Veritas Metallica

International Cyanide Management Code
Mining Operations Recertification Audit
Gold Fields Limited
Agnew Gold Mine

Summary Audit Report

01 December 2025

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Operation General Information

Name of Mine:	Agnew Gold Mine (AGM)
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Name of Mine Operator:	Agnew Gold Mining Company Pty Ltd
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Date(s) of Audit:	16 – 20; 25 - 27 June 2025 Inclusive

Operation Location Detail and Description

The Agnew Gold Mining Company Pty Ltd (AGM) site is located in the Eastern Gold Fields region of Western Australia, approximately 630 km north-east of Perth and 23km west of Leinster. The general climate of the Agnew region is described as arid. The mine is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Australia which was acquired in 2001. Agnew Gold Mining Company Proprietary Limited (Agnew), a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields, controls 134 prospecting, exploration, mining and miscellaneous tenements over 71,423ha and has security of tenure for all current exploration and mining leases that contribute to Mineral Reserve estimates.

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Mining in the Agnew region dates to the late 19th century, with modern open-pit mining initiated in the 1980s. Gold Fields acquired Agnew in 2001 and later purchased the neighbouring Lawlers operation from Barrick in 2013. The Waroonga and New Holland underground mines are now the primary sources of ore, supported by successful exploration of targets including Barren Lands, Redeemer, and Kath Lower. Agnew is also recognised for its integration of renewable energy infrastructure. Agnew operates a three mines complex - Waroonga, Redeemer and New Holland. From these underground mines, is trucked to MOP and then to ROM.

Processing of gold ores at the Agnew site commenced in 1986. The initial 500ktpa plant comprised three-stage crushing, single stage grinding and an air-agitated carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit. In 1989 the plant throughput was increased to its current nameplate capacity of 1.35 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa), by modifications to the crushing section, the addition of grinding capacity and the addition of leaching tanks. In 1991 a 3t Zadra elution plant and a smelter/gold room were added. In 2022, a new tertiary crushing circuit was commissioned which generates finer product to the grinding circuit and increased throughput to 1.35 Mtpa. Ore is transported via haul trucks to the from the Barren Lands, New Holland and Waroonga mines to the run of mine (ROM) pad. The ore is fed via loader into the primary crusher as a blend. The ore blend is managed according to grade and physical characteristics to optimise throughput and recovery in the processing plant.

Process plant tailings do not undergo any thickening prior to discharge and are pumped directly to the existing tailings storage facility (TSF). Hydrogen peroxide is injected into the tailings slurry at the tailings pump box to maintain weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide levels below 50 mg/l WAD cyanide.

TSF2 is an above ground paddock storage facility and was commissioned in 1991. TSF2 has not been used as an active tailing dam since the commissioning of TSF 3. Dried tailings from TSF2 are used as a source of paste backfill for the underground Waroonga complex.

TSF3 is an in-pit facility utilising the Redeemer Pit. The facility is located approximately 6km south of the Agnew plant and TSF 3 was commissioned in 2004. TSF3 is nearing the end of its life. In 2024 TSF3 is capped with mine waste.

TSF4 was commissioned in 2017 and is an in-pit facility utilising the Songvang Pit. The TSF is located approximately 15km south of the Agnew plant. The design capacity of the TSF is 9.1 million tonnes of tailings. The tailings and return water lines between the return water ponds at TSF4 and TSF3, and TSF3 and the plant are contained within bunding.

Water recovery pump from TSF4 is via a pontoon mounted pump deployed in the south section of the pit. The pontoon has two pumps for delivery of return water. The

decant pond occupies less than 25% of the tailings area. From In-pit, the supernatant water is pumped to TSF4 return water pond and then to TSF3 return water pond and then to TSF2 return water pond (RWP), before final delivery to the processing plant. Bird netting has been installed over the return water ponds at TSF2, TSF3, and TSF4.

Consistent with many gold-containing ore processing plants, cyanide remains the preferred lixiviant for extracting gold via leaching processes at AGM. Cyanide is used as a gold leaching reagent in both the inline leach reactor (ILR) and the carbon in leach (CIL) circuit, consisting of 3 leach tanks and 7 carbon adsorption tanks, all of which are air-agitated Pachuca design. Cyanide is also used in the elution circuit to remove gold adsorbed onto carbon. Minor quantities of analytical grade cyanide are used in the on-site laboratory, noting that these areas are specifically excluded from the International Cyanide Management Code.

The operation receives sodium cyanide solution at a nominal concentration of 30% w/w, although the concentration is modified slightly upwards in summer and downwards in winter, to account for the freezing point of the solution. The sodium cyanide solution is transported in isotainers by rail from the Producer's production facility (located at Kwinana some 40 km south of Perth within the state of Western Australia) to a trans-shipping facility at Kalgoorlie, from where it is then transported by road to the operation. Solid cyanide reagent is not transported to, stored, mixed or used at the operation.

Sodium cyanide solution is transferred from isotainers to two cyanide storage tanks, each having a volume capacity of 70 cubic metres (m^3), and situated within a dedicated cyanide unloading and storage facility.

AGM's cyanide unloading facility consists of an isotainer unloading bay sufficient for a single isotainer to be accessed from an unloading tower immediately above it.

The two cyanide storage tanks are self-bunded "wrap" tanks located adjacent to the unloading tower in a secure area within the AGM processing plant. Both tanks are double-skinned with an alarmed probe between the skins to detect and alert personnel to any liquid seepage from the primary storage cell into the space between the skins.

The concrete unloading bay is graded towards a local sump, which subsequently gravitates to the concrete collection sump that can be pumped out to the process plant.

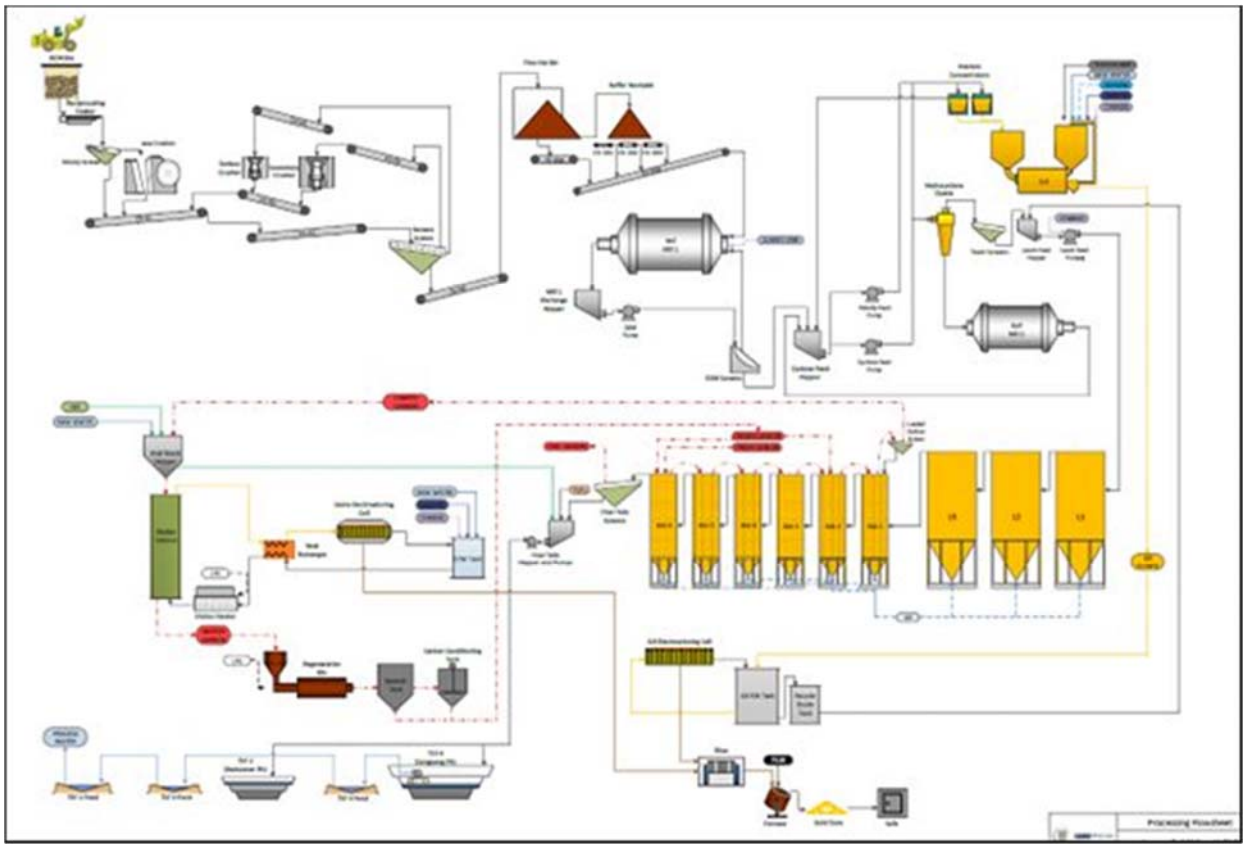

Figure 1 AGM Simplified Processing Flowsheet

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Auditor's Finding

This Operation is

☑ in full compliance

☐ in substantial compliance

☐ not in compliance

with the International Cyanide Management Code.

This Operation has not experienced any compliance issues during the previous three-year audit cycle.

Auditor Information

Audit Company:	Veritas Metallica Pty Ltd
Audit Team Leader:	Tom Gibbons
Email:	Tom_G@westnet.com.au
Dates of Audit:	16 – 20; 25 - 27 June 2025 Inclusive

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

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

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PRINCIPLE 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 with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 1.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with 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.

During the audit period, all cyanide purchased by Agnew Gold Mine (AGM) for operational use was sodium cyanide solution manufactured at a facility certified as being in compliance with the Code. AGM has purchased cyanide solely from Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd (AGR) during the audit period, with all supplied cyanide being manufactured at AGR's Kwinana Production Facility.

AGR is the management company of the unincorporated joint venture between CSBP Limited (CSBP) and Coogee Chemicals Pty Ltd. CSBP is part of the Wesfarmers Chemicals, Energy and Fertilisers Division of Wesfarmers Limited. CSBP is the major participant in the venture and acts as operator and sales agent for the AGR business. As the operating agent, employees of CSBP act on behalf of AGR.

The AGR Kwinana Production Facility has maintained certification in full compliance with the Code during the Operation's audit period; the relevant certification dates are 22 September 2020, and 28 August 2023.

PRINCIPLE 2 - TRANSPORTATION:

Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.

Standard of Practice 2.1:

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

The Operation is
☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 2.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

AGM have chain of custody records and other documentation identifying all transporters and supply chains responsible for transporting cyanide from the producer to the operation. This documentation consists of Tax Invoices, CSBP/AGR Delivery Dockets, Goods Receipt Slips, and Electronic Inventory Records. AGM have maintained chain of custody records for cyanide supply/transportation throughout the audit period.

Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd (AGR) is the designated Cyanide Transporter, via its Australian Supply Chain. AGR's Australian Supply Chain (formerly referred to as the Western Australian Supply Chain) covers transport from the Kwinana production facility, using rail and road transport to end user mine sites in Western Australia and rail transport to South Australia and Victoria; as well as road transport to Fremantle Port for export supply.

Additionally identified within this supply chain, and within chain of custody records and other documentation, is the road transporter used by AGR within its Australian Supply Chain – Qube Bulk Pty Ltd.

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All identified transporters are individually certified in compliance under the Code or included in a certified supply chain.

Cyanide is supplied to AGM via the AGR Australian Supply Chain. This supply chain remained certified in full compliance under the Code for the duration of the audit period. The relevant recertification dates are 15 November 2019 and 09 November 2022.

Additionally, the road transporter Qube Bulk Pty Ltd, identified within the Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd Australian Supply Chain, remained certified in full compliance under the Code for the duration of the audit period. The relevant recertification dates for the audit period are 03 February 2022 and 10 March 2025.

The Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd Australian Supply Chain Code certification includes verification of clear designation of responsibility for safety, security, release prevention, training and emergency response as applicable to the transportation of cyanide to AGM. AGM has continued to utilise Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd as sole Producer and Transporter of cyanide during the audit period and contractually requires that AGR comply at all times with the Code. The supply contract addresses roles and responsibilities for safety, security, release prevention, training, and emergency response.

PRINCIPLE 3 – HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Protect workers and the environment during cyanide handling and storage.

Standard of Practice 3.1:

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

The Operation is
☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 3.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

AGM facilities for unloading and storing cyanide have been designed and constructed in accordance with cyanide producers' guidelines, applicable jurisdictional rules and other sound and accepted engineering practices.

AGM continues to purchase and use reagent strength sodium cyanide solution, and thus no solid cyanide storage or cyanide mixing facilities exist at the operation.

AGM cyanide unloading and storing facilities have not changed since the previous audit and have been in place since 2013. As noted in previous certification and recertification reports, and the AGR Cyanide Management Plan, the cyanide unloading and storage facilities were installed by the cyanide producer AGR, who owned these facilities at the time. The facilities were therefore designed and constructed to AGR's specifications, and they project managed the installation. The design and construction documentation has been provided from AGR.

Facilities for unloading and storing cyanide have been designed and constructed in accordance with the cyanide producer's guidelines. The storage facility was designed and constructed by AGM's current cyanide supplier AGR. AGR originally owned the storage facility, but ownership has since transferred to AGM. The design and

construction documentation has been provided from AGR. AGR continues to undertake annual inspections of the facilities.

AGM's cyanide unloading facilities and storage facilities consist of a concrete isotainer unloading bay sufficient for a single isotainer to be accessed from an unloading tower immediately above it.

Two self-bunded unloading and storage WrapTanks, TK006 and TK007, are located adjacent to the unloading tower in a secure area within the AGM processing plant. Liquid cyanide is unloaded from the isotainers to TK006, referred to as the Cyanide Loading Tank, and transferred via a submersible transfer pump PU-025 to TK007, known as the Cyanide Process Tank, Each tank has an effective capacity volume of 69,600 litres. The two tanks are double-skinned with an alarmed probe between the steel skins to detect and alert personnel to any liquid seepage from the storage cell into the space between the skins. Each tank has level measurement and high level and low level alarm systems.

AGM unloading and storage areas for liquid cyanide are located away from people and surface waters.

The location of unloading and storage facilities is unchanged from the previous certification audit, and remains strategically located away from people and surface waters.

There are no offices or locations of personnel congregation adjacent to the cyanide unloading and storage area. There is no nearby surface water. The nearest surface water body is the ephemeral hypersaline lake, Lake Miranda, located 34.5km northeast of the Operation, and as such too distant for potential impact.

AGM unloads liquid cyanide on a concrete surface that can minimize seepage to the subsurface, and the unloading area is designed and constructed to contain, recover or allow remediation of any leakage from the tanker truck or isotainer system.

AGM's cyanide unloading facilities and storage facilities consist of a concrete isotainer unloading bay sufficient for a single isotainer to be accessed from an unloading tower immediately above it. During the field inspection 19 June 2025, the concrete unloading pad was inspected and observed to be in good condition and appropriate to minimise seepage to the subsurface.

The concrete unloading bay is graded towards a local sump, which subsequently gravitates to the concrete collection sump below the cyanide dosing pumps, known as the Pump Containment Bund. This sump is fitted with a sump pump which can recover any spillage to the process plant.

The unloading pad is inspected by the Cyanide Producer AGR on an annual basis during their Agnew Sodium Cyanide Storage and Handling Facility Annual Site Inspection.

AGM has systems in place to prevent overfilling of cyanide storage tanks, and the systems are tested and maintained on a routine basis.

Several systems are in place to prevent overfilling of cyanide storage tanks, including electronic level indication, high-level alarms, automatic and manual shut-off systems, and inspection, observation and unloading procedures.

Cyanide storage consists of two tanks, TK006 and TK007. Each tank has continuous level indication instrumentation, with low level and high level alarm settings connected to the plant Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.

The cyanide storage tank level indication instrumentation is subject to 12-month preventative maintenance inspection, which includes testing of alarms.

As noted in previous audit reports, the Cyanide Storage Tanks are not located on a concrete surface; however leak protection and management is maintained by the design of the tanks. The tanks are located on concrete plinths and do not have contact with the ground. They are double-skinned, with a dipstick and an alarmed probe between the skins to detect and alert personnel to any liquid seepage from the storage cell into the space between the skins. The alarm is connected to the SCADA and alerts mill operators in the plant control room. The dip stick is used as a secondary means of manually checking for evidence of leakage.

AGM conduct periodic preventative maintenance inspections of the Cyanide Storage Tanks, including non-destructive testing via X-ray instrumentation to monitor thickness of the steel skins of the tanks.

Secondary containments for AGM cyanide storage tanks are constructed of materials that provide a competent barrier to leakage. No cyanide mixing tanks exist at AGM.

AGM secondary containments for cyanide storage tanks are constructed of steel that provides a competent barrier to leakage.

Cyanide at AGM is stored with adequate ventilation to prevent the build-up of hydrogen cyanide gas; in a secure area where public access is prohibited, such as within the fenced boundary of the plant or within a separate fenced and locked area; and separately from incompatible materials such as acids, strong oxidizers and explosives and apart from foods, animal feeds and tobacco products with berms, bunds, walls or other appropriate barriers that will prevent mixing. AGM receives only sodium cyanide solution; no solid cyanide storage facilities exist at the Operation.

Solid cyanide is not stored or used at AGM, other than minor quantities within the Laboratory. Site laboratories are excluded from the Code.

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Cyanide at AGM is stored with adequate ventilation to prevent the build-up of hydrogen cyanide gas.

The Cyanide Storage Tanks are located in an open area exposed to the atmosphere, and have a purpose-designed vents designed by the Cyanide Producer, with air vented to atmosphere via goose-neck discharge piping.

Cyanide is stored in a secure area where public access is prohibited, such as within the fenced boundary of the plant or within a separate fenced and locked area.

Cyanide solution storage tanks are located in a secure fenced off area with locked gates away from offices and workshops. They are located within the processing plant.

Access to the Processing Plant is controlled via a security gate. Access to the cyanide storage tanks is further controlled by an additional fence with a locked gate. This area is known as the Cyanide Yard, and entry is controlled via the Entry to Cyanide Yard Procedure, which ensures that persons do not enter the cyanide yard at the Reagents area without being aware of the hazards, having the correct personal protective equipment, and informing the Shift Supervisor.

Sodium cyanide solution is stored in a bunded area separate from incompatible materials at an appropriate distance to prevent mixing.

Cyanide solution storage tanks were installed by the cyanide supplier and are designed with double skins and an alarmed probe to prevent leakage.

Standard of Practice 3.2:

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

	☑ in full compliance with	
The Operation is	☐ in substantial compliance with	Standard of Practice 3.2
	☐ not in compliance with	

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

AGM continue to solely utilise liquid sodium cyanide for processing requirements, and as such no cyanide mixing facilities exist on site, nor empty solid cyanide containers, drums, plastic bags, or liners. As such, the only applicable empty cyanide containers are sodium cyanide solution isotainers. Isotainers are unloaded immediately upon arrival at the Operation, and depart site immediately upon completion of unloading.

An integral part of the unloading procedures, as noted within the CSBP Sodium Cyanide Solution Isotainer Solution Unloading at Minesites Procedure, the CSBP Vehicle Operator's Handbook for Sodium Cyanide, and the AGM Cyanide Delivery and Unloading Procedure, are instructions for cleaning of any cyanide residue from the outside of cyanide isotainers and secure closing of the isotainers. These instructions include the hose connections and couplings on isotainers. Implementation of these procedures was observed during auditor observation of a cyanide delivery on 19 June 2025.

AGM has developed and implemented plans or procedures to prevent exposures and releases during cyanide unloading activities.

Operation of hoses, valves and couplings for unloading liquid cyanide are addressed in the CSBP Sodium Cyanide Solution Isotainer Solution Unloading at Minesites Procedure, the CSBP Vehicle Operator's Handbook for Sodium Cyanide, and the AGM Cyanide Delivery and Unloading of Sodium Cyanide Procedure.

Maintenance of hoses, valves and couplings for unloading liquid cyanide is undertaken by AGM maintenance personnel, with specific procedures and maintenance plans

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existing within AGM's SAP preventative maintenance system. This is supplemented by annual inspections by the cyanide Producer, AGR, with identified maintenance requirements subsequently entered into AGM's SAP maintenance system, completed, and signed off at the next scheduled AGR inspection.

AGM received cyanide solely in the form of sodium cyanide solution within isotainers mounted upon a truck. The isotainers are unloaded directly upon arrival at site, and depart immediately thereafter. As such, no container handling or stacking occurs.

Timely clean-up of any spills during transfer of liquid cyanide is addressed within the AGM Delivery and Unloading of Sodium Cyanide Procedure and the AGM Processing Spill Response Procedure. Spill clean-up is also addressed in the CSBP Sodium Cyanide Solution Isotainer Unloading at Mine site Procedure. Significant spills requiring emergency response are addressed within the AGM Cyanide Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

AGM Provide for safe unloading of liquid cyanide by requiring appropriate personal protective equipment and having a second individual observe from a safe area. Both the CSBP Sodium Cyanide Solution Isotainer Solution Unloading at Minesites Procedure, and the AGM Cyanide Delivery and Unloading of Sodium Cyanide Procedure contain appropriate personal protective equipment requirements during cyanide unloading.

AGM require a second individual observe cyanide unloading activities from a safe area. This person is designated as the Observer or Spotter.

The Observer is not permitted to be on the unloading pad during unloading, and must monitor the unloading activities within the Reagent Delivery Observation Hut. Cyanide Emergency shutdown switches exist within the hut, including an emergency stop for air isolation to the cyanide delivery.

The Cyanide Delivery Driver, under the observation of the AGM Observer, manages the delivery of product into the storage facility. AGM personnel are trained in the unloading procedures and Observer duties providing for safe unloading of liquid cyanide from the AGR isotainer into AGM's cyanide storage tanks.

The Observer is required to complete a comprehensive Cyanide Unloading checklist consisting of a checklist of requirements prior to commencement of loading, during unloading, and post unloading.

Implementation of Observer procedures were verified during auditor observation of a cyanide delivery on 19 June 2025.

In separate interviews, two AGM Process Technicians demonstrated a strong understanding of Observer duties during cyanide unloading.

Addition of colorant dye occurs at AGR's Kwinana Cyanide Production Facility prior to delivery. This requirement exists within AGM's current sodium cyanide solution supply agreement, and further confirmed in a confirmatory letter provided by AGR 29 May 2025.

AGM provided visual supporting evidence during the field audit via photographs and video demonstrating that high-strength (reagent) cyanide contains colorant dye.

PRINCIPLE 4 – OPERATIONS:

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

Standard of Practice 4.1:

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

The Operation is
☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.1: Implement management and operating systems designed to protect human health and the environment including contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.

AGM have developed written management and operating plans and procedures for cyanide facilities including, but not limited to, unloading and storage facilities, milling circuit, leach plants, and tailings impoundments. No cyanide mixing facilities, active heap leach operations, or cyanide regeneration and disposal systems exist at AGM.

Procedures have been developed and implemented for the following areas of operation that involve cyanide solutions greater than 0.5 mg/L WAD cyanide include: Cyanide unloading and storage facilities, Grinding and Gravity Recovery, Leaching and carbon in leach (CIL), Tailings and reclaimed water management, Inline Leach Reactor (ILR), Paste Backfill, Elution, and Goldroom. There are also formalised management systems covering preventative maintenance, general risk management procedures, and emergency management.

Key Overarching Management Plans include: Cyanide Management Plan (CMP), Tailings Management Plan, Environment Management Plan, Emergency Management Plan, and Cyanide Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

The Controlled Documents on-line environment is used to control documentation of plans, procedures, manuals, task instructions, area inspections and regulations related

to mineral processing and ensure current versions are accessible as listed. Documents are available using the AGM intranet.

AGM maintain a comprehensive Cyanide Management Plan. Individual work instructions and guidelines exist for cyanide-related tasks and sequences within AGM's cyanide facilities. Written management and operating plans, procedures, and work instructions are stored electronically within the AGM Controlled Document system, and ensure current versions are accessible as listed. Documents are available using the AGM intranet.

A comprehensive range of task-specific procedures at AGM cyanide facilities exists.

Procedures and work instructions have been developed for cyanide-related tasks such as cyanide unloading, plant operations, monitoring of hydrogen cyanide, entry into confined spaces, spill management, flushing cyanide pumps and lines, and equipment decontamination prior to maintenance.

AGM continue to maintain plans and procedures that identify the assumptions and parameters on which the facility design was based (including but not limited to freeboard required for safe pond and impoundment operation and the cyanide concentrations in tailings on which the facility's wildlife protective measures were based) as necessary to prevent or control cyanide releases and exposures consistent with applicable regulatory requirements.

AGM continues to manage cyanide facilities to design, regulatory and Code requirements, including the TSF technical reports, operating conditions, and Western Australian Government licence conditions.

Key assumptions and parameters to prevent and control cyanide releases and exposures include freeboard required for safe pond and impoundment operation, WAD cyanide concentrations in tailings solutions discharges and process water dams (on which the facility's wildlife protective measures were based); and design storm events for process solution ponds and impoundments.

AGM continue to implement plans and procedures that describe the standard practices necessary for the safe and environmentally sound operation of the facility including the specific measures needed for compliance with the Code, including inspections and preventive maintenance activities.

These plans, procedures and work instructions describe the nominal operating conditions, systems, operating and maintenance inspections, and preventative maintenance activities.

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Planned General Inspections (PGIs) are undertaken on a monthly basis and cover all cyanide facilities. PGI Inspections include integrity and capacity of bunding and other secondary containments.

AGM implement a comprehensive Preventative Maintenance System, with triggering/prompting of preventative maintenance tasks, planning, scheduling, execution, and close-out documentation.

AGM uses industry-standard software to maintain the preventative maintenance schedule and to track equipment life and costs, including maintenance schedules, planning, and strategy.

AGM implements a Management of Change (MOC) procedure to identify when changes in a site's processes or operating practices may increase the potential for the release of cyanide and to incorporate the necessary release prevention measures.

The Change Management procedure outlines the principles and process for use at AGM to manage proposed trial, temporary and permanent changes. It covers physical changes to plant, equipment, buildings and mine design and planning, technological changes to process and technical/administrative changes to specifications and standards.

AGM has cyanide management contingency procedures for non-standard operating situations that may present a potential for cyanide exposures and releases, such as an upset in the operational water balance that presents a risk of exceeding the design containment capacity; problems identified by facility monitoring or inspection; and temporary closure or cessation of operations.

AGM has a specific Temporary Cessation of Operations Cyanide Contingency Plan. The site demobilisation scenarios considered include an upset in the operational water balance that presents a risk of exceeding the design containment capacity; problems identified by facility monitoring or inspection, and temporary closure or cessation of operations due to situations such as work stoppages, lack of ore or other essential materials, economics, civil unrest or legal or regulatory actions.

Complementary plans and procedures include the Cyanide Management Plan, Emergency Management Plan, Cyanide Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Credible Scenario Trigger Action Response Plan, Tailings Storage Facility Operations Manual, Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Procedure, and the TSF WAD Cyanide Procedure.

The Emergency Management Plan and CEMP consider non-standard situations that are considered as emergencies and result in the activation of the Emergency Response Team.

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The Tailings Storage Facility Operations Manual (TSF3 and 4) includes contingency actions for non-standard operations that do not necessarily require activation of the ERT.

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

There are no leach pads or leach ponds at AGM.

AGM carries out Operational, Preventative Maintenance, and Third Party Expert Inspections at cyanide facilities.

Tanks holding cyanide solutions are inspected for structural integrity and signs of corrosion and leakage.

Tanks holding cyanide solutions have inspection elements within both Plant General Inspections, Maintenance Area Inspections, Cyanide Producer Inspections at Unloading and Storage Facilities, and Expert Third Party Engineer Inspections addressing structural integrity and signs of corrosion and leakage.

All tanks holding cyanide solutions and secondary containments are inspected for structural integrity and signs of corrosion and leakage by Maintenance or third-party contractors as follows:

- Leach and adsorption tanks are subject to 3 monthly external inspection, and 12 monthly internal inspections and non-destructive thickness testing,
- Cyanide storage tanks are inspected 6 monthly,
- Cyanide storage tank instrumentation is inspected and tested 12 monthly, which includes an inspection of the tank level indication and leak detection instrumentation.

Secondary containments are inspected for integrity, presence of fluids and capacity. No applicable drain valves exist, with the exception of the cyanide pad drain, which is inspected and controlled in accordance the AGM Cyanide Delivery and Unloading Procedure.

No Leach Pads or Leach Ponds exist at AGM. Process ponds do not have leak detection installed but all are double lined and inspected on a daily basis. Daily inspections cover the key design parameter, which is freeboard capacity for a storm event, and also cover condition of pumps and pipework and leakages. The process ponds are also inspected every five weeks during area inspections for leakage and integrity.

Ponds and impoundments inspections include Annual audits of tailings storage facilities by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Quarterly surveys of the tailings storage facilities are undertaken to determine the fill level and remaining capacity of each TSF. Routine inspections cover the physical integrity of any surface water diversions required to maintain the water balance.

AGM undertakes cyanide facility inspections on an established frequency to assure and document that they are functioning within design parameters.

The frequency of inspections is designated with the Cyanide Management Plan for Operational inspections, and within the SAP Preventative Maintenance System for maintenance inspections.

Inspections are broadly divided into Operational inspections and Maintenance Inspections. Operational inspections are focused upon operating parameters, but also require inspection of equipment and infrastructure. Maintenance inspections are focused more specifically upon equipment and infrastructure within a specific cyanide facility. Operational inspections of the TSF facilities, pumps and pipelines conducted by the processing department are undertaken on a shift basis which is appropriate for the purpose of detecting freeboard in storages, evidence of leaks, pump flows and wildlife presence.

Planned General Inspections (PGIs) are undertaken by Operations personnel on a monthly basis and include all cyanide facilities.

Inspections are documented, including the date of the inspection, the name of the inspector, and any observed deficiencies. The nature and date of corrective actions are documented, and records are retained.

AGM continue to implement and document preventative maintenance programs and activities to ensure that equipment and devices function as necessary for safe cyanide management.

AGM implements a comprehensive Preventative Maintenance System, using industry-standard software, with triggering/prompting of preventative maintenance tasks, planning, scheduling, execution, and close-out documentation.

The system maintains the preventative maintenance schedule and tracks equipment life and costs, including maintenance schedules, planning, and strategy.

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Maintenance inspections and any breakdowns or malfunctions are recorded, providing the opportunity for systematic assessment of maintenance schedules to ensure equipment is functioning in a safe manner.

The preventative maintenance program includes regular checks of instruments, tanks, vessels, monitors, and equipment to ensure the safe operation of cyanide facilities.

All leach and adsorption tanks as well as cyanide vessels are inspected externally on a risk basis; every year for all tanks except for the Carbon Quench Tanks and the Elution Column which are inspected internally every two years.

All leach and adsorption tanks are inspected internally on a risk basis; every three years for all tanks except for the Carbon Quench Tanks and the Elution Column which are inspected internally every four years.

Cyanide Instrument inspections are conducted every year for the cyanide unloading facility and the cyanide process (storage) tanks.

The cyanide unloading and storage facility is externally inspected and audited annually by the cyanide Producer, AGR.

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

Processing and Engineering response to a Grid Power Failure is carried out in accordance with the Grid Power Failure Procedure.

Power is provided by EDL, an external energy supplier and they operate the Agnew Mine Power Station and Micro Grid. The power station consists of five wind turbines, a solar power system, a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), nine gas generators and two back up diesel generators. These elements are connected by a Microgrid Control System which maximises the renewable energy contribution while maintaining a stable power system.

A mobile compressor is available to provide air agitation to the leach and adsorption tanks in the event of a power failure.

Safety shower diesel pumps operate automatically in the event of a power failure. A mobile compressor is available to provide air agitation to the leach and adsorption tanks in the event of a power failure.

Preventative maintenance records confirm that back-up power resources are tested and maintained.

Standard of Practice 4.2:

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

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.2: Introduce management and operating systems to minimize cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailings.

AGM conducts a program to determine appropriate cyanide addition rates in the mill and evaluate and adjust addition rates as necessary when ore types or processing practices change cyanide requirements.

AGM conducts testwork both on site in the metallurgical laboratory and with external metallurgical laboratories to evaluate and optimise cyanide addition rates for current and future ore sources.

The operation has evaluated the benefit of continuous online monitoring and control of cyanide addition versus manual titrations. As a result of these evaluations the operation has installed a cyanide monitoring instrumentation for continuous free cyanide and WAD cyanide measurements from Leach Tank 1 and Leach Tank 3.

The results from the cyanide monitoring instrumentation are fed into both the Plant SCADA control system and a dedicated cyanide process control software package, allowing optimisation of cyanide addition rates.

Cyanide control initiatives continue to achieve significant reductions in cyanide usage against that predicted by metallurgical testwork.

Standard of Practice 4.3:

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

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.3: Implement a comprehensive water management program to protect against unintentional releases.

AGM has developed and continues to implement a comprehensive, probabilistic water balance, developed by third party hydrogeological consultants, and utilising industry standard modelling software.

AGM maintains a Probabilistic water balance model, developed using GoldSim software, (GoldSim), as reviewed in previous recertification audit reports. The GoldSim software uses the probabilistic Monte Carlo simulation to account for uncertainties in inputs.

The model has the capacity to run probabilistic simulations and also event-based simulations for defined rainfall events and operational scenarios.

The water balance encompasses the AGM Mill Operations, Redeemer TSF (TSF3), Songvang TSF (TSF4), underground and paste plant operations as well as the Emu and Fairyland borefields.

The model is run and the water balance updated quarterly using TSF and water storage survey results. In addition, weekly water meter readings are maintained by mill process personnel. An Agnew Gold Mine Water Capacity and Availability Model User Manual has been developed and provided to site to guide model runs.

Probabilistic modelling to date has not identified any risk of overtopping of the TSF, ponds or impoundments.

No overtopping of ponds or impoundments has occurred during the recertification period.

The AGM probabilistic water balance model considers the following aspects in a reasonable matter as appropriate for the facilities and environment:

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a) The rates at which solutions are applied to leach pads and tailings that are deposited into tailings storage facilities (no leach pads exist at AGM);
b) A design storm duration and storm return interval that provides a sufficient degree of probability that overtopping of the pond or impoundment can be prevented during the operational life of the facility;
c) The quality of existing precipitation and evaporation data in representing actual site conditions;
d) The amount of precipitation entering a pond or impoundment resulting from surface run-on from the upgradient watershed, including adjustments as necessary to account for differences in elevation and for infiltration of the runoff into the ground;
e) The effects of freezing and thawing are not applicable to AGM due to its location/climate;
f) The model considers solution losses from seepage and evaporation;
g) The effects of potential power outages or pump and other equipment failures are not applicable, due to no leach pads existing at AGM, existence of power generation redundancy, and availability of portable power generators and pumps;
h) Where solution is discharged to surface waters, the capacity and on-line availability of necessary treatment, destruction or regeneration systems
i) Discharge to surface water is not applicable as this does not occur at applicable facilities at AGM; and
j) Other aspects of facility design that can affect the water balance.

The Probabilistic Water Balance (PWB) GoldSim model has been designed to take into account all code requirements that are relevant to AGM and revised to ensure it remains current.

No solution is discharged to surface water.

Ponds and impoundments are designed and operated with adequate freeboard above the maximum design storage capacity determined to be necessary from water balance calculations.

Both the active facility TSF4 and the contingency facility TSF3 are in-pit storage facilities and are operated to maintain a minimum of 760mm freeboard, as outlined in the Tailings Storage Facility Operations Manual. All TSF process water ponds are managed with a minimum of 300mm freeboard as outlined in the Tailings Storage Facility Operations Manual and in the applicable Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Licence L411/1987/11.

The design storm event used in the Probabilistic Water Balance model for the TSFs and associated ponds is a 1 in 100-year 72 hr event which equates to 197 mm of rainfall.

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AGM Operating procedures incorporate inspection and monitoring activities to implement the water balance and prevent overtopping of ponds and impoundments and unplanned discharge of cyanide solutions to the environment.

Operating procedures require tailings facility inspections to be conducted once per 12 hour shift. The inspection includes checks of the tails and process water pipelines for leaks or damage, bunding condition and freeboard capacity on each active TSF and Process Water Pond.

Surveys of each TSF are conducted quarterly to confirm freeboard is maintained and the available water and tailings storage capacity remaining in each TSF.

Annual TSF audits include an inspection of the freeboard of all TSF's and Process Water Ponds.

AGM measures precipitation and compares results to design assumptions, with revision of operating practices as necessary.

The Leinster precipitation data set used for the PWB is considered to be appropriate as it is nearby (23 km), topographically similar to AGM, and the closest weather station with historical rainfall data.

The Probabilistic Water Balance model was last updated by the Developer in June 2021, and included an update of the stochastic climate model including latest climate (rainfall and environmental) data.

Rainfall data is reviewed during the annual TSF audit and compared to design criteria, and new rainfall data is entered to the model on a quarterly basis.

Standard of Practice 4.4:

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

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.4

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.4: Implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.

AGM has implemented a cyanide procedure to prevent open waters containing cyanide concentrations that exceed 50mg/L WAD CN.

Open waters include Redeemer In-pit TSF (no longer active), Songvang In-pit TSF4 and the TSF2, TSF3 and TSF4 process water ponds.

Adsorption circuit discharge is managed to ensure that the WAD cyanide concentration in TSF3 (no longer active) and/or TSF4 In-pit pond remains below 50mg/l. An online WAD 1000 analyser is installed on Adsorption Tank 6 and measurements of pH level and WAD cyanide are taken approximately every hour. Hydrogen peroxide is dosed into the tailing hopper to lower the WAD cyanide concentration prior to being discharge at the TSF. The flow of hydrogen peroxide is adjusted based on the pH level and WAD cyanide reading in Adsorption Tank 6.

AGM continues to implement measures to restrict access by wildlife and livestock to all open waters where WAD cyanide exceeds 50 mg/l.

Whilst AGM maintains cyanide concentrations in open waters below 50mg/l WAD CN, all open waters are fenced to prevent access by wildlife and livestock. Should WAD cyanide concentrations exceed 50mg/L in any of the open waters, procedures are in place to monitor and deter birds, other wildlife and livestock.

All TSFs and TSF Return Water Ponds at AGM, including the currently active TSF4, are fenced, with restricted entry via locked gates. TSF4 Return Water Pond, TSF3 Return Water Pond, and TSF2 Return Water Pond are netted to restrict avian access.

A plant perimeter fence exists, with secure access via boom gate or turnstile access via electronic swipe card.

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AGM can demonstrate that the cyanide concentration in open water in TSFs, leach facilities and solution ponds, defined as the tailings slurry spigot discharge, the Decant Water Pond, the Process Water Pond, and the Raw Water Pond, was maintained below 50 mg/l WAD CN.

There were no exceedances of 50 mg/L WAD cyanide in the TSF supernatant or in any of the process water ponds.

Since the last recertification audit, there have been 25 days where confirmed monitoring data at the TSF spigot has returned assay results for WAD cyanide above 50 mg/L. AGM sample on a 12 hourly frequency. On this basis, AGM maintained WAD CN concentration in open waters at the TSF below 50mg/l for 99.2% of the audit period. The maximum, mean, and median cyanide concentration of exceedances is 69.9, 54.0, and 52.5 mg/l WAD CN respectively.

Wildlife monitoring was conducted on all days when exceedances occurred and no exceedance resulted in wildlife mortality; hence an environmental impact is not considered to have occurred.

The exceedances were recorded and investigated, with causes including model input parameters, peroxide reagent deficiency, equipment failure, and inappropriate ore blend. Actions arising from the investigations have been implemented, and include:

- Practically minimise the ratio of deleterious ore in the plant feed blend;
- Amend the hydrogen peroxide dose rate to accommodate analytical error and reduce the probability of exceedance;
- Daily Assay Reports report all exceedances > 50 mg/L WAD CN concentration;
- Initiate Plant shutdown if hydrogen peroxide source is exhausted;
- Wildlife Monitoring Procedure reviewed, and refresher training rolled out to process crews by the Environmental Department;
- Commissioning of online Leach Tank WAD cyanide analyser in November 2023, and additional control philosophy implemented May 2024;
- Moving from paper-based TSF inspection sheets to FastField electronic input, resulting in better data transfer and management;
- FastField protocol includes process coordinators, metallurgists, and environment staff automatically notified if more than one wildlife present (dead or alive) on the active TSF;
- Introduction of a WAD cyanide analyser on the tails discharge to the spigot (to be commissioned);
- FastField to send PDF file of wildlife monitoring data to process coordinators and metallurgists, which will be retained for Cyanide Code auditing purposes;

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- Optimised hydrogen peroxide cyanide destruction (July 2021 and ongoing);
- The operation will continue 12-hourly sampling of the TSF solutions and submit these for auditing purposes; and
- Accelerated refresher TSF wildlife observation training (March 2022 and ongoing).

The combination of existing controls and the actions taken (as identified above) have produced a systematic response to addressing the exceedance, and this is considered sufficient to demonstrate that the underlying causes of the systematic exceedances have been addressed.

In addition, it is noted by the Auditor that tailings discharge WAD cyanide concentrations trended downwards over the audit period, and the frequency of exceedances during the current audit period was lower that the pervious audit period.

The operation's improvement process is consistent with Cyanide Code philosophy, which advocates continual improvement through deficiency identification processes, proactive actions, successful action implementation, and a documented systematic approach.

Maintaining a WAD cyanide concentration of 50mg/l or less in open water is effective in preventing significant wildlife mortality.

AGM monitors for wildlife and WAD cyanide concentrations in open water every 12 hours. Records of individual Wildlife observations are recorded on the TSF inspection sheet either in hard copy or in the updated electronic (FastField) form. These are retained, and results are consolidated in a Wildlife Monitoring Database. Electronic copies of TSF inspections were verified for each month of the audit period.

Wildlife and cyanide monitoring indicates that maintaining WAD cyanide concentrations <50 mg/L is effective in preventing wildlife mortalities, as no cyanide-related wildlife mortalities were recorded during this audit period or in previous audit periods.

While there were 25 instance of cyanide exceedances above 50 mg/L at the tailings discharge spigot, no wildlife mortalities were recorded on the days of these exceedances.

34 wildlife fatalities were recorded during the recertification audit period, and these were reported as incidents in INX. Investigations found that none of these were attributed to cyanide.

AGM undertakes the following monitoring to demonstrate that process solutions are not impacting wildlife:

- Continuous monitoring of WAD cyanide the final processing tank Adsorption Tank 6 using a WAD analyser which produces hourly readings;
- 12-hourly wildlife monitoring for live and dead wildlife at the TSF 4, TSF 3 and process water dams 2, 3 and 4 with result recorded on inspection sheets and entered into a Wildlife Observation register.
- Spigot and supernatant samples are taken once per 12-hour shift (twice per 24-hour period) and analysed for WAD CN and pH in accordance with the AGO-PRO-PR019 TSF WAD Cyanide Procedure;
- The field sample WAD CN analysis is recorded in electronic format;
- Zero and 50 ppm standards are tested on the laboratory Cynoprobe before measuring spigot and decant samples;
- Results are recorded separately for dayshift and nightshift;
- Historically the average of the two readings is reported on the Daily Production Report, which has been amended, and both individual analyses are reported; and
- Any individual exceedance >50 mg/L is reported in INX, which automatically circulates via email to management.

Wildlife mortalities have been recorded during the audit period within the TSF, process water ponds and in the tailings pipeline corridor, demonstrating that the wildlife monitoring regime is capable of detecting wildlife mortalities. Consistent with AGM procedures, wildlife mortalities were reported within INX and investigated. If required, expert third-party wildlife review is conducted.

Since the last Cyanide Code recertification, Agnew has reported 34 fauna deaths in the following processing-related areas; the Processing Plant area, In-pit Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF), and Return Water Ponds (RWP). These fatalities were investigated by the Agnew Environmental team and third-party wildlife experts and process chemistry experts. The findings determined that these fatalities were not cyanide related and were primarily due to arsenic toxicity and associated heat stress. Arsenic toxicity is exacerbated during the summer months, when wildlife are dependent on the tailing supernatant water source and susceptible migrant duck species are in residence. The investigations considered cyanide as a source of toxicity, and any ramifications for the Cyanide Code and the operation's certification. The findings explicitly dismissed cyanosis as a cause of death.

No cyanide-related wildlife mortalities were recorded at AGM cyanide facilities, including defined open waters, during the audit period. No heap leach facilities exist at AGM.

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Standard of Practice 4.5:

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

The Operation is
☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 4.5

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.5: Implement measures to protect fish and wildlife from direct and indirect discharges of cyanide process solutions to surface water.

AGM continue to have no direct or indirect discharge to surface water.

The nearest surface water body is ephemeral saline lake, Lake Miranda, located 25km northeast of the mine site, and as such too distant for potential impact.

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Standard of Practice 4.6:

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

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.6

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.6: Implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater.

AGM implements specific water management or other measures to manage seepage to protect the beneficial use(s) of groundwater beneath and/or immediately down gradient of the operation.

There are currently no identified beneficial uses of groundwater.

The applicable jurisdiction, the Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), has set established cyanide compliance limits for WAD cyanide concentrations at 0.5mg/l WAD cyanide in the groundwater at nominated compliance bores, predominately adjacent to AGM Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs).

No exceedance of the designated limit of 0.5mg/l WAD cyanide occurred at any compliance bore in the audit period.

Cyanide facilities within the process plant are equipped with concrete secondary containment bunds to prevent seepage and ensure the protection of groundwater quality. Leach and adsorption tanks are suspended above secondary concrete containments and therefore have an impermeable barrier between them and the ground. Other cyanide solution tanks in the plant are sited upon solid concrete pads, and all have secondary containments which effectively manages potential seepage.

The Cyanide Storage Tanks are purpose-designed WrapTanks, with inner and outer containment walls; thus secondary containment is provided by the steel outer layer. The condition of the tank, including thickness testing of the steel walls, is monitored by AGM, third-party experts, and the Cyanide Producer on a routine periodic basis.

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The Tailings Storage Facility Operations Manual sets out management objectives and strategies for the TSFs that are relevant to seepage and spill management, including operation measures to maintain pipeline integrity, prevent release of tailings or return water to the environment, allow maximum recovery of water for reuse, and maintain a small decant pond to maximise tailings in-situ density.

A third-party audit of TSFs is undertaken annually and includes review of groundwater quality data, water recovery and management of the TSFs in general.

Tailings and Return Water pipelines are fitting with flowmeters to provide differential flow electronic leak detection, with associated alarms within the SCADA control system. They are also fitted with pressure sensors, gauges, and breathers to minimise potential for an overpressure event.

Groundwater water levels of bores around the TSFs are monitored on a quarterly basis. Should a significant increase in water levels be identified, production bores around TSF4 are used to remove seepage/groundwater.

AGM monitor for cyanide in groundwater downgradient of the site and can demonstrate that concentrations of WAD cyanide and total cyanide in groundwater at compliance points below or downgradient of the facility are at or below protective levels.

A total of 32 groundwater monitoring and production bores surrounding the TSFs are monitored. They are sampled quarterly for field pH, EC, TDS, Temperature and Standing Water Level, and six-monthly for WAD cyanide and metals (analysed at an offsite laboratory). Monitoring bore locations are as follows:

- 6 monitoring bores and 3 production bores around TSF 4 (Songvang) in pit tailings facility;
- 10 monitoring bores (9 active) around TSF 3 (Redeemer) in pit tailings facility;
- 13 monitoring bores around TSF 2.

The DWER licence requires six-monthly monitoring at the compliance bores and monthly monitoring of WAD CN at the Decant (supernatant) pond of each operating tailings storage facility. Monitoring results are presented in the Annual Environment Report which is submitted to DWER as well as DEMIRS

Groundwater quality, including WAD cyanide concentration, is reported on an annual basis within AGM's Annual Environmental Report, which is submitted to DWER.

The DWER licence requires six-monthly monitoring at the compliance bores and monthly monitoring of WAD CN at the Decant (supernatant) pond of each operating tailings storage facility. Monitoring results are presented in the Annual Environment Report which is submitted to DWER as well as DEMIRS

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WAD CN results are summarised as follows:

- 2022 all below 0.5mg/l. Highest result 0.011mg/l.
- 2023 all below 0.5mg/l. Highest result at 0.009 mg/l.
- 2024 all below 0.5mg/l and all below detection limit of 0.04mg/l. with exception of a single result of 0.006mg/l.

The maximum WAD cyanide result of 0.009 mg/l at EX473 is lower than the maximum recorded level in the previous audit period, which was also EC473 at 0.044 mg/l.

The most result quarterly results, sampling in March 2025, returned assay values for all groundwater monitoring bores below detection limit of 0.004mg/l WAD CN.

These results are consistent with minimal seepage from AGM facilities.

AGM have evaluated the potential impacts to worker health and the beneficial uses of ground water in the use of mill tailings as underground backfill and implemented measures as necessary to address them.

The underground backfill plant is known as the Paste Plant. The Paste Plant uses dry mill tailings reclaimed from the decommissioned TSF2 as feed for the paste plant to produce paste backfill for the Waroonga underground mine.

The paste plant mixture is sampled on a quarterly basis and analysed at an external laboratory for free, WAD and total cyanide species, in accordance with the Paste Plant Quarterly Cyanide Sampling Work Instruction. Assay result records were verified for all results spanning the audit period, and all were less than the detection limit of 1 mg/kg WAD CN. Utilising old, dry tailings of low cyanide concentration and routinely monitoring cyanide concentration in paste product ensures protection of any potential beneficial uses of groundwater.

AGM requires paste plant underground operators to wear persona hydrogen cyanide (HCN) monitors during paste operations for routine spot checks of HCN gas levels.

A fixed HCN monitor is located adjacent to the Paste Mixer at the Paste Fill (Backfill) Plant.

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Standard of Practice 4.7:

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

The Operation is
☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.7
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.7: Provide spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines.

AGM continue to provide a number of measures for spill prevention or containment for all cyanide unloading, storage and process solution tanks.

No cyanide mixing tanks exist at AGM. No changes or additions to unloading, storage and process solution tanks have occurred since the previous recertification audit.

The Cyanide Storage Tanks are double-skinned, with a dipstick and an alarmed probe between the skins to detect and alert personnel to any liquid seepage from the storage cell into the space between the skins. The alarm is connected to the SCADA and alerts mill operators in the plant control room. The dip stick is used as a secondary means of manually checking for evidence of leakage.

All Leaching, CIL, and Elution process solution tanks are located within a single secondary concrete containment bund which surrounds the process plant.

Leach and Adsorption Tanks are of a Pachuca design and are thus suspended on plinths above secondary concrete containments, and therefore have an impermeable barrier between them and the ground. The Elution Column is also on legs and does not rest on the concrete pad. All other cyanide solution storage tanks in the plant including those associated with the inline leach reactor (ILR), the Electrowinning (EW) mixing tank and the cyanide recycle tank are located on the concrete pad within the secondary containment bund surrounding the plant.

Leak detection for process solution tanks is a visual assessment during regular inspections for any solution dripping or flowing from the tanks or pooling in the secondary containment.

Ball mill scats report to a concrete lined scats bunker within the main bund and any runoff drains into the main bund.

Secondary containments are inspected regularly by operations personnel.

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Process solution spills are logged into the INX system and investigated as appropriate to determine causes, actions and evaluate preventative measures.

All secondary containment bunds have sump pumps to return any spillage to appropriate process tanks or hoppers.

Preventative maintenance programs exist and are being implemented for existing concrete secondary containments (bunds). Internal and External Preventative Maintenance tank inspections and testing (e.g. thickness testing) continues to occur periodically.

Process Plant tidiness, including timely clean-up of any spills to secondary containments, is addressed via the CIP Operator Housekeeping Procedure.

Routine Operational and Maintenance inspections occur, and include elements focused on spill prevention and containment.

Corrosion monitoring of tanks is conducted through expert third party contractors who conduct annual corrosion inspections.

The Cyanide Storage Tanks are inspected by the Cyanide Producer AGR as part of their annual Cyanide Unloading and Storage audit.

Secondary containments were inspected during several field inspections and found to be clean and in good condition.

Secondary containments for cyanide unloading, storage, and process tanks are sized to hold a volume greater than that of the largest tank within the containment and any piping draining back to the tank, and with additional capacity for the design storm event.

No cyanide mixing tanks exist at AGM. There has been no material change to the tanks or secondary containments since the previous recertification audit.

The basis of compliance for the Cyanide Storage Tanks is that the purpose-designed double-skinned, self-bunded wrap tanks, recommended and installed by the Cyanide Producer, are designed such that the spacing between the inner and outer shell is designed as such so that in the event of a breach of the inner shell, the liquid will fill the outer tank only to the point where it equalises with that in the inner tank. Hence, it is described as self-bunded. The volume of the void between the inner and outer tank need not be greater than the volume of the inner tank (plus 10%) and given that the tanks are not subject to rainfall events, they demonstrate the secondary containment is adequately sized.

As noted in previous recertification reports, AGM commissioned a third-party engineering company to assess compliance of the bunding volume with Code requirements in 2019 and again in 2021. The effective bund volume has been

calculated at 2,832 cubic metres, which is sufficient to contain the volume of the largest tank (Leach Tank 1, Leach Tank 2 or Leach Tank 3) which is 1,375 cubic metres plus 10% (137.5 cubic metres) plus an allowance for a 1/10, 72-hour rainfall event at 76mm/hr and piping drain-back.

AGM has procedures in place and being implemented to prevent discharge to the environment of any cyanide solution or cyanide-contaminated water that is collected in a secondary containment area.

Overarching plans include the Reagents Operating Manual, Grinding Operations Manual, Carbon-in-Pulp Operations Manual, Elution Operations Manual, ILR Procedures, Tailings Storage Facility Operations Manual, Cyanide Emergency Management Plan, Water Management Plan, and Temporary Cessation of Operations: Cyanide Contingency Plan.

Specific task procedures include the CIP Operator Housekeeping Procedure and the Processing Spill Response Procedure.

These manuals, plans and procedures address timely and adequate response to cyanide solution, slurry or cyanide-contaminated water that is collected in a secondary containment area.

All secondary containment bunds have sump pumps to return any spillage to appropriate process tanks or hoppers.

Clean up of cyanide or process solutions spillage external to containment occurs in accordance with the Process Spill Response Procedure, AGM Hydrocarbon and Chemical Spill Management Procedure, or the Cyanide Emergency Response Plan.

Process solution spills are logged into the INX system and investigated as appropriate to determine causes, actions and evaluate preventative measures. Records of spillage events and remediation were provided for Auditor review.

No spillage of high concentration cyanide solution occurred during the audit period.

Recorded incidents involved spillage of tailings slurry, process water, or decant return water, containing relatively low cyanide concentration (less than 50 mg/l WAD CN). Only two such spillages occurred external to secondary containment.

Where required, incidents were reported to the relevant jurisdictional authority (Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety). This occurred on one occasion, involving spillage of 5 cubic metres of tailings flush solution external to secondary containment at TSF3 (27 December 2024). The cyanide concentration of the spilt solution was 23.6 mg/l WAD CN.

The incident was investigated using AGM's 5W investigation procedure, with resultant remedial actions implemented.

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Secondary containments are in place for all cyanide process tanks.

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

All cyanide-containing pipework within the Cyanide Unloading and Storage Facility has secondary containment. The cyanide delivery and dosing pipework is situated above a concrete sump secondary containment area. Pipework transferring clean-up solution from the cyanide unloading pad has a metal secondary containment tray. Pipework containing reagent strength cyanide solution has either metal tray or concrete secondary containment.

Leak detection for Process Solution pipelines is a visual assessment during regular inspections for any solution dripping or flowing from pipelines or pooling in the secondary containment.

All pipe racks within the plant area are located over concrete pads.

The tailings pipeline and return water pipelines are placed on the topographical surface within an earthen trench designed to contain any spills or leaks within the trench and allow removal of residual spilled material and any contaminated earth. Sumps are located at regular intervals including sag points along the pipeline corridor. Additionally, these pipelines are equipped with leak detection and alarming via an electronic differential flow system, and also fitted with pressure sensors and breathers to prevent pipeline overpressure events.

Pipework within the Cyanide Unloading and Storage Facility is inspected by the cyanide Producer AGR during an annual audit.

Reagent strength cyanide pipework is inspected by AGM maintenance personnel on a three-monthly frequency.

Routine inspections relating to the TSF tailings and return pipelines occur on a 12 hourly and monthly frequency.

No areas exist where cyanide pipelines present a risk to surface water.

The nearest surface water body is the ephemeral hypersaline lake, Lake Miranda, located 34.5km northeast of the Operation, and as such too distant for potential impact.

Cyanide tanks and pipelines are constructed of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions.

Cyanide tanks and pipelines are constructed from either mild steel or high-density polyethylene (HDPE), both of which are compatible with cyanide or high pH conditions.

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Standard of Practice 4.8:

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

	☑ in full compliance with	
The Operation is	☐ in substantial compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.8
	☐ not in compliance with	

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.8: Implement quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures to confirm that cyanide facilities are constructed according to accepted engineering standards and specifications.

No new cyanide facilities have been constructed at AGM during the current audit period.

Additional historical QA/QC records were provided addressing the suitability of materials and associated design and construction engineering standards for the Cyanide Storage Tanks.

AGM retains quality control and quality assurance records for cyanide facilities.

During the field audit, historical design and construction quality control and quality assurance records were sighted, including those for Cyanide Unloading and Storage Facility and the TSF.

No new cyanide facilities have been constructed at AGM during the current audit period.

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Standard of Practice 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 with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 4.9

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.9: Implement monitoring programs to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, surface and ground water quality.

AGM have developed written standard procedures for monitoring activities.

AGM have developed, maintained and implemented a range of written standard procedures for monitoring activities. They exist in the form of overarching Management Plans and in specific task procedures, including the Cyanide Management Plan, Environmental Management Plan, Water Management Plan, Ground & Surface Water Management Plan, and Wildlife Monitoring Procedure.

Monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the AGM Environmental Programme Schedules (in the Environmental Management Plan), and the AGM Water Monitoring Compliance Schedule.

Sampling and analytical protocols have been developed by an appropriately qualified person.

The sampling and analytical protocols have been developed by appropriately qualified personnel, being either Metallurgical or Environmental professionals, and taking into consideration licensing requirements and Australian Standards for sampling and monitoring. The nominal level of qualification is tertiary environmental, chemistry or engineering Bachelor of Science or engineering qualifications, with sign-off of procedures by appropriately qualified Superintendents and Managers.

Wildlife monitoring procedures have been developed by third-party established technical experts, and laboratory analytical protocols have been developed by personnel with either a bachelor chemistry degree or a Tertiary Certificate IV qualification in Laboratory Techniques.

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AGM procedures specify how and where samples should be taken, sample preservation techniques, chain of custody procedures, shipping instructions, cyanide species to be analyzed and quality assurance and quality control requirements for cyanide analyses, as verified by review of procedures and examples of chain of custody documentation.

Sampling conditions (e.g., weather, livestock/wildlife activity, anthropogenic influences, etc.) and procedures are documented in writing.

Monitoring is conducted at frequencies adequate to characterize the medium being monitored and to identify changes in a timely manner.

The frequency of monitoring of water quality in surface and groundwater and frequency of inspection of tailings facilities is performed in accordance with the Agnew Department of Environment Regulation Licence 4611/1987/11, and also considers expert third party advice, and operational learnings. The frequency of inspection is adequate and appropriate for the current level or risk associated with cyanide concentrations in tailings, ground water and surface water.

Monitoring frequencies are as follows:

- TSF spigot discharge – twice daily (WAD cyanide)
- TSF spigot discharge – daily for arsenic
- Wildlife – daily
- Groundwater Quality – quarterly for pH, electro conductivity, total dissolved solids (TDS), standing water level (SWL), temperature, and various metals
- Groundwater Quality – six monthly for WAD cyanide, pH, electro conductivity, total dissolved solids (TDS), standing water level (SWL), temperature, and various metals
- Decant Pond – monthly for WAD cyanide; weekly for arsenic
- Mine-related ponds and pits - quarterly for pH, electro conductivity, total dissolved solids (TDS), standing water level (SWL), and temperature
- Process solution streams within Plant – free cyanide via manual titration 4 hourly; free cyanide and WAD cyanide on continuous basis at three locations within the CIL circuit via online autoanalysers.

PRINCIPLE 5 – DECOMMISSIONING:

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

Standard of Practice 5.1:

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

The Operation is
☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 5.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.1: Plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife and livestock.

AGM has developed written procedures to decommission cyanide facilities at the cessation of operations.

AGM has site wide Mine Closure Plan (MCP) plan which includes plans for the effective decommissioning, rehabilitation and closure of all tenements held by AGM.

AGM also has a Processing Plant Decommissioning and Decontamination Plan (DDP) which focuses principally on the decontamination and decommissioning of cyanide-containing infrastructure at the processing plant, and infrastructure associated with the transfer of tailings to the TSF and return of water from the TSF to the processing plant (pipelines, valves, and pumps). It is designed to complement the Mine Closure Plan (MCP) and outlines the closure plan for processing facilities.

The DDP contains written procedures of the steps and methods to be used for decontaminating each part of the processing circuit, and addresses different treatment processes for Low, Medium, and High Cyanide Areas.

Both the AGM Cyanide Decontamination and Decommissioning Plan, and the AGM Mine Closure Plan, include an implementation schedule for decommissioning activities.

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The MCP includes a stakeholder engagement implementation schedule (Section 3) commencing 4 years prior to closure. Closure Implementation (Section 8) lists progressive steps for TSF closure and rehabilitation, and closure of Industrial Infrastructure (Sect 8.3.4), and post closure monitoring frequency and duration.

The DDP includes a detailed implementation schedule (Sect 10) that starts 24 months prior to closure and continues 24 months post closure. This includes steps associated with safety (e.g. safe cyanide handling training), pre-decommissioning (e.g. Reducing stocks of cyanide), processing plant clean-up, monitoring and review (e.g. water quality monitoring).

AGM reviews its decommissioning procedures for cyanide facilities during the life of the operation and revises them as needed.

The MCP is reviewed every 3 years, as required by DEMIRS. The most recent approved version is dated 22 February 2022. A revised MCP dated August 2024 has been submitted to DEMIRS for approval.

The DDP is reviewed at least every two years. The current version (5.0) is dated 19 June 2025.

The Decontamination and Decommissioning Plan (DDP) is revised and updated as part of the review and update of the Mine Closure Plan (MCP).

Standard of Practice 5.2:

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

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 5.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.2: Establish an assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide related decommissioning activities.

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

This is accomplished within the overall Closure Cost Estimates, using a Standardised Reclamation Cost Estimate (SRCE) Model, produced in accordance with the Mine Closure Plan. The Information is consolidated in a report developed and verified by Third Party Experts.

Cost estimates are based on third-party contractor rates which are reviewed and revised annually.

AGM review and update the cost estimate at least every five years and when revisions to the plan are made that effect cyanide-related decommissioning activities. AGM review and update the cost estimate annually.

The Closure Cost Estimate is prepared annually, as per Gold Fields financial reporting and planning requirements. Cost estimates are based on third-party contractor rates which are reviewed and revised annually.

AGM comply with the financial mechanism required by the applicable jurisdiction to cover the estimated costs for cyanide-related decommissioning activities as identified in its decommissioning and closure strategy.

The Government of Western Australia implemented a Mining Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) in 2014 for all mining operations in Western Australia. The Fund is managed by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS).

The updated SRCE cost estimate is used as a basis for payment to the annual Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF).

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The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) approved financial mechanism is updated on an annual basis by AGM and submitted to DMIRS for approval.

MRF Assessment Notices for 2022, 2023, and 2024 were provided for auditor review. AGM provided payment records confirming that annual MRF payments have been made for 2022, 2023, and 2024.

PRINCIPLE 6 – WORKER SAFETY:

Protect workers' health and safety from exposure to cyanide.

Standard of Practice 6.1:

Identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce or control them.

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 6.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.1: Identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce and control them.

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

No cyanide mixing facilities exist at AGM.

The operation has developed procedures describing how cyanide related tasks should be conducted to minimise worker exposure. There are written procedures with detailed instructions outlining steps taken to complete a task safely, including what PPE is required. These are managed and stored electronically within the AGM Controlled Document system.

Procedures identify safety hazards, required PPE and safety equipment; task training requirements to undertake the task; task preparation; and the steps required to complete it safely.

The AGM Cyanide Management Plan provides an overarching management framework document that describes the operational controls and procedures in place for minimising worker exposure to cyanide.

A range of specific procedures, manuals, and forms concerning cyanide-related tasks exist in the categories of Unloading, Plant Operations, and Maintenance.

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Procedures exist to identify hazards prior to the commencement of a task. This is in the form of Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) and Take 5 assessments.

Systems exist ensuring that inductions and training in these procedures must occur prior to being able to complete any tasks associated with cyanide.

AGM procedures require, where necessary, the use of personal protective equipment and address pre-work inspections.

AGM procedures identify the PPE requirements for carrying out cyanide-related tasks. Where appropriate the procedures require the completion of checklists prior to the commencement of a task, for example prior to cyanide unloading.

The requirement for using PPE is addressed in inductions and training, is stipulated in Standard Operating Procedures and Work Instructions, and reinforced by signage in plant areas. This includes the use of HCN gas monitors in designated areas.

In addition to PPE and pre-work inspection information within individual task procedures and work instructions, AGM implement an overarching Personal Protective Equipment Procedure AGO-OHS-PR003.

The Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) and Take-5 Processes are pre-work inspections to identify hazards, assess the risk, and control the risk for any new task or change in conditions or work. This is addressed in every induction prior to working at AGM.

AGM solicits and actively considers worker input in developing and evaluating health and safety procedures, and when new cyanide related procedures are developed or periodically reviewed.

Worker input into safety is solicited in a variety of ways, including through shift pre-start meetings, daily ToolBox meetings, and Weekly Safety Meetings. All supervisors attend a daily Leadership meeting which includes raising any safety issues.

A Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) is completed for any task that has not been performed before, or a task that has no specific Standard Operating Procedure or Work Instruction. These are completed by the worker or work team who is to perform the task, and reviewed by the relevant Supervisor. Tasks are typically converted into a Work Instruction if the JHA process has been used for the same task more than 5 times. This process requires worker input.

The Auditor attended a shift pre-start meeting at 5:30pm 26 July 2025. The meeting is attended by Operating, Metallurgy, and Maintenance personnel from departing and incoming shifts, and discussed operational, maintenance, and safety matters. Specific health and safety items discussed included hazard identification and Take-5 inspections. Active participation by workers in these matter was observed, as was encouragement of worker input by Supervisors.

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Standard of Practice 6.2:

Operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 6.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.2: Operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.

AGM has determined the appropriate pH for limiting the evolution of hydrogen cyanide gas during production activities. No cyanide mixing facilities exist at AGM.

AGM manage pH, utilising lime addition and multiple pH monitoring points, to control pH in the range 9.5 – 10.0, which limits hydrogen cyanide gas evolution, as evidenced via hydrogen cyanide monitoring.

The pH targets are set within the SCADA. The pH is monitored via online pH probes in the plant. A pH probe in Leach Tank 1 provides the pH signal reading to SCADA, which in turn will automatically adjust the pulse rate of the air- actuated valve for lime addition to maintain the setpoint value within the tank. Alarms exist within the SCADA to notify the Process Technicians of any adverse deviations in the measured pH.

AGM has identified areas and activities where workers may be exposed to cyanide in excess of 10ppm on an instantaneous basis and 4.7ppm continuously over an 8 hour period and require use of personal protective equipment in these areas or when performing these activities.

An overarching procedure exists to identify areas where HCN gas may be present, where HCN gas monitors must be worn, and the procedure should high HCN gas levels be detected - Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Procedure AGO-PRO-PR013. The procedure provided details on both personal and fixed HCN monitors. This procedure identifies the areas of the processing plant that have the potential for workers to be exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas at greater than 4.7 ppm. Therefore, personal HCN gas monitors are a mandatory PPE requirement and must be worn for entry to all identified cyanide areas of the processing plant. These areas include the grinding and gravity bund, CIP

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and elution bund, gold room, Cyanide Storage Facility, Paste Plant, and Tailings Storage Facilities and return water ponds.

HCN monitor PPE signs was observed in the field inspection to be posted at the entrances of the Processing Plant.

The requirement to wear personal HCN monitors in the processing plant is included in the induction process with a map showing the Mandatory HCN Areas. This is further enforced in the PPE and safety sections of written procedures.

Using a Cyanide Respirator Procedure outlines the PPE required if hydrogen cyanide levels exceed 10 ppm. If work must be performed in an area of more than 10 ppm a full-face respirator must be used with an appropriate hydrogen cyanide canister filter. If levels exceed 20 ppm the area must be vacated.

AGM uses both fixed (static) and personal cyanide monitoring devices in processing areas and for activities involving management of cyanide to confirm that workers are not exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas exceeding 10 ppm on an instantaneous basis or 4.7 ppm continuously over an 8-hour period.

No monitoring for cyanide dust occurs, as AGM only used liquid sodium cyanide solution within cyanide facilities.

Fixed hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas monitors are installed in the following locations where there is potential for evolution of HCN gas: Leach Feed Hopper, Inline Leach Reactor, WAD Analyser Hut at top of Adsorption Tanks, Acid Wash/ Loaded Carbon Screen, Final Tails Screen, Leach Tank 1, and Paste Plant Mixer

During field inspections, fixed HCN gas monitors were observed at the Final Tails Screen, Inline Leach Reactor, Final Tails Screen, and Paste Plant Mixer. All fixed monitors were observed as operational during field inspections, and the existence of the device readings was verified during the Paste Plant Control Room Field Inspection 19 June 2025 and the Processing Plant Field Inspection 20 June 2025.

During multiple field inspections of cyanide facilities during the field audit, all workers in those areas were observed to be wearing personal HCN monitors. Spot checks of both fixed HCN and personal monitor calibration dates were conducted at the main Processing Facility and the Paste Plant, and all were found to be within the six month calibration expiry date.

The Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Procedure states that the HCN gas monitor must be worn within 300mm of the breathing zone. The procedure outlines the trigger alarms on the static and personal monitors, and actions to be taken at different concentrations.

The static HCN monitor has a high setting of 4.7ppm and a high-high setting of 10ppm. An audible alarm will stay on until the concentration level is detected to be below

4.7ppm. Mill Control will also receive an alarm notification on SCADA. When the alarm is on, the area must not be entered.

Trigger concentrations for the personal HCN gas monitors are as follows: a warning alarm if the time weighted average (TWA) exceeds 4.7ppm; a warning alarm for a short-term exposure of 4.7ppm; and a danger alarm if the short-term exposure limit (STEL) exceeds 10ppm.

In response to an alarm workers are to: stop work and leave the affected area immediately; notify other personnel in the area; barricade the area to prevent exposure to other personnel; report to the supervisor; and ensure the event is entered into INX.

Hydrogen cyanide monitoring equipment is maintained, tested and calibrated as directed by the manufacturer, and records are retained for at least three years.

Personal HCN gas monitors are bump tested daily, and calibrated every 180 days, which is consistent with the recommendations of the manufacturer and the AGM Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Procedure.

The personal HCN monitor calibration docks are calibrated on an annual basis.

Full calibrations are completed by the monitor supplier GasTech and calibration and maintenance certificates are provided and kept on record.

The personal HCN Monitor Control Room was inspected on 20 June 2025. The GasTech calibration dock and calibration gas bottles were inspected, as well as associated procedures as posted in the wall of the room.

Bump test and calibration records for personal HCN monitors were provided for the previous five years (2020 – 2025). This is stored electronically, and each unit can be searched with the full testing history available.

Fixed HCN monitors are calibrated on a 6 monthly frequency. Calibration records for fixed HCN monitors were provided for the previous ten years (2015 – 2025). This is stored electronically.

Several bump tests of the Honeywell Solo personal HCN monitors were witnessed during the field audit.

Warning signs have been placed where cyanide is used advising workers that cyanide is present, of any necessary personal protective equipment that must be worn, and that smoking, open flames and eating and drinking are not allowed.

Signage was verified during multiple field inspections during the field audit, including Process Plant Entrances, Cyanide Unloading Pad, Cyanide Storage Compound, Leach

and CIL Circuit, Elution Circuit, Inline Leach Reactor (ILR), Tailings Hopper and Pumps, and Entry Gates to TSF3 and TSF4.

High strength cyanide solution is dyed for clear identification. AGR deliver cyanide solutions to site with a Carmoisine red dye added to the solution. Consequently, all high strength cyanide solutions on site are identifiable by this red dye.

Low pressure combination Safety shower/ eye wash stations and dry powder fire extinguishers are located at strategic locations throughout the operation and are maintained, inspected and tested on a regular basis.

Safety Showers and low-pressure eyewash stations are located at 25 strategic locations in the processing area. Weekly and Monthly Operational area inspections include a 2 minute test of each shower and eye-wash station. Additionally, a requirement exists to test showers/eye wash stations in the immediate work area prior to working with or near chemicals, including cyanide.

Chemical Dry Powder Fire Extinguishers are located throughout the process plant and other cyanide facilities. They are serviced and tested by a third party expert provider on a six-monthly basis.

Low pressure combination Safety shower/ eye wash stations and dry powder fire extinguishers at multiple locations within AGM cyanide facilities were spot-checked by the Auditor. In all cases, shower/eyewash water flow and temperature were satisfactory, and fire extinguishers were chemical dry powder type and within date for inspection/testing frequency.

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

Safety Data Sheets (SDS), first aid procedures or other informational materials on cyanide safety in English, the language of the workforce, are available in areas where cyanide is managed. The information is available in both electronic and hardcopy format.

AGM has a procedure to investigate and evaluate any cyanide exposure incidents to determine if the operation's programs and procedures to protect worker health and safety, and to respond to cyanide exposures, are adequate or need to be revised.

Accident and incident reporting and investigation is conducted through the INX system. Any safety accidents or incidents, including those involving cyanide, are recorded in INX and any corrective action tracked.

Tools such as ICAM and 5 Whys are utilised to conduct safety investigations and to identify corrective actions.

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The Incident Reporting and Investigation Guideline outlines the incident investigation process for all incidents, which includes any cyanide exposure. A cyanide exposure would be considered a Serious Potential Incident which would trigger an ICAM process which looks at people, environment, equipment and procedures to determine the contributing factors. Preventative and corrective actions are identified. The outcomes are presented to Senior Leadership Team and discussed at Quarterly Safety Meetings.

No cyanide exposure incidents occurred during the audit period. Examples of the implementation of the AGM Incident Reporting and Investigation Guideline were provided.

Standard of Practice 6.3:

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

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 6.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.3: Develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

AGM has oxygen, a resuscitator, antidote kits and a radio, telephone, alarm system for communication and emergency notification readily available for use at the cyanide unloading and storage locations and elsewhere in the plant.

No cyanide mixing facilities exist at the operation.

The Cyanide Unloading Observers Hut was verified during the site inspections as containing the following: Oxygen resuscitator (NHALO) and mask, full face mask and respirator, disposable overalls, gum boots, rubber gloves, ear plugs, an emergency distress alarm and emergency stop buttons for air isolation to the cyanide isotainer unloading.

Duress alarms are located at a number of locations where cyanide is present including on the cyanide unloading observers hut, at leach and adsorption tanks, and adjacent to the ILR. These were verified during field inspections.

All personnel working in cyanide areas including the cyanide unloading area, plant, tailings pipeline corridor, tailings storage facilities and processing ponds are required to carry two-way radios.

Cyanide antidote kits, which are stored at the Emu Medical Centre only, must be administered by the Site Medic under the supervision of a Medical Doctor from Health Watch or the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS).

AGM inspects its first aid equipment regularly to ensure that it is available when needed, and materials such as cyanide antidotes are stored and/or tested as directed by their manufacturer and replaced on a schedule to ensure that they will be effective when needed.

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The cyanide antidote normally used is Cyanokit (hydroxocobalamin). However, the antidote manufacturer has issued a product recall notice which is applicable to AGM. The recall relates to bacterial contamination detected in one of the antidote kit medications. As such, AGM currently utilise an alternate well-recognised and approved antidote, Sodium Thiosulfate solution.

During the field inspection, six vials of Sodium Thiosulfate solution were observed to be available at the Emu Medical Centre, which is adjacent to the Processing Plant. All vials were within expiry date.

The antidote kits do not require refrigeration, and are stored within the air-conditioned medical centre such that they remain within the prescribed temperature of the manufacturer.

Monthly PGI area inspections of the Processing Plant and Cyanide Unloading area include presence, date tag and condition of the first aid equipment and INHALO oxygen resuscitators.

INHALO oxygen resuscitators and all oxygen therapy equipment are tested during annual medical checks undertaken by a third-party Medical Expert Group, and labels observed showed they were in date.

First Aid Kits are tagged with an expiry date, and if used the Medics must be contacted, and it is restocked.

The Medical Centres (Emu and Village) conduct specific periodic inspections for first aid and medical equipment, including cyanide antidote kits, paramedic response kits, Laerdal Suction Unit, Slishman Traction Splint, Airway & Oxygen Bag, Intubation Bag, Trauma Bag, Triage Kit, Paediatric Airway Bag, and Resuscitation Trolley.

The First Aid Equipment in the Medical Centres have daily, weekly, and monthly compliance checks which is tracked by the Emergency Services Department (ESD) Compliance Schedule.

Defibrillators are checked daily and serviced annually; Trauma Trolleys are checked weekly and Trauma Bags are checked monthly.

The ambulance is inspected weekly; i-stat blood test machine is tested weekly; Medical oxygen cylinders are inspected by an external contractor on an annual basis.

During field inspections of the Emu Medical Centre 18 June 2025 and the Village Medical Centre 26 June 2025, expiry dates were checked for the cyanide antidote kits, intubation equipment, medical oxygen bottles (both in Trauma Room and Ambulance), and all equipment was found to be within expiry dates.

AGM has developed specific written emergency response plans or procedures to respond to cyanide exposures.

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AGM has developed a site wide Emergency Management Plan that provides over-arching guidance to emergency management, and the specific Cyanide Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP considers cyanide specific emergencies with Plausible Scenario Pre-incident Plans to address potential cyanide exposures.

Pre-Incident Plan (PIP) 1, in section 6.1 of the CEMP, outlines the First Aid response for cyanide exposure and contains first aid measures including steps to take for suspected cyanide poisoning cases in a flow chart, with off-site emergency contact information and patient transport procedures. This includes the use of cyanide antidotes.

Administration of the cyanide antidote by site medics is done under supervision from a Medical Doctor on 24-hour call from Health Watch, who provide emergency medical assistance and advice. As an alternate, RFDS can be utilised for external support and advice.

It was confirmed during the field inspection that the Emu Medical Centre had written instructions on administration of Sodium Thiosulfate antidote in addition to the normal Cyanokit antidote, both with procedures, and also in a laminated poster on the wall of the Medical Centre. The cyanide exposure procedures consider the necessary responses to cyanide exposure whether through ingestion, inhalation, and absorption through the skin or eyes.

AGM has its own on-site capability to provide first aid or medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide.

AGM has two Medical Centres. The Emu Medical Centre is located in the Administration Offices directly adjacent to the Processing Plant. The Village Medical Centre is located in the Accommodation Village 2 kilometres from the Processing Plant.

There is a suitably qualified Medic (on 24-hour call) to provide first aid or medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide. Site Medics are Paramedics registered with the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency. Additionally. AGM Emergency Services Officers (ESO) are suitably qualified and authorised to provide first aid or medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide.

The Medical Centres are well- equipped single bed facilities. Each are equipped with a Trauma Trolley, Defibrillator, fixed medical oxygen supplies, Intravenous equipment, and ability to provide medications.

The Emu Medical Centre is located adjacent the Processing Plant. It has a Trauma Trolley, Defibrillator, Blood test machine, a fixed supply of medical oxygen, intubation equipment, Intravenous and intraosseous equipment, cyanide antidotes, and a broad range of medications.

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As contingency for third-party medical advice, AGM utilises a third-party medical service provider for expert medical advice from a Medical Doctor as required; or the RFDS service duty doctor.

AGM has developed procedures to transport workers exposed to cyanide to locally available qualified off site medical facilities.

Patients requiring medical evacuation will be transported via the RFDS to either Kalgoorlie Hospital or Perth. The RFDS will transport all patients that have been affected by Sodium Cyanide. Kalgoorlie Hospital maintains a cyanide treatment box and manual that is situated in the AED section of the hospital. Alternately, the nearby Leinster Medical Centre is aware that Agnew Gold Mine has cyanide on site. Procedures have been developed for the treatment of casualties in the event of cyanide poisoning. Leinster Medical Centre has a written procedure that it follows with regards to the treatment of cyanide poisoning.

AGM has made formalised arrangement with local medical facilities, such that they of the potential need to treat patients for cyanide exposure and is confident that the medical facility has adequate, qualified staff, equipment and expertise to respond to cyanide exposures.

The operation has separate Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with medical facilities, including the Leinster Medical Centre and Kalgoorlie Health Campus (KHC) which acknowledges the expected role that the facility may play in the event of receiving a cyanide exposure patient.

PRINCIPLE 7 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE:

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

Standard of Practice 7.1:

Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

The Operation is
☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.1: Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

AGM has developed an Emergency Response Plan to address potential accidental releases of cyanide and cyanide exposure incidents.

AGM has developed the site wide Emergency Management Plan that provides over-arching guidance to emergency management, and the specific Cyanide Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

The Emergency Management Plan addresses the structure of the emergency management team, the process to activate an emergency response, evacuation procedures, and post emergency review. The CEMP sits under the Emergency Management Plan and considers cyanide specific emergencies with Plausible Scenario Pre-incident Plans (PIPs) to address potential accidental releases of cyanide and cyanide exposures. It also details post incident neutralisation and decontamination.

AGM also has a Credible Scenario Trigger Action Response Plan which contains responses to a wide range of scenarios including some related to cyanide, including Sodium Cyanide release, Cyanide Truck Incident, Fire, Tailings Release, and Major Power Failure. Emergency procedures specific to the TSF also exist within the Tailings Storage Facility Operations Manual.

The AGM CEMP considers potential cyanide failure scenarios appropriate for its site-specific environmental and operating circumstances, including the following as applicable: Catastrophic release of hydrogen cyanide from storage, process or

regeneration facilities; Transportation accidents occurring on site or in close proximity to the operation; Releases during unloading and mixing; Releases during fires and explosions; Pipe, valve and tank ruptures; Overtopping of ponds and impoundments, Power outages and pump failures; Uncontrolled seepage; Failure of cyanide treatment, destruction or recovery systems; Failure of tailings impoundments, heap leach facilities and other cyanide facilities.

No heap leach facilities exist at AGM.

Potential cyanide failure scenarios are considered within the CEMP as Pre-Incident Plans as follows:

- Catastrophic release of hydrogen cyanide from storage, process or regeneration facilities is addressed within CEMP PIP2: Catastrophic release of HCN Gas > 50ppm (Sect 6.2 CEMP);
- Transportation accidents occurring on site or in close proximity to the operation is addressed within CEMP PIP3: Release during Transportation Delivery or Unloading (Sect 6.3 CEMP)
- Releases during unloading and mixing is addressed within CEMP PIP3: Release during Transportation Delivery or Unloading (Sect 6.3 CEMP)
- Releases during fires and explosions is addressed within CEMP PIP4: Releases during Fires and Explosions (Sect 6.3 CEMP);
- Pipe, valve and tank ruptures is addressed within CEMP PIP6: Catastrophic Release from Storage, Dosing tanks or Processing Facilities (Sect 6.6 CEMP); and
- Overtopping of ponds and impoundments is addressed within CEMP PIP8: Uncontained Release of Process Water. Additionally, the TSK Operations Manual has emergency management procedures for Embankment or Pit Wall erosion/sloughing, and overtopping of Return Water Ponds.

Power Outages and pump failures are addressed within Section 6.5.2 of the CEMP. Additionally, the Credible Scenario Trigger Action Plan contains scenarios addressing Major Power Failure, and Tailings Line or Pump Failure.

The only active TSF's are in-pit facilities. Therefore, uncontrolled seepage from active TSF is considered to not be a credible scenario.

Failure of cyanide treatment facilities is addressed within section 10.2.2 of the TSF Operations Manual and also within section 4.3 the WAD Cyanide Procedure and includes Reporting and Emergency Action Measures that must be taken if the TSF spigot or Return Water cyanide concentration approaches or exceeds 50 mg/l WAD CN.

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Failure of tailings impoundments is addressed within the Credible Scenario Trigger Action Plan and the TSF Operations Manual, and includes emergency management procedures for Failure of TSF2 or Lawlers TSF Embankment, Embankment or Pit Wall erosion/sloughing, and overtopping of Return Water Ponds.

Planning for response to transportation-related emergencies has considered transportation route(s), physical and chemical form of the cyanide, method of transport (e.g., rail, truck), the condition of the road or railway, and the design of the transport vehicle (e.g., single, or double walled, top or bottom unloading).

Cyanide transported and delivery to site is under the control and responsibility of the cyanide Producer and Transporter (AGR). The AGR West Australian Supply Chain and AGR's transporter to AGM, Qube Bulk, are both certified under the Cyanide Code. AGR has a detailed Transport Management Plan for Sodium Cyanide Product, which includes detailed emergency response plans for transport incidents. They are responsible for emergency response in the case of an accident or release when on route; and have developed detailed emergency response plans.

AGR, through CSBP's emergency response team, provides offsite support in the event of an incident involving its sodium cyanide product. AGR transports sodium cyanide along recognised Dangerous Goods routes, classified appropriate by the relevant Competent Authority. The specific routes that AGR uses are classified routes selected based on their location, ease of navigation and make up of surroundings, where possible, bypassing built up areas. The CSBP Vehicle Operators Handbook for Sodium Cyanide outlines the vehicle operators' action in an emergency and the Emergency Response procedures (Section 4 Driver Emergency Response), which includes ensuring personal safety, area isolation, Notification of Emergency, and Spill Containment.

AGM Emergency Response Plans describe specific response actions (as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situations) such as clearing site personnel and potentially affected communities from the area of exposure, use of cyanide antidotes and first aid measures for cyanide exposure, control of releases at their source, and containment, assessment, mitigation and future prevention of releases.

Due to the remoteness of the site, there are no potentially affected communities that need to be considered in the Emergency Management Plan response actions.

Evacuation procedures for Processing Facilities exist within the CEMP, including corresponding Muster Point locations. Evacuation Procedures also exist within the Emergency Management Plan, Credible Scenario Trigger Action Response Plan, individual cyanide-related PIPs, and Process Plant and Admin Emergency Duty Cards.

The use of cyanide antidotes and first aid measures for cyanide exposure are addressed within the CEMP. PIP1 contains instructions for first aid response for

cyanide exposure, and includes a treatment flowchart and information on cyanide antidotes, external medical support, and patient transport procedures.

Control of releases at their source is addressed within the CEMP, and within specific duties for Emergency Response Team Members, including the On-Scene Commander and Emergency Response Captain. Procedures require isolation and control of the spill if possible.

Control, assessment, mitigation and future prevention of releases is addressed primarily within the CEMP.

Incident scenarios specifically address containment of releases by constructing earth bunds in PIP5, PIP7 and PIP8.

CEMP Section 7 (Post Incident Neutralisation and Decontamination)) addresses mitigation of cyanide releases, and includes spill debris clean-up, neutralisation, and decontamination.

The AGM Incident Reporting and Investigation Guideline and the Gold Fields Incident Reporting and Classification Guideline outlines the incident investigation process for all incidents, which includes implementation of actions to prevent future releases.

Standard of Practice 7.2:

Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The Operation is
☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.2
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.2: Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

AGM has involved its workforce and external stakeholders, including potentially affected communities, in the cyanide emergency response planning process.

The operation provides a range of opportunities for worker involvement and feedback in the cyanide emergency response planning, including but not limited to: Weekly area safety (toolbox) meeting, Daily pre-start meetings, Monthly Site Governance meetings, Mock cyanide emergency drills and debriefs, Fortnightly Leadership Team Safety Discussion; and the review of new and existing plans and procedures.

The nearest external community is Leinster Township which is 25 km away and it is considered that Leinster is too far away to be affected by an on-site cyanide emergency.

External stakeholder involvement is achieved via participation in the Leinster Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC). External stakeholders who may aid in the event of an emergency are represented on the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC), which includes WA Police, DFES, other Emergency Service agencies and other local mining operations. The LEMC is the forum used to communicate emergency response processes and to receive feedback from external stakeholders. AGM attends the quarterly LEMC meetings (in Leinster) which discuss emergency planning, resourcing, contact details and any incidents that have occurred.

To supplement LEMC meetings, quarterly meetings between mining companies who have mutual aid agreements with AGM have recently been introduced.

Additionally, AGM regularly communicates with its Cyanide Producer and Transporter AGR, providing opportunities for involvement in the cyanide emergency response planning process.

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AGM has made potentially affected communities aware of the nature of their risks associated with accidental cyanide releases, and consulted with them directly or through community representatives regarding appropriate communications and response actions.

Due to the remote location of AGM, there are no potentially affected communities that would likely be affected by an on-site cyanide emergency. The only potential cyanide emergency that could potentially affect the community would be from a transport related incident.

AGM has identified external entities having emergency response roles and involved those entities in the cyanide emergency planning and response process.

AGM has Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and mutual aid agreements with external entities, including Government Agencies, Medical Facilities, and nearby Mining Operations. They are involved with the planning process to the extent that they have agreed that can provide additional resources (equipment and personnel) in the event of an emergency.

AGM has a MOU with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) to provide mutual support in planning and responding to emergency incidents. The agreement includes participation in training exercises as required. Upon the response of any DFES resources to any of AGM land or premises, the ERT and DFES personnel shall operate under the incident management structure agreed upon by both parties.

Mutual Aid Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) exist between AGM and nearby mining Operations, and provide opportunities to involve these stakeholders in the cyanide emergency response planning process.

Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) exist between AGM and the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES), Kalgoorlie Health Campus (KHC), and Leinster Medical Centre, and provide opportunities to involve stakeholders in the cyanide emergency response planning process.

AGM regularly communicates with its Cyanide Producer and Transporter, AGR, and AGM conducts an annual inspection of the AGM Cyanide Unloading and Storage Facility, providing opportunities for involvement in the cyanide emergency response planning process.

AGM engages in consultation or communication with stakeholders to keep the Emergency Response Plan current.

AGM engages with the LEMC membership through regular meetings and providing emergency plans to the committee. LEMC members are advised of updates to the emergency response plans as relevant.

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AGM engages in regular communication with its Cyanide Producer and Transporter, AGR, and AGR conducts an annual inspection of the AGM Cyanide Unloading and Storage Facility, providing opportunities to keep the Emergency Response Plan current.

Standard of Practice 7.3:

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

The Operation is ☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 7.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.3: Designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.

The AGM Emergency Response Management Plan, in relation to cyanide elements of the plans, designate primary and alternative emergency response coordinators who have explicit authority to commit the resources necessary to implement the plans; identify emergency response teams, require appropriate training for emergency responders, include call-out procedures and references to 24-hour contact information for the coordinators and response team members; specify the duties and responsibilities of the coordinators and team members; list emergency response equipment, including personal protection gear, on site; include procedures to inspect emergency response equipment to ensure its availability; and describe the role of outside responders, medical facilities and communities in the emergency response procedures.

The CEMP (Sect 4) designates responsibilities for each member of the Emergency Response Management Team, outlining explicit authority to implement the plan using the necessary resources.

The Emergency Management Plan (Sect 3) outlines the emergency management structure and identifies Emergency Response Teams, including the Emergency Management Team, Incident Control Team, and Emergency Response Team.

The Emergency Management Plan requires appropriate training for emergency responders. Section 7.4 states that the ERT team members will be trained in and competent in: First Aid (First Responder); Chemical Spill Management (HAZCHEM); Breathing Apparatus; Fire Fighting; Confined Space Rescue; and Vehicle Extrication. Additionally, emergency responders are required to complete the Processing Primary Core Entry Training Program, which includes the full Processing/Engineering Induction, and separate training courses in Cyanide (Hazard) Awareness, Hydrogen

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Peroxide Awareness, Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Procedure, Cyanide Operations Incident Response, Hydrogen Cyanide Respirator Mask Awareness, INHALO Medical Oxygen (Resuscitator), and HCN Personal Monitor Procedure.

Call-out procedures and 24-hour contact information for the Emergency Response Coordinators and Emergency Response Team members are outlined in Section 8 of the CEMP. Two contact lists are issued on a weekly basis – an Emergency Response Team Callout Roster, and a Weekly Whereabouts Roster.

The Emergency Management Plan (Sect 2.5) lists the Responsibilities of the Emergency Response Coordinator, which includes coordinating training for the ERT members, and ensuring AGM has adequate team members to respond to any situation in the Emergency Management Plan. Duty Cards for all of the Emergency Management Team and Incident Control Team specify the duties and responsibilities for each role in an incident.

The CEMP lists the required emergency response equipment, including personal protection gear that is appropriate for each plausible cyanide incident scenario (PIP's), and these items are available onsite or in the emergency vehicles (Fire Tender, Hazmat Trailer, and Ambulance).

The Emergency Services Officer (ESO) Compliance Schedule includes daily and weekly Ambulance checks, daily and weekly Fire Tender inspections, and routine testing frequency for Rescue Trailer, Breathing Apparatus, and First Aid equipment.

The CEMP (Section 8) lists the external responders (e.g. DFES, Health Watch) and their contact details. Within PIP's, it is indicated where external assistance from these external responders may be required. Further information on the roles of outside responders and medical facilities is detailed within Mutual Aid Agreements. This includes nearby mining operations, response organisations, and medical facilities.

AGM have confirmed that external entities with roles and responsibilities identified in the Emergency Response Plan are aware of their involvement and are included as necessary in mock drills or implementation exercises.

Memorandums of Understanding and Mutual Aid Agreements in place demonstrate that the external entities are aware of their involvement. The Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) has agreed to be available for annual mock drills.

AGM participate in the Leinster Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC), which includes the Leinster Police, Leinster Medical Centre and local mining operations. Quarterly meetings provide the opportunity for communication of any changes to involvement with the Emergency Management Plan and CEMP, and potential involvement in mock drills.

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Standard of Practice 7.4:

Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.4

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.4: Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The AGM Emergency Management Plan and Cyanide Emergency Management Plan include procedures and contact information for notifying management, regulatory agencies, outside response providers and medical facilities of the cyanide emergency.

THE Emergency Management Plan (Section 3) includes procedures and contact information for notifying management. The CEMP (Sect 8) includes the contact information for External response providers and medical facilities, including DFES, RFDS, Leinster Medical Centre, Kalgoorlie Health Campus, CSBP), mutual aid partners (local mining operations), and regulatory agencies (Department of Mines and Petroleum, District Inspector of Mines, Senior Inspector of Mines (Regional Mining Engineer), and Department of Environment Regulation).

AGM Emergency Management Plans include procedures and contact information for notifying potentially affected communities of the cyanide related incident and any necessary response measures, and for communication with the media.

There is a Duty Card for the Communication and Media Liaison Officer. Generally, communication with the media will be managed from the Gold Fields Perth Office, but if managed from AGM, a Dedicated Media Area would be set up in Leinster. A checklist is included on the Duty Card.

AGM's location is remote from communities so incidents occurring on-site would generally not affect or require communications with those communities. Nevertheless, the Duty Card for the Communication and Media Liaison Officer includes the development of a community and stakeholder plan if appropriate. Contact information with community stakeholders is contained in the existing Stakeholder Management Plan.

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AGM have a procedure for notifying ICMI of any significant cyanide incidents, as defined in ICMI's Definitions and Acronyms document.

The notification protocols for notifying ICMI of any significant cyanide incidents is in Section 9 of the CEMP. It includes the list of what is considered a significant incident, and the contact details for the ICMI. The equivalent information exists within Section 11.4.3 of the Cyanide Management Plan.

No significant cyanide incidents, as defined in ICMI's Definitions and Acronyms document, have occurred during the audit period.

Standard of Practice 7.5:

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

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.5

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.5: Incorporate remediation measures and monitoring elements into response plans and account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.

The AGM ERMP describes specific remediation measures as appropriate for the likely cyanide release scenarios, including recovery or neutralisation of solutions or solids, decontamination of soils or other contaminated media, and management of spill clean-up debris. The AGM spill remediation procedures identify what final (maximum) concentration will be allowed in residual soil as evidence that the cyanide release has been completely cleaned up.

Remediation measures for recovery of cyanide-containing solutions exists within the CEMP and in Section 7.1 (Spill debris clean-up) and 7.2 (Neutralisation of soils), and in PIP 5 (Liquid spills outside of bunded area).

Recovery of solutions is achieved via pumping back into the Processing Plant where possible. Otherwise, solutions are to be neutralised with ferrous sulphate, absorbed with dry sand and removed for disposal to an approved waste disposal facility or the TSF.

Remedial measures for Recovery of solids containing cyanide (e.g. tailings slurry) exists within the CEMP, and is achieved via excavation and removal to the TSF is indicated in PIP 7 (Failure of Tailings and Impoundments) and PIP 8 (Uncontained Release of Process Water).

The method of use of the neutralisation agent (Ferrous Sulphate monohydrate) for both solids and solutions exists within the CEMP Section 7.2 (Neutralisation of soils).

The process of decontamination of soils exists in Section 7.2.2 of the CEMP (Treatment and/or Disposal of Excavated Soil).

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The procedure describes; identification of the affected area, application of the neutralising agent, removal of contaminated soil to the nominated locations, testing of soil within the spill zone for presence of NaCN with a cyanide test kit or electronic monitor, and if NaCN is present, the neutralisation process is to continue until the concentration falls below 10ppm.

The number and location of samples to be taken is to be determined through consultation with the AGM Environment Department based on the nature of the spill.

Disposal of spill clean-up debris is addressed in Section 7.2.2 of the CEMP (Treatment and/or Disposal of Excavated Soil). The options for disposal are either direct disposal to an approved waste disposal site or TSF, or removal to a contained hardstand or suitable facility for treatment with neutralising agent (these are situated at Redeemer and Waroonga). After treatment, the soil could be returned to the excavation site, or disposed of to landfill or a TSF.

Provision of alternative drinking supply is not applicable, as there are no drinking water sources that could come into contact with cyanide or cyanide-containing spills at the Operation.

The AGM Cyanide Emergency Management Plan prohibits the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulfate and hydrogen peroxide to treat cyanide that has been released into surface water or that has the potential to reach surface water.

Prohibition of the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulfate and hydrogen peroxide to treat cyanide that has been released into surface water exists within the CEMP Section 7.3.3 (Decontamination of Waterways) and CEMP Section 7.2.1 (Use of Ferrous Sulphate Spill to Soil).

There is no nearby surface water; ephemeral streams may exist following rainfall events. The nearest surface water body is the ephemeral hypersaline lake, Lake Miranda, located 34.5km northeast of the Operation.

The Emergency Response Management Plan addresses the potential need for environmental monitoring to identify the extent and effects of a cyanide release, and include sampling methodologies, parameters and, where practical, possible sampling locations.

Procedures and guidance on environmental monitoring following a cyanide release exists within the CEMP, Cyanide Management Plan, Hydrocarbon and Chemical Spill Management Procedure, and Environmental Monitoring Work Instruction. This includes information on monitoring programs and procedures, flow diagrams for procedural steps, soil sampling, water sampling, cyanide analysis, and sample preparation and dispatch.

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Standard of Practice 7.6:

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

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.6

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.6: Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

AGM reviews and evaluates the cyanide related elements of its Emergency Response Plan for adequacy on a regular basis.

AGM's document management protocols require review of the Emergency Management Plan and Cyanide Emergency Management Plan every 12 months. The document is also updated as required.

AGM conducts mock cyanide emergency drills periodically.

The CEMP (Sect. 1.1) states that AGM will conduct mock cyanide emergency response scenarios and evacuations at least once annually. Mock drills involve the Emergency Services Officer, the Emergency Response Team (ERT), and on-site personnel who would be expected to respond to cyanide emergencies. External personnel may be involved in mock drills as required.

There have been seven (7) mock cyanide emergency drills carried out in the audit period, and captured within INX, on the following dates and classifications:

- April 2023 (Cyanide leak at Wind Farm; release and exposure), INX Ref No.16742802;
- 10 April 2023 (Maintenance Workers Reagents Facility – release and exposure), INX Ref No 149960;
- 11 May 2024 (Cyanide Storage Tanks; exposure), INX Ref No 169249;
- 18 May 2024 (Inline Cyanide Reactor, exposure), INX Ref No 169662;
- 31 March 2025 (HAZMAT Cyanide Drill – ERT Training ground), INX Ref No.72234;
- 14 April 2025 HAZMAT Cyanide Drill, INX Ref No 76539;
- 26 April 2025 (Cyanide Delivery Driver – release and exposure), INX Ref No 84885.

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Drills included both cyanide release and cyanide exposure scenarios.

All drills performed during the audit period were field exercises (i.e. not tabletop exercises) and typically involved 10-20 workers, emergency responders, and stakeholders. Several drills sought to test the entire cyanide emergency response process from the initial emergency callout notification through to the close-out of the response process. For example, most drills involved medical personnel and several simulated external reporting and responder communication.

The emergency cyanide drill conducted 26 April 2025 was actively observed by two third-party Emergency Response Experts, who systematically assessed the drill and produced a detailed Emergency Response Trainer Report.

AGM has provisions in place to evaluate and revise the Emergency Response Plan, as necessary, following mock drills and following an actual cyanide related emergency requiring its implementation.

The Cyanide Management Plan requires review of Duty Cards after mock emergency drills. The Emergency Management Plan requires that formal operational debriefs be conducted following all emergency response events or emergency response exercises to identify deficiencies in the plan and correct and communicate these to the appropriate personnel. Actions identified in the debrief are to be included in the corrective action system and closed out in a timely manner.

Following a mock scenario, a Debrief is carried out which identifies areas for improvement. Minutes of the debrief meeting are documented and recorded in InControl (INX), l including any actions raised during the debrief meeting.

Examples of Debrief reports were provided for auditor review. Examples of action items identified and implemented from Debrief Reports included update of procedures and duty cards, revision of operational and training materials, equipment maintenance items, revisions to communication protocols, and improvement of existing signage.

PRINCIPLE 8 – TRAINING:

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

Standard of Practice 8.1:

Train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

The Operation is
☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 8.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.1: Train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

AGM continues to train all personnel who may encounter cyanide in cyanide hazard recognition.

All Process Department personnel (including maintenance team) must complete the Processing/Engineering Induction (includes a section on cyanide hazards), and the Cyanide Producer AGR's Cyanide Awareness training.

All workers who enter the Process Plant and Code-defined cyanide facilities (cyanide concentrations greater than 0.5mg/l WAD must complete AGR Cyanide Awareness Training, which includes cyanide hazard recognition.

Both the Regional and AGM General Inductions are required for visitors and other short term workers. These inductions include cyanide awareness information such as health risks, symptoms of cyanide exposure, types of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin/eye absorption), where cyanide is present on site, mandatory HCN Monitor areas, HCN gas detectors, procedures if monitors alarm at 10ppm, and duress alarm locations.

Compliance rates are essentially 100%, as worker and visitors have electronic access cards for site entry, and entry is denied if the inductions and/or cyanide awareness training has not been completed. These rates are supported by compliance data within the ICMC Training Tracking Matrix.

Cyanide hazard recognition refresher training is conducted periodically at AGM.

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Cyanide hazard recognition refresher training is conducted on an annual basis at AGM every for all personnel working in cyanide areas. Refresher completion is also managed via the ICMC Training Tracking Matrix.

Refresher training compliance was confirmed via viewing of training records with the AGM Training Coordinator 18 June 2025, with compliance > 95%. Individuals who had recently expired training dates had been notified and scheduled for applicable refresher training.

AGM retains cyanide training records.

Training Management of AGM (Gold Fields) workers is accomplished via a common Industry Learning Management System (LMS) and software. Training Management of external consultants and contractors is accomplished via a similar Industry Learning Management System (LMS) and software.

All training details are recorded in the LMS, with scanned or digital copies of certificates or attendance able to be attached to the training record for each employee. Records can be searched by course or employee.

Training Records spanning the audit period were demonstrated on both LMS systems by the AGM Training Coordinator on 18 June 2025.

The ICMC Training Tracking Matrix also provides a record of relevant cyanide-related training, including up-to-date competency information. The tracker is updated on am approximate 60 day frequency.

Standard of Practice 8.2:

Train appropriate personnel to operate the facility according to systems and procedures that protect human health, the community and the environment.

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 8.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.2: Train appropriate personnel to operate the facility according to systems and procedures that protect human health, the community and the environment.

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

No cyanide mixing facilities exist at AGM.

Curricula are assigned to worker roles within the applicable LMS, and these identify training requirements. All core and role specific training requirements are specified systematically to ensure that training is completed and renewed in an appropriate time frame. The refresher training time period is identified for each competency within LMS.

All Processing and Maintenance Department Personnel must complete the Primary Core Program, and a significant range of task-specific training prior to working in the processing plant. Task-specific training is designed collaboratively between training personnel and Subject Matter Experts (SME's). LMS assigns cyanide related competencies to the primary core program for processing. This included training in cyanide hazard awareness, Cyanide Producer AGR cyanide awareness, hydrogen cyanide gas procedures, cyanide incident response, hydrogen cyanide respirators, oxygen resuscitators, and personal HCN monitors.

All Processing Technicians undertake specific theory and competency-based training of the different processing areas such as milling, gravity, leach and adsorption, elution and electrowinning and reagents. Theory assessments are undertaken and the records of these are maintained by the Training Coordinator.

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Training materials used at AGM identify the training elements necessary for each job involving cyanide management.

Curricula are specific to the individual but consist of sets of procedures, work instructions, competencies and compliances required for set roles such as: Reagents Operations, Grinding Operations. Carbon in Pulp Operations, Elution Operations, and Tailings Storage Facility Operations.

Training manuals exist for each area, and are provided to trainees for the relevant area of their work as a training resource. Training manuals contain detailed information on the function and workings of each area.

The Processing Department Training Procedure provides specific detail on the Processing Departments approach and methodology to training and assessment of competency, including the required training modules and the requirements to demonstrate competency under the Buddy system.

Task training related to cyanide management activities is provided by an appropriately qualified person.

Competency based training undertaken by new operators is conducted by Shift Supervisors or experienced operators. Other formal training elements are conducted by the Training Coordinators, who are qualified in training and assessment (Certificate IV in Training and Assessment). Specialist training for Emergency Response Team members is provided by both experienced site personnel and expert third party trainers.

Workers at AGM are trained prior to working with cyanide.

Workers that are required to work in the processing plant must complete the Primary Core Program, including training in cyanide hazard awareness, Cyanide Producer AGR cyanide awareness, hydrogen cyanide gas procedures, cyanide incident response, hydrogen cyanide respirators, oxygen resuscitators, and personal HCN monitors.

Workers receive formal task-based training containing specific cyanide-related elements prior to being authorised to work unsupervised in cyanide facilities.

Area specific training is developed for employees. A “Buddy” will be assigned to the trainee for the field training and to ensure that they are being trained in accordance with Task Instructions/Work Instructions in their training plan issued by their supervisors. The trainee will not be authorised to carry out any Work Instructions unsupervised until they have been deemed competent.

AGM provides refresher training on cyanide management to ensure that employees continue to perform their jobs in a safe and environmentally protective manner.

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Examples of refresher training include annual training for AGR Cyanide (Hazard) Awareness, Process Induction Training every two years, HCN Respirator Training every two years, and Cyanide Unloading Training every two years.

AGM evaluates the effectiveness of cyanide training by testing, observation or other means.

The Processing Department Training Procedure outlines evaluation means for all area specific training, which includes tasks involving the use of cyanide. This includes Procedure acknowledgement and online assessment, Task Observations by the assigned Buddy or Supervisor, Task Experience logbook, and Theory assessments.

A final Practical Assessment is carried out to verify the trainee's ability to adhere to safe work practices and reporting of hazards and follow work instructions. This included Buddy and Supervisor sign-off.

AGM retain records throughout an individual's employment to document the training they receive. The records include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and if the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials.

Training Management of AGM (Gold Fields) workers is accomplished via a common Industry Learning Management System (LMS) and software. Training Management of external consultants and contractors is accomplished via a similar Industry Learning Management System (LMS) and software.

.All training details are recorded in the system, with scanned or digital copies of certificates or attendance able to be attached to the training record for each employee. Records can be searched by course or employee. The name, date and course completed is recorded. Written assessments, in-field assessments and sign-off records are uploaded to the employee's profile.

All training documentation is kept by the Training Department (including signed forms, copies of certificates, completed assessments). All hard copies are scanned and uploaded to the employee's profile.

Employees can access their own training records through their electronic login profile.

Standard of Practice 8.3:

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

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 8.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.3: Train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.

Cyanide unloading, production and maintenance personnel at AGM are trained in the procedures to be followed if cyanide is released, including decontamination and first aid procedures.

AGM utilises an ICMC Training Tracking Matrix and an ERT Skills/Training Tracker for Cyanide Code compliance mapping, and to record and manage refresher training and competencies for response to cyanide exposures and releases.

All Processing and Maintenance personnel must complete the Primary Core Entry Training Program, which addresses procedures to be followed of cyanide is released, including decontamination and first aid procedures.

Emergency Response Coordinators and members of the ERT are trained in the procedures included in the Emergency Response Plan regarding cyanide, including the use of necessary response equipment.

ERT personnel must complete the Primary Core Entry Training Program, which addresses procedures to be followed of cyanide is released, including decontamination and first aid procedures. Additional training is required specific to emergency response.

Required AGM training includes:

- Cyanide Incident Response Training, which details the steps to follow in the case of a collapsed worker after exposure to cyanide, including first aid response and decontamination of the casualty;
- HCN Emergency Response INHALO (Medical Oxygen) Training, which addresses the administration of oxygen as the first response to cyanide exposure; and

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- Use of Respirators and HCN personal monitors via the Hydrogen Cyanide Respirator Mask Awareness Training and the SOLO HCN personal monitor training.

Specialised Emergency Response training required includes: Provision of Advanced First Aid; Provision of Advanced Resuscitation, Provision of cardiopulmonary resuscitation, Undertake Confined Space Rescue, Operate in self-contained regenerative oxygen breathing apparatus, Prepare, maintain and test response equipment, and Identify, detect and monitor hazardous materials at an incident.

AGM has made off-site Emergency Responders, such as community members, local responders, and medical providers, familiar with those elements of the Emergency Response Plan related to cyanide.

This includes members of the Leinster Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC), Department of Fire and Emergency Services, Police, Leinster Medical Centre and Kalgoorlie Health Campus, and local Mining Operations with whom AGM has a Memorandum of Understanding for mutual aid.

Due to the remote location of AGM, there are no potentially affected communities that would likely be affected by an on-site cyanide emergency. The only potential cyanide emergency that could potentially affect the community would be from a transport related incident.

AGM conducts regular refresher training for response to cyanide exposures and releases.

AGM utilises an ICMC Training Tracking Matrix and an ERT Skills/Training Tracker for Cyanide Code compliance mapping, and to record and manage refresher training and competencies for response to cyanide exposures and releases.

AGR cyanide awareness training covers information on cyanide releases and all processing personal are required to undertake the training annually. Training for cyanide exposure first responders is conducted annually for all processing plant personnel and includes the use of INHALO oxygen resuscitators and respirators with hydrogen cyanide canisters.

Mock cyanide drills are conducted annually, and HAZMAT training is conducted for emergency response team members.

Cyanide Incident Response Training, which includes cyanide exposures and releases, is required to be completed every two years. The Training matrix shows >95% of Processing personnel and ERT are up to date with training of this module.

AGM retains all records documenting the cyanide emergency response training, including the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics

covered, and how the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials.

The LMS is used to document and store all AGM training records (of permanent employees). The name, date, course completed, and trainer is recorded. All training records are maintained and managed by the Training Coordinator.

Emergency Response Team training records for specialised emergency response training are managed by the Emergency Services Coordinator. Copies of the training certificates issued by external training providers are stored within either LMS or site network drives. Training records include the names of the employee and trainer, date of training, topics covered, and the assessment completed to confirm understanding of training content.

Dates of all ERT-specific specialist training, including on-site training, is recorded in the ERT Skills/Training Matrix Tracker.

PRINCIPLE 9 – DIALOGUE:

Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

Standard of Practice 9.1:

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

The Operation is
☑ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 9.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.1: Promote dialogue with stakeholders regarding cyanide management and responsibly address identified concerns.

AGM continue to provide stakeholders with information on its cyanide management practices and engage with them regarding their concerns.

AGM manages Stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Stakeholder Management Plan. This plan identifies stakeholders in Chapter 5.4 of the plan, and includes sections on regulations and community agreements, public consultation and disclosure, stakeholder mapping, communication and engagement, reconciliation action, and monitoring and evaluation.

AGM manages complaints and grievances in accordance with the Community Complaint and Grievance Procedure, which includes sections on social mechanism orders, responsibilities, complaints and community grievance process, investigation process, management, reporting, recording, and a grievance management process flowchart.

Mechanisms for stakeholders communicate issues of concern regarding the management of cyanide include: email or mail, in person at AGM gatehouse, published telephone number, and through Government agencies.

The Gold Fields website contains a “Contact Us” page, which contains a tab for the Regional Offices. Phone numbers and an email address is listed to allow stakeholders to contact the Gold Fields Australia (Perth) office.

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Stakeholder liaison and negotiations with the Tjiwarl Aboriginal Corporation includes providing information about the operation and management practices of environmental issues during operation and at closure.

The Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) provides an opportunity to discuss issues associated with emergency response, including in the event of a cyanide incident.

Standard of Practice 9.2:

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

The Operation is	☑ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 9.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

AGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.2: Make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

AGM has developed written descriptions of how their activities are conducted and how cyanide is managed, and these descriptions are available to communities and stakeholders.

AGM has an information pamphlet/poster entitled 'Cyanide Management at Agnew Gold Mine – In accordance with the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC)'. The document contains a contact email address for the Agnew Environment and Community Department for further queries, and provides information including: cyanide description and use, the Cyanide Code, Risks associated with cyanide, cyanide management, Mill Operation, and Tailings Management.

There is not a significant percentage of the local population that is illiterate; the spoken and written language is English.

AGM makes information publicly available on the following confirmed cyanide release or exposure incidents if they occur: cyanide exposure resulting in hospitalization or fatality; cyanide releases off the mine site requiring response or remediation; cyanide releases on or off the mine site resulting in significant adverse effects to health or the environment; cyanide releases on or off the mine site requiring reporting under applicable regulations; and releases that are or that cause applicable limits for cyanide to be exceeded.

The requirement for making the defined cyanide release or exposure incidents publicly available exists within chapter 13.3.3 of the AGM Cyanide Management plan.

Gold Fields communicates it's environmental and occupational health and safety performance annually through the Gold Fields Integrated Annual Report, which is

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publicly available via the Gold Fields website. The report contains details of safety and environmental incidents at all Operations including AGM, including, where applicable, cyanide related events.

AGM also makes information publicly available on the noted confirmed cyanide release incidents through submission of an Annual Environmental Report (AER) to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) on an annual basis in accordance with State Government regulations. This information is publicly available via the DEMIRS and DWER websites.

There have been no cyanide release or exposure incidents in the reporting period.

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APPENDIX A: Important Information

Important information and limitations concerning the preparation and submission of this Audit Report both in its complete and summarised forms.

Kindly take notice of the following important qualifications and limitations in connection with the preparation and submission of this report ("Report").

1. The Report has been prepared in good faith by the signatory for and on his own behalf and as an authorised representative of Veritas Metallica Pty Ltd ("VMPL");
2. The Report is intended for the exclusive use of Gold Fields Australia Pty Ltd ("Client").
3. It is not intended to be relied upon by any party other than the Client.
4. No permission is given by the author for reliance on this Report by any third party and the author takes no responsibility for publication thereof on any media by others.
5. The Report has been prepared on the basis of instructions, information and data supplied by the Client, and on the basis of the physical conditions and location of the site at which tests (if any) were undertaken.
6. The author of the Report gives no warranty or guarantee and makes no representation, whether express or implied, with respect to the content of this Report or the completeness or accuracy thereof.
7. No reliance should be placed upon anything other than that which is expressed in this Report.
8. The author of this Report accepts no responsibility or liability for any loss or damage suffered by any party which is incurred in reliance upon the contents of this Report. In particular and without limitation, the author shall not be liable for any loss or damage or economic loss suffered by any party which arises out of any of the contents of this Report or anything which is omitted from the contents of this Report.
9. Readers of this Report are alerted to the possibility that the conditions which existed at the time of the preparation of this Report may have changed both prior to and after the preparation of this Report and in no way does this Report encompass, take account of or refer to such changed conditions.

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