge effluent to prevent impact to beneficial water use and operate in compliance with Quebec mining standards to ensure stability and integrity of dike embankments and ensure that effluent discharges meet Federal water quality standards.

The Sigma TSF operations manual identifies applicable regulatory requirements specifies design and operating criteria, roles and responsibilities, scope and schedules for inspections and sampling programs, management of field instrumentation, risk-management and critical controls, water balance management and effluent discharge quality; as well as preventative maintenance (PM), emergency response, and regulatory reporting. The manual is supplemented by operating procedures for inspecting, maintaining and safely operating the facility. Procedures are in place to monitor cyanide destruction to ensure that Weak Acid Dissociable (WAD) cyanide in tailings discharged to the TSF are less than 10 mg/L in line with best practice. Procedures include regular sampling of effluent prior to discharge to ensure regulatory criteria are met.

The operation has developed and implemented plans and procedures that describe the practices necessary for the safe and environmentally sound operation of the facility including the specific measures needed to comply with regulatory requirements and conform with the Cyanide Code. The procedures describe the risks involved with various activities (including unloading, storage, process operations, entry into confined spaces, and equipment decontamination), specify PPE requirements, and detail the steps required to safely complete each work task. Procedures are in place for conducting documented operator inspections of the mill and TSF each shift. The maintenance department also has a PM schedule that includes routine and periodic maintenance tasks and planned maintenance requiring scheduled shutdown of the operation. Written procedures are in place for decontamination of piping, tanks and equipment. A Job Safety Analysis is required for all non-routine operations. Procedures and plans are also in place for environmental monitoring of surface water, groundwater, and biodiversity.

EGQ has a change management procedure to evaluate potential environmental and safety impacts of new or modified processes, equipment, materials or human resources. A proposed change is requested and tracked through IsoVision, EGC's data management system. The procedure requires a risk assessment to be conducted if the change involves reagent cyanide

or if there is a risk to the environment or health and safety. The proposed change is reviewed by the Change Management Committee and must be approved the change can be implemented. The Environment Department and Health & Safety (H&S) Department must be included in this approval process.

EGQ has contingency plans and procedures in place for non-standard operating situations caused by unforeseen events or identified through monitoring and inspection programs. The Sigma TSF manual provides monitoring and maintenance guidance and contingency measures to ensure the TSF is operated and maintained within specified performance targets and sufficient capacity is retained to prevent overtopping or unauthorized discharge to the environment. Anomalies identified, logged, discussed in bi-monthly TSF Management Meetings, and corrected through ongoing maintenance programs. The manual also specifies the critical materials and equipment required to be available onsite to respond to a TSF emergency. EGQ has also developed a contingency procedure to use the tailings line in an emergency as a reactor to detoxify tailings in the event of a serious mechanical problem with the cyanide detox tank. Operating procedures for the mill include measures to be taken in the event of an upset. Examples include measures to adjust cyanide concentration in the leach circuit if cyanide falls outside of the operational target range, responding to shut off flow in event of a leak or air pressure rise during cyanide delivery, and management of cyanide leaks and spills.

EGQ also has a procedure to be implemented in the event of a temporary shutdown. In the event of shutdown, essential services, including lighting, fire management, power, security, and computer systems will be maintained. The water loops to and from the mill and the tailings facility will be maintained and tailings facility instrumentation monitoring will continue. A designated number of staff will remain depending on the length of shutdown to ensure site security and provide monitoring and maintenance to ensure the safety of personnel. Also addressed are actions to be taken to safely mothball equipment such as reducing reagent inventory, emptying and purging tanks, purging and greasing pumps and piping etc.

Facility inspections are conducted at an established frequency to identify potential issues before they become severe. Operators conduct documented inspections of the mill and cyanide unloading and storage facility each shift. These include integrity of tanks for signs of corrosion and leakage; pipelines, pumps and valves for leakage or deterioration; and containments for the presence of fluids or items that may compromise their available capacity. EGQ has developed an annual PM to ensure the structural integrity of secondary containments. This PM program schedule begins in October 2025. Shift inspections are also conducted to check for leakage along the tailings line corridor, and operation and integrity of the TSF, reclamation pond and polishing pond. EGQ uses interstitial leak detection instrumentation to monitor potential leakage of the double-walled tailings pipeline. These inspections are supplemented by environmental inspections to ensure the impoundments and beaches are operating as designed, check available freeboard, water elevation, integrity of surface water collector ditches and effluent quality of discharge to the environment.

During the audit, housekeeping in the mill was observed to be good. No corrosion, leaks or salt build-up was evident, and no valve cover discolouration, indicative of leakage was observed. Lockouts were in place on critical valves, except for one valve which was quickly rectified. Labelling was generally good, and containment areas were well maintained and free of equipment, debris and slurry that could compromise containment capacity. Based on these observations it is the auditors' opinion that the inspection and maintenance programs are conducted at a frequency sufficient to assure and document that cyanide facilities are functioning within design parameters.

Inspections are recorded on checklist forms that are reviewed by the supervisor and scanned and archived in IsoVision. Daily Operation Reports are available on HMI allowing direct data entry and storage. All of these documents include cells for recording the name of the inspector(s), date and time of the inspection and comments regarding deficiencies or abnormal conditions noted. Deficiencies identified are communicated to maintenance for entry into a weekly maintenance planning schedule. Deficiencies are discussed during morning coordination meetings for the mill and bi-monthly TSF Management Meetings. The annual statutory inspection of the TSF is documented in a report prepared by WSP.

These inspections are supplemented by scheduled PMs on critical equipment. EGQ has a robust System Applications Product (SAP) software-based PM system in place for maintaining critical equipment including major machinery, tanks, pumps, valves, sensors, and other equipment involved in the management of cyanide. The SAP system generates PM actions based on a predetermined maintenance schedule, or upon generation of a work order (WO) in daily response to a specific inspection observation or observed operational need. The PM schedule is based on manufacturers recommendations and/or site experience. The Maintenance Department includes four instrumentation technicians, a reliability engineer, an electrical engineer, eight mechanics, a department head and two supervisors. Most maintenance work is undertaken in-house with contractors being hired for non-routine or specialist work. Maintenance is scheduled by a planner and planning meetings are held weekly to prioritize planned and corrective maintenance. Maintenance schedules are further discussed during morning coordination meetings. EGQ schedules around six shutdowns a year to complete maintenance requiring shutdown.

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 Lamaque Complex is powered by an overhead power line connected to the Hydro-Quebec grid. This line feeds an outdoor substation that provides power to the Sigma and Triangle utilities that demand an estimated at 11.6 Megavolt ampere during full operation. In the event of a power outage the Sigma operation has two backup generators are sufficient to provide power to the mill (with exception to the crusher and grounding circuit) and for maintaining flow in the tailings and water lines to and from the tailings facility to prevent freezing, in the event of a power cut. These generators are on a monthly PM for routine inspection and maintenance and annual PMs for inspection and load tests undertaken by an outside contractor.

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

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 4.2.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Cyanide addition is carefully monitored and controlled to optimize the recovery of gold, minimize the amount of residual cyanide, and lessen the amount of cyanide requiring destruction prior to pumping tailings to the TSF. Various laboratory studies have demonstrated that a residual cyanide of about 120 ppm at the end of the test is necessary to achieve maximum recovery. In the process plant this residual may vary from 60 ppm (summer) to 140 ppm (winter) due to temperature influences on leaching kinetics. Periodic leach tests are therefore carried out in the laboratory to verify the optimum cyanide concentration.

Samples are collected from the head leach tank eight-times a day, and tail CEP tank four-times per day for titration tests to monitor cyanide concentrations throughout the leach and CEP circuits. A procedure is in place to monitor cyanide concentrations in the leach circuit and adjust cyanide addition to maintain cyanide concentrations within predetermined set points determined to optimize cyanide use.

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

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 4.3.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation has developed a comprehensive and probabilistic water balance and operates the Sigma TSF to meet the requirements of Quebec Government Directive 019 on the Mining Industry. The model is comprehensive as it considers all water sources, tailings discharge moisture and application rates, precipitation and snowmelt, evaporation, seepage rates, and process water return rates. The model may also be regarded probabilistic as it monitors available facility capacity against a design flood generated by a probable rainfall event with a recurrence of 1:2,000 years and a duration of 24 hours, combined with a snowmelt with a recurrence of 100 years and a duration of 30 days.

The water balance considers the volume of tailings and other inputs (water pumped from the Sigma Mine stope) and outputs of water from the TSF are entered into the water balance

daily. All flows to and from the TSF are measured by flow meters and the readings input daily to the water balance. Seepage is considered insignificant and therefore not included in the water balance.

Water input from precipitation is assessed from daily precipitation data collected from Val d'Or airport weather station located 5 km from the site, multiplied by the catchment area of the ponds and any run-on. Evaporation is included in the water balance and is derived empirically using the Thornthwaite method and data obtained from the weather station. The effects of freezing and thawing are considered in the water balance.

Solution losses considered in the water balance include evaporation, recirculation water pumped back to the process plant, and discharge from the Polishing Pond. In the event of elevated water levels in the cells, water is pumped via the North Collector Ditch to the Polishing Pond where it is analysed prior to discharge.

The water balance monitors TSF available capacity to ensure sufficient volume is available to retain a 1:2,000-year design storm with a duration of 24 hours, combined with a snowmelt with a recurrence of 100 years and a duration of 30 days. The active TSF cells are operated to maintain a minimum freeboard of 1 m. This storm was computed to generate 549.5 mm of precipitation. With a 184.5 ha capture area (ponds and run-on) for the TSF, an available capacity of 1,163,332 m^3 is required to be maintained in the TSF.

A power outage is not considered significant as if an outage occurs tailings in the tailings line will flow back to the rail line pipeline bridge so drain-down will be minimal. Standby generators are, however, available to maintain flow in the tailings, dewatering and recirculation lines to prevent freezing of pipes during the winter months.

The TSF cells are managed to ensure sufficient capacity is maintained to accommodate the design storm flood and maintain a freeboard of 1 m. Cells B1 and B2 are full to capacity and tailings are currently deposited into Cell B9, while operating water is managed and treated in Cells B4 and Cell B9. The dike crest of Cell B9 was raised to 323.5 m in 2023 (Phase VI-A construction) for water and tailings management and the dike crest of B4 was raised to 323.5 m in 2024 to increase storage volume. An engineered emergency spillway at an elevation of 322.5 m discharges to the north ditch. The spillway ensures that the required freeboard to protect the dike crest is not exceeded.

Operator inspections are conducted each shift and environmental inspections four times a week. In addition to inspecting the condition of the roads, dike embankments, spillways, pipelines and pumps, the inspection includes documenting water levels in cells B1, B4 and B9, as well as the Recirculation Pond and Polishing pond. The inspection form includes maximum working water levels for each cell to draw attention to the inspector if levels present a concern. Water levels in the cells are reviewed during bi-monthly TSF management meetings and actions taken to safely manage levels and plan for seasonal weather changes to ensure cell capacities are sufficient to retain the design flood. The

Polishing Pond is usually emptied before winter to provide adequate capacity for the spring melt.

Precipitation is assessed from daily precipitation data collected from Val d'Or airport weather station and entered monthly into the water balance. The daily TSF inspection form specifies maximum water levels permitted in each cell to ensure adequate capacity remains in the TSF to retain the design flood and alert the operation if levels approach their limits due to above normal precipitation, mine dewatering activities etc. Between the end of autumn until the arrival of spring the maximum water level in cell B4 is reduced a further 2.45 m to allow for the spring melt. The water levels are reviewed bi-monthly and operating practices are revised to ensure adequate capacity remaining available to retain the design flood.

The design storm is based on a frequency analysis of daily maximum rainfall data from 1961 to 2017 and using the Gumbel distribution. To account for potential future changes from climate change a 15% contingency was added to the design storm flood in line with Canadian Dam Association (CDA) Dam Safety Guidelines.

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
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 4.4.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

There are no open water bodies where WAD cyanide exceeds 50 mg/l and measures need to be implemented to protect wildlife from. The mill is operated and closely monitored to maintain cyanide concentrations in tailings pumped to the TSF below 10 mg/l WAD cyanide.

There are two WAD cyanide analyzers to measure WAD cyanide, before and after tailings detoxification. Composite samples of the discharge from the detox plant are also collected and analysed every six hours. Review of operation records revealed that WAD cyanide concentrations in tailings leaving the detox plant were generally less than 5 mg/l. Review of WAD readout data on the HMI covering the previous 50 days shows that WAD cyanide occasionally spiked up to 59 mg/l although the spikes appear to be short lived and infrequent as not to be significant.

Because cyanide levels in the tailings is so low, EGQ therefore does not have a formal program to monitor potential wildlife mortality at the TSF. Nevertheless, bio-acoustic bird scarers are used to discourage birds from the area, and EGQ has a biodiversity program in which employees and contractors are required to report wildlife observed at the mine site as well as any wildlife mortalities. Records for 2025 show only one mortality, a seagull that appeared to

have been attacked by an eagle. The current levels of cyanide in the TSF are therefore considered effective in preventing significant wildlife mortality.

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
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 4.5.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The Lamaque Complex mine operation directly discharges to surface water from the Polishing Pond. The water in the Polishing Pond is analysed prior to discharge. Samples are collected four times a week and analysed for contaminants of concern, including total and WAD cyanide. The results of analysis for 2024 and 2025 show WAD cyanide levels were at or below 0.008 mg/l. In addition, EGQ collects surface water samples at a point approximately 300 m downstream from the effluent discharge point four (4) times a year. The results of analysis for 2024 and 2025 show total cyanide levels of 0.003 mg/l and less. This demonstrates that free cyanide concentrations in receiving waters at and downstream of the effluent discharge point are less than 0.022 mg/l.

There are no indirect discharges to surface water. There have been no reported spills outside of containments that would suggest the potential for indirect discharges for surface water from the mill operation. All seepage and run-off water from the TSF is captured by the perimeter collector ditches and conveyed to the Recirculation Pond. The results of groundwater monitoring from wells located around the TSF and Recirculation and Polishing Ponds show that free cyanide (based on WAD cyanide analysis) is below 0.022 mg/l.

The operation has not detected cyanide in groundwater downgradient of the site at concentrations above levels protective of beneficial use of groundwater.

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

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 4.6.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Engineered structures and water management measures are in place to manage seepage to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater. The mill has concrete floors and secondary containments to prevent potential impact of groundwater. The integrity of the containments

is inspected each shift and there is an annual PM inspection for containment structures. The tailings pipeline is pipe-in-pipe between the mill and TSF and has interstitial leak detection system. Seepage water from the TSF cells and runoff from embankment side slopes is collected in perimeter ditches around the four TSF cells and channeled to the Polishing Pond. Environmental Team inspects the TSF four times a week to check and periodically sampling a notable seepage point located in the northeast corner of the TSF that discharges into the North Collector Ditch.

EGQ also monitors groundwater quality through 15 monitoring wells located around the perimeter of the TSF and recirculation and polishing ponds. These wells are sampled twice annually (spring and summer) and the results covering the past 12 months show that free cyanide (based on WAD cyanide analysis) is below 0.022 mg/l. The results therefore do not show any migration of cyanide to the outside of the facilities. The groundwater monitoring results demonstrate that cyanide concentrations in groundwater downgradient of the site are at levels protective of beneficial uses of groundwater.

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

The operation is:

- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 4.7.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Spill prevention and containment measures are in place. Secondary containment is provided for the cyanide reagent storage tank, and all process solution tanks at the mill. The reagent tank is founded on a concrete plinth within a concrete containment basin. The loading area consists of a concrete containment pad that drains to the sump located within the building. The leach tanks are located outside the mill. They are constructed on concrete plinths within a series of adjoining concrete containment basins. The cyanide detox tank is also located outside the mill on a concrete plinth footing within a concrete containment basin that drains to the mill containment. The remainder of the cyanide process circuits are located within the mill whose reinforced concrete floor and concrete perimeter walls provide spill containment for the process tanks. The CEP tanks are founded on raised timber footings above the reinforced concrete floor. The acid storage and wash vessel are located within a dedicated containment area.

All cyanide mixing, storage, and process tanks are located within concrete containment basins that are sized to hold a volume greater than the largest tank within the containment and any piping drain back to the tank or drain into the process plant containment area that also has sufficient capacity as summarized in the following table.

	Largest Tank Volume (m^3)	Containment Volume (m^3)	Containment as % of largest Tank Volume
Cyanide Reagent Tank	51	65	127
Cyanide Unloading Slab	30	38.3	128
Leach Tanks	2400	3158	132
Process Plant Containment		629	
Carbon-in-Pulp Tanks	194	629	324
Cyanide Detox Tank	257	629	244
Acid Wash	15.2	23.2	153
Acid Tank	16.8	19.1	114

There is no cyanide process tanks without secondary containment. The containments were observed to be clear of solution, sludge, debris, or other materials or equipment that would compromise their capacities.

EGQ does not discharge cyanide solutions or cyanide-contaminated water to the environment. The containments are fitted with sumps with automatic pumps that return spills or wash water back to the process. In the process areas and cyanide/lime building pumps to return solutions to the process circuit.

All cyanide solution pipelines at the mill are provided with containment. Cyanide pipelines in the cyanide/lime building and process plant are all located within concrete containments. The tailings pipeline and recirculation line are pipe-in-pipe construction between the mill and TSF. The tailings line is also provided with leach detection system that alarms on the HMI. The tailing line therefore is managed so as not to present a risk to surface water. Within the TSF the pipelines are single walled lines, but any leakage would be contained within the TSF. EGQ conducts visual inspections of cyanide pipelines to check for potential leaks every shift. These inspections include checking the integrity of pipelines in the unloading area, cyanide/lime building and mill, and driving the tailings and recirculation pipeline corridors to inspect for visual signs of leakage.

All cyanide holding and solution tanks are constructed from carbon steel. Cyanide reagent lines are constructed of welded stainless steel. All other cyanide solution pipelines and piping system components are constructed of high-density polypropylene (HDPE) or carbon steel, materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions.

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
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 4.8.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Detailed design, and project and construction management of the Sigma tailings facility were undertaken by Wood Canada Limited (Wood) (now WSP Canada Inc.) between 2017 and 2022 and WSP from 2022 to present. The design and construction completion reports provide records of engineering project design, as-built drawings and final project completion and sign-off for the various stages of tailings facility construction to date. The design and construction management of the tailings dewatering and recirculation lines was constructed by Norinfra Inc. (Norinfra), and their engineering construction completion report includes as-built engineering drawings and QA/QC records.

The Lamaque Mining Complex has a long history of operation. The process plant was originally constructed and began operation in 1937 and was modified several times before being acquired by EGQ in 2017. A complete rebuild of the facility was completed before operations restarted in 2019, however, some of the original engineering drawings and much of the QA/QC records were not retained or have been misplaced (see below).

Since acquisition of the Lamaque Complex, QA/QC programs have been documented and have addressed the suitability and placement of materials during construction of the cyanide facilities. The appendices in the construction completion reports for each construction phase of the Sigma TSF completed by EGC incorporate QA/QC records. These records include site instructions, laboratory particle size analyses of construction materials, in-situ compaction tests, daily reports with photographs and minutes of coordination meetings between mine management, design engineer and contractor. The Norinfra construction completion report includes pressure test reports, pipeline test certificates, daily reports, fusion reports, bend tests, and engineering drawings.

The status of the TSF at the time of acquisition of the Lamaque Complex by EGQ in 2017 was evaluated by Woods and recommendations were provided to upgrade the TSF to comply with Quebec Ministry of Environment Directive D019 on the Mining Industry. The report recommended rockfill and stability berms be constructed downstream of all the cells, and to set up an instrumentation program to be able to monitor the behaviour of the raised dikes during and following construction work to improve structural stability. WSP was retained to implement these recommendations and be Engineer of Record for all subsequent phases of construction of the TSF. WSP designed and monitored construction works and prepared design and annual construction completion reports.

As discussed above, complete records for construction of the Mill are not available. EGQ retained GCM Consultants (GCM) as an "appropriately qualified person" to complete an engineering inspection of the cyanide facilities in the mill and the unloading and cyanide/lime storage facility. The Inspection Report detailed the condition of the equipment inspected, any defects identified and a photographic record of observations. The report provided recommendations for corrective action where needed and concluded that the "continuous operation of the mill within established parameters will protect against cyanide exposure and

releases, only after all the deficiencies identified in the report are corrected". EGQ retained Turgeon Mines Experts (Turgeon) to address the deficiencies, and the corrective actions completed were documented in two reports. Based on this corrective action work GCM subsequently provided a letter confirming that Turgeon had satisfactorily addressed all the issues identified in the Inspection Report and concluded that "continuous operation of the concentrator and the mill at the Sigma Site within established parameters will protect against cyanide exposure and releases".

The construction completion reports for work completed since acquisition of the Lamaque Complex in 2017 and the GCM and Turgeon reports are retained on EGQ's EDMAN Data management system, together with the surviving pre-2017 construction drawings.

All design and construction completion reports are approved by experienced engineering companies. The construction works completed on the TSF in the period since the 2017 was overseen by WSP, the Engineer of Record, and the tailings, recirculation and dewatering pipelines construction was completed by Norinfra Inc. The design and construction completion reports were signed by professional engineers that are members of the Order of Engineers Quebec (OIQ). The engineering inspection report conducted by GCM and the corrective action monitoring report and follow-up reports by Turgeon were also signed by OIQ professional engineers.

Where there is no available quality control and quality assurance documentation or as-built certification for cyanide facility construction EGQ retained "appropriately qualified persons" to complete engineering inspections. As discussed above WSP was retained to evaluate the status of the Sigma TSF and GCM was retained to evaluate the mill and unloading and cyanide/lime storage facility. GCM, based on an engineering inspection and review of corrective actions to correct identified deficiencies concluded continuous operation of the concentrator and the mill at the Sigma Site within established parameters will protect against cyanide exposure and releases. WSP recommended upgrading the TSF to comply with Quebec Ministry of Environment Directive D019 on the Mining Industry to improved structural stability. These corrective measures were designed by WSP and implemented. WSP, As Engineer of Record WSP continues with design and construction management for all subsequent phases of construction of the TSF

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

The operation is:

- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 4.9.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation has developed written procedures for monitoring activities. A Sigma TSF operations manual provides an overview of the monitoring program for the TSF, and addresses visual integrity inspections of the dike, ponds and ditches, instrumentation monitoring, and surface water and groundwater monitoring. The manual includes guidance on roles and responsibilities, data management, inspection and sampling frequencies and reporting requirements. An environmental sampling and analysis procedure addresses the qualifications and training requirements before performing sampling and requires sampling protocols to follow Quebec Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MELCC) guidelines for sampling, preservation, handling and chain of responsibility. The procedure also requires that all regulatory sampling and quality control, be carried out by an external accredited laboratory, and details data management and steps to be taken in the event of high or non-compliant analysis results. There is also a procedure that describes surface water sample locations that includes detailed photographs of the sampling points and any special instruction regarding sample collection, and a procedure to track biodiversity observations and mortalities.

Sampling and analytical procedures were developed by an experienced senior staff in the Environmental Division and as presented above have adopted the MELCC guidance documents for sampling and Centre of Expertise in Environmental Analysis Quebec (CEAEQ) for analytical procedures. The senior staff members each have between 10 to 20 years direct environmental experience in the mining industry. These staff are supported by an environmental technician with over 30 years experience in laboratory and environmental sampling. The Department retains HydroGeosciences Inc., Rouyn-Noranda for specialist hydrogeology support as needed when designing or modifying the groundwater monitoring network.

Sampling procedures follow the MELCC guidance documents for sampling. These guidelines provide requirements for decontamination of sampling equipment before use, labelling of samples, sample preservation and storage, QA/QC including taking duplicate samples, and use of chain-of-custody protocols.

Field sampling conditions are documented as required by the MELCC guidance documents. The importance of documenting field conditions is emphasized in the environmental sampling and analysis procedure. A Sampling Field Form is used by samplers to document field conditions and sampling procedure. The same form is used by both Environmental Department staff conducting internal sampling and H2 Labs (certified third-party laboratory) who conduct the regulatory sampling.

The operation is designed to minimize the potential for a cyanide release to the environment through provision of secondary containments in all areas where cyanide is stored, handled, and used. The cyanide detox circuit is operated to minimize the cyanide concentrations in the TSF. Records show that WAD cyanide has been at or below 0.005 mg/l outside of the TSF collector ditches and below the detection limit (0.001 mg/l) in surface water discharge to the environment. Therefore, it is the opinion of the auditors that the current frequency of the

groundwater and surface water monitoring program appears reasonable considering the current operational management and analytical record.

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

Standards of Practice

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

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of 5.1.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

EGQ prepared a *Redevelopment and Restoration Plan for the Sigma Property*, as a requirement of the Certificate of Approval for the operation. This plan includes a reclamation cost for the whole site and was approved in 2022. In 2025 the plan was supplemented by a cyanide specific decommissioning plan entitled "*Estimation of the Cost of Decommissioning and Dismantling Infrastructure in Contact with Cyanide – Lamaque Mining Complex.* This cyanide decommissioning plan includes written procedures to characterize the level of contamination or potential contamination of cyanide equipment and facilities, safety measures required for conducting the works, equipment and facility, cleaning and decontamination procedures, and handling, neutralization and disposal of cyanide chemicals, residues, sludges and rinsate. The Plan includes a conceptual schedule for decommissioning cyanide facilities.

The Cyanide Decommissioning Plan will be reviewed and updated during the year preceding the end of operations to incorporate the most up-to-date information possible. Decommissioning costs will be periodically reviewed and updated as part of periodic review and update of the *Redevelopment and Restoration Plan for the Sigma Property.* This Plan, approved in 2022, is required as a condition of Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), to be reviewed every 5 years. The next review must be undertaken by 14 January 2027.

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

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 5.2.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

MRNF requires financial assurance to be provided in the form of letter of credit, bond, or trust account to cover the estimated costs for mine closure as a requirement of issuance of a Certificate of Authorization. MNRF requires that this cost estimate be based on the work to be undertaken by a third-party general contractor. Review of the cyanide decommissioning plan estimate shows that the cost estimate also includes a 15% contingency.

To fulfil the financial assurance obligation EGQ has set up several forms of security assurance in the form of bonds and trust account payable to MRNF. The cost estimate and amount of financial security needed to be held by the government for closure of the Lamaque Complex will be reviewed and updated in conjunction with the regulated five-year review and update of the *Redevelopment and Restoration Plan for the Sigma Property* which must be submitted to MRNF for approval prior to 14 January 2027. The government currently holds sufficient security to cover cyanide-related decommissioning activities.

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

Standards 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
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 6.1.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

EGQ has developed over 50 procedures to manage cyanide-related tasks during unloading, storage, plant operations, equipment decontamination prior to maintenance and confined space entry to minimize exposure. In each procedure, Section 4 presents H&S requirements to prevent worker exposure including PPE. In some instances, references are provided regarding required training and special measures to adopt depending on seasonal context. The format of mill procedures includes a section dedicated to the description of the required PPE. Section 4 of procedures lists the specific PPE. Pre-work inspection is implemented by the *Work Card* system. The *Work Card* lists the tasks an operator is responsible for completing and documents the risks associated with the task. The reference to the applicable operating procedure for the task, the need for PPE, and pre-work inspection as control measures are reviewed between the worker and the supervisor. Worker input is solicited in various ways to improve H&S procedures at EGQ. The *Work Card* system is a first opportunity to seek input from operators regarding safety measures. A second input is the procedure review process.

Operational procedures are reviewed regularly as changes in the mill may occur. As such, operators are required to review and comment the procedures and the health and safety risks. The review of procedures by individual operators is recorded in IsoVision. A third opportunity for worker input is the EGQ Joint and H&S Committee (JH&SC). The committee is legally required and is designed specifically to address H&S concerns at the mining complex. The committee is equally represented by workers and management. Finally, pre-shift meetings (tool-box meetings) also serve as an opportunity to discuss tasks, risks and controls to ensure safe operations.

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
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 6.2.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

EGQ receives sodium cyanide in aqueous solution from tanker trucks. The concentration of the reagent is approximately 30% according to reviewed Cyanco and EGQ sodium cyanide supply agreement and Bill of Lading. The sodium cyanide procedure *PRO-USI-GEN-015 - General Knowledge of Sodium Cyanide* requires pH be maintained at a minimum of 10.5 where cyanide is present in the process. The exception being the detox circuit which has a different pH for an efficient destruction of cyanide. The HMI system provides a continuous reading of the pH in the different production circuits and automatically adjusts the addition of lime milk as necessary. An experienced reagent operator monitors the HMI directly from a control room or with a portable tablet to check pH levels. EGQ identified areas and activities in the mill that could result in worker exposure to HCN-gas. Accordingly, EGQ installed ten (10) fixed Dräger Polytron HCN gas monitors to limit worker, contractor, or visitor exposure. The fixed HCN monitors are located in the following mill areas: cyanide storage building (2); tailings thickener (2); carbon in pulp (2); detox equipment; refinery; and rod and ball mill areas. The fixed and portable HCN monitors are configured for a 2.5 ppm pre-alarm, a high alarm at 4.7 ppm and a building evacuation alarm set at 10 ppm. The HCN alarms are audible and visual to warn operators. In the event hydrogen cyanide gas or dust levels triggers the 2.5 PPM or 4.7 ppm alarm levels, procedure PRO-USI-GEN-015 confirms either a sector-specific or mill-wide evacuation will follow as a response to a release. The procedure confirms workers will gather to the designated muster point. All EGQ maintenance activities including hydrogen cyanide monitoring equipment is conducted through an SAP software module. According to evidence reviewed, the fixed HCN monitor inspection, testing and maintenance frequency is monthly as per manufacturer's recommendation. Portable MX-6 gas monitors are maintained functional through use of Industrial Scientific iNet platform and local docking station. The iNet infrastructure provides calibration certificates or Industrial Scientific recalls portable monitors if found in fault. The calibration is conducted monthly as per Industrial Scientific's MX-6 user's

manual. The calibration records are automatically saved in iNet or SAP for future reference Cyanide signs are present on the access doors leading to the independent cyanide storage building contiguous to the mill. Signage in various areas of the mill building or on mill equipment was observed during the visit of the installation. The tailings pipeline is also identified as per its content. After the field portion of the audit additional cyanide signage was posted inside the main entry of employees in the mill building and at different areas of the TSF including pump shelters. The signage warns on the presence of cyanide in the area, and prohibits to eating, drinking, smoking or chewing gum. There is also signage posted specifying the type of PPE needed when in that area of the site. The Cyanco EGQ contract confirms the addition of red colorant in the reagent prior to delivery at the cyanide storage building. Section 9 of the Cyanco safety data sheet refers to *carmoisine* dye.

EGQ installed a total of 17 emergency showers with eye-wash station in the mill building and adjacent cyanide storage building. The emergency showers are found on the ground floor and first level of the mill building. The emergency shower location appears on a specific HMI screen. The activation of an emergency shower triggers an audible alarm in the mill and a visual alert on the HMI system. The showers are inspected weekly according to *PRO-USI-GEN-019* procedure and maintenance plan number 1770. EGQ maintains a register of portable fire extinguishers for the mine complex. The documentation table for the mill lists approximately 200 portable fire extinguishers, all of which are chemical powder of either 10 or 20 lbs. The only exception are CO2 portable fire extinguishers (11) found in electrical rooms in which electricians are the only workers authorized with access. All portable fire extinguishers are inspected monthly as per regulation which refers to the NFPA-10 standard.

EGQ has identified storage and process tanks and piping containing cyanide solution. The piping is labelled using a purple tape with white font indicating sodium cyanide. The sodium cyanide reference on the tape is followed with arrows indicating the flow direction. SDS were observed posted at two different areas of the cyanide storage building. Moreover, in the same building EGQ posted a Cyanco developed French language cyanide fact sheet. In the mill, sodium cyanide safety data sheets are accessible using the Hazmat System Inc application on the computers in the control room or from hand-held tablets. The posted SDS in the cyanide storage building as well as in the Hazmat System Inc application are in the language of the workforce, French, as required by local regulation. EGQ developed a procedure to investigate and evaluate incidents including cyanide related events. The *DIR-SST-006 – Investigation and Analysis of Accidents and Incidents* procedure details the processes for declaration, investigation and analysis of incidents. The procedure specifies the different steps to be implemented after an event, namely: declaration, first aid, inspection to confirm no additional risk from the accident scene, fact finding inquiry, analysis of the facts and follow up. A standardized form (*FOR-SST-026*) is used to collect and analyze incident-related information. An Incident Cause Analysis Method (ICAM) approach to investigation and analysis was implemented at EGQ in 2022. As no specific cyanide-related ICAM investigation has been undertaken to date, a mobile equipment incident was reviewed as evidence of incident investigation implementation. Two operation upsets with a cyanide interface are identified in IsoVision for 2025. The first upset (11 March 2025) is related to a mechanical issue with the

propeller of the detox tank which lead to an HCN concentration increase to 6.45 ppm. The mill was evacuated as a precautionary reason. The second upset also related to the detox tank resulted in a mill evacuation as HCN concentration exceeded 5 ppm (4 June 2025). Both operation upsets did not incur a fatality, injury, material damage, shutdown of production, environmental damage or a combination of these elements. Hence, they did not meet EGQ criteria for an ICAM investigation. However, the operational upsets were declared internally and resulted in followup corrective measures.

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
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 6.3.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The municipal aqueduct provides water to the mining complex. In the mill building, a first aid room is equipped with oxygen cylinder equipped with a CPR face mask external automated defibrillator (AED), first aid kits and vital sign monitoring station. EGQ keeps three watertight and sealed medical response storage cases on site. Each emergency medical response storage case contains a small size oxygen cylinder equipped with a CPR face maskas well as other emergency supplies. During the audit, two cyanide antidote kits were observed attached on a wall at the security gate office. Each light green plastic case contains two "5g" hydroxocobalamine kits and a sodium cyanide safety data sheet. Each operator is equipped with communication devices; either a two-way radio or a Sonim mobile phone. EGQ inspects its first aid equipment including its three medical response storage cases on a regular basis. All storage cases containing first aid equipment are sealed. A monthly WO has one operator verify if the seal has been broken between inspections. A 5-page procedure is developed to guide the response to a cyanide exposure. Document *PRO-SST-USI-008 – Cyanide Poisoning Response Procedure* provides a description of the location of emergency medical equipment storage cases and its content as well as step by step treatment measures for a conscious and unconscious victim. The first aid information includes exposure by ingestion, eye contact and skin contact. Contacting security gate office at the onset of the emergency response and confirming that the security officer will hand over a cyanokit to the paramedic upon leaving the site with a victim is reiterated in the procedure. The Lamaque mining complex is located at the periphery of the Val d'Or municipality and within a few kilometres from the fire department and hospital. Nonetheless, EGQ records show 77 operators trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, automatic external defibrillator and cyanide awareness. In addition, there are ten (10) workplace rescuers in the mill that are qualified to wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and provide first aid to victims. The *PRO-SST-USI-008 – Cyanide Poisoning Response Procedure* and CPR-AED-Cyanide Awareness training material reiterate the need to inform security officer in case of cyanide exposure requiring medical assistance. The security officer will contact 911 for ambulance assistance. Email correspondence between EGQ and

local hospital confirms the ability of the provincial public health services to treat an exposed victim and the availability of cyanokits.

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

Standards of Practice

7.1 Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 7.1.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

EGQ prepared and implemented a comprehensive emergency response plan (ERP) for mining, processing, and tailings storage facility activities. This document *PRG-SST-PMU-001 - Emergency Response Plan* was last updated on 28 December 2024. Appendices P23-A and P-23-B provide action plans for response to a cyanide alarm and a response to a cyanide spill. The various responses to TSF related emergencies are found in appendix P-22 (*URG-ENV-SIG-001 - Emergency Response Plan for the Sigma TSF (PIU)*). To meet sustainability commitments EGQ has also prepared *URG-ENV-SIG-002 – Emergency Preparedness Plan (PPU)*

All ICMI envisaged cyanide failure scenarios have been considered by EGQ in the comprehensive ERP and specifically in the cyanide release appendix P23-B. For each of the ten scenario, brief potential causes of the release are provided with proposed response and mitigation actions. Typically, between 15 and 20 distinct response steps are documented. All TSF related scenarios refer to the TSF ERP documentation (PIU & PPU) for detailed responses. Contract documentation between Cyanco and EGQ confirms responsibility transfer when the reagent is pumped into the EGQ storage system at the mill. During the approximately 55 km long delivery route, Cyanco's certified supply chain and trucking company (Transport Nord Ouest) will apply their own ERP. Appendix P23-B of the ERP provides comprehensive response actions regarding each cyanide release scenario. The TSF related ERP documentation details the process to communicate with potentially affected neighbourhoods. The same appendix confirms the availability of cyanide antidote kits at the security gate office. Page 11 of P23-B also confirms only authorized hospital staff can administer cyanide antidote. The same appendix confirms availability of oxygen masks emergency in the medical response storage cases and that all operators are trained in administering oxygen to a cyanide exposed operator. Appendix P23-B clarifies the need for the witness of a cyanide release to identify source and determine if the spill or release can be contained and to communicate this information to the security guard on duty and the supervisor. The same appendix details the

responsibilities of the municipal fire department to mobilize to the scene of the cyanide release, establish a command post and address the emergency until a return to safety is declared. The ERP documentation contains a series of prevention measures for each of the ICMI envisaged cyanide release scenario.

7.2 Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 7.2.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The first version of the ERP was prepared in 2016. The ERP was developed internally and over the years, involved the Val d'Or fire department, ambulance service and hospital authorities. The City of Val d'Or, the regional government, provincial environment regulator and the provincial police force were also consulted regarding the ERP. Through meetings with the *Monitoring Committee* (ref. Comité de Suivi), EGQ has communicated the risks associated with accidental cyanide release from the TSF and made community stakeholders aware of other cyanide risks at the mill. EGQ holds annual meetings with municipal authorities (fire department, hospital, paramedics) and provincial regulators and agencies as well as police force which have a specific role in emergency response scenarios. The most recent meeting with City of Val d'Or officials and Public Health representatives was held on 27 May 2025. The 2-hour meeting discussed current development of major projects (i.e., proposed new paste plant), the presentation of scenarios regarding potential TSF failure (cell B2) as required by City officials and results of emergency plan mock drill.

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

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 7.3.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The ERP confirms, in Section 5 regarding Roles & Responsibilities, that the emergency response (ER) coordinators for H&S and for Environment have authority to engage the necessary human, material and equipment resources in alignment with requests from the Field Operations Director. The emergency response team (ERT) is identified in the ERP organizational chart. The response is structured around an ER Coordinator function who receives information from FOD (Field Operations Director). The ER Coordinator or the alternate ER coordinator is supported by a resource coordinator, a technical services coordinator and external entities. The ERP addresses training requirements for four categories

of responders: nurses; workplace rescuers; mine rescue teams and first aiders. EGQ operates 24 hours a day and all employees have communication equipment during their work shift, either two-way radio or Sonim phone. The ERP document confirms the need for the first witness to contact security agent at the EGQ gate and immediate supervisor. The duties and responsibilities of the ER Coordinator and ER team members are described in section 5 of the ERP document. The list of emergency response equipment is provided in Section 13 of the ERP while section 8 of the TSF ERP confirms availability of heavy mobile pumps and piping as well as fill material and geosynthetic membrane for emergency purposes. The inspection frequency of the ER equipment is specified in tables of section 13 of the ERP.

The external responders are limited to the Val D'Or fire department and the Val D'or ambulance service known as *Dessercom Transport Medical*. The roles and responsibilities are defined in the ERP. The Val d'Or fire department and ambulance service are kept informed of their role through annual meetings designed to review modifications to the ERP. The Val d'Or fire department and ambulance service were involved in a cyanide mock drill held on 13 September 2023. The mock drill involved cyanide exposure of two employees at the cyanide unloading pad.

7.4 Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The operation is:

- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 7.4.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Section 5 of the ERP confirms the ER Coordinator's responsibility to maintain regular contact with EGQ senior management throughout an emergency. Similarly, the security agent is responsible for contacting external responders when the decision is made to implement the emergency response plan. Section 8 of the ERP presents contact information of government agencies, public safety and hospitals in the region. The EGQ C*risis Management Plan* has a procedure to keep Eldorado corporate office informed of an emergency. Existing protocol requires ambulance services to contact hospital authorities to inform of the arrival of cyanide exposed worker(s). The TSF PIU and PPU plans (ref. Section 4.2 of both documents) contain specific procedures to notify police, fire department and government agencies. These external resources have the authority to implement measures aimed to protect affected communities in the event of a cyanide release incident. Media contact information is presented in the Crisis Management Plan and Section 8 of the ERP. The need for informing ICMI of any significant cyanide incident meeting the triggers in the ICMI Definition and Acronyms document is found in appendix P23-B of the ERP which discusses various cyanide spill scenarios. For each of the EGQ cyanide spill scenarios, a reference to an ICMI notification obligation is provided at the end of the description. According to interviews and review of an incident register, EGQ has not experienced a cyanide release that met the definition of a significant cyanide incident.

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

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 7.5.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

In the event of a cyanide spill from unloading, the response measure is to neutralize with lime for a liquid spill outside of the unloading pad or cyanide storage building. In terms of recovery of solution or solids, Appendix P23-B provides rational if the spill occurs on the cyanide unloading pad and cyanide storage building. In this case, the recovered solution will be automatically pumped into the first tank of the leach circuit. EGD developed a soil quality clean-up criteria procedure. The procedure refers to the provincial regulatory framework on soil quality and specifies that remaining soils must have a concentration of WAD cyanide below 100 mg/kg or total cyanide below 500 mg/kg. If the cyanide impacted soil granulometry is optimal, the soil material will be disposed in the detox circuit for treatment. Otherwise, the contaminated soil excavated after a cyanide spill will be placed in a leak proof container for offsite disposal by an authorized local vendor. The management of spill clean-up debris is detailed in *Management of Cyanide Waste, Materials and Spills* procedure. Consumable products exposed to cyanide (rags, absorbent, etc.) are disposed as hazardous waste in dedicated waste bins in the mill. Metal waste in contact with cyanide must be rinsed 3 times before being placed in the metal recycling container. EGQ is served by the municipal aqueduct and water source of the Val d'Or municipality is located several kilometers from the mine. Interview suggests the municipal water source is isolated and protected from potential impacts from EGQ mining operations. The ERP prohibits the use of sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulfate and hydrogen peroxide to treat a cyanide solution spill. The prohibition is stated in appendix P23-B and in several described emergency cyanide release scenarios. Section 11 of the TSF PIU plan describes the requirements associated with post incident monitoring (page 28). The number of sampling points, the chemical analyses to be performed, the conservation of the samples when conducting toxicity testing on rainbow trout and *Daphnia magna*, and the subsequent reporting to regulators are documented.

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

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 7.6.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The ERP document provides a statement indicating it will be reviewed annually. The modification register of the ERP shows 22 modifications of the document since 2016. The TSF PIU plan and TSF PPU plan are also updated regularly as per the requirement of the MAC Toward Sustainable Mining program. A full-scale cyanide mock drill was implemented in September 2023. The mock drill scenario involved a spill at the unloading pad with two exposed workers. The mock drill also involved the local fire department and ambulance services. In 2025, a table-top exercise was conducted to address a TSF emergency at the Aurbel TSF, one of the three TSF at the Lamaque mining complex. The table-top exercise was directed by a specialized TSF management consultancy, Go Mine. Similarly, in June 2025, a field mock drill involving a ruptured cyanide line in the cyanide storage building was conducted by EGQ. The simulation involved two ERT members who donned self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and other PPE to rescue a worker on the floor. A command post was set up for the simulation. The mock drill was supervised by an external consultant. The ERP requires that during the annual review process, each environmental or health and safety incident be analysed to verify the relevance and efficiency of the ERP. To this effect, each mock drills are followed by a complete post-mortem report to identify opportunities for improvement. The 2023 cyanide mock drill report identified 39 observations such as training opportunities, development of a spill procedure, addition of PPE equipment and verification of emergency shower temperature. The 2023 mock drill observations had been implemented at the time of the 2025 certification audit. Two recommendations and one good practice were identified from the June 2025 cyanide mock drill. Section 4.9.3. of procedure PRO-USI-GEN-015 (Sodium Cyanide) confirms the need to conduct a mock drill annually.

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

Standards of Practice

8.1 Train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

The operation is:

- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 8.1.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

All workers, contractors and visitors must complete cyanide awareness training prior to accessing EGQ property. The awareness training is in the form of an online video on the *Paelo* information technology platform. The video presents topics related to cyanide use at the mill, physical state of the reagent, type and symptoms of exposure and first aid response to an exposure. In addition to the video training, EGQ developed an in-class training on cyanide. The training entitled "*RCR – Cyanide*" (Réanimation CardioRespiratoire) is offered by the EGQ nurse. The training is mandatory for all EGQ personnel. In addition to cyanide online video

and "*RCR – Cyanide*" training, mill operators are trained on two additional procedures: *Response to Cyanide Poisoning* and *General Knowledge of Sodium Cyanide*. The "*RCR – Cyanide*" in-class refresher training offered by the nurse is provided annually to all workers. The content of the mandatory refresher training is the same as the original training. The *Paelo* IT system offering the on-line video training saves training records on its own platform. The records for in-class "*RCR – Cyanide*" training and refresher training as well as the short-term contractor cyanide training and its refresher training are saved on a separate information technology software known as "*IsoVision*". The two information technology systems, *Paelo* and *IsoVision*, can share training records. As such, all cyanide training records reviewed during the audit were in electronic format.

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
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 8.2.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

EGQ trains all workers before they accomplish a task. The mill workforce is divided into five categories: operation labourer; crushing operator; utility operator; grinding operator and reagent operator. Each category of operator requires specific skills which are documented and represent the metallurgy process' complexity. The skill acquisition involves theoretical training, apprenticeship and pairing. The distinction between apprenticeship and pairing refers to the intensity of the supervision process, pairing normally allows more freedom to accomplish a task or an operation.

As an example, 56 hours of in-class training and 84 hours of apprenticeship is required to obtain the operation labourer job title. The title is only granted if trainer and supervisor acknowledge competency acquisition. A crushing operator follows 8 hours of in-class training, 168 hours of apprenticeship and 252 hours of pairing. A utility operator is involved in 168 hours of apprenticeship and 252 hours of pairing. A grinding operator follows 12 hours of in-class training, 168 hours of apprenticeship and 432 hours of pairing. The reagent operator follows 24 hours of in-class training, 168 hours of apprenticeship and 432 hours of pairing. The in-class training consists of reviewing the operational procedures with a qualified trainer. The training elements are found in the operating procedures used as training material. Each of the four categories of mill position identified the necessary operational procedures for which training is required for safe execution of job. The training elements identified for a reagent operator position comprised the following: safety rules, PPE, *Work Card* completion, operate utilities equipment to handle reagent products, understanding of risk and controls when working with reagents (PPE, alarms), maintain clean workplace, circuit inspection according to checklist, receiving of reagent from supplier, reagent mixing for process, confined space entry

and lock out tag out of equipment. EGQ has a full-time mill trainer Melissa Chartier. Mrs. Chartier completed a college degree in mineral processing and has worked for seven years as a mill operator before taking on a trainer position with a local organization for seven additional years. She recently joined EGQ and, in February 2025, completed a 16-hours "train the trainer" course at a Val d'Or professional training centre. EGQ employees are trained for their position and task prior to being permitted to perform that task in the mill or elsewhere on the mining complex. Refresher training of mill operators following their accreditation for a position is conducted by trainers and by supervisors. Similarly, refresher training also occurs when operational procedures are updated or modified by management and must be reviewed for acknowledgement by operators. The evaluation of the effectiveness of cyanide training is both quantitative and qualitative. Cyanide awareness on-line video training involves a short quiz. Theoretical training effectiveness is also verified by short examination. On the other hand, the apprenticeship and pairing component of the training program is qualitatively assessed by senior mill operators. Training records of individual employees are retained throughout their EGQ employment. The records are maintained in the two information technology systems, *Paelo* and *IsoVision*. The training records were reviewed and show employees' name; trainer's name; training date and topics covered. The training records show either a pass or fail result or supervisor appreciation or comments during the apprenticeship and pairing activities.

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

The operation is:

- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 8.3.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

All EGQ personnel receive training on the procedure to be followed in the event of a cyanide release including decontamination and first aid. In addition to the on-line video on cyanide awareness, an in-class training entitled "*RCR – Cyanide*" is offered by the EGQ nurse. The presentation focusses on first aid measures with an emphasis on exposure recognition and treatment of exposed personnel. The training also addresses decontamination of exposed personnel. Other operational units at EGQ such as the mill, the health and safety or environment departments developed procedures to document the acceptable decontamination and first aid measures in case of a cyanide release. These are *Response to Cyanide Poisoning, Management of Cyanide Waste, Materials and Spills* and *General Knowledge of Sodium Cyanide*.

EGQ is located at the periphery of the municipality of Val d'Or and within minutes of the local fire department. To meet its legal obligations, EGQ established a mine rescue team and a minimal number of first aiders. The ER coordinator or the alternate coordinator's role is assumed by the Health and Safety Superintendent. The EGQ ER coordinator has experience in emergency response and civil security. EGQ decided to establish a team of ten (10) workplace

rescuers. Workplace rescuers' role is to assist in the safe and efficient response to a mill cyanide-related event. Essentially, the goal pursued is to minimize response time by searching for unaccounted operators and implement the first aid protocol while the fire department mobilize to the site. The workplace rescuers receive an initial 8-hour ERP training followed by 4 additional annual field training sessions. The local fire department training program is governed by legal obligations and follows National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) 1072 standard. The municipality of Val d'Or relies on 52 fire fighter technicians that are trained and equipped to mobilize for a hazardous material release event. The training program includes 9 hours of hazardous material awareness, 30 hours of operational training and an additional 60 hours to meet the technician in fire-fighting level. Since 2016 and through the *Monitoring Committee*'s regular meetings, the Val d'Or fire department has been kept informed of changes to the Lamaque mining complex and modifications to the ERP document. According to the documentation reviewed during the audit, the EGQ *Monitoring Committee* and Val d'Or fire department meet at least once a year. Refresher training for all employees on the ERP, and specifically building evacuation to the muster point, is provided annually by the supervisor (ERP, Section 11, page 4, Employee Training). Mine rescue team, first aiders and workplace rescuers follow the annual training program in relation to their ERP role and responsibilities, or certification need, as per legal requirement. The Val d'Or fire department has a 24-months training cycle designed to maintain competency. training records of personnel with roles in emergency response are retained in *Paelo* and *IsoVision* information technology systems. The training records show employees' name; trainer's name; training date and topics covered. The training records show either a pass or fail result or supervisor appreciation or comments.

9. DIALOGUE **Engage in public consultation and disclosure**.

Standards of Practice

9.1 Provide stakeholders the opportunity to communicate issues of concern.

The operation is:
- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 9.1.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

A *Monitoring Committee* at the mine was created in 2015 when Integra Gold acquired the mine asset from Century Mining Corporation Inc. The EGQ M*onitoring Committee* is composed of 16 members, 4 of which are residents from the nearest neighbourhoods. Other members include representatives from the greater Val d'Or municipality, local businesses, non-profit environmental groups, municipal agency, socio-economic group, education, research, land use local indigenous population, and youth. Provincial government representatives (Transport, Environment and Public Health) participate in meetings when needed. EGQ representatives

assisted by independent rapporteurs complete the committee. The M*onitoring Committee* meets 4 times a year to discuss mine activities including cyanide usage, but also broader issues related to land use, biodiversity or economic opportunities. A general assembly is held annually to present results of different sub-committees and review the status of existing or joining committee participants. EGQ records all meetings and community related commitments on a specialized IT software known as Borealis. The *Monitoring Committee* has its own Internet site which provides detailed information on its workings, its mandate, its members, annual reports of activities and meeting minutes. The Internet site also provides an opportunity for the local population to communicate a grievance or complaint. The Internet site also provides email addresses of EGQ representatives and the independent rapporteur (e.g., Transfert Environnement et Société consultant Mr. Benoit Théberge). Other means of communicating a grievance or complaint includes phone number or visiting the Sigma mine security gate.

9.2 Initiate dialogue describing cyanide management procedures and responsively address identified concerns.

The operation is:

- ■ in full compliance
- in substantial compliance
- not in compliance…with Standard of Practice 9.2.

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

EGQ has developed a leaflet describing cyanide management at the mine. The 2- page leaflet provides a short introduction regarding cyanide use in gold mining and description on how cyanide is received, stored, used and destroyed. The document also provides information on environmental as well as health and safety measures implemented to ensure safe use of the reagent. The leaflet confirms the extensive training of operators working in proximity to cyanide as well as general cyanide awareness training of EGQ personnel. A final section provides the four different means of communicating with EGQ (phone, in person, email or Internet site). Since development in August 2025, the leaflet has been provided to all *Monitoring Committee* members.

The Abitibi region is world-renowned for its long-standing gold mining activity. Although some 500 km northwest from the major population centres, the region and the municipality of Val d'Or, where EGQ is located, benefits from the same education and public health services as elsewhere in the rest of the Quebec province. Hence, literacy statistics are high for the Abitibi region, like those found elsewhere in Quebec and Canada. The participation of indigenous nation representatives in the *Monitoring Committee meetings* ensure dissemination of cyanide information to the community elders who may not have the same literacy abilities.

Cyanide release or exposure information would be made publicly available by EGQ mainly through the annual corporate sustainability report EGQ annual environmental reporting and local meetings of the *Monitoring Committee*. While the corporate sustainability report would

highlight fatalities and various injury metrics for the Lamaque Complex, the EGQ *Monitoring Committee* meeting presentations would communicate cyanide related releases and exposure. The EGQ annual environmental report required by the regulatory agency also presents groundwater monitoring results which includes cyanide data. This report is shared with members of the *Monitoring Committee.* The annual report and other communications with the regulatory agency are available to the public through the Community-Right-to-Know legislation. The EGQ Monitoring Committee meeting minutes are posted on the company's Internet site. The 2024 corporate sustainability report confirms no fatality at EGQ for the 2024 reference year. Hospitalization due to cyanide exposure also did not occur at EGQ in 2024 according to interview and health and safety incident register review. According to the review of the *Registre des Incidents Environnementaux.xlsx* file, no off-site cyanide release requiring response or remediation occurred in 2025. In March 2025, a negligeable quantity of residues was spilled from a detox tank propeller on the gravel access road during transportation to the maintenance workshop. The spill did not result in a significant adverse effect on the environment. EGQ reported the spilled residues to the local office of the provincial regulator as required by regulation. Any cyanide release that would cause applicable limits to be exceeded would be indicated in EGQ annual environmental report. For 2024, the annual environmental report confirms no major release exceeding applicable limits occurred at EGQ.