Veritas Metallica

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

Summary Audit Report

20 November 2023

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Operation General Information

Name of Mine:	Gruyere Gold Mine (GGM)
Name of Mine Owner:	Gold Fields Limited/Gold Road Resources
Name of Mine Operator:	Gruyere Management Pty Ltd
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Audit Team Leader:	Tom Gibbons
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Date(s) of Audit:	01 – 05 June 2023 Inclusive

Operation Location Detail and Description

The Gruyere Gold Mine (GGM) is a joint venture between Gold Fields Ltd (GFL) and Gold Road Resources, with Gold Fields Ltd the mine operator and manager. The Operation is located in the eastern Yilgarn region of Western Australia, approximately 200 kilometres north-east of Laverton and 1,100km north-east of Perth. The site is close to the western border of the Great Victorian Desert and is approximately 12kms from the Yeo Lake Nature Reserve. Cosmo Newbery is the nearest community.

The general climate of the GGM region is described as arid, receiving erratic rainfall. Long-term climate data has been collected from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology weather station located at Laverton. The design average annual rainfall is 301 mm, most of which falls during the period January to June. Since site measurements began, the average annual rainfall has been 103mm. Temperatures range from a mean daily maximum of 35.5°C in January to 18.4°C in July.

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The Operation is an open-cut gold mine with a planned life of approximately 13 years. Construction of the Processing Plant commenced in March 2017, with commissioning and processing operations commencing in May 2019.

Operations at GGM consist of free milling ore types that are mined in the open pit and processed at the on-site Processing Plant, which has an annual throughput capacity of 9.2 Mtpa.

The GGM Processing Plant consists of:

- Single stage gyratory crushing with product discharging to the coarse ore stockpile (COS);
- A semi-autonomous grinding (SAG) mill with pebble crushing and secondary ball mill in closed circuit with cyclone classifiers;
- A gravity concentration circuit and inline leach reactor (ILR);
- Pre-leach thickener;
- A carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit;
- Acid wash and elution columns, carbon regeneration kiln;
- Electrowinning cells;
- Gold room with smelting furnace;
- Tailings thickener;
- On-site oxygen generation via a pressure swing adsorption (PSA) plant;
- Mine and raw water holding ponds;
- Laboratory;
- Bulk reagent storage; and
- Tailings storage facility (TSF).

The GGM Processing Plant flowsheet is illustrated below in Figure 1.

Consistent with many gold-containing ore processing plants, cyanide remains the preferred lixiviant for extracting gold via leaching processes at GGM. Cyanide is used as a gold leaching reagent in both the inline leach reactor (ILR) and the carbon in leach (CIL) circuit. Cyanide is also used in the elution circuit to remove gold adsorbed onto carbon. Minor quantities of cyanide are also used or present in the on-site laboratory and in the Goldroom, noting that these areas are specifically excluded from the International Cyanide Management Code.

The TSF is a circular storage facility in an integrated waste landform (IWL) to the east of the open pit. The TSF covers a footprint of approximately 337 ha and will eventually be at a height of 41m above the natural terrain over six staged lifts. The deposition of tailings is sub-aerial via a series of spigots located on the perimeter embankment.

A central decant is utilized to collect and remove supernatant water for re-use in the processing plant. This TSF return water combines with borefield water and thickener

overflow streams within the Process Water Pond, from whence it is distributed for use within the Processing plant, including the Milling Circuit. The Process Water cyanide concentration is typically 10 mg/l Weak-Acid Dissociable (WAD) cyanide, also referred to as WAD CN. As such, the Milling circuit is considered a cyanide facility, and is taken into account for such items as written management and operating plans or procedures, routine inspection and maintenance programs, placement of cyanide warning signage, emergency shower/eyewash stations, appropriate fire extinguishers, and adequate secondary containment.

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 396 cubic metres, and situated within a dedicated cyanide unloading and storage area.

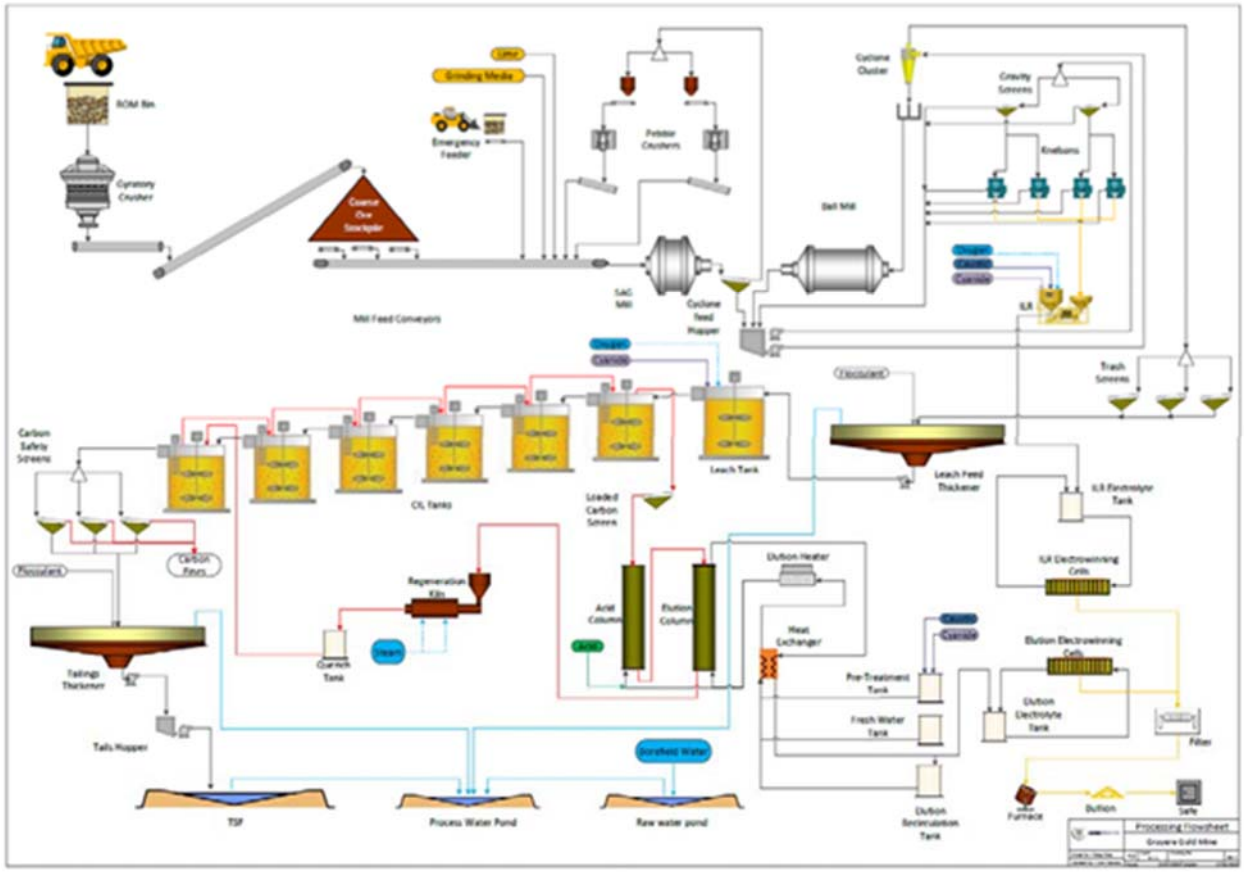

Figure 1 GGM Simplified Processing Flowsheet

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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:	01 – 05 June 2023 Inclusive

Names and Signatures of Other Auditors:

Celeste Ellice 20 November 2023

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:

GGM 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 Gruyere Gold Mine (GGM) for operational use was sodium cyanide solution manufactured at a facility certified as being in compliance with the Code. GGM 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 03 August 2017, 22 September 2020, and 28 August 2023.

GGM's supply contract with its sole cyanide Producer AGR requires that the cyanide be produced at a facility that has been certified as being in compliance with the Code.

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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.

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

GGM 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.

GGM 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. GGM 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.

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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.

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

Cyanide is supplied to GGM 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 initial certification and recertification dates for the audit period are 29 November 2018 and 03 February 2022.

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 GGM. GGM 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.

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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:

GGM 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.

GGM 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.

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

As noted in the previous certification audit, the Processing Facility design and construction Engineer has provided a comprehensive range of design and construction documentation and drawings, with appropriate signoffs, confirming sound accepted engineering practices were used for the design and construction of GGM cyanide unloading and storage facilities, including consideration of applicable jurisdictional rules.

The cyanide producer Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd continues to undertake annual inspections of the facilities.

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GGM unloading and storage areas for liquid cyanide are located away from people and surface waters. GGM receives only sodium cyanide solution; no solid cyanide storage facilities exist at the Operation.

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

There are no offices or locations of personnel congregation adjacent to the cyanide unloading and storage area.

The nearest identified surface water is Lake Throssell, which is located 25km Northeast of the mine site.

GGM 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.

Unloading occurs on a concrete pad / apron. The concrete unloading pad is designed and constructed with a gradient towards a sump such that spillage can be pumped out to the cyanide reagent storage bund secondary containment if required. This containment area has a sump and pumping facilities to allow return of spillage to process tanks.

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

Cyanide storage consists of two storage tanks, TK-021 and TK-022. Each storage tank has electronic and manual level detection, and high and high-high level switches.

Each cyanide storage tank has high and high-high alarms set at 92% and 94% respectively. Triggering of the alarm set points activates both a control room alarm and a high priority audible voice alarm.

GGM maintenance personnel routinely inspect, test, maintain and calibrate the level detection systems.

Cyanide Storage Tanks are located on a concrete surface that can prevent seepage to the subsurface. No cyanide mixing tanks exist at GGM.

The location of the Cyanide Storage Tanks (TK-021 and TK-022) is unchanged from the previous recertification audit. Both tanks remains located upon a solid concrete plinth, with an integral concrete secondary containment bund.

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

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

Cyanide at GGM 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.

GGM receives only sodium cyanide solution; no solid cyanide storage facilities exist at the Operation.

Cyanide at GGM 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 approved by the Cyanide Producer, with air vented to atmosphere to minimise the risk of personnel exposure to hydrogen cyanide gas.

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.

The Cyanide Storage Tanks are located within the cyanide storage compound, which is a controlled secure area with a perimeter fence with a locked entry gate and warning signs.

Cyanide is stored separately from incompatible materials such as acids, strong oxidizers and explosives and apart from foods, animal feeds and tobacco products with berms, bunds, walls or other appropriate barriers that will prevent mixing.

There is separation bunding between the cyanide storage facility area and nearby reagent storage.

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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:

GGM 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.

With respect to empty cyanide containers, procedures in place and implemented to clean any cyanide residue from the outside of cyanide containers that are returned to the vendor and securely close them for shipment, including the hose connections and couplings on tanker trucks and isotainers.

GGM 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 Unloading at Minesites Procedure, the CSBP Vehicle Operator's Handbook for Sodium Cyanide, and the GGM 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.

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

GGM 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.

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

Maintenance of hoses, valves and couplings for unloading liquid cyanide is undertaken by GGM maintenance personnel, with specific procedures and maintenance plans existing within GGM's SAP/AMT preventative maintenance system. This is supplemented by annual inspections by the cyanide Producer, AGR, with identified maintenance requirements subsequently completed and signed off, both with the GGM maintenance system, and within the next scheduled AGR inspection.

Timely clean-up of any spills during transfer of liquid cyanide is addressed within the GGM Cyanide Delivery and Unloading Procedure and the Cyanide Spill Ground Decontamination 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 GGM Emergency Response and Management Plan (ERMP).

GGM Provide for safe unloading of liquid cyanide by requiring appropriate personal protective equipment and having a second individual observe from a safe area, or remote observation by video. No cyanide mixing facilities exist at GGM.

GGM require a second individual observe cyanide unloading activities from a safe area. This person is designated as the Unloading Sentry or Spotter. In addition to mandatory requirement for a Spotter, unloading may be indirectly monitored by the Control Room Process Technician, who is notified by the Spotter prior to and at completion of unloading activities.

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

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

The requirement for addition of colorant dye to high-strength liquid cyanide prior to delivery at GGM exists within the GGM Cyanide Management Plan. Addition of dye occurs at AGR's Kwinana Cyanide Production Facility prior to delivery.

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.

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

GGM 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.

GGM 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 GGM.

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: Bulk cyanide unloading and storage facilities, Grinding and milling, Leaching and carbon in leach (CIL), Tailings and reclaimed water management, 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, and Emergency Response and Management Plan (ERMP).

GGM continue to maintain a comprehensive Cyanide Management Plan. Individual work instructions and guidelines exist for cyanide-related tasks and sequences within GGM's cyanide facilities. Written management and operating plans, procedures, and

work instructions are stored electronically within the GGM Controlled Document system.

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

GGM 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.

Key plans and procedures used to achieve this include, but are not limited to, Cyanide Management Plan, Tailings Management Plan, and Process Plant Design Criteria.

Design Criteria documents exist for cyanide facilities, including the Processing Plant and the TSF.

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

Control of freeboard availability for the TSF is managed through the TSF Operating Manual with daily inspections and regular surveys against the minimum regulated freeboard requirements and the monitoring of TSF surface pond size.

The Cyanide Management Plan describes climate conditions including rainfall and evaporation. The GGM Probabilistic Water Balance model was updated in 2020 and 2022, incorporating updating the existing database with recent observational data and operational changes. Design storm events and management of water and solutions is detailed in supporting evidence documents, including the Cyanide Management Plan, Probabilistic Water Balance, and TSF Operating Manual. GGM's Tailings Management Plan identifies the assumptions and parameters on which the tailings storage facility design was based and any applicable regulatory requirements (including freeboard required for safe pond and impoundment operation) as necessary to prevent or control cyanide releases and exposures consistent with applicable requirements

Design assumptions and parameters, and applicable regulatory requirements, including freeboard required for safe pond and impoundment operation, are evaluated during the annual Third-Party Expert Tailings Storage Facility Audit and Management Review.

GGM 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.

GGM conducts monthly operational area inspections and detailed six-monthly TSF inspections and specific environmental inspections. Separate Monthly operational inspections occur at the following areas: Reagents and Storage Shed, Acid Wash Regeneration and Elution, CIL Tank Deck Tails Screens and CIL Bund Area, Grinding (Milling) Classification and Trash Screens, Gravity and ILR, Tailings Storage Facility, Pre Leach and Tails Thickeners, and Tails and Services.

GGM conducts 3 monthly Leak Detection Inspections on installed leak detection systems for Cyanide Process tanks, concentrated cyanide pipelines, and process ponds.

Routine maintenance inspections include but are not limited to, Cyanide Storage Tanks, Leach/CIL Tanks, Process Water Pipelines, Cyanide Unloading and Storage Facilities, and Tailings Storage Facilities, Process Plant Eye Wash/Safety Showers, Cyanide, process slurry and process solution pumps, cyanide storage tank level detection instruments, online pH analysers, and fixed hydrogen cyanide monitors.

Internal and External Inspections of Cyanide and Process Solution Tanks are conducted by third-party expert engineers.

The cyanide producer AGR conducts a comprehensive annual inspection of the cyanide unloading and storage facility.

In addition to existing Operational and maintenance inspections at the TSF, the facility undergoes an annual third-party expert audit and management review.

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

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

GGM implements a Management of Change (MOC) procedure (GRA-OHS-PRD060) 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.

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GGM implements a Management of Change (MOC) procedure (GRM-PRO-PR002) 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 Management of Change procedure outlines the principles and process for use at GGM to manage proposed temporary, permanent or emergency changes. It covers administrative, physical, operational or organisational modifications, alterations or substitutions to a system, a process, plant or equipment. The purpose of the procedure is to ensure changes that impact safety, health, environment or productivity are identified, assessed, managed and appropriately communicated to all affected personnel. The procedure requires assessment by the Process Manager of potential risks associated risks relating to cyanide, and subsequent involvement and signoff by environmental and health and safety personnel if required before a change can be instituted.

The Global or General Change Management System, referred to as Management of Change (MOC), is a 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 system also considers the potential for increased risk of cyanide-related impacts to worker health and safety, with incorporation of necessary measurements to limit exposure.

The General Change of Management procedure and notification form is used to document change of management use, and provides guidance to initiate and assess change. The MOC procedure is a team and risk-based approach and provides guidance on safety, engineering and operational changes that trigger a formal change of management. The formal MOC process involves team-based risk assessment that considers safety and the environmental risks, and consultation with stakeholders. The procedure requires assessment by the Process Manager of potential risks associated risks relating to cyanide, and subsequent involvement and signoff by environmental and health and safety personnel if required before a change can be instituted.

A cross-section of completed cyanide-related MOC items were reviewed and found to be consistent with the intent of evaluating the potential for the release of cyanide and to incorporate the necessary release prevention measures.

GGM 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.

The procedures include the Temporary Cessation of Operations; Cyanide Management Contingency Procedure, Tailings Management Plan, Emergency Response and Management Plan , Preparation for Significant Rainfall Events Work Instruction, and WAD Cyanide Response Procedure.

GGM has a specific Contingency Plan for cyanide management in the event of temporary cessation of operations, including the scenario of temporary cessation of operations plan due to a pandemic. The plan addresses requirements including roles and responsibilities, hydrogen cyanide monitoring, environmental impacts, pre-work inspections, site demobilisation scenarios and control processes, emergency response compliance, environmental compliance guidelines, power strategies, medical and emergency equipment strategy, preventative maintenance strategy, processing inspection schedule, decontamination and equipment decommissioning, processing infrastructure strategies, plant shutdown schedule, operations shutdown required tasks, staffing levels required, camp room serviceability, dry mess, wet mess & general recreation, and travel logistics.

The Tailings Management Plan (Section 5) contains actions to be implemented in the event of an upset to the sites water balance for the scenarios identified by the Code.

The Preparation for Significant Rainfall Events Work Instruction includes actions to reduce the water stored on the TSF, reduce the water levels in the process water dam, remove any water in the site drainage dam, replace existing raw water use with water reclaimed from the TSF, and increased TSF inspections as appropriate.

The site drainage pond adjacent to the plant is intended to be used as an emergency catchment pond and may be used as an emergency storage facility. The pond has the facility to install a portable pump to recover water to the process plant for use in the circuit.

The Probabilistic Water Balance Model provides a comprehensive probabilistic water balance for extreme rainfall events. The model considers a TSF freeboard of 500 mm as being maintained.

The Emergency Response and Management Plan provides a range of scenarios and how to respond when outside normal operating procedures.

The WAD Cyanide Response Procedure provides trigger points and contingency actions to execute in the event of WAD CN concentration in the tailings process stream approaching the limit of 50mg/l.

GGM 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 leach pads and 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.

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

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.

Secondary containments are inspected during daily operator rounds and as part of the Plant General Inspection process. This includes integrity, presence of fluids and available capacity, and drains are closed/locked as applicable, to prevent accidental releases to the environment. Maintenance staff inspect the containments every 12 weeks, in addition to expert third party inspection of concrete containments. The Cyanide Producer inspects secondary containments at the Unloading and Storage Facility during their annual Inspection.

Leak detection inspection/monitoring occurs quarterly for Leach and CIL Tanks (Under-Tank), Concentrated Cyanide Pipelines (continuous electronic), and Process Water and Sedimentation Ponds (monitoring bores).

Pipelines, pumps and valves are inspected for deterioration and leakage during daily Operational inspections, monthly Planned General Inspections, Preventative Maintenance inspections, and during Cyanide Producer annual Unloading and Storage Facility inspections.

Ponds and impoundments are inspected 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. This is addressed by daily Operational inspections, monthly Planned General Inspections, focused TSF inspections, Environmental Inspections, and Third Party Expert Inspections by the TSF Engineer of Record.

GGM 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/AMT Preventative Maintenance System for maintenance inspections.

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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.

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

Daily Operational Inspections occur for the Process Plant and TSF facilities. Operational Planned General inspections occur monthly and are focused on cyanide facility areas. A detailed inspection roster exists for Planned General Inspections.

Maintenance inspections occurring at a range of frequencies determined by equipment requirements and risk, and focused on equipment and infrastructure. A detailed inspection schedule exists within the Preventative Maintenance System.

TSF Inspections occur daily, with more detailed inspections occurring on a monthly and six-monthly frequency. Process ponds are integrated within these inspections.

Environmental Department Inspections occur monthly at the Processing Plant and TSF.

Leak detection inspection/monitoring occurs quarterly for on installed leak detection systems for Cyanide Process tanks, concentrated cyanide pipelines, and process ponds.

The Cyanide unloading and storage facilities are inspected/audited annually by the cyanide producer Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd.

An annual audit is conducted by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer (Engineer of Record) for the Tailings Storage Facility.

GGM inspections are focused, completed on an adequate frequency, and provide sufficient scope and detail to assure and document that cyanide facilities are functioning to design parameters.

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.

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

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A detailed demonstration of the Preventative maintenance system was provided. During the demonstration, a cross-section of cyanide-specific equipment was interrogated and maintenance plans and records verified. Existence of prompting of preventative maintenance tasks, planning, scheduling, execution, and close-out was verified. The existence of Maintenance inspection and Work Order Field Sheet records spanning the audit period was verified.

GGM 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.

GGM has emergency power in the form of two diesel engines rated at 1.6 mW each. These backup generators are kept on-site, and have been designed to provide emergency power in the event of a total power loss.

In addition to the emergency power generators, GGM has redundancy within its existing gas-fired power generators, and also has access to recently installed solar and battery power system.

Preventative maintenance records confirm that back-up power generating equipment is maintained and tested.

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:

GGM 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.

GGM 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.

GGM continues to implement routine testwork systems and standard operating procedures to optimise cyanide addition rates.

GGM 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.

GGM has evaluated various control strategies for cyanide additions.

GGM has the facility to dose cyanide at multiple locations, and also to utilise the Leach Tank as a pre-oxidation tank to reduce cyanide addition, and has evaluated multiple options to minimise cyanide usage whilst maintaining gold recovery.

GGM has implemented a strategy to control its cyanide addition, via a dedicated cyanide process control software package, which receives inputs from multiple on-line free cyanide and WAD cyanide detectors, and optimises cyanide addition on a continuous basis.

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

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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:

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

GGM has developed and continues to implement a comprehensive, probabilistic water balance, developed by third party hydrogeological consultants, and utilising industry standard modelling software, as reviewed in the previous certification audit.

A Probabilistic water balance model has been in use since February 2020.

GGM utilises technical services and advice of third-party experts regarding the water balance and probabilistic water balance model.

The model has been updated, based upon continued accumulation of key physical input parameters, on two occasions since initial development. These updates were effective March 2020 and July 2022.

During the audit period, the model has been run on a quarterly frequency by GGM Senior Metallurgists, who are training in the operation and use of the model.

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

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

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 GGM);
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;

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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 GGM 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 GGM, existence of power generation redundancy, and availability of portable power generators and pumps;

h) Discharge to surface water is not applicable as this does not occur at applicable facilities at GGM; and

i) Other aspects of facility design that can affect the water balance.

The existing GGM GoldSim Probabilistic Water Balance Model was specifically designed by the model developer and third party technical expert to address the listed aspects in a reasonable manner as appropriate for the facilities and the environment.

GGM 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.

Inspections of the Tailings Storage Facility, process ponds, pipelines, pumps and other cyanide facilities are carried out according to a range of Inspection regimes.

An annual Tailings Storage Facility audit is conducted by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer, as required by regulatory authorities, to ensure the facility is operating in a safe and efficient manner.

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

The TSF is designed to have a minimum of 500 mm of total freeboard including 300 mm of operational freeboard at all times with wall lifts occurring as the freeboard approaches 500mm. The design freeboard of the process water pond is 300 mm and it is operated to maintain this freeboard.

The Process Water Pond and Raw Water Pond both have on-line level detection instrumentation to monitor capacity and adequate freeboard.

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

As noted in the initial certification report, existing Laverton precipitation data was used to develop the probabilistic water balance, and this was also used for overall facility design.

As forecast, GGM have now integrated site-measured precipitation into the probabilistic water balance model.

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:

GGM 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.

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

Utilising cyanide addition optimisation, GGM manage the cyanide concentration in all open waters such that it does not exceed 50 mg/L WAD CN. A plant perimeter fence exists.

GGM 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

Sampling of the spigot and decant occurs daily by the processing department, and sampling of the Process Water Pond and Raw Water Pond occurs weekly.

On-line cyanide analysers, both WAD CN and free CN, trigger an alarm on the Plant Control System if above a set standard.

GGM generate an internal WAD Cyanide Compliance Report on a quarterly basis.

No exceedance of 50 mg/l WAD CN has occurred at the Process Water Pond, Decant Return Pond or Raw Water Pond during the audit period.

Statistical analysis of the complete audit period dataset shows that the TSF spigot concentration was below 50 mg/l WAD CN for 99.4% of operational hours.

The availability of online WAD Cyanide analysis assisted in rapid rectification of transient excursions at the TSF spigot. No excursion exceeded 24 hours, with the majority of excursions being rectified within 12 hour shift of detection. No cyanide-

related wildlife mortality was recorded during or immediately after any transient excursion.

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

Daily wildlife monitoring continues to occur at the TSF and Process Water Pond by operations personnel in conjunction with their standard visual inspections of the TSF and tailings infrastructure. These personnel are specifically trained in the observation tasks by site Environmental Professionals and Site Trainers.

In addition to daily operations inspections, the Environment Department conducts monthly specific inspections, and observations on an ad hoc basis.

Wildlife incidents and/or mortalities are recorded and reported within the GGM information management system.

Wildlife mortalities that have the potential to be cyanide-related are reviewed by third party wildlife experts.

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

No heap leach facilities exist at GGM.

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:

GGM 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.

GGM continue to have no direct or indirect discharge to surface water from any defined cyanide facility.

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

Irrespective, GGM Environment personnel inspect the entire TSF recovery bore network and associated infrastructure for surface expressions and leaks on a monthly basis. Inspection records show no indication of indirect discharge.

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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:

GGM 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.

GGM implements specific water management or other measures to manage seepage to protect the beneficial use(s) of ground water 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 not set established cyanide compliance limits for WAD cyanide concentrations in the groundwater beneath or immediately down gradient of the operation to date. Irrespective of this, GGM implement specific water management and other measures to manage seepage to protect potential beneficial use(s) of ground water beneath and/or immediately down gradient of the operation.

The two primary design elements for seepage management are the use of an underdrainage system and an upstream liner.

There is an underdrainage system for the TSF comprising of perimeter underdrainage around the embankment upstream toe and an underdrainage network around the decant structure. This system is designed to capture seepage water through the tailings mass. The water collected via this system reports to an internal underdrainage sump and is recovered via an inclined riser pipe housing a submersible pump. The recovered water is returned to the central decant system.

The TSF pond volume is managed to reduce the risk of seepage. Water management aims to have the minimum amount of water kept on the TSF as possible, to reduce potential for seepage.

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Seepage from the TSF is actively managed through under-blanket sumps and recovery via pumping of captured solution back into the TSF. From there recovered solutions are pumped to either the process water pond or the raw water pond for re-use. This is managed to ensure that the cyanide concentration of the raw water pond does not exceed 0.5mg/l WAD CN.

TSF inspections (daily and monthly) provide a means for monitoring seepage activity.

A TSF seepage management strategy was developed in early 2020 following reports of seepage expression at the downstream toe of the northern and eastern TSF embankment and elevated groundwater trends in some TSF monitoring bores.

The management strategy was implemented by GGM in a phased approach. This consisted of installing additional seepage recovery infrastructure and monitoring bores to complement the original dual-purpose recovery-monitoring bores. The additional bores also facilitate medium and long-term groundwater remediation investigations.

Under a Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) initiated amendment, the management strategy was subsequently issued to GRM's prescribed premise license (L9000/2016/1) (January 2021) as an Improvement Program, and included the following:

- Phase 1A – short duration pump testing of the original dual purpose recovery-monitoring bores (TSFM1-8) to determine the yield for duty rate assignment, pump selection and site water balance resulting in continuous recovery from TSFM2 and TSFM5.
- Phase 1B – based on the results of Phase 1A, additional pumping infrastructure was installed to provide continuous recovery that maximised the bore yield and the drawdown around the recovery bores.
- Phase 2 – completion of additional medium-term investigations involving additional monitoring and an electromagnetic geophysical survey to identify sub-surface flow paths and seepage recovery borefield refinements.
- Phase 3 – implementation of long-term remediation investigations involving the installation of additional seepage recovery bores and sumps to minimise seepage related impacts.

The final phase of the seepage management strategy was completed in May 2022 with the final commissioning of a suite of new recovery and monitoring bores, southern drainage sump and associated transfer station.

GGM continue to utilise expert third party hydrogeologists to provide regular review of the effectiveness of seepage management.

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GGM 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.

There are currently no identified beneficial uses of groundwater beneath or immediately down gradient of the operation. The relevant applicable jurisdiction is the Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER).

GGM has significantly expanded its groundwater monitoring network during the audit period, with the network now consisting of 36 TSF monitoring bores, 4 plant monitoring bores, and 10 recovery bores. The 8 licence reporting monitoring bores remain unchanged.

The highest WAD cyanide concentration reported for licence groundwater monitoring bores during the audit period was TSFM1 (January 2021) at 0.28mg/l WAD CN. This was a spike from previous results, and reported to correspond with seepage.

Subsequent monitoring shows a sharp downwards trend in WAD cyanide concentrations in TSF licence monitoring bores, essentially returning to baseline levels, with the highest recent reported concentration being TSFM8 (July 2022) at 0.043 mg/l WAD CN.

GGM has initiated dialogue with the regulator to propose amended groundwater-specific environmental performance criteria to reflect the current management strategy framework and to achieve the environmental outcomes required to meet the needs of potential beneficial groundwater uses.

GGM does not currently have any underground mining operations, and correspondingly does not use mill tailings as underground backfill.

There are no other groundwater users near the TSF. The operation falls within the Yamarna Pastoral Lease (PL N49674) which is wholly owned and managed by GGM. The area has been destocked and is expected to remain classified as a mineral region post-mining due to the highly prospective surrounding areas having confirmed mineral reserves that will likely become subject to exploration in the foreseeable future.

Irrespective, GGM remains engaged in remedial activity to prevent degradation and address seepage from the TSF.

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
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 4.7

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

GGM 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 GGM.

The storage and mixing tanks are on concrete plinths integrated into the concrete bunding. Thickeners, elution columns and ILR tanks are all located within concrete bunding. The leach and CIL tanks are located on concrete ring beams with an integrated poly-welded HDPE liner and associated leak detection according to design.

Pipes have been installed above the HDPE liner and exit the ring beams allowing for samples to be taken for monitoring purposes. Plastic caps have been installed and leak detection monitoring occurs on a 3 monthly frequency.

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

Process Plant tidiness, including timely clean- up of any spills to secondary containments, is addressed through the Plant House Keeping procedure.

Leach/CIL tank leak detection sampling is conducted quarterly.

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

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.

The appropriate sizing of secondary containment volumes was a design condition for the Construction Engineer. Post construction, the volume of secondary containments

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was independently reviewed by Third Party Engineers. Following this review, secondary containment volumes were upgraded to provide additional contingency. No changes have occurred to the facilities during the audit period that materially affect the volume requirement.

GGM 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.

GGM has sump pumps in place in secondary containments to return slurry or cyanide-contaminated water to the circuit, and high level instrumentation and alarms in place for process water and raw water ponds. GGM implements a number of procedures and plans that address timely and adequate response to cyanide solution, slurry or cyanide-contaminated water that is collected in a secondary containment area.

Existing procedures include the Plant Housekeeping Procedure, Preparation for Significant Rainfall Event Procedure, Tailings Management Plan, and the Cyanide Spill Ground Decontamination Procedure. These procedures address timely and adequate response to cyanide solution, slurry or cyanide-contaminated water that is collected in a secondary containment area.

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

Process solution pipelines within the Processing plant have secondary containment primarily via concrete bunds, and in some cases via pipe-within-pipe containment, with potential spillage draining to a concrete bunded area. A number of periodic operational and maintenance inspections are conducted addressing spill prevention, including operations pipeline leak detection inspections, maintenance pipeline and valve inspections, and specialist thermographic testing of pipelines and pipeline fittings. The tailings and decant return pipelines have leak detection via differential flow measurement at source and delivery ends of the pipeline.

Spills of process solutions are recorded within the INX system. Review of Incident Reports for spillage events verified that GGM has followed their response and management protocols and procedures, including adequate reporting of the incidents, analysis of root causes of failure, actions set to address deficiencies, and close-out and sign-off of completed actions.

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

The nearest surface water is an ephemeral saline lake, Lake Throssell, located 25km northeast of the mine site.

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

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A comprehensive QA/QC process occurred during design, procurement, construction and commissioning of Cyanide Tanks and pipelines. A QA/QC collated document and representative data pack, with particular focus on cyanide tanks and pipelines, was compiled by a third-party Engineer post construction, and remains on file at GGM as a key reference document library.

The Processing Facility design and construction Engineer has provided detailed information regarding the selection of cyanide tanks piping materials and confirmation of cyanide compatibility.

The Processing Facility design and construction Engineer has provided a comprehensive range of design and construction documentation and drawings, with appropriate signoffs, confirming cyanide tanks and pipelines are constructed of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions.

GGM holds a current Dangerous Goods permit (which includes Sodium Cyanide) with the applicable jurisdiction (State Government of Western Australia).

The GGM Cyanide Unloading and Storage Facility is audited annually by the Cyanide Producer. This includes cyanide storage tanks and pipelines.

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:

GGM 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.

Quality control and quality assurance programs been implemented during construction of all new cyanide facilities and modifications to existing facilities, including cyanide unloading, storage, and other cyanide facilities. No cyanide mixing facilities exist at the Operation.

Newly constructed cyanide facilities or significant modifications during the audit period consist of the TSF Stage 2 Raise, TSF Stage 3 Raise, Laboratory to Process Plant Pipeline, and TSF Monitoring and Recovery Bores, and Southern and North-eastern Transfer Station, Pumps and Pipeline Network.

QA/QC documentation exists for the newly constructed facilities as listed. This included Quality Management Plans, Management of Change Procedures, Quality Assurance Registers, Inspection and Test Plans, Earthworks test records, Liner test records, Construction Reports, Weld Test records, As Built Construction Drawings, Pipework Test records, and Commissioning records.

The quality control and quality assurance programs for the newly constructed cyanide facilities address the suitability of materials and adequacy of soil compaction for earthworks as applicable for the identified newly constructed facilities.

The TSF 2 and TSF 3 Raise project QA/QC elements addressed within the Quality Management Plans and implemented during construction, include but are but are not limited to:

- Earthworks – compaction testing, moisture testing, as-built survey.
- Liner - raw material testing, geomembrane production testing, geomembrane roll report, daily operating control report, pre-weld test report, daily weld test

report, daily Weld specimen destructive test report, weld and HDPE liner panel layout drawings, pipeworks – Service testing of piping as per specification, contractor standard construction verification commissioning test sheets, and red line drawing of pipe changes.

- Piping Inspection, Electrical Check sheets, and Commissioning Forms exist for the newly constructed TSF Monitoring and Recovery Bore infrastructure.
- An As-Built Plan and Pipeline Inspection and Test Plan exists for the Laboratory to Process Plant Pipeline.

GGM continue to retain quality control and assurance records for design and construction of cyanide facilities.

GGM employs a dedicated information management system for storage and access to QA/QC records and as-built drawings. The system contains collated QA/QC reports, documents, signed drawings and designs, data and data packs.

Appropriately qualified personnel have reviewed cyanide facility construction and provided documentation that the facility has been built as proposed and approved.

Cyanide Facility construction at GGM has been reviewed by appropriately qualified personnel, including construction project managers, certified engineers, and Vendor engineers.

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:

GGM 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.

GGM have developed written standard procedures for monitoring activities.

GGM 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 Environmental Management Plan (EMP); Tailings Management Plan; Groundwater Monitoring Procedure (Waste Stream Bores); Tailings WAD Cyanide Monitoring Procedure; Fauna Management Procedure; TSF Wildlife Observations Work Instruction

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

The nominal level of qualification is tertiary environmental, chemistry or engineering qualifications, with sign-off of procedures by appropriately qualified Superintendents and Managers.

Wildlife monitoring procedures and groundwater monitoring procedures have been developed by third party technical experts.

GGM 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.

The Groundwater Monitoring Procedure (Waste Stream Bores) details the required frequency of sampling, and parameters to be tested. The locations of the bores are shown on a map with aerial underlay. The procedure outlines the monitoring

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methodology including the sampling equipment required, sampling methods, sample preservation techniques, chain of custody procedures, shipping instructions.

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

Logsheets and summary report records exist for field inspection, sampling and monitoring activities, with relevant sampling conditions and procedures documented in writing

Sampling conditions, livestock/wildlife activity, cloud cover, wind, precipitation, and temperature are recorded on monitoring field sheets for wildlife observation monitoring.

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

The GGM monitoring frequency has been developed based upon legislative licence conditions, expert third party advice, and operational learnings.

The GGM Environmental Programme Schedules (in the EMP) detail the monitoring frequency and parameters for each monitoring location. Monitoring frequencies are as follows: TSF Supernatant and spigots – daily (WAD CN); Wildlife – daily; Groundwater levels (TSF seepage bores) – monthly; Groundwater Quality – quarterly; Surface water – opportunistic after rainfall; Wildlife (Expert third party intensive) – quarterly.

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:

GGM 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.

The Mine Closure Plan (MCP) proposes Interim Closure Criteria for the site. All plant and equipment will be decontaminated to below 0.5mg/l WAD cyanide concentration. The Cyanide Decontamination and Decommissioning Plan (CDDP) addresses decontamination and decommissioning of the Processing Plant, and infrastructure associated with the transfer of tailings to the TSF and return water from the TSF decant to the Processing Plant.

The GGM CDDP includes an implementation schedule for decommissioning activities.

The Implementation Schedule is outlined in the CDDP, this includes a risk assessment to refine the tasks 2 years before closure. Each area of the plant is listed in order of clean-up over a period of 12 months. Monitoring tasks continue post-closure.

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

The CDDP is revised and updated every two years. The CDDP and MCP have been revised once within the audit period, having been updated and approved on 25 February 2022.

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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:

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

GGM 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.

GGM has developed an estimate of the cost to fully fund third party implementation of the cyanide-related decommissioning measures as identified in its closure plan, using a closure plan model. Detailed costings for closure of cyanide facilities are estimated by a third-party consultant expert using a costings model, referred to as the Standardised Reclamation Cost Estimator (SRCE). Costings are maintained in a Closure Costs Estimate report and associated SRCE model spreadsheets.

GGM continues to 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.

GGM review and update the cost estimate annually, including updated third-party cost rates. The SRCE Closure Cost Estimate update in 2022 added in the TSF Recovery Bores, and reviewed infrastructure including pipelines.

GGM participate in 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 (DMIRS). MRF imposes an annual levy of 1% of the estimated closure costs for rehabilitation of the existing disturbance on tenements. Participation in the Mining Rehabilitation Fund and payment of the levy is mandatory. GGM participated fully in the Government of

Western Australia's Mine Rehabilitation Fund during the audit period by paying annual levies that take into account the degree of disturbance on the GGM leases and closure costs. The updated SRCE cost estimate is used as a basis for payment to the annual Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF).

In addition to compliance with a financial mechanism (MRF) approved by the applicable jurisdiction, GGM maintains a funding mechanism known as the Gold Fields Rehabilitation Provision. Under the requisite accounting standards that Gold Fields operates, the recognised liability or estimate of costs for dismantling and restoring the site are included in the cost of the asset. These costs are addressed as part of the annual closure cost estimate process and captured in the provision as the booked Day of Assessment (DoA) costs.

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:

GGM 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.

GGM 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. These are stored and accessed electronically within the GGM document control system.

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

Procedures and work instructions have been developed and implemented for areas of operation that involve cyanide solutions greater than 0.5 mg/L WAD cyanide, for cyanide-related tasks such as cyanide unloading, plant operations, entry into confined spaces, spill management and equipment decontamination prior to maintenance. These are stored electronically within the GGM Controlled Document system.

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

PPE requirements, Hazards, and hydrogen cyanide (HCN) Monitoring requirements are clearly identified, and Pre-work inspections are identified for each procedure. The

Cyanide Delivery and Unloading Procedure GRM-PRO-WI092 completion of a cyanide delivery checklist prior to the task.

GGM 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.

Procedures are drafted and finalised by subject matter experts and managers. The drafts are sent out for 'squad review'. The Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) is a documented risk management tool, used to review a task and is completed by the work group onsite. Regular safety meetings and toolbox sessions are held across the site in each department and team. Formal and informal safety discussions are held as part of Task observations by Supervisors (TOPS).

Formal risk assessment sessions are held periodically to assess risks within the Processing plant and the risk management tools.

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:

GGM 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.

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

GGM management pH, utilising lime addition and multiple pH monitoring points, to control pH in the range 9.8 – 10.0, which limits hydrogen cyanide gas evolution, as evidenced via hydrogen cyanide monitoring.

GGM 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.

Mandatory areas for wearing a hydrogen cyanide (HCN) Gas Detection Monitor include: CIL Circuit, Tails Pumping Area, Cyanide Reagents Area, Tails Carbon Safety Screens, Intensive leach reactor, Elution Area (Sect 10.4 Managing HCN Gas Procedure). The entrance to these areas is clearly signposted that a HCN Gas Detection Monitor must be worn.

GGM procedures require a personal hydrogen cyanide monitor to be carried by all workers entering all areas of the Processing facility where there is a potential for HCN Gas to be present. Visitors are not allowed to enter these areas unless escorted by inducted workers or unless they have undergone the required inductions and training.

GGM 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.

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

Fixed HCN gas monitors are installed in the following locations where there is potential for evolution of HCN gas: Leach feed distribution box; CIL tank 2/3/4; Tailings screen; Tailings distribution box; ILR feed end; ILR discharge end; Elution column and acid wash column; Pre-treatment tank; Electrowinning; Cyanide storage; Free cyanide analyser operator station; WAD analyser operator station.

Programmed into the fixed HCN gas detectors are high (4.7 mg/L HCN) and high-high (10 mg/L HCN) alarm points. If HCN concentrations above the high alarm point are detected, a siren and flashing light is activated via the fire and gas system. If HCN concentrations above the high-high alarm set point are detected, the alarm tone changes and the light flashes continuously.

Mandatory areas for wearing a personal hydrogen cyanide (HCN) Gas Detection Monitor include: CIL Circuit, Tails Pumping Area, Cyanide Reagents Area, Tails Carbon Safety Screens, Intensive leach reactor, Elution Area. Programmed into the personal HCN gas detectors are high (4.7 mg/L HCN) and high-high (10 mg/L HCN) alarm points. All personnel must stop work and leave the area immediately, and take steps to clear other personnel from the area.

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

The fixed HCN gas monitors are tested monthly. Personal cyanide monitors are calibrated in accordance with manufacturer's requirements. If monitors do not calibrate correctly, they are returned to the suppliers. Bump and Calibration records are retained for at least three years and have been verified for 2020 to 2023.

Warning signs have been 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 inspected and verified during auditor field inspections

High strength cyanide solution is dyed for clear identification 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.

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

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Cyanide storage tanks containing high strength (>1%) cyanide solution are labelled by signage that identifies sodium cyanide solution, UN and HAZCHEM id numbers and a phone number for CSBP specialist advice. Process tanks including CIL Tanks, and Elution Tanks are also identified as containing cyanide through signage and labelling. Cyanide pipes are identified with "CYANIDE" labels to alert workers of their contents and direction of flow. High strength cyanide solution pipelines are painted lilac.

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.

GGM 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.

In the event of a cyanide exposure incident, a review of the effectiveness and adequacy of the cyanide procedures and work instructions relevant to the incident are conducted as part of the incident investigation. Following a serious incident involving hot caustic solution, a number of the procedures in the elution area were changed to prevent a similar incident from occurring again, including additional assessment protocols to better evaluate potential cyanide exposures.

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:

GGM 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.

GGM 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.

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

Medical oxygen cylinders and oxygen delivery masks and resuscitators are stored in five locations - cyanide unloading bay, laboratory, CIL titration hut, WAD Hut, and the Plant administration building. Bulk oxygen bottles are stored at the medical clinic and in the Ambulance. All personnel working in cyanide areas are required to carry two-way radios. This is the primary means for raising an emergency, and for communication during an emergency. The cyanide antidote Cyanokit is stored at the Medical Centre.

GGM 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.

Cyanide antidote kits are stored in the medical facility in a cabinet as directed by their manufacturer and are replaced on schedule to ensure that they remain within their expiry date and will be effective when needed.

The first aid equipment including medical oxygen cylinders, resuscitators, Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) kit, first aid kit, ambulance equipment, and cyanide kit is inspected on a monthly basis.

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All resuscitators, and medical equipment within the medical centres, are serviced on an annual basis by an external medical service provider, with relevant certification. The Site Paramedic carries out weekly, fortnightly and monthly checks on the First Aid Equipment in the Medical Centre and of the Ambulance, including the Trauma Bag, Airway Bag, and Ambulance. First aid equipment housed by the Emergency Response Team (ERT) is maintained, inspected and logged weekly during training or by an Emergency Service Officer (ESO).

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

The Emergency Response Management Plan (ERMP) contains first aid measures for cyanide exposure. Response measures include administering of oxygen, flushing eyes and skin with running water, decontamination, and handing over to medical aid.

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

GGM has a Medical Centre close to the Process Plant. It is a double bed facility fully equipped with consumables (including cyanide antidote CYANOKIT®) and equipment, with the capability of responding to a cyanide exposure incident and a range of other emergencies. The Corpulse monitor is able to monitor all vital signs including exhaled CO2 and blood oxygen saturation. A paramedic is on 24 hour call at all times, with ancillary support from Emergency Response Team (ERT) medics who have training in advanced first aid.

The operation's emergency response resources for cyanide exposures include a dedicated ambulance which contains a trauma kit, oxygen resuscitator, Corplus monitor, and airway adjuncts for medical administration of oxygen by paramedics.

The cyanide antidote is CYANOKIT® (Hydroxycobalamin), which is held under the care of the site paramedic in the Medical Centre. The cyanide antidote is only administered under the supervision of the site paramedic. There is 24 hours of oxygen available in the medical centre, and 6 hours of oxygen in the Ambulance. This means that there should be sufficient oxygen supply to administer oxygen therapy until the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) can be mobilised, or for road transport to Laverton Hospital.

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

There is an on-site ambulance which is available to transport patients to the Laverton Hospital, or to the site airport for medivac via RFDS. Transportation of a cyanide exposure patient to a medical facility is considered in the Emergency Response Management Plan, which outlines the procedures for transporting a patient by ambulance, including carrying of the cyanide antidote kit with the patient.

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GGM has informed local medical facilities 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.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in place with the Laverton Hospital for the purpose of the treatment of patients suffering exposure of suspected exposure to cyanide at the GGM site.

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:

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

GGM has developed an Emergency Response and Management Plan (ERMP) which addresses potential accidental releases of cyanide and cyanide exposure incidents.

The GGM ERMP considers the following potential cyanide failure scenarios appropriate for its site-specific environmental and operating circumstances: Catastrophic release of hydrogen cyanide gas greater than 50ppm; Cyanide transportation incidents; Cyanide releases during unloading; cyanide hazardous energy isolation; Cyanide related injury; Liquid cyanide spills outside of bunded areas; Cyanide releases during fires and explosions; Release of cyanide due to pipe, valve and tank ruptures; Failure of tailings and impoundments or process water discharge pipes; Overtopping of ponds and impoundments.

Planning for response to transportation-related emergencies considers 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).

GGM's cyanide supply contracts with AGR specifies the responsibilities and response actions for transport related cyanide emergencies. Emergency response for off-site transportation incidents would be coordinated and conducted by and under the supplier's (AGR-CSBP's) emergency management procedures. The CSBP Transport Management Plan for Sodium Cyanide Product provides information on transportation routes, physical and chemical form of the cyanide, method of

transport, condition of road and railway and the design of the transport vehicle. If an incident occurs within close proximity to site GGM may be requested by AGR to provide assistance or lead the response. Pre incident plan PIP 34 outlines the response for scenarios that may occur once trucks are onsite.

GGM 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.

The GGM emergency response plans describe specific response actions (as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situations). Clearing of site personnel in the event of a cyanide emergency is identified for all cyanide-related Pre-Incident Plans (PIP). The Evacuation Procedures are outlined including the use of muster points and locating them upwind of the incident site.

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

The use of cyanide antidotes and first aid measures for cyanide exposure are addressed in PIP32 – Cyanide Related Injury. Response measures include administering of oxygen, flushing eyes and skin with running water, decontamination, and handing over to medical aid. Instructions on the appropriate use of the cyanide antidote kit is included and is provided as advice to a medical professional for using the Cyanide Antidote – it would not be administered as a First Aid Treatment.

The pre-incident plans specifically address controlling releases at their source, and containment methods in the event of a tailings dam failure or uncontrolled seepage and an uncontained release of process water.

Mitigation and monitoring of cyanide releases is considered in PIP 40 - Post Incident Neutralisation and Decontamination including sections on Spill Debris Clean-up and the use of Ferrous Sulphate. Assessment post-spill is addressed in the CMP which outlines soil testing, removal of contaminated soil, and water testing. Future prevention of releases are addressed by the incident investigation in accordance with the GFA Incident Reporting and Classification Procedure, including a review of the effectiveness and adequacy of procedures.

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
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 7.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

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

GGM's workforce continue to be involved in the emergency planning process, including participation in annual Emergency Management Plan reviews, mock drill exercises, and in the review process for new and existing plans and procedures.

The nearest external community is Laverton Township which is 198 km away and it is considered too far away to be affected by an on-site cyanide emergency.

GGM is a member of the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) which includes the Laverton Sire Council, Laverton Police, Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES), Laverton Hospital and local mining operations. LEMC members are advised of cyanide operational and transport risks through formal communication of the emergency response plans. GGM engages in communication with the LEMC when changes are made to the Emergency Response Plan that involve or require stakeholder input.

GGM 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. Examples of consultation with the community include engagement with the local Aboriginal group, and participation in the local shire and emergency response committee.

GGM has has identified external entities having emergency response roles and involved those entities in the cyanide emergency planning and response process. However, due to the remoteness of the operation there is likely to be very limited response involvement and therefore those entities have limited involvement in the emergency response planning process.

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The RFDS are an outside responder who could be involved in the evacuation of site-based personnel who have been involved in a cyanide emergency. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in place with the RFDS.

GGM has a MOU with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) to provide mutual support in planning and responding to emergency incidents. There is also a MOU with the Laverton Hospital that agrees to provide support for treatment and evacuation of patients suffering exposure to cyanide, and to follow approved cyanide treatment protocols.

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

The primary stakeholders are on-site personnel across site. The operation engages with on-site personnel in a range of ways to provide avenues for feedback on emergency response and other matters including safety tool box meetings and fortnightly safety rep meetings. Proposed changes to the emergency response or other related emergency management issues are discussed in these forums as required. After each Mock Emergency Drill a debrief session is run, feedback on how the exercise went has been used to improve and update procedures.

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:

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

The GGM 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.

GGM 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.

The MOU's with the RFDS, DFES and Laverton Hospital demonstrate that the external entities are aware of their involvement with the ERMP. Although, due to the remoteness of the operation there is likely to be very limited response involvement and therefore external entities have limited involvement in mock drills.

External entities are familiar with GGM's Cyanide Emergency Response Plan and Emergency Management Plan via the Laverton Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) which includes the Shire of Laverton, Police, DFES, St Johns and local mining operations. GGM engages with the LEMC membership through attending the regular meetings and participating in any scheduled 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:

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

The GGM Emergency Response Management Plan includes procedures and contact information for notifying management, regulatory agencies, outside response providers and medical facilities of the cyanide emergency. The Emergency Management Team (EMT) is responsible for informing key operational stakeholders (i.e. employees, community, contractors and family). The EMT also liaise with Gold Fields Australia Regional Incident Management Team. The member of the EMT who has the Duty Card for the Public Information Leader is responsible for external contact. A checklist is included on the Duty Card.

Notifications to the Local Emergency Management Committee of an emergency would occur as required in accordance with the mutual aid agreement which includes the Laverton Shire Council. Contact information for the mutual aid partners, local community and regulatory agencies are listed in Appendix 13 of the ERMP. Included is the RFDS, DFES, Laverton Hospital, Laverton Police, AGR Emergency Response, Cosmo Newberry (local community), Inspector of Mines, and Department of Environment Regulation.

GGM Emergency Response Plans include procedures and contact information for notifying potentially affected communities of the cyanide related incident and any necessary response measures, and for communication with the media. The EMT is responsible for external contact which includes the local community and the media. Contact information for the local community are listed in Appendix 13 of the ERMP. GGM's location is remote from communities so incidents occurring on-site would not affect or require communications with those communities.

GGM have a procedure for notifying the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) of any significant cyanide incidents, as defined in ICMI's Definitions and Acronyms document. The notification protocols for notifying ICMI of any significant

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cyanide incidents is in the ERMP and the CMP. It includes the list of what is considered a significant incident, and the contact details for the ICMI No significant cyanide incidents, as defined in ICMI's Definitions and Acronyms document, 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:

GGM is in FULL COMPLIANCE with 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 GGM 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 GGM 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.

Recovery of cyanide containing liquid solutions is described in PIP 40 (Post-Incident Neutralisation and Decontamination). Spilled liquid cyanide solution can be pumped back into a bund area of the plant or into suitable containers via a portable slurry pump. Recovery of solids containing cyanide and the process of decontamination of soils is described. Procedures identify the location of treatment chemicals (ferrous sulphate and hypochlorite); preparation and use of treatment chemicals at appropriate concentrations and quantities; required equipment and resources and personal protective equipment. The process of decontaminating any equipment used for a spill, including Heavy Equipment and PPE is and addresses the use of sodium hypochlorite, including safety information. Management and/or disposal of spill clean-up debris is included in PIP40, which includes information on how to bag spill clean-up debris, and the maximum residual cyanide concentration for soil. Neutralised material can be removed to the TSF.

Provision of alternative drinking supply is not discussed as there are no drinking water supplies that could come into contact with cyanide at the site.

The Emergency Management Response Plan prohibits the use of chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite and ferrous sulfate to treat cyanide that has been released into

surface water or that has the potential to reach surface water. Nevertheless, no permanent surface waters, rivers or ephemeral creeks are present within the Lease or in close proximity to GGM.

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. The Environmental Department is responsible for the collection of soil samples and they would be collected in accordance with the process documented in the Cyanide Spill Ground Decontamination procedure. Following an incident with a cyanide spill to the ground in the processing area, water samples will be taken from the event pond in accordance with the Surface Water Management Plan.

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:

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

GGM review and evaluate the cyanide related elements of its Emergency Response Plan for adequacy on a regular basis.

The ERMP is a controlled document and the review status on the front cover is set for review every 12 months as a minimum. There have been 3 revisions since September 2020. The ERMP is reviewed after each cyanide related mock drill and following incidents and any feedback is incorporated.

GGM conducts mock emergency drills periodically.

The ERMP states that GRM will conduct one full emergency exercise annually. There have been three mock emergency drills or exercises carried out in the audit period:

A scenario based on a cyanide spill incident and the treatment of an injured person (14 July 2021). The simulated "Exercise Dolor" involved an AGR scheduled delivery. The full scale exercise involved the activation of the site's initial cyanide incident management response plans, Emergency Response Team, On Scene Command Team and the Emergency Management Team. The Regional Incident Management Team interaction was simulated.

A scenario involving sodium cyanide release and exposure (24 February 2022). The ERT responded, formed a strike team and located the casualty, who was the decontaminated and handed over to the medic. The Emergency Management Team was activated who notified next of kin and arranged the RFDS to mobilise. The spill was cleaned up using the sump pumps.

A scenario involving a cyanide exposure (4 February 2023). An evacuation of the processing area was carried out. All processing employees, the ERT, medic, and EMT were involved with the scenario. The EMT did a test call to AGR.

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GGM 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 ERMP states that a debrief meeting will be conducted following all ERT activations to look for lessons learned and opportunities for improvement. This includes the review of equipment, personnel, training and other resources. Minutes of the debrief meetings are documented and recorded including any actions raised during the debrief meeting.

Actions to improve the ERMP that arose from the three mock emergency drills, and one incident that involved the activation of the ERMP in the audit period include: Initiation of a mock exercise to identify gaps or improvements in the ERMP; Emergency Management Team composition and structure was reviewed and updated; New Duty Card created for Communications; Review and simplify the Communications Duty Card; Review the On Scene Command (OSC) duty card to replace the current 'Processing Plant Evacuation Duty Card'.

A scheduled improvement for the ERMP is the implementation of a new software system EMQNET for managing incidents (i.e. for the EMT which facilitates communication and manages roles/duty cards, including competencies in an online platform for using mobiles and tablets), including training for the EMT.

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 ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 8.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

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

All personnel who undertake work in cyanide areas must complete cyanide awareness training including short term contractors. The AGR Cyanide Awareness training includes information on liquid sodium cyanide, the health effects of cyanide, symptoms of cyanide exposure and procedures to follow in the event of exposure.

Processing Plant employees, including maintenance workers complete the General Induction, Processing Induction, AGR Cyanide Awareness, Cyanide Operations (Oxy Sox Awareness), Managing HCN Gas Procedure, Reagents Cyanide Spill Ground Contamination Procedure before they are authorised to work.

Cyanide hazard recognition refresher training is conducted periodically at GGM.

Refresher training for AGR Cyanide Awareness training is carried out annually. AGR emails refresher training reminders directly to personnel on an annual basis. At least monthly the training team will run a report to check any employees who have an expired status.

Refresher training for Cyanide Operations (Oxy Sox Awareness) is every year. Refresher training for Managing HCN Gas Procedure, Reagents Cyanide Spill Ground Contamination Procedure is every two years.

GGM retains cyanide training records.

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SuccessFactors is used to document training records for GGM employees. It is a software "Learning Management System". 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. Contractor records are maintained through Velpic software system.

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:

GGM 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.

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

Training of new processing operators is undertaken to ensure that all new employees have met the minimum training requirements before commencing work. Operational training is carried out according to roles. Workers must complete training in a procedure before a task can be performed unsupervised. A formalised Buddy System is implemented for all new processing personnel. Training status for processing and maintenance personnel for each crew was reviewed by VPML auditors, and this showed that all core cyanide training was completed, unless the employee was a new trainee.

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

Assignment profiles and curricula are developed and maintained in SuccessFactors. Curricula consist of sets of procedures, work instructions, competencies and compliances required for set roles such as: Reagents Operations, CIL Operations, Elution Operations, Gold Room Operations, and Tailings Operations.

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

Trainers have certification for training skills. These included Certificate IV in Training and Assessment, Diploma of Work Health & Safety, and Design and Develop Assessment Tools. A registered Trainer (RTO) comes to site to do the assessments and marking for the modules in Certificate III in Process Minerals which are run on site.

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The Buddy has a minimum of 12 months relevant experience, and must have completed training in JHA's, Level 2 Isolations and Cyanide Awareness. The supervisor must nominate the buddy and ensure that the Buddy has sufficient experience and is able to supervise the new employee.

Specialist training for ER team is provided both by experienced site personnel and expert third party trainers.

Employees at GGM continue to be trained prior to working with cyanide.

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

Refresher training on cyanide management is provided to ensure that employees continue to perform their jobs in a safe and environmentally protective manner.

Refresher training for Cyanide Operations (Oxy Sox Awareness) is every year. Refresher training for Managing HCN Gas Procedure, Reagents Cyanide Spill Ground Contamination Procedure, Enter and work in confined spaces, Reagents Cyanide Storage Compound Access, Leaching Decontamination of Equipment for maintenance or Removal is every two years.

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

Online training modules include questions that have to be answered to demonstrate understanding.

GGM has developed a structured competency-based training system. With each competency assessment there are pre-requisites which must be met before an individual can be assessed as competent. Each competency assessment has been designed and put in place for the Superintendent or Coordinator to assess the knowledge of the Process Operator in the specific area.

GGM 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.

SuccessFactors is used to document training records for GGM employees. 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. The name, date and course completed is recorded. Contractor records are maintained through Velpic software system.

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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:

GGM 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 GGM are trained in the procedures to be followed if cyanide is released.

Cyanide Spill Ground Decontamination is the procedure which guides spill clean-up and decontamination activities. Training records show that 100% of the employees in the four Processing crews, and two maintenance crews have completed this training.

OXI-sok awareness is the procedure which guides the administration of oxygen as a first response to a cyanide exposure. Training records show that 100% of the employees in the four Processing crews, and two maintenance crews have completed this training.

Processing Induction training includes the initial first aid response to a cyanide exposure, including removing contaminated clothing and flushing under safety shower for at least 20 minutes. Training records show that 100% of the employees in the four Processing crews, and four maintenance crews have completed this training.

St John's First Aid Course which includes cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training is considered a basic requirement for responding to a cyanide release prior to the arrival of highly trained paramedics. At the time of the audit some crews had a low percentage of current first aid certificates. First Aid Training courses have been confirmed to have been booked for the outstanding employees over the next 3 months following review of site training records.

Decontamination of Equipment for Maintenance or Removal Procedure is the procedure that is particularly important for maintenance workers, particularly in preventing themselves from exposure to cyanide. Training records show that 100% of the employees in the four Processing crews, and two maintenance crews have completed this training.

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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 conduct weekly skills training organised into monthly themes such as HAZMAT training or fire training to ensure that all crews are captured. HAZMAT training was undertaken as two of the 12 monthly themes in 2022 (March and September). While not all HAZMAT training is related to cyanide, the skills are generally common for all hazardous materials including cyanide. ERT members are trained in decontamination and first aid procedures, including immediately placing casualty under an emergency shower for at least 20 minutes. All ERT members work toward completion of RII30719 - Certificate III in Emergency Response and Rescue

GGM has made external responders, such as local fire brigades and emergency medical services familiar with those elements of the Emergency Response Plan related to cyanide.

Due to the remoteness of the operation there is likely to be very limited response involvement by external responders and therefore those entities have limited involvement in the emergency response planning process.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in place with the RFDS for the purpose of the treatment of patients suffering exposure of suspected exposure to cyanide at the GGM site. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in place with the Laverton Hospital for the purpose of the treatment of patients suffering exposure of suspected exposure to cyanide at the GGM site. GGM is a member of the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) which includes the Laverton Sire Council, Laverton Police, DFES, Laverton Hospital and local mining operations.

GGM regularly conducts refresher training for response to cyanide exposures and releases. Refresher training for Cyanide Operations (Oxy Sox Awareness) is every year. Refresher training for Managing HCN Gas Procedure, Reagents Cyanide Spill Ground Contamination Procedure, Enter and work in confined spaces, Reagents Cyanide Storage Compound Access, Leaching Decontamination of Equipment for maintenance or Removal is every two years.

GGM ERT refresher skills training is organised into monthly themes such as HAZMAT training or fire training to ensure that all crews are captured.

GGM 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.

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SuccessFactors is used to document training records for GGM employees. All training details are recorded in the system. 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.

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:

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

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

GGM's location is very remote from any communities. The nearest residential township is Laverton which is 198km of the site. The pastoral station surrounding the lease is owned by the JV partner Gold Road. The Cosmo Newberry community is about 100km by road from the mine site. As such, GGM has limited stakeholders for engagement with cyanide management.

The operation manages Stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Quarterly Relationship Management Meetings are held between the Yilka Aboriginal Corporation and the GGM Community Department. Any topics of concern can be raised at the meeting.

There is an annual Open Day for the Yilka to visit GGM. This is an opportunity to see the GGM operation and interact with the processing personnel. Information about cyanide management is shared at these site visits. This also helps to foster employment opportunities for the community.

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The Gold Fields website contains a "Contact Us" page, which contains a tab for the Regional Offices. Phone numbers and email address is listed for the Gold Fields Australia (Perth) office.

An article was published in the Sturt Pea regional publication in May 2022 and December 2020 titled "Responsible Use of Cyanide". The article also contained a contact email address for community concerns, including those related to cyanide.

To date no community concerns about cyanide have been received.

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:

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

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

Two articles titled "Responsible Use of Cyanide have been published in the Sturt Pea regional publication in December 2020 and May 2022. The articles provide a contact email address and provides information under the following categories: What is cyanide and why do we use it? What is the International Cyanide Code? Transportation of cyanide to site; What is Gruyere Gold Mine doing to control the risk of cyanide to health and environment? How gold is produced at Gruyere Gold Mine Processing Plant.

There is not a significant percentage of the local population that is illiterate; the spoken and written language is English. GGM engages the Yilka community members directly in regular meetings to communicate on a range of mining and exploration matters. These meetings provide an opportunity for direct verbal feedback and raising of any concerns.

GGM 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.

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GGM makes information publicly available on the defined 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 Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) on an annual basis in accordance with government regulations. . Public access is available via the departmental websites. Additionally, defined confirmed cyanide release incidents are reported within the Gold Fields Annual Integrated Report, which is publically available via the Gold Fields website https://www.goldfields.com/.

GGM makes information publicly available on the defined confirmed cyanide exposure incidents through reporting within the Gold Fields Integrated Annual Report, which is publically available via the Gold Fields website https://www.goldfields.com/. Additionally, GGM makes information publically available on a cyanide exposure resulting in fatality through a media release (https://www.goldfields.com/media-releases.php), and reporting within the Gold Fields Quarterly Results Report (https://www.goldfields.com/quarterly-financial-reports.php).

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

The Native Title Agreement contains a requirement for GGM to notify native title holders of cyanide incidents including environmental releases. The Gold Fields Environmental Incident Reporting Guidance and the AGM Incident Reporting and Investigation Guideline classify incidents based on severity.

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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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