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Kibali Gold Mine, Haut-Uélé, Democratic Republic of the Congo

4501196170

International Cyanide Management Code Certification Audit

Mining Operations Summary Audit Report

CC0461-515-DC-DOC-0001

KIBALI GOLD MINE

Summary Audit Report

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Cyanide Management Certification Audit	3 September 2025	

COMPLETED BY:	REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY:	ISSUED TO CLIENT
CPJ Theron **Technical Auditor** chris.theron@cemsconsult.com	**E Perry** **Lead Auditor** eperry@slrconsulting.com	**J** Jacobs **General Manager** jan.jacobs@barrick.com

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINATOR	REVIEWER
A	7 June 2025	Issued for Review	C Theron	E Perry
B	3 September	Changes as per Lead Auditors Request	C Theron	E Perry
C	21 January 2026	Changes as per Lead Auditors Feedback	C Theron	E Perry

NAME	DESIGNATION	COMPANY	SIGNATURE	DATE
CPJ Theron	Technical Lead Auditor	CEMS Engineering Consultants (Pty) Ltd		29 January 2026
E Perry	Lead Auditor	SLR Consulting (Pty) Ltd		29 January 2026

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BASIS OF REPORT

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1 SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT FOR GOLD MINING OPERATIONS

Name of Cyanide User Facility:	Kibali Gold Plant
Name of Cyanide User Facility Owner:	Kibali Goldmines SA
Name of Cyanide User Facility Operator:	Kibali Goldmines SA
Name of Responsible Manager:	Dieudonne Ntamb Ayiz, Process Manager
Address:	Kibali Goldmines SA, 4239, Avenue Tombal Baye Kinshasa
Country:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Telephone:	+243 814 070 280
E-mail:	dieudonne.ayiz@barrick.com

2 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

The Kibali gold mine is located in the northeast of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), approximately 220 kilometres east of the capital of the Haut Uele province, Isiro, 150 kilometers west of the Ugandan border town of Arua and 1,800 kilometers from the Kenyan port of Mombasa. The mine is owned by Kibali Goldmines SA (Kibali) which is a joint venture company effectively owned 45% by each of Barrick and AngloGold Ashanti, and 10% by Société Miniére de Kilo-Moto (SOKIMO). The mine is operated by Barrick.1. Introduction.

Kibali Gold Mine has two different types of ore i.e. the soft and easily recoverable oxide ore and the hard, energy consuming sulphide ore. Most precious metals in the world are found with sulphide containing ores with the most characteristically found with gold being: pyrite [FeS_2]; galena [PbS]; zincblende [ZnS]; arsenopyrite [FeAsS]; stibnite [Sb_2S_3]; pyrrhotite [$Fe_{(1-x)}S$]; and chalcopyrite [$CuFeS_2$]. Sulphide ores are called refractory ores since it was often treated by roasting off the sulphur and then leaching out the precious metals, but as this is expensive and environmentally damaging the hydrometallurgical option is preferred.

Crushing Circuit

The crushing circuit is the first step in size reduction of ore being fed from the mine. The Run of Mine (ROM) ore is fed into a feed bin. An apron feeder feeds the material from the feed bin into a primary crusher (Jaw for sulphide ore and Hybrid for oxide ore) and onto a conveyor. The conveyor leads to a diversion chute, which can either go to the mill feed conveyor for direct milling (oxides) or to the coarse ore stockpile for further crushing (sulphides). The coarse ore stockpile feeds via an apron feeder to the Secondary crushers feed bin, which uses a vibrating feeder to choke feed the cone crusher. The secondary crushers' product falls onto a conveyor feeding the fine ore stockpile. The fine ore stockpile is fed to the mill feed conveyor with another apron feeder.

Primary Jaw Crusher

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A jaw crusher works by reducing the size of the entering ore particles by squeezing the particles between a fixed jaw and a moving jaw. The moving jaw moves in an eccentric motion so that it moves away and downwards from the fixed jaw to allow the ore to move down the jaw crusher. The second motion of the jaw crusher moves upwards and towards the fixed jaw. This squeezes the rock between the two jaws and causes the rock to break into smaller particles. This process continues until the ore leaves the crusher.

Secondary Crusher (Cone)

A cone crusher breaks rock by squeezing the rock between the mantle and the concave bowl liner. As rock enters the top of the Cone crusher, it becomes wedged and squeezed between the mantle and the bowl liner or concave. Large pieces of ore are broken once, and then fall to a lower position (because they are now smaller) where they are broken again. This process continues until the pieces are small enough to fall through the narrow opening at the bottom of the crusher.

The secondary cone crushers are only utilized for the harder sulphide ore and can be bypassed when oxide ore is being processed through the system. The cone crusher is design to crush a maximum 700 tph.

Choke feeding is an important practice for the operation of a cone crusher. Choke feeding is where the entire crushing chamber is buried in ore.

Milling

The goal of the milling section is to liberate the valuable minerals from the gangue by grinding and exposing the mineral surface area. In the leaching circuit adequate exposed surface area of the valuable mineral is required for oxidation and leaching purposes and in the floatation circuit for recovery purposes.

The mill feed comes from the crushing section; thereafter it is grinded in the mill and falls out onto a sizing screen. The sizing screen separates out the scats and steel balls from the useable fine ore. The fine ore is pumped as slurry to the cyclones, which separates the finer fraction, reporting to the overflow leading to the floatation section, and the coarser fraction to the underflow. The cyclone underflow has three separate routes leading back to the mill for regrinding and is called the recirculating load.

Gravity Concentrators

The Knelson gravity concentrator separates out the denser alluvial gold from the less dense gangue via density separations. It works on the same principles as a cyclone as it separates on size as well as density. Therefore, screening is necessary before feed enters the Knelson as screening will force it to only separate on density. The Knelson is better than a cyclone in the fact that it is a batch operated system, meaning it will continually concentrate the denser particles during operations and separate it out from the gangue, where after the concentrate is dropped to the ILR for further processing.

Intensive Leach Reactors

The Gekko ILR is an intensive cyanidation reactor for leaching high grade gold concentrates. The system consists of an ILR feed cone, solution cone, rolling reactor drum, sump for the reactor discharge, pump for all recirculation and transfer duties, flocculant mixing tank and a flocculant pump.

Gravity concentrator concentrates are gravity fed into the reaction drum from the feed cone. During a batch, leach solution is added to the reactor drum while it rotates at slow speed (1-2rpm) to achieve thorough mixing of the solids and leach solution. Solution overflows from the reactor drum into the discharge sump from where it is pumped to the appropriate destination depending on the sequence step.

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Flotation

Floatation is a process in which valuable minerals are recovered by separating hydrophobic particles (physically repels from water) from hydrophilic particles. Reagents are added which selectively combines with the valuable minerals to make it hydrophobic, while air is added to create surface area for the hydrophobic particles to cling to and float to the top of the cell and overflow into a launder. The gangue which remains hydrophilic will leave the cell via the tails. The precious metals at Kibali are mainly associated with various sulphide minerals, which will chemically be used to combine with the reagents that will make it hydrophobic.

The floatation section is fed from the milling section's cyclone overflow over a linear screen. The linear screen removes all oversize material, which mostly comprise of wood chips that fall onto a dewatering screen. The underflow of the linear screen falls into a route selection box, which can either go to the calibration tank; Rougher cells if sulphide ore is being fed; or directly to the tails tank if oxide ore is fed.

Thickening

In the thickener section the rougher bank concentrate enters the concentrate thickener with a mixture of lime and flocculent as necessary. The solids settle out in the bottom of the thickener where it can either be recirculated back into the thickener to build up density or transferred to the UFG section for further processing. The concentrate thickeners water overflow falls into a communal feed box that feeds the clarifier.

Rougher bank Tails enters the section and can either go to the cyclone cluster or directly to the FTSF tailings disposal tank. The cyclone underflow also goes to the FTSF tailings disposal tank while the overflow feeds the tailings thickener to recover the water and separate out the last fines.

CTSF return water and rapid fill from the raw water dam can also enter the tailings thickener. Tailings thickener underflow can either be recirculated to the thickener to build density or transferred to the FTSF tailings tank.

Tailings thickener overflow, concentrate thickener overflow, process water dam water, flocculent, copper sulphate and ferric chloride feed the clarifier. The last fines and metals in the system are settled out in the clarifier. Clarifier water is used for process water, spray water and hose down water. Clarifier underflow can be circulated to build density and be transferred to the CTSF tailings tank.

Ultra Fine Grind (UFG)

The role of the Ultra-Fine Grind (UFG) mill circuit is to reduce the particle size of the sulphide minerals concentrated from the floatation circuit, which will increase the surface area of each particle. Increased surface area results in easier and faster oxidation of the sulphides in order to reduce reagent consumption and ultimately increase recovery of gold.

The UFG circuit is fed from the concentrate thickener underflow over a sizing screen to remove any foreign material. The feed is split into two feed tanks, one feeds UFG one and two and the other feeds UFG three and four. All the UFG's can be bypassed, if necessary, directly to the product screen and sump, which can either feed to the pump cell circuit or the CIL circuit as necessary. The UFG's grinding media (beads) are in a closed loop with each individual UFG mill and can also be bypassed to a bead recovery screen.

Pump Cell Circuit

The pump cell circuit is the hydrometallurgical solution to treating the refractory gold, which is locked up in the sulphide material. Slurry from the Ultra-Fine Grinding (UFG) circuit is pumped to a sampling feed box prior to being sampled and

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gravity fed to the Pumpcell circuit pre-oxidation tank.

The Pumpcell pre-oxidation circuit consists of two agitated tanks operated in series. Each tank is fitted with four Aachen REA450 reactors, through which slurry is circulated and contacted with Oxygen. The slurry is circulated with Aachen reactor pumps, of which there is one for every two Aachen reactors, each with its own dedicated high pressure gland service water supply. Introduction of Oxygen with the use of these high shear reactors is aimed at increasing the dissolved Oxygen level which enhances leach kinetics and carbon loading. Both pre-oxidation tanks have three Oxygen spargers at the bottom of the tanks through which Oxygen is injected, further increasing dissolved Oxygen levels.

CIL

The Carbon in Leach (CIL) circuit is used to leach out gold from the easily recoverable oxide ore or act as a scavenger for the remaining gold from the Pumpcell circuit.

Oxide material from Mill no. 1 or 2, bypassing the flotation cells, is pumped to the CIL pre-oxidation tank. The feed enters the pre-oxidation tank through a mixing box and can be bypassed to CIL tank no. 1 if the pre-oxidation tank is off-line. An Aachen reactor pump circulates the slurry in the tank through 2 Aachen reactors which contacts the slurry with Oxygen under high shear conditions. The Aachen reactor pump is supplied with high pressure gland service water. Oxygen is also injected at the bottom of the tank through 3 Oxygen spargers. Introduction of Oxygen with the use of high shear reactors and spargers is aimed at increasing the dissolved Oxygen level which enhances leach kinetics and Carbon loading.

Lime is added to the pre-oxidation tank to increase the slurry pH to the required leach pH level before Cyanide (CN) is added. The leach pH level must be maintained at 10.5 or higher. Lead Nitrate is also added to enhance leaching kinetics.

The following reagents are dosed in the CIL tanks:

- Oxygen is added to the CIL tanks via three spargers in the bottom of each tank to enhance leach kinetics and Carbon loading.
- Cyanide is dosed in tank no 1 to effect gold leaching. Cyanide is usually dosed in tank no. 1 but can also be dosed in tank no. 2 if tank no. 1 is offline for maintenance.
- Lime can be dosed in CIL tank no. 1 – 4.
- Lead Nitrate can be dosed in tank no. 1 to enhance leach kinetics.
- Hydrogen Peroxide can be dozed in each CIL tank to serve as replacement oxidizer when Oxygen is not available.

Elution

The process of elution is the reverse of adsorption. Where the gold molecules attached to the carbon particles to concentrate the gold to a smaller volume, in elution the gold has to be removed from the carbon.

The CIL and Pumpcell carbon are to be batch treated in the elution circuit separately through two identical circuits. The duplicate 12t AARL columns will share a common heater facility capable of running both columns simultaneously. The CIL carbon is to be treated in 12-ton batches once every 24hours, while carbon from the Pumpcell circuit will be treated in 10 tons batches every 48 hours.

Carbon Regeneration

Activated carbon within the process fouls over time, which needs to be removed from the carbon to sustain recoveries. Carbon fouling occurs due to the following mechanisms:

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• Undesirable organic or inorganic species are adsorbed onto the carbon surface, taking up active sites which would otherwise be available for gold adsorption.

• Inorganic salts are precipitated onto the carbon surface, blocking active sites.

• Solid particles or precipitates are physically trapped in carbon pores, restricting access to gold-bearing solution.

To remove any particles from the activated carbon that has not been removed during acid washing and elution, the activated carbon must undergo heat treatment. Therefore, the carbon is reactivated in a rotary kiln at the carbon regeneration circuit.

Electrowinning

Electrowinning and smelting are the last step in the recovery of gold. Pregnant solution from the ILR circuit is sampled and collected in the ILR pregnant solution tank. This solution is then circulated through a single electrowinning cell and steady head tank. Gold is deposited on the cathodes as sludge and the solution circulated until the desired barren gold concentration is achieved or 18 hours has elapsed.

Pregnant solution from the CIL elution circuit is sampled and collected in the CIL elution pregnant solution tank. This solution is then circulated through the electrowinning circuit consisting of six cells operated in parallel and steady head tank. Gold is deposited on the cathodes as sludge and the solution circulated until the desired barren gold concentration is achieved or 18 hours has elapsed.

Pregnant solution from the Pumpcell elution circuit is sampled and collected in the Pumpcell elution pregnant solution tank. This solution is then circulated through the electrowinning circuit consisting of six cells operated in parallel and steady head tanks. Gold is deposited on the cathodes as sludge and the solution circulated until the desired barren gold concentration is achieved or 18 hours has elapsed.

After completion of the above-mentioned electrowinning batches, barren solution is sampled and stored in two barren solution tanks which can either be pumped to the elution circuit for re-use or to the CIL circuit for disposal.

Loaded cathodes will be periodically removed from the cells, the gold sludge will be washed off using a high-pressure washer and the washed solution will then be decanted. Two separate washing facilities have been allowed for accounting purposes. The gold sludge will then be calcined in two electric calcination furnaces. The calcined sludge will then be mixed with fluxes and loaded into an induction smelting furnace. During smelting, metal oxides will form slag and once the furnace crucible contents are poured into cascading moulds, gold will solidify at the bottom while slag separates easily from the gold. The gold bullion bar(s) will be cleaned, labelled assayed and prepared for shipping. Slag will be manually crushed and pulverized and together with de-canted and wastewater from the gold room, recycled to the concentrate thickener by a dedicated pumping facility.

Cyanide Recovery Plant (CRP)

A new process was added to the mine, a cyanide recovery plant (CRP), which is designed to reduce the WAD concentrations to below 50 mg/l. The AZ-CRP Adsorption circuit is constructed in a standard stick-built configuration with bolted vessels next to the Copper Elution circuit as illustrated in the AZ-CRP Plant layout presented. Another new project was introduced, the INCO project, to assist with the new process since the CN levels to the CRP was often above the design level. The INCO process includes the addition of SMBS and copper sulphate to the CRP feed stream, as the 2 products assists in the breaking down of the WAD cyanide

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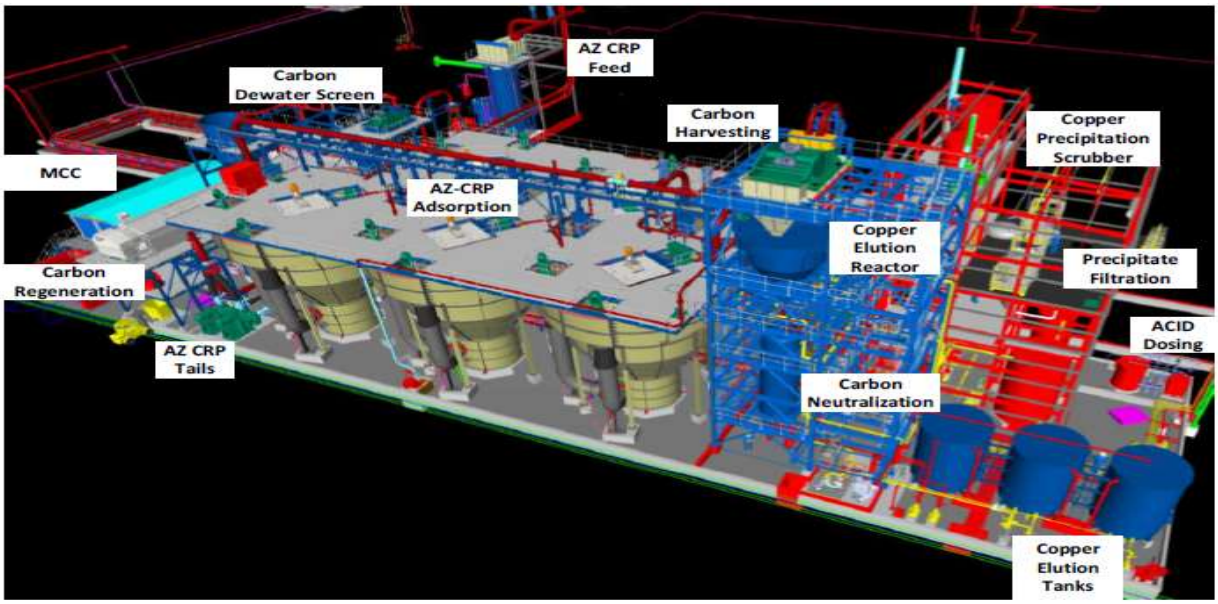

Water Treatment

The water treatment plant filters and purifies the raw water in three stages to service separate sections of the plant, i.e. filtered water for dust suppression and fire water, potable water for safety showers and lavatories, elution water for the elution circuit.

Raw water is supplied from the raw water dam feeding the settler tanks. Flocculant (to agglomerate the particles) and chlorine (to disinfect) is dozed in with the water feeding the settling tanks. The settlers have a stirrer to mix in the reagents and an air recirculation pump to ensure the settling of solids is achieved efficiently as possible. An auto purge valve drains out any settled-out solids every 10 minutes. The overflow of the settling tanks can only be used further in the process once the water clarity is at 10 NTU (measured in field by the operator).

The clarified water is pumped through sand filters, which removes the last remaining solids until the clarity is under 5 NTU, to the filtered water distribution tank. The filtered water tank distributes the water to the fire water system, dust suppression system and is pumped through activated carbon filters to the potable water tank. Chlorine is added again at the potable water tank to make the water drinkable.

The potable water tank is distributed into the potable water ring main as well as pumped through ion exchange columns to the elution water tank. The ion exchange columns remove calcium and magnesium and effectively soften the water for the elution circuit. Chlorine can also be added to the elution water tank to preserve the water. The elution water tank is distributed to the two elution solution tanks at the elution circuit.

TSF

The TSF at Kibali consists of two operating facilities, the Flotation Tailings Storage Facility (FTSF) and the Cyanide Tailings

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Storage Facility (CTSF 1&2). The CTSF 1&2 will reach capacity by end of 2025 and a new CTSF3 is being constructed to operate in the place of the old CTSF, the construction is planned to be completed in 2025.

The FTSF is unlined as it does not receive tailing slurry that contains cyanide. Both the CTSFs are fully lined and therefore the seepage losses to the foundation are considered negligible. The CTSF receives tailings slurry from the process plant, and return water from the CTSF is directed to the lined Detoxification Pond. From the Detoxification Pond, the water is returned to the process plant. The CTSF Discharge cyanide concentration WAD Cyanide is on average 27.5 mg/l since 01 December 2024 to 29 May 2025. In the Detoxification Pond, cyanide in the return water is further reduced through detoxification, after which the detoxified discharge is reused in the leach circuit where cyanide is already present. This water is not used in the milling circuit and cyanide is not introduced into the milling circuit.

3 SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

AUDITOR'S FINDINGS

This operation is:

☒ in full compliance with

☐ in substantial compliance with **The International Cyanide Management Code**

☐ not in compliance with

AUDITOR INFORMATION

Audit Company:	SLR Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Audit Team Leader:	Edward Perry, Lead Auditor
E-mail:	eperry@slrconsulting.com
Mine Technical Auditors:	Chris Theron, CEMS Consult

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This is a first-time certification audit for Kibali Gold Mine operations. A Gap Audit was done during 2024 to review and identify any areas requiring additional actions to be taken prior to formal Certification Audit. There have not been and significant cyanide incidents.

NAMES OF OTHER AUDITORS

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Chris Theron

DATES OF AUDIT

The Certification Audit was undertaken from 2 June 2025 to 9 June 2025.

AUDITOR ATTESTATION

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 Mine Operations and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

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PRINCIPLE 1 – PRODUCTION AND PURCHASE

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

STANDARD OF PRACTICE 1.1

Purchase cyanide from certified manufacturers employing appropriate practices and procedures to limit exposure of their workforce to cyanide, and to prevent releases of cyanide to the environment.

The operation is
- ☒ in full compliance with
- ☐ in substantial compliance with
- ☐ not in compliance with

Standard of Practice 1.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The current supplier of sodium cyanide to Kibali Gold Mine is Hebei Chengxin Co. Ltd, certified on 18 April 2023. A review of the Supply and Purchase Agreement for Sodium Cyanide, dated 21 February 2020, confirmed that the agreement exists between Kibali Gold Mine, Hebei Chengxin Co. Ltd. (as engaged since 2019), and Tradecorp Logistics DMCC, a Dubai-registered entity (DMCC No. 2724, Indigo Icon Tower, Jumeirah Lakes Towers). Clause 3.1 (Obligations) specifies that sodium cyanide must only be sourced from production facilities certified as ICMI compliant, while Clause 3.4 (Delivery) requires the supplier to be ICMI certified and to use ICMI-approved providers for all road and sea transport from the manufacturing facility to the point of delivery. These provisions, documented in the signed contract, establish a compliance framework that ensures both supply and logistics processes meet international cyanide management standards.

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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.

The operation is
☒ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 2.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The chain of custody for sodium cyanide deliveries to Kibali Gold Mine is comprehensively documented through a set of transactional and compliance records. Purchase Orders 4500879465 and 4501009997 and Commercial Invoices 53545 (11 July 2024) and 55314C (3 March 2025) provide evidence of procurement transactions. Transport details were confirmed through Bill of Lading 599782042 (Maersk, 22 July 2024) and Bill of Lading MEDUQU381230 (MSC, 14 March 2025), each detailing container weights and quantities. Independent verification is supported by Bureau Veritas inspection reports dated 24 May 2024 and 3 March 2025, while import declarations (Type IB) submitted to Equity BCDC – Kinshasa Bank on 27 May 2024 and 24 October 2024 confirm compliance with import requirements. The contractual basis for supply remains anchored in the Amendment to the Supply and Purchase Agreement for Sodium Cyanide, dated 21 February 2020, between Kibali Gold Mine, Hebei Chengxin Co. Ltd., and Tradecorp Logistics DMCC, which manages procurement and logistics.

Supporting compliance certifications were also reviewed, including the ICMI certification of Freight Forwarders Kenya Ltd. (19 August 2021), responsible for transporting solid cyanide from Qingdao, China, and the ICMI certification of Hebei Chengxin Transport Co. Ltd. Global Ocean Supply Chain (30 October 2023). Further assurance is provided through the TransEast Cyanide Procedure for FFK, prepared by Lucheli Roger, which outlines handling practices. Together, these documents form a clear, verifiable chain of custody that demonstrates both regulatory and safety compliance in the transport and delivery of cyanide.

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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:

The Kibali Gold plant was designed by DRA Mineral Projects (Pty) Ltd (DRA House, Sunninghill, Rivonia) and incorporates purpose-built facilities for the safe storage, mixing, and dosing of cyanide. Full sets of PFDs and P&IDs were reviewed, including references such as C8126-PID-0911 and C8126-PID-0913 for mixing tanks, and C8126-PID-0915 for the dosing tank, confirming detailed engineering specifications, pump and valve designs, and interlocks. These systems ensure that reagent water valves are automatically interlocked with level indicators, with shutdowns triggered at 85% capacity and alarms at 80% and 85%, a process verified with the instrumentation technician and maintained under the planned schedule. Civil engineering specifications were also sighted, including tank foundation drawing C8126-CH9003-2 rev 2 requiring a reinforced slab, and warehouse, mixing, and storage bund drawings C8126-CH9008-2 rev 0 and C8126-CH9003-1 rev 0, as well as CRP tank foundation drawings AZ-P039-CIV-1000-0002 and AZ-P039-CIV-1000-0046. These confirm that tanks and pumps are installed within robust, concrete secondary containment.

Site inspections verified that the dry cyanide store is roofed and designed to prevent water ingress, supported by stormwater cut-off trenches, drains, and bunds, with no evidence of water damage observed. It was confirmed during the site inspection that the dry cyanide store storing the cyanide briquettes, cyanide mixing area, and cyanide dosing tank are located away from people and surface waters. The facilities are equipped with storm water cut-off trenches and drains, sumps, automatic sump pumps, and bunds to prevent any cyanide contaminated water from entering the stormwater system. The facilitates are equipped with fixed cyanide monitors alarming the SCADA system in the Control Room if hydrogen cyanide is detected. The warehouse complies with Procedure MET-SOP-010 Rev. 03, which stipulates avoidance of proximity to watercourses, and incorporates ventilation features including extraction fans, tank ventilation pipes, and overflow systems. The cyanide mixing and dosing tanks are located outside, beneath a roofed shed with open sides and no walls, and are therefore situated in an open-air environment with adequate natural ventilation.

Security controls were also confirmed: the cyanide shed is within a fenced and guarded area, with access restricted to trained staff via card systems and keys managed by security. Furthermore, the cyanide warehouse is physically separated from other reagent storage areas, such as the flotation and lime facilities by walls and bunds, with adequate ventilation

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and clear separation from incompatible materials such as explosives, food, or animal feed. The area containing the cyanide storage and dosing tanks is physically segregated from other reagent storage areas, in a separately bunded area with perimeter walls to prevent mixing Overall, the design and operation of these facilities, supported by sighted engineering and procedural documents, confirm compliance with international standards of safety, engineering, and cyanide management.

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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.

The operation is
☒ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 3.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Cyanide management at Kibali Gold Mine is governed by a comprehensive suite of standard operating procedures (SOPs) that cover every stage from off-loading to disposal. These include: Off-loading of Cyanide Containers (MET-SOP-009 Rev. 03), Storage of Cyanide Containers (MET-SOP-010 Rev. 03), Unloading of Cyanide Wooden Boxes from Marine Containers (MET-SOP-011 Rev. 03), Storage of Cyanide Wooden Boxes (MET-SOP-012 Rev. 03), Disposal of Empty Cyanide Boxes and Packaging (MET-SOP-018 Rev. 03, previously Rev. 15), and the Sodium Cyanide Briquettes Make-Up Procedure (MET-SOP-017 Rev. 05, previously Rev. 03). These documents, together with associated maintenance and safety standards, establish a robust procedural framework for safe cyanide handling.

During the site visit, it was confirmed that empty cyanide boxes are temporarily stored in a locked cyanide shed before being transported to the designated burning area. Disposal practices are carried out under MET-SOP-018, which specifies that empty packaging is incinerated at the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in a demarcated, fenced, and sign-posted area away from people and surface water. Site inspections verified the presence of personal protective equipment (PPE) and hazard signage, including restrictions on eating, drinking, and smoking. The Briquettes Make-Up Procedure (MET-SOP-017 Rev. 03) did not include rinsing, a risk assessment (OH&SMS-KIB-F-30, 27 Jan 2021) was conducted and confirmed that rinsing was not required.

The Unloading Procedure (MET-SOP-011 Rev. 03) requires inspection of containers for spillage after unloading, with any cyanide residues cleaned before dispatch, and interviews with staff confirmed that containers are routinely swept. It also states After unloading all the boxes, inspect inside the container to see if there is any cyanide spill and clean it prior to closing the marine container for dispatch." Forklift and telehandler use is governed by MET-SOP-217 Rev. 05, with requirements for drivers to hold valid licenses and competency certificates, both of which were sighted during the audit. The procedure also states "At the end of mixing the operator is to inspect around the mixing platform and collect any solid cyanide that may have fallen to the ground during the mixing process as per MET-SOP-025 Cleaning Dry Cyanide Spill on the Ground". The actions to be undertaken in the event of a small contained cyanide spill are detailed in Clean-Up Procedure Involving Small Contained, Cyanide Spillage Procedure no. MET-SOP-030 Revision no. 04

The Storage Procedure (MET-SOP-012 Rev. 03) requires cyanide boxes to be stacked no higher than three units, which was confirmed during the inspection. Routine equipment maintenance is addressed under MET-SOP-036 (Maintenance on Cyanide Valves & Pipes, Rev. 04, 16 Sept 2021).

The mixing procedure is initiated from the control room and the operation of all valves, and pumps are done automatically. The Sodium Cyanide Briquettes Make-Up Procedure At Kibali Gold Mine Procedure no. MET-SOP-017

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Revision no. 05 includes; cyanide mixing pre-start checks, and safety of cyanide solution storage tanks. It was confirmed that the hoses, valves and couplings undergo routine maintenance as required in the Maintenance Procedure MET-SOP-036 Maintenance on Cyanide Valves & Pipes Rev 04, 16 Sept 2021.

Safety protocols are consistently reinforced through multiple SOPs. The Buddy System (MET-SOP-103 Rev. 04) requires that workers handling cyanide are observed by a second person positioned remotely, a requirement also reflected in MET-SOP-017 Section 8. All SOPs specify the use of standard PPE including helmets, goggles, gumboots, chemical suits, full-face masks with canisters, gloves, and gas detectors. Furthermore, it was confirmed on-site that sodium cyanide briquettes supplied to Kibali include a manufacturer-added colorant dye, with boxes marked with a red triangle. In cases where packaging does not carry this marking, the site manually adds the dye during mixing, as confirmed through site inspection of the mixing area and CIL dilution point, where dyed cyanide solution was observed.

Together, these documented procedures and observed practices demonstrate that Kibali Gold Mine maintains a rigorous and well-controlled system for cyanide off-loading, storage, mixing, and disposal, underpinned by detailed SOPs, engineering specifications, risk assessments, and routine inspections.

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PRINCIPLE 4 | OPERATIONS

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

STANDARD OF PRACTICE 4.1

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

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with / ☐ in substantial compliance with / ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Kibali Gold Mine has implemented a total of 48 standard operating procedures (SOPs) governing all cyanide-related tasks, including equipment operation, inspection, and emergency management. Cyanide usage and plant performance are tracked through regular reporting, including the Geo Metallurgical Report (January 2024), which recorded consumption rates of 0.73 kg/t, 0.74 kg/t, and 0.77 kg/t for oxide, transition, and fresh ore samples respectively. Process monitoring confirmed that no water from cyanide facilities is discharged to the environment. Cyanide Weak Acid Dissociable (WAD) concentration limits are managed under MET-SOP-226, which restricts deposition to a maximum of 50 mg/l at the CTSF discharge point. Cyanide dosing is monitored using the TAC1000 system, with pH maintained above 10.5 in mixing tanks (via instrument AIT-2198 with probe PH-2192) and above 9.5 in the CIL circuit. The recommended minimum freeboard above the minimum tailings level is 1.5 m and must be maintained throughout the LoM. This comprises the depth of the 1:200 7-day storm event (433 mm) a maximum operational pool depth of 270 mm and a recommended beach and vertical freeboard of 800 mm. 2502_KibaliFreeboardUpdate2024 Report for the Kibali TSF's, RWD and CD, by Epoch Confirmed that the CTSF Total freeboard ranges between 3 and 3.5 m since May 2023 to April 2024.

The mine operates under a structured Preventive Maintenance (PM) system via SAP, which schedules and records inspections for cyanide reagent tanks, CIL tanks, safety showers, pipes, pumps, and valves. Inspection checklists were sighted, as were annual tank thickness inspections (January 2025) and engineering assessments such as Surface Infrastructure SIMM 2021 by Resultant, BAR067 – Critical Findings 2023, and the Gold Plant SIMM 2023 by Resultant. Civil engineering compliance was confirmed through design drawings (DWG C9003 and 9008), verifying that tanks are installed in reinforced concrete bunds with sump systems. Sump pumps in the CIL operate on level switches, while those in cyanide mixing and dosing areas can be started manually as required. TSF pipelines are trenched and inspected daily, with drainage returning to process bunds and overflow directed to the events pond.

The site follows formal Management of Change (MOC) procedures, evidenced by documents such as OHS-KIB-014 Rev. 02 (signed November 2023) and OHS-KIB-013-1 Rev. 00, alongside multiple signed MOC approvals including pump interlock upgrades (24 March 2021), installation of the Azmet CN Recovery pilot plant (3 February 2021), and cyanide recovery plant operations (4 October 2023). Routine maintenance and monthly shutdowns are carried out under SOPs.

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Daily and weekly inspections reinforce operational safety. Walkthroughs check for leaks in double-walled cyanide pipes, while Pollution Control Dam operations are governed by MET-SOP-028. Wildlife monitoring is embedded in cyanide management, with daily inspections of the TSF under MET-SOP-199 (Wildlife Mortality Reporting Procedure), where mortalities are logged and shared via a Paragon team WhatsApp group, later feeding into weekly, quarterly, and annual reports prepared by Epoch. Preventive maintenance scheduling is standardized under SAP job codes (PM01–PM05), which categorize inspections and corrective actions. Maintenance and inspection job cards were reviewed for compliance. The operation has cyanide management contingency procedures for non-standard operating situations that may present a potential for cyanide exposures and releases, such as:

a) an upset in the operational water balance that presents a risk of exceeding the design containment capacity. The updated water balance was reviewed and includes non-standard operating situations with no scenario identified that would require stopping the plant. TSF Strategic Water Management Plan Procedure no. MET-SOP-059 rev 04, includes actions to be taken in the event of a situation with the potential for releases to the environment. MET-SOP-215 TSF Emergency Response Planning Rev 01 was sighted with section 8.3 uncontrolled environmental discharge.
b) problems identified by facility monitoring or inspection. he SAP PMS raises a work order and records the corrective actions and corrective maintenance that is being undertaken when inspections or monitoring identifies a problem.
c) temporary closure or cessation of operations due to situations such as work stoppages, lack of ore or other essential materials, economics, civil unrest, or legal or regulatory actions. MET-SOP-215 TSF Emergency Response Planning Rev 01 Section 8.4 TSF water management contingency plan for Plant sudden shut down or closure and section 8.5 Long term restoration and recovery from Catastrophic TSF Failure for excessive high TSF water levels. The process plant is stopped for routine planned maintenance and monthly shutdown using the standard operating procedures. These procedures would also be used if the Plant needed to be shutdown or cease operation for a short period of time. In this situation the cyanide solution would remain within the storage and process tanks until such time as operations recommence. Emergency Response Plan includes scenarios where a temporary cessation of operation in the short of long term may be required as detailed in OHS-KIB-017 Emergency Preparedness and Response, and OHS-KIB-020 Emergency Response Plan. Depending on the scenario the cyanide solution may be retained within the process and storage tanks or progressively used so that the tanks and pipeline are emptied. These procedures sufficiently address how the cyanide would be safely managed during long-term shutdowns or cessation of operations.

The CTSF and the FTSF are lined with 1500 micron HDPE as per EPOCH Design Criteria (EPOCH Detail Design Report and Dwgs 20240301_CTSF3DDReport_R0) The CTSF makes use of only one type of drain namely the groundwater drains. These drains are designed to aid in the removal of groundwater below the liner and ensure no build up against the liner takes place. A 1 m deep and a minimum width of 0.5 m stone matrix trenches with a 1V:2H side slopes wrapped in a geotextile located below the basin to aid with removing groundwater to the environment through a channel beyond the toe of the dam, Ground water is monitored at the CTSF to identify any leaks at the CTSF. A Piezometer in the middle of the CTSF also used for leakage detection.

The SAP schedule for the CIL circuit, includes weekly inspections of pumps. Pipes, and valves are inspected by operations and any failing of leaking valves or pipes are reported to maintenance team as detailed in the procedure MET-SOP-018 Maintenance on cyanide pumps, valves & pipes. he TSF residue and return water line daily inspections

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undertaken by the Process Department and Paragon who are responsible for the operation of the TSFs. Thickness testing is undertaken on an annual basis. TSF Operations weekly report includes details of the TSF freeboard.

The operation inspects cyanide facilities on an established frequency sufficient to assure and document that they are functioning within design parameters as detailed above. The inspections are documented identifying specific items to be observed and include; the date of the inspection, the name of the inspector, and any observed deficiencies. Any deficiencies observed are rectified by raising a work order in the SAP PMS. This details the nature and date of the corrective actions with the records being retained electronically.

Power security for cyanide-related systems is ensured through diversified infrastructure. Kibali operates three hydropower stations, one diesel station, battery backup, and is commissioning a solar plant. Thirty-six emergency generators are available at Platform 3 (Powerhouse), with maintenance managed under the Power Management System (PMS) software. Backup power is available within five minutes of outage, with genset maintenance ensuring at least 86% availability at all times. Backup power can be directed to critical cyanide-related equipment, including CTSF and FTSF turret pumps, detox reagent dosing pumps, PCD pumps, clarifier and process water pumps, CRP and CIL tails pumps.

Collectively, the mine's extensive set of SOPs, monitoring systems, SAP-integrated preventive maintenance, civil and structural engineering controls, and reliable power infrastructure confirm that Kibali Gold Mine maintains a rigorous, multi-layered framework for safe cyanide management and environmental protection.

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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:

A review of the Rhino Geo Metallurgical Report (January 2024) confirmed that the test work program included direct bottle roll leach testing, mineralogical characterization, diagnostic leach tests, bond ball work index, and plant simulation studies to predict material response under operating conditions. Cyanide consumption levels were recorded at 0.73 kg/t for oxide, 0.74 kg/t for transition, and 0.77 kg/t for fresh ore samples, aligning with earlier results and confirming consistency in reagent usage across ore types. The report's Section 2 – Plant Simulation Testwork provided verification that simulated responses reflect plant-scale operating performance.

Cyanide addition in the plant is automated and controlled by the TAC1000 dosing system, which simultaneously monitors cyanide concentration in solution (ppm) and pH levels. When cyanide concentration exceeds the programmed set point, the TAC1000 automatically halts further addition, thereby preventing overdosing and optimizing reagent efficiency.

The mine's control strategy is further defined in the C8126 Kibali Process Control Philosophy documents for Primary Milling No. 1 (Rev. 1) and Primary Milling No. 2 (Rev. 1). Both documents, under Section 4.1.6 Gas Detection, reference specific detectors (HCND-0388, NHGD-0389, HCND-0479, NHGD-0480) which monitor cyanide gas levels in milling areas. These systems ensure that cyanide addition is tightly regulated, responsive to real-time process data, and integrated with safety controls for worker exposure.

Collectively, the metallurgical test work, operational data, and documented control philosophy confirm that Kibali Gold Mine applies a scientifically validated and technologically controlled approach to cyanide dosing, ensuring efficient reagent consumption, environmental compliance, and safe operating practices.

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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:

Kibali Gold Mine maintains a comprehensive Probabilistic Water Balance model that includes a dedicated probabilistic water balance and a supporting spreadsheet-based model. The input Flow data includes the process circuit, the Paste Plant, dewatering and other water uses. The model incorporates long-term historical climate data, using monthly rainfall and evaporation records from 2015 onwards, which allows variability and uncertainty in climatic conditions to be represented rather than relying on single average values. Key water inflows and outflows are treated as variable inputs within the model, enabling the assessment of different operational and climatic scenarios. These include; direct rainfall onto facilities and catchments, beach runoff, evaporation losses, seepage from the FTSF, lock-up water in TSF slurry, water in tailings from the process plant, and operational overflows. The model integrates all major process and non-process water demands as probabilistic inputs, including water use from the process circuit, paste plant, dewatering activities, and other site water consumers. Multiple water storage facilities are included in the probabilistic framework, allowing the model to evaluate changing storage conditions under variable inflow and outflow scenarios. These impoundments include: CTSF, FTSF, Detox Pond, Raw Water Dam, Process Water Dam, Return Water Dam, PCD, Catchment Dam, KMS Dam, Paste Water Dam. By incorporating variable climatic inputs, multiple inflow and outflow pathways, and interconnected storage facilities, the model enables assessment of water balance outcomes across a range of probable operating and climate conditions, rather than a single deterministic case.

Operational standards are further defined in the Operations, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual for the Kibali TSF Operation (Rev. 2), which specifies that the decant system must withstand a 24-hour, 1-in-100 year storm event and that a minimum freeboard of 1.5 m must be maintained throughout the life of mine. This freeboard margin includes the equivalent of a 1:200, 7-day storm (433 mm), a maximum operational pool depth of 270 mm, and an additional recommended 800 mm of beach and vertical freeboard. Compliance was confirmed through the Epoch Freeboard Report (2502_KibaliFreeboardUpdate2024.pdf) and the 2025 First Quarterly Report for the CTSF, FTSF, RWD, and CD by Epoch, which recorded freeboard ranges of 3.0–3.5 m at the CTSF and 3.0–3.6 m at the FTSF, well above minimum requirements. Weekly oversight is supported by the TSF Operation Review presentations (e.g., Week 36, 2024), which graphically display precipitation against qualitative performance objectives (QPO) and freeboard against design parameters.

Rainfall is monitored on-site using manual rain gauges, with evaporation estimated using a calculated simulation factor. Confirmed monitoring includes daily readings of rainfall and catchment dam flow rates, recorded in the Environment Water Daily Monitoring 2025 Excel file, which also captures WAD cyanide concentrations across dams, culverts, clarifiers,

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groundwater drains, and canals. Cyanide concentrations at discharge are tracked through the Cyanide Monitoring Control Excel file covering the CIL, CRP, and CTSF discharge points. Site inspections confirmed that the TSFs are elevated, eliminating run-on or infiltration risk, and the equatorial location means freezing or thawing is not a factor.

Freeboard management is reinforced through daily measurements and weekly reporting. For example, the TSF Operation Review (Week 36, 2024) recorded CTSF and FTSF freeboards of 2.61 m and 3.52 m, respectively. The 2025 First Quarterly Report by Epoch noted that TSF water management remains effective, though increased rainfall had moved the Pond Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) into the "blue zone," indicating the lowest risk level for dam safety. The operation inspects and monitors water levels at the process ponds through the inspection checklist.

In addition, procedures for controlled water releases are documented in the Process Plant Stream Water – Intentional Release Agreement (MET-SOP-170). This SOP establishes acceptable cyanide and water quality levels for intentional releases, typically from the FTSF Return Water Dam. A completed SOP checklist dated 28 May 2021, including an Environmental Change Control Request Form and water monitoring results, confirmed that releases were executed safely without environmental harm. Emergency preparedness is covered in MET-SOP-215 (TSF Emergency Response Planning, Rev. 01), which outlines response measures for power outages and pump failures.

Collectively, the integration of probabilistic modelling, rigorous monitoring systems, environmental SOPs, and independent reporting by Epoch confirms that Kibali Gold Mine maintains a robust and proactive approach to water balance and TSF freeboard management, ensuring both operational efficiency and environmental protection.

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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:

Records confirmed that Weak Acid Dissociable (WAD) cyanide concentrations in the CTSF discharge have remained below the 50 mg/l threshold since November 2024. Evidence was reviewed in the Cyanide Monitoring Tails CIL, CRP & CTSF Discharge Control Excel file, which records daily concentrations of WAD and free cyanide at multiple points, including the CRP inlet, CRP outlet, and the CTSF spigot discharge. Results indicate that from November 2024 to May 2025, WAD cyanide averaged 28 mg/l, consistently below compliance limits.

To strengthen cyanide control, the mine commissioned a cyanide recovery system in late 2024, specifically designed to keep WAD concentrations below 50 mg/l. However, because cyanide levels feeding into the Carbon Recovery Plant (CRP) often exceeded the system's design limits, an additional INCO process was introduced. This involves dosing the CRP feed stream with sodium metabisulphite (SMBS) and copper sulphate, reagents that accelerate the breakdown of WAD cyanide. Interviews confirmed that following commissioning, WAD levels fell and have since been maintained below regulatory thresholds.

Compliance monitoring is also demonstrated through the Environment Water Daily Monitoring 2025 Excel sheet, which documents daily WAD cyanide concentrations across all key monitoring points, including dams, culverts, clarifiers, shaft groundwater, CTSF ground drains, and the canal system. These records show that cyanide levels in open water never exceed 50 mg/l, thereby confirming environmental compliance.

In terms of ecological safety, wildlife monitoring reports show no recorded mortalities since January 2025. The monitoring process follows MET-SOP-199 (Wildlife Mortality Reporting Procedure), which requires all employees engaged in tailings dam operations to report any wildlife deaths, trapped animals, or sickness observed during daily inspections. This procedure ensures ongoing vigilance and rapid response to potential environmental impacts.

Finally, it was confirmed that heap leach operations were terminated in 2018/2019, with most residual material reprocessed through the mill, eliminating an additional historical source of cyanide-related risk.

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STANDARD OF PRACTICE 4.5

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

The operation is	☒in full compliance with ☐in substantial compliance with ☐not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.5

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Kibali Gold Mine has established a robust system for managing water flows and monitoring cyanide levels downstream of the tailings storage facilities. Overflow from the CTSF is designed to pass through two engineered wetlands before entering the KMS dam and subsequently the catchment dam, where water quality is routinely monitored. Results confirmed that cyanide levels at the catchment dam remain consistently below 0.5 mg/l, and it was further verified that the CTSF has not experienced any overflow events.

Controlled water releases occur occasionally from the Return Water Dam, which only receives water only from the FTSF that is not used for the containment of tailings and therefore contains no or minimal cyanide. These intentional releases are governed by a formal water release procedure, supported by water monitoring results that must be reviewed and approved prior to discharge. Evidence of these practices was sighted, confirming compliance with the site's environmental controls.

Monitoring at the catchment dam overflow point (SW2) has shown discharge values are consistently below 0.002 mg/l free cyanide for the past two years. Independent verification is conducted quarterly by an external laboratory at additional river monitoring stations: SW13, located 2 km downstream at the Kibali River bridge, and SW12, located upstream of the mine. Results from Q1 2024 through Q1 2025 confirmed that both sites recorded cyanide concentrations below the laboratory detection limit of 0.002 mg/l free cyanide.

The alignment of these monitoring results from multiple independent sampling points confirms that there is no evidence of indirect seepage or downstream cyanide contamination, and that water management practices at Kibali Gold Mine remain fully protective of surrounding surface water systems.

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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:

Kibali Gold Mine has implemented a range of engineering controls and monitoring systems to protect groundwater from cyanide-related impacts. Both the CTSF and Detox Dam are constructed with HDPE liners, reducing the potential for seepage. The tailings pipeline network undergoes annual pipe thickness inspections, while the CTSF and FTSF are fitted with piezometers, with readings taken daily and reported in the weekly TSF Operation Review presentations (e.g., Week 36, 2024). Additional boreholes are installed in downgradient areas of the TSF to monitor groundwater quality.

The processing facilities themselves are designed with secondary containment structures and sump pumps, which automatically return spillages to the plant process, thereby further minimizing seepage to groundwater. Groundwater samples downstream of boreholes and the Pollution Control Dam (PCD) consistently recorded cyanide levels below the detection limit of 0.002 mg/l total cyanide. While the DRC Mining Code does not prescribe standards for groundwater or drinking water, Kibali has adopted the WHO guideline of 0.07 mg/l total cyanide, and monitoring results confirm compliance well below this threshold.

The flotation tails are used to produce paste backfill. There is no connection to the CIL or any of the process where cyanide has been added. The source of the backfill comes from the flotation tails, which do not contain cyanide as it is an entirely separate circuit. This is monitored for free cyanide and it has been established that free cyanide levels are averaging 0.09 mg/l. Provided the source does not change, it has been determined that there will be any impacts to worker health or beneficial uses of groundwater.

In conclusion, the combination of engineered containment (liners, bunds, and sumps), daily monitoring (piezometers, boreholes), adherence to WHO standards, and independent sampling results confirms that no evidence of groundwater pollution exists at Kibali Gold Mine.

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STANDARD OF PRACTICE 4.7

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

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Kibali Gold Mine's cyanide storage and process infrastructure has been constructed to international engineering standards, with full secondary containment and routine monitoring. Civil drawings, including DRG C8126-CH6002-01 (Pump Cell Tank Foundation) and C8126-CH6501 Rev. 1 (Plant Foundations, dated 7 December 2011), confirm that tanks are installed on reinforced concrete slabs with polyethylene sheeting and mesh reinforcement, designed to prevent seepage. Additional references, such as C8126/G0028/SHT3 Rev. A, detail the general arrangement of CIL tanks, bund volumes, and compliance with code-based capacity requirements. These designs were reviewed by DRA and confirmed to meet ICMI standards, providing bund capacity equivalent to 110% of tank volume, in line with the Mechanical DO Requirements for Cyanide Storage Tanks.

Site inspections verified that bund areas are clearly marked, with volumes painted for visibility, and that most bunds were empty except for rainwater or temporary liquids during cleaning. Bunds are fitted with sumps and pumps that return any spillage to the process, while overflow is routed to the Pollution Control Dam (PCD) through concrete channels via two spillways: one for reagents, the CIL circuit, and pump cell, and the other for the CRP, mill, flotation, ILR, and UFC. An Excel-based register of tank and bund volumes was also sighted, confirming adequate containment across all areas. It was confirmed that all cyanide process tanks are equipped with secondary containment, with none left unprotected.

Pipeline integrity is safeguarded through both design and monitoring. TSF pipelines undergo annual thickness testing (latest results sighted from Jan–Feb 2025) and are subject to daily inspections by both the process plant team (upstream) and Paragon (TSF area), supported by checklists. All reagent-strength cyanide pipes are constructed using pipe-in-pipe systems for secondary containment, as confirmed during site inspections, and are included in the SAP preventive maintenance system. Engineering specifications governing construction include the Engineering Design Criteria Rev. 2 (Section 22, Cyanide Code), which prescribes materials, welding standards, and quality controls. Observed materials include stainless steel double-walled pipes for reagent-strength lines, S2 Stainless Steel 316L, K3 Cyanide double-walled piping, and HDPE/Polypropylene double-contained systems for process pipelines. Piping and Valve Specification C8126 Rev. 3 (7 June 2012) further defines material selection, while Mixing Tank drawings (C8126/MP9021/1 Rev. 1, C8126/MP9022/1 Rev. 1, and C8126/MP9023 Rev. 0) confirm compliance with BS 2654:1989 standards, including operation at pH > 10.5.

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One potential risk area to surface waste was identified where tailings pipelines cross a stream near the plant. To mitigate this risk, a retaining wall and stormwater diversion trench were constructed to direct any potential spillages back to the plant, with catastrophic failure scenarios addressed under the Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

Collectively, the civil and mechanical design drawings, observed construction standards, bund capacity verification, and rigorous inspection regimes confirm that Kibali Gold Mine's cyanide tanks and pipelines are fully compliant with engineering and ICMI requirements, with strong secondary containment and emergency measures in place to safeguard against environmental impact.

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STANDARD OF PRACTICE 4.8

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

The operation is
☒ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 4.8

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Multiple QA/QC documents for the process plant and supporting infrastructure were sighted, including commissioning certificates and check sheets for the CRP plant, the Kemix Quality Control document for a 100 m³, 6-stage pumpcell absorption circuit (subcontracted by DRA), and key infrastructure reviews such as BAR067 – Kibali Surface Infrastructure Critical Findings 2023 and the Gold Plant SIMM 2023 by Resultant, both signed off by professional structural engineers. Oversight is further supported by a contractual agreement with DRA for engineering and construction, and an Insurance Risk Survey Report (30 March 2023) prepared for Kibali Gold Mine.

Independent external verification has been conducted through the Independent Geotechnical Review Board (Report No. KIB-4, 16 April 2024), which assessed design, safety, and performance of tailings infrastructure. In parallel, operational performance continues to be tracked through the 2024 Second Quarterly TSF Report (Report No. 135-030-REP-0-20-06-2024, Revision 0, dated 20 June 2024). This report highlighted strong overall TSF water management, although increased rainfall had moved the Pond Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) into the "blue zone," representing the lowest risk classification. The same report recorded deposition rates beginning to increase with the transition to an oxide ore campaign in June 2024, and provided detailed monitoring data (Section 6), a corrective action register (Section 7), and upcoming reporting schedules (Section 9).

The quality control and quality assurance programs addressed the suitability of materials and adequacy of soil compaction for earthworks such as tank foundations, the installation of synthetic membrane liners used in ponds, and for construction of cyanide storage and process tanks. The QA/QC documents have been retained by the site. An appropriately qualified person reviewed cyanide facility construction and provided documentation that the facility has been built as proposed and approved with the DRA documents signed off by the appropriate company representative.

Together, the combination of design reviews, QA/QC records, structural inspections, independent geotechnical assessments, and quarterly monitoring reports confirms that TSF3 construction and related plant infrastructure are being executed under strict quality assurance, risk management, and professional engineering oversight, ensuring safe commissioning and operational readiness by late 2025.

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STANDARD OF PRACTICE 4.9

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

The operation is	☒in full compliance with ☐in substantial compliance with ☐not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.9

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Cyanide sampling at Kibali Gold Mine is governed by the Cyanide Sampling Standard Operating Procedure (MET-SOP-162, Rev. 002 and Rev. 003). The procedure establishes a clear framework for the sampling plan, schedule, methodology, sample preservation, chain of custody, analytical requirements, and quality control measures, and applies to both solid and solution samples. The document was prepared by B. Coulibaly (Senior Cyanide Champion), reviewed by Jerry Zozo (Environmental Manager), and approved by Dieudonné Ayiz (Process Plant Manager), with sighted hard copy qualifications confirming the competency of these individuals.

Sampling methodology is detailed in Appendix B: KGM Cyanide & Arsenic Sampling List, which specifies coordinates, sampling points, and the frequency for each location. Marked sampling sites and maps were sighted during the site inspection. Preservation techniques are provided in Appendix C (Sample Preservation Guide, page 20), requiring cyanide samples to be stabilized with NaOH (pH 12–12.5). Chain of custody procedures are set out in Section 8 (page 10), with standardized documentation included in Appendix E: Chain of Custody, examples of which were sighted completed during the audit. Confirmed through interviews, the forms also contain a comment section where prevailing conditions such as weather are noted; this aligns with Section 2: Scope, which requires accurate recording of maps, site conditions, and weather for all surface water and tailings samples, ensuring that dilution effects from rainfall are considered. Procedure MET-SOP-162 specifies the quality assurance and quality control requirements for cyanide analyses.

Sampling frequency was verified against MET-SOP-162 (Rev. 003, Appendix B), with the following confirmed: surface water and boreholes are sampled quarterly, detox boreholes are sampled daily, the Pollution Control Dam weekly, and the CIL tails daily, with analysis conducted for WAD, total, and free cyanide. The system was deemed adequate given operational conditions and ensures close monitoring of cyanide across all potential release pathways. The water sampling map indicating all monitoring points was sighted and confirmed in use.

Wildlife monitoring is integrated into daily reporting: Paragon and the environmental team circulate updates via the flotation WhatsApp group, with a report sighted from 13 September confirming no mortalities. This complements sampling efforts by providing additional environmental assurance. The operation has the following written procedure for wildlife monitoring TSF Wildlife injury & Mortality Reporting Procedure, MET-SOP-199 rev 00.

Together, the formal procedures, documented custody and preservation protocols, daily-to-quarterly sampling schedules, and cross-verification with site observations confirm that Kibali Gold Mine maintains a robust, transparent, and quality-controlled cyanide monitoring program fully aligned with international best practice.

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PRINCIPLE 5 | DECOMMISSIONING

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

STANDARD OF PRACTICE 5.1

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

The operation is
☒ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 5.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified

Kibali Gold Mine has formalized its approach to mine closure and decommissioning through the Kibali Decontamination & Decommissioning Plan (MET-SOP-195, Rev. 00, March 2020; updated to Rev. 01 in 2025), supported by Barrick's corporate Closure Planning Standard (Final Revision, 20 May 2020). The closure plan is aligned with the mine's projected end-of-life in 2037, and includes a detailed implementation schedule presented in Gantt chart format, covering the two years prior to and two years following closure. The schedule is organized across key work streams: safety, processing plant, plant clean-up, cyanide plant dismantling, and water quality monitoring, ensuring a structured and phased approach to closure activities.

The operation's Decontamination and Decommissioning Plan addresses the cyanide decommissioning activities applicable to its cyanide facilities including the following: decontamination and cleaning of cyanide storage, mixing, dosing, and cyanide contaminated equipment; removal and management of residual cyanide reagents; neutralisation and disposal of cyanide-bearing process solutions; flushing and rinsing of cyanide pipelines and tanks; implementation of control measures to manage cyanide contaminated solutions during the closure period: "a sump and manually operated spillage pump will be installed to transfer diluted or detoxified material back to the process."

Section 8 of the Decommissioning Plan outlines the audit and review framework. Internal reviews are to be conducted regularly, with revisions integrated into the overall mine closure plan. Health and Safety audits are specified under Section 8.2, requiring yearly inspections overseen by the Environmental Manager. While the original plan was issued in 2020, sighted documentation confirms the plan was revised and updated in 2025 (Rev. 01), demonstrating ongoing commitment to keeping closure strategies current and consistent with operational and environmental requirements.

Together, the documented closure plan, corporate governance standards, structured schedule, and annual audit requirements establish a comprehensive framework to ensure that decommissioning and closure at Kibali Gold Mine will be executed safely, systematically, and in compliance with both Barrick's corporate standards and international best practice.

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STANDARD OF PRACTICE 5.2

Establish a financial assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide-related decommissioning activities.

The operation is
☒ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 5.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Mine closure financial planning at Kibali Gold Mine is supported by the Annual Closure Cost Assessment (Project BAR7281, October 2021 Update), prepared by Digby Wells Environmental for Barrick Gold Corporation. The report provides year-on-year comparisons of closure liabilities, including specific cost estimates for cyanide-related decontamination. Under Table 1-1 (Closure Cost Comparison, 2020 vs. 2021) and Section 8 (Infrastructure and Rehabilitation, 8.1 Gold Plant), it is stated that all equipment and surfaces exposed to cyanide will undergo full decontamination. The cost provision for this activity was calculated under Provision for Environmental Rehabilitation (PER) and under Life of Mine (LOM). This included the Plant, TSF and associated water facilities. The cost estimate is based on third party implementation of the relevant decommissioning measures.

Interviews confirmed that the closure cost assessment is reviewed regularly with the most recent available document sighted during the audit was the October 2021 revision. To secure financial provision, the mine has put in place a bank guarantee with the Commercial Bank of Congo (Deed No. KIN/5.763, June 2021). The guarantee was confirmed as compliant with Article 204 of Act No. 007 of 2002 (Mining Code) and is sufficient to cover the estimated cost of cyanide decontamination.

Together, the closure cost assessment and legally binding bank guarantee provide assurance that adequate financial resources are in place to meet cyanide decontamination and rehabilitation obligations, in line with both corporate standards and national mining regulations.

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PRINCIPLE 6 | WORKER SAFETY

Protect workers' health and safety from exposure to cyanide.

STANDARD OF PRACTICE 6.1

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

The operation is
☒ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with
☐ not in compliance with
Standard of Practice 6.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Kibali Gold Mine, supported by Paragon Tailings DRC SARL, has implemented a comprehensive framework of operating procedures, emergency plans, and safety controls governing all aspects of tailings storage facility (TSF) and cyanide management. For TSF operations, the following Paragon documents were reviewed: TSF Quarterly Inspection Form, General Inspection TSF, TSF Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (GISTM), and the Operations, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual for the Kibali TSF Operation (Rev. 2, 2021). These are complemented by site-specific procedures including: MET-SOP-058 (TSF Operating Procedure, Rev. 03), MET-SOP-059 (TSF Strategic Water Management Plan, Rev. 04), MET-SOP-060 (TSF Dam Emergency Callout Procedure), MET-SOP-062 (TSF Pipeline Failure Procedure), MET-SOP-063 (TSF Dam Wall Failure Procedure), MET-SOP-171 (Cyanide Contingency Planning, Rev. 03), MET-SOP-196 (TSF Commissioning of Pipelines, Draft), MET-SOP-199 (Wildlife Mortality Reporting Procedure), MET-SOP-215 (TSF Emergency Response Planning, Rev. 01 – signed), and the TSF EPRP Notification Flowchart. Together, these documents provide detailed guidance on inspections, water management, contingency actions, and emergency response, ensuring alignment with international tailings and cyanide management standards.

In addition, a suite of 48 cyanide-related SOPs has been established to cover all tasks involving cyanide handling and cyanide-contaminated equipment. These include MET-SOP-009 (Off-Loading of Cyanide Containers), MET-SOP-017 (Sodium Cyanide Make-up Procedure), MET-SOP-033 (Cleaning of Cyanide Contaminated Equipment), MET-SOP-034 (Cleaning of Cyanide Mixing or Storage Tanks), MET-SOP-036 (Maintenance on Cyanide Valves & Pipes), MET-SOP-037 (Cyanide Pipeline Leak and Action Plan), MET-SOP-103 (Buddy Responsibilities), and MET-SOP-133 (Confined Space Permit). Each procedure incorporates structured sections covering hazards, resources, and PPE requirements, ensuring that worker safety is consistently prioritized.

Site practices confirm that all personnel entering TSF or cyanide facilities undergo an induction program that details required PPE and risk controls. Procedures require employees to conduct mini risk assessments before commencing work, with MET-SOP-058 Section 4 (Safety Requirements) explicitly defining PPE standards. PPE compliance was further confirmed through site inductions and safety briefings. Paragon also conducts daily toolbox talks (templates sighted) and monthly SHE communication meetings, ensuring regular reinforcement of safety awareness.

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Worker engagement and incident management are structured through a multi-tiered safety governance system. Reviewed documents included the Barrick Risk Assessment Form (OH&SMS-KIB-F-30, December 2023, PCD cleaning with high-pressure sluicing) and the Work Permit Form (OHS-KIB-017-WP01), which requires signatures from all participating employees. In addition, weekly safety representative meetings, weekly toolbox talks involving plant staff and contractors, and monthly health and safety meetings provide continuous platforms for worker feedback and participation. Worker unions are actively involved in incident investigations, ensuring transparency and accountability.

Collectively, the integrated Paragon and Kibali SOP framework, combined with structured training, PPE enforcement, worker participation, and multi-level risk assessment systems, confirms that the mine maintains a robust safety and emergency preparedness culture, aligned with both Barrick corporate standards and international best practice.

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STANDARD OF PRACTICE 6.2

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

The operation is	☒in full compliance with ☐in substantial compliance with ☐not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 6.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified

Kibali Gold Mine maintains stringent controls on pH and hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas levels to ensure worker safety and compliance with cyanide management standards. As required by MET-SOP-017, the pH in cyanide mixing tank no. 1 (Tank-1302) must be maintained above 10.5, monitored by AIT-2198 with probe PH-2192, while the CIL circuit pH is consistently maintained above 9.5. Records from the HCN Gas Monitoring Sheets (Jan–May 2025) showed pH values of 10.81 at the mixing tank and 10.69 at the pumpcell pre-leach tank, with corresponding HCN averages of 0.4 ppm and 3.56 ppm respectively. Although averages were below the 10 ppm evacuation threshold, the 2024 monitoring data indicated that some areas, particularly the pumpcell carbon tank (average 4.71 ppm), approached the lower alarm trigger and should be further investigated for potential short-duration spikes.

The operation identified areas and activities where workers may be exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas as identified by the location of the fixed cyanide monitors. The site operates a comprehensive gas detection and calibration system. Multiple fixed detectors are installed across high-risk areas, including the CRP plant (two units at UFR and four at the cyanide recovery building), with alarms set at 10 ppm requiring full evacuation. Portable monitors are also carried by staff in cyanide risk zones, with 4.7 ppm alarms requiring mask use and 10 ppm alarms triggering evacuation. Training and calibration records were verified, including Crowcon detector calibration records (2018–2023), internal calibration logs (since 2021), and certificates of accomplishment for John Banza and Bernard Coulibaly for portable gas monitor calibration (GX2 Automated System). Training validity was confirmed until July 2025 for portable monitors and February 2026 for fixed systems. Disposable portable detectors are used by operators, while supervisors carry advanced automatic monitors.

Additional safety measures were confirmed across the site. Warning signage compliant with cyanide code requirements has been installed in all cyanide handling areas, stating prohibitions against eating, drinking, smoking, and fire hazards. The cyanide product supplied by Hebei Chengxin Co. is dyed with a red colorant, with packaging marked by a red triangle; in instances where packaging lacked this marking, manual dye addition was confirmed at the mixing area. Inspections confirmed visible red coloration in cyanide solutions at the CIL dosing point, dilution areas, and mixing tanks, ensuring clear identification.

Showers, low-pressure eye wash stations and dry powder or non-acidic sodium bi-carbonate fire extinguishers are located at strategic locations throughout the operation and are they maintained and inspected or tested on a regular basis. Safety

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showers and eyewash stations are inspected through the SAP system by instrumentation technicians, while fire extinguishers undergo annual inspections (last inspection: 24 April 2025 by Simax Engineering). Cyanide tanks are painted signal red and pipelines signal purple, with flow directions clearly marked with arrows. SDS sheets for sodium cyanide (Hebei Chengxin) were available at the plant and in the cyanide shed in English and French, with French being the language of the workforce.

Emergency preparedness is reinforced through training and drills. Procedures include MET-SOP-001 (Cyanide Exposure Rescue & First Aid) and MET-SOP-041 (Conducting a Cyanide Drill). Drill reports were reviewed, including a cyanide spill drill (24 Jan 2023), a Detox Pond #2 overflow drill (28 Feb 2023), and an HCN gas release simulation at the CRP (30 Jan 2024), each accompanied by feedback and corrective action plans. Interviews confirmed that all exposure incidents are formally investigated, with outcomes used to prevent recurrence.

Collectively, the strict adherence to pH control, daily HCN monitoring, robust detection and calibration systems, clear signage, PPE enforcement, and regular emergency drills confirm that Kibali Gold Mine maintains a comprehensive and proactive cyanide safety management system, safeguarding both personnel and operations.

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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:

Kibali Gold Mine has a comprehensive system in place for cyanide exposure response, incorporating antidote availability, emergency communication, medical facilities, and evacuation protocols. At the TSF Paragon office, Cyanokit antidotes are stored, with additional stock strategically distributed across the site. The main clinic holds six Cyanokits, supported by eight oxygen points and twelve beds, while three emergency trailers, each equipped with an antidote kit, oxygen tanks, and respirators, are located near cyanide high-risk areas, including the reagent storage warehouse, the CRP, and the ILR. Antidotes, Self Contained Breathing Apparatus units, oxygen kits and respirators are inspected weekly by Section Safety Representatives, with hard copy reports sighted, confirming inspection dates and antidote expiry checks. It was also observed that the antidotes are stored in conditions as directed by the manufacturer. Antidote replacements are ordered annually, with reminders flagged in the SAP system.

Emergency communication is conducted via radio, telephone, and alarm systems, with safety showers linked to the SCADA alarm system, ensuring immediate notification to both the control room and the emergency centre. Cyanide-related emergencies are governed by documented procedures, including MET-SOP-001 (Cyanide Exposure Rescue & First Aid), MET-SOP-002 (Emergency Team Callout Procedure for Cyanide Spill), MET-SOP-007 (Cyanide Container Slips off Truck), MET-SOP-008 (Communication for Cyanide Container Transport Incidents), MET-SOP-015 (Resuscitation and Oxygen Use), MET-SOP-025/026 (Dry and Liquid Cyanide Spill Response), MET-SOP-027 (Detoxification of Pulp Spill), and corporate-level procedures OHS-KIB-017 (Emergency Preparedness and Response) and OHS-KIB-020 (Emergency Response Plan). These include the necessary responses to cyanide exposure through ingestion, inhalation, and absorption through the skin and eyes.

Annual emergency response training is provided to Paragon employees, who act as first responders at the TSF. Upon notification, the plant control room dispatches the Emergency Response Team (ERT) to the site, while simultaneously alerting the on-site clinic and the site ambulance services. A dedicated cyanide emergency team is present on every shift. The on-site clinic, staffed by two doctors on day duty and 24-hour standby, is equipped to stabilize and monitor cyanide-exposed patients. If required, the ambulance transports patients to the on-site clinic for immediate treatment.

For critical cases, the attending doctor makes the professional decision to evacuate by air to International Hospital Kampala, Uganda, though preference is given to stabilize patients locally at the Kibali Hospital Centre, which has three two-bed wards reserved for observation. The medical evacuation process is governed by the Medivac Procedure (OHS-

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KIB-020 Rev. 03) and is supported by formal agreements, including a contract with Kibali Hospital Centre and a Health Service Agreement with International Hospital Kampala (2017).

Collectively, the distributed antidotes, robust inspection regime, trained emergency response teams, modern medical facilities, and confirmed external hospital agreements ensure that Kibali Gold Mine has a fully integrated cyanide medical response system, capable of rapid intervention, stabilization, and evacuation where necessary.

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PRINCIPLE 7 | EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

STANDARD OF PRACTICE 7.1

Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

The operation is	☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Kibali Gold Mine, in collaboration with Paragon Tailings DRC SARL, has established a comprehensive framework of emergency preparedness and response procedures to address potential cyanide-related and TSF incidents. Core documents sighted include the Paragon Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, the Tailings Dam Emergency Callout Procedure (MET-SOP-060, Rev. 06), the TSF Pipeline Failure Procedure (MET-SOP-062), the TSF Dam Wall Failure Procedure (MET-SOP-063), the TSF Emergency Response Planning Procedure (MET-SOP-215, Rev. 01 – signed), and the overarching Cyanide Contingency Planning Procedure (MET-SOP-171, Rev. 02). These are supported by the TSF Water Management Contingency Plan for Plant Sudden Shutdown or Closure (MET-SOP-184, Rev. 01), which sets out emergency water and tailings handling measures.

The cyanide contingency planning procedure (MET-SOP-171) provides detailed response strategies across multiple scenarios, including: TSF dam wall and pipeline failure (Section 8.3), uncontrolled environmental discharge (Section 8.4), transport incidents such as truck overturns or fire (Section 8.2), spills during off-loading (Section 8.7), spills during cyanide make-up (Section 8.8), and spills during fire or explosion (Section 8.5). Spill clean-up is guided by a suite of SOPs: MET-SOP-030 (Small Contained Spill), MET-SOP-031 (Large Contained Spill), MET-SOP-032 (Contained/Uncontained Spillage), MET-SOP-033 (Cleaning of Cyanide-Contaminated Equipment), and MET-SOP-036/037 (Maintenance and Leak Action Plans for Valves and Pipelines). Gas incidents are addressed by MET-SOP-038 (Dispersing or Purging Cyanide Gas).

For cyanide transport, procedures include MET-SOP-007 (Cyanide Container Slips off Truck), MET-SOP-008 (Communication During Transport Incidents), MET-SOP-002 (Emergency Team Callout for Cyanide Spills), and MET-SOP-225 (Significant Cyanide Incident Notification to ICMI). These align with external procedures, including the TransEast Cyanide Procedure for Freight Forwarders Kenya (FFK), prepared by Lucheli Roger.

Medical emergencies are integrated into the contingency framework. Key documents sighted include MET-SOP-001 (Cyanide Exposure Rescue & First Aid), MET-SOP-015 (Resuscitation and Oxygen Use), and OHS-KIB-020 (Emergency Medical Evacuation Plan, Rev. 03). These specify immediate rescue protocols, oxygen administration (Section 8.2 of MET-

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SOP-001), antidote use, and escalation to medivac evacuation. Contact details for emergency medical evacuation providers are listed in Appendix 4 of MET-SOP-171.

The Plan describes:

a) Specific response actions (as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situations) such as clearing site personnel and potentially affected communities from the area of exposure, which are detailed in the following: MET-SOP-002 Emergency Team Callout Procedure for Cyanide Spill, OHS-KIB-020 Procedure For Emergency Medical Evacuation Plan, MET-SOP-171 Appendix 4 - Emergency Medical Evacuation Contact Details, OHS-KIB-020 Emergency Response Plan, Evacuation.

b) Use of cyanide antidotes and first aid measures for cyanide exposure that is detailed in the following; MET-SOP-001 Cyanide Exposure Rescue & First Aid Procedure: section 8.2: First Aid Steps , including Medical Oxygen Administration Steps, describing how medical oxygen should be given to a victim., and MET-SOP-015 Resuscitation Medical Oxygen Use.

c) Control of releases at their source that is detailed in the following; MET-SOP-023 Liquid Cyanide Transfer from Make-up to Dosing Tank, MET-SOP-025 Cleaning Dry Cyanide Spill On The Ground, MET-SOP-026 Cleaning Cyanide Liquid Spill.

d) Containment, assessment, mitigation and future prevention of releases. The containment of releases is detailed in the spill procedures detailed above. The assessment, mitigation and future prevention of releases is through the incident investigation procedure.

Supporting this procedural framework are strong infrastructural and power resilience measures. Kibali operates three hydropower stations, one diesel station, and battery backup, with a new solar plant under development. Backup gensets are available to maintain pumping systems in cyanide and TSF circuits, with bunded areas and drainage back to the Pollution Control Dam (PCD) to contain overflow during failures.

Together, the layered system of site-specific SOPs, corporate-level emergency response standards (OHS-KIB-017 and OHS-KIB-020), infrastructure resilience, and external response integration demonstrates that Kibali Gold Mine maintains a robust and multi-scenario emergency preparedness and contingency planning framework. This framework ensures rapid, coordinated, and compliant responses to any cyanide or TSF incident, minimizing risks to workers, the environment, and surrounding communities.

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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

Kibali Gold Mine maintains an updated Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (July 2023), which defines the site's framework for managing cyanide-related and other emergencies. The workforce is actively involved in preparedness measures through cyanide awareness training and participation in emergency drills, ensuring that employees are familiar with response protocols and able to act effectively during incidents.

To extend preparedness beyond the mine, Kibali has developed a Stakeholder Map that categorizes stakeholders into communication groups. While nearby communities are not considered directly impacted by on-site emergencies and are not included in the formal emergency response planning process, they nonetheless receive training on emergency awareness. This training is designed to prepare them for potential catastrophic events, reinforcing a broader culture of safety and risk awareness in surrounding areas.

It was confirmed that no local response agencies or medical facilities are directly involved in Kibali's emergency response system. Instead, the mine relies on its internal emergency teams, procedures, and medical capacity, supplemented by established agreements with external hospitals for escalated medical care and evacuation when required.

Together, the updated emergency plan, workforce training programs, stakeholder communication mapping, and selective community awareness initiatives demonstrate that Kibali Gold Mine maintains a structured and inclusive approach to emergency preparedness, balancing direct operational response capacity with proactive stakeholder engagement.

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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:

Kibali Gold Mine has established a structured framework for cyanide emergency management, defined primarily under the Emergency Team Callout Procedure for Cyanide Spill (MET-SOP-002, Rev. 03, 28 Aug 2024) and the Emergency Response Plan (OHS-KIB-020). These procedures outline the duties and responsibilities of key personnel during chemical spills and other incidents, including the Emergency Response Coordinator, Emergency Response Team, Plant Manager, and HSE Manager (OHS-KIB-020, Pg. 17). Similarly, MET-SOP-002, Section 8.2 defines the roles and tasks of the Emergency Management Team (EMT), ensuring clarity in command and accountability during crisis situations.

Training is an essential requirement. MET-SOP-002, Section 8.1 specifies that emergency team members must be trained in cyanide product information, associated dangers, recognition of poisoning symptoms, first aid procedures, correct PPE use, handling of cyanide products, and decontamination methods. These training requirements are reinforced by MET-SOP-171, Section 7, which outlines training needs for emergency response teams. The procedure includes an Appendix 1 – KGM Cyanide Emergency Contact List, providing the names, roles, and contact numbers of team members, ensuring rapid communication and mobilization in emergencies.

Emergency equipment is detailed in MET-SOP-171, Section 6.2, which lists required items including cyanide gas detectors, first aid kits, Cyanokits antidotes, oxygen resuscitators, emergency rescue kits, ambulances, emergency trailers, fire extinguishers, brooms and shovels, PPE, heavy plastic bags, mobile equipment (crane, loader, dozer), firefighting trucks, and portable windsocks. Inspections of this equipment are carried out through documented checklists, such as those sighted for the ILR (4 June 2025) and Reagents area (May 2025) under OHS-KIB-017-CN01. Emergency trailers also carry complete equipment inventories, verified through regular inspections.

While individual equipment checklists exist across site and clinic locations, it was noted that a consolidated master list of cyanide emergency equipment is not currently included in the plan. Consolidation of this information is recommended to strengthen compliance with Code requirements and streamline equipment verification.

External response capacity is limited. No outside responders or community groups are involved in emergency response procedures, with Kibali relying entirely on its internal teams and medical capacity. However, contracts are in place with the Kibali Hospital Centre and a Health Service Agreement with International Hospital Kampala (2017), ensuring that medical escalation and evacuation can be supported when required.

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Together, the documented responsibilities, structured training requirements, defined emergency contact lists, comprehensive equipment provisions, and medical support agreements confirm that Kibali Gold Mine has a well-organized and internally self-sufficient cyanide emergency management system, though improvements could be made by consolidating emergency equipment inventories into a single, centrally controlled list.

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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:

Kibali Gold Mine has formalized its emergency communication protocols under the Emergency Team Callout Procedure for Cyanide Spill (MET-SOP-002, Rev. 03, updated 28 August 2024). Section 8.3.9 of the procedure defines structured communication processes to ensure transparency and prevent misinformation during a cyanide-related incident. The plant control room is notified of the emergency and then the plant will send an Emergency Response Team (ERT) to the appropriate location. The on-site clinic and the ambulance will be notified of the emergency by the plant control room for despatching the ambulance and for the Clinic to be ready to receive the patient. The General Manager or delegate is tasked with contacting affected external parties, including the local press, television, and radio stations, and with ensuring that regular and accurate updates on clean-up operations, safety measures, and associated risks are communicated publicly.

The roles and responsibilities of the Emergency Management Team (EMT) also include a public affairs function. This role supports management in coordinating public communication, issuing press statements, liaising with human resources, and ensuring that authorities and persons potentially at risk are warned in a timely manner. Public affairs responsibilities further extend to maintaining communication with government bodies, the DRC press, and relevant NGOs, thereby ensuring that all appropriate external stakeholders are kept informed throughout the emergency response.

In line with updates to the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC, June 2021 revision), Kibali has also implemented a formal process for reporting significant cyanide incidents to the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI). This requirement is met through the Significant Cyanide Incident Notification Procedure (MET-SOP-225), which ensures that all incidents meeting ICMI's definitions are reported promptly and in accordance with international compliance standards.

Together, the updated callout procedures, defined public affairs responsibilities, and integration of ICMI's 2021 requirements demonstrate that Kibali Gold Mine has a robust and compliant communication framework. This framework ensures accurate, transparent, and timely reporting of cyanide-related emergencies to employees, communities, the media, government authorities, NGOs, and international oversight bodies.

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STANDARD OF PRACTICE 7.5

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

The operation is	☒in full compliance with ☐in substantial compliance with ☐not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.5

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Kibali Gold Mine has implemented a wide-ranging suite of procedures to manage cyanide spills, decontamination, and environmental safeguards. Core documents sighted include: MET-SOP-001 (Cyanide Exposure Rescue & First Aid), MET-SOP-002 (Emergency Team Callout for Cyanide Spill), MET-SOP-007 and 008 (Cyanide Container Transport Incidents and Communication), MET-SOP-015 (Resuscitation and Oxygen Use), MET-SOP-025 (Cleaning Dry Cyanide Spills on the Ground), MET-SOP-026 (Cleaning Cyanide Liquid Spills), MET-SOP-027 (Detoxification for Pulp Spills with Cyanide), and the corporate-level procedures OHS-KIB-017 (Emergency Preparedness and Response) and OHS-KIB-020 (Emergency Response Plan). These are further reinforced by MET-SOP-171 (Cyanide Contingency Planning), which specifies decontamination protocols and public health monitoring.

Decontamination procedures are detailed in several SOPs. The operations spill remediation procedures detailed below identify how samples will be taken, what analysis will be performed and the final concentration allowed in residual soil. MET-SOP-025, Section 9 requires that after all clean-up operations, the affected area must be sprayed with a cyanide destruction reagent, typically ferrous sulphate or peroxide. In the event of rain, MET-SOP-026 mandates neutralization of contaminated solution and soil using sodium metabisulphite, peroxide, or sodium hypochlorite, or complete soil removal for safe disposal at the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). The site has supporting SOPs for reagent preparation and handling, including MET-SOP-187 (SMBS Make-Up Procedure) and MET-SOP-046 (Hydrochloric Acid Make-Up & Acid Wash Procedure), ensuring proper preparation and safe use of neutralizing agents. MET-SOP-162 Cyanide Sampling Standard Operating Procedure, this details how samples can be collected and what analyses will be performed. MET-SOP-032 Clean-up of Contained or Uncontained Cyanide Spillage, section 7 Uncontained spillage: An uncontained spillage is any spillage outside a controllable area. The area must be cleaned up to such an extent that there are no traces of cyanide present. This is done by removing the top layer of the ground. The contaminated area will also be neutralised with detoxification reagents. The solution in the soil will also be analysed for both pH and its cyanide content to ensure the WAD cyanide content is below the level of detection 0.005 mg/l.

All emergencies are to be reported to the Emergency Site Coordinator, who is trained in procedures, storage locations, and application methods for cyanide destruction reagents. Clean-up debris is consistently transported to the TSF for disposal, in line with site standards. Importantly, both MET-SOP-025 (Section 9.1) and MET-SOP-026 explicitly prohibit the use of neutralization chemicals such as peroxide, hypochlorite, or ferrous sulphate in standing or flowing surface

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waters, unless human life is at risk—reflecting strict adherence to ICMI Code requirements (Chapter 7: Emergency Response).

In terms of public health and environmental safeguards, MET-SOP-171 requires regular monitoring and sampling of recycled water prior to release to the environment, as well as testing of waterways in case of spills. These activities are carried out in accordance with MET-SOP-162 (Cyanide Sampling Standard Operating Procedure, Rev. 02), which defines sampling frequencies, methods, and analytical requirements. Bottled water is maintained as an alternative supply and will be distributed to affected communities in the event of a major emergency impacting water resources.

Collectively, these procedures establish a clear and consistent framework for spill response, decontamination, and environmental protection. They ensure that cyanide spills are managed safely, that contaminated materials are neutralized or disposed of appropriately, and that both workers and surrounding communities are protected through strict compliance with the ICMI Cyanide Code.

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STANDARD OF PRACTICE 7.6

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

The operation is	☒in full compliance with ☐in substantial compliance with ☐not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.6

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Kibali Gold Mine maintains a systematic approach to emergency preparedness through annual reviews, procedural updates, and regular mock drills. The TSF Emergency Plan is reviewed annually under the site's document control system, ensuring alignment with operational risks and international standards. Likewise, all Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) undergo annual reviews, with revision dates formally recorded. Procedures are further revised when required, based on incidents, findings, or audit requests, demonstrating a strong commitment to adaptive and responsive management.

Practical testing of emergency readiness is achieved through annual mock drills, which are routinely conducted at the TSF and other cyanide risk areas. A recent mock drill for newly trained Emergency Response Team (ERT) personnel was assessed as effective, meeting its objective of testing trainees' ability to respond to cyanide-related emergencies. Strengths noted during the exercise included: quick reaction by first aiders, proper adherence to the control room callout procedure, effective scene isolation with danger tape, and timely activation of ambulance sirens. However, shortfalls were also observed, including a 12-minute delay for ambulance arrival, difficulties in operating safety showers, and the omission of covering the casualty with a blanket. These observations were documented for corrective action.

Additional mock drills reviewed included: the Reagent Cyanide Spill Drill (24 January 2023), the Detox Pond #2 Overflow Drill (28 February 2023), and an HCN Gas Emanation Drill at the CRP (OHS-KIB-ERD-01). All drills included formal Action Plans for continual improvement, ensuring that identified weaknesses are systematically addressed. The site also maintains a forward-looking OH&S Drill Plan for 2025, confirming ongoing commitment to structured emergency preparedness exercises. The mock drills do not include any external personnel as they are not part of the emergency response process, lacking the necessary training and equipment. The drills involve all of the on-site staff that would be expected to respond to the relevant incidents. 6. The mock drills are not desktop exercises but are field exercises that test the entire cyanide emergency response process from the initial emergency callout notification through to the close-out of the response process.

In line with best practice, the outcomes of mock drills directly inform procedural updates. Confirmed through documentation and interviews, procedures are revised whenever issues or improvement opportunities are identified following drills, or when an actual cyanide related emergency requiring its implementation occurs. This ensures that lessons learned translate into improved preparedness. Overall, the structured cycle of annual reviews, live drills, documented strengths and weaknesses, and continuous updates demonstrates that Kibali Gold Mine operates a robust, proactive, and continually improving emergency management system.

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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:

Kibali Gold Mine has established a comprehensive cyanide awareness and safety training program for all personnel, contractors, and visitors who may be exposed to cyanide-related risks. The Training Matrix for the TSF, reviewed and confirmed during the assessment, includes mandatory cyanide awareness training for all site personnel. This induction is a prerequisite for site access and ensures that employees, contractors, TSF staff, and security personnel are all trained to a common standard of awareness and emergency readiness.

All Paragon supervisors and managers are specifically trained in cyanide awareness, with their records maintained and updated in the matrix. The training program is reinforced by the Training Needs Analysis – Competency and Awareness (Rev. 07.024), which details requirements for cyanide awareness, emergency response, and SOP task training. Hard copy attendance registers are maintained, and all records are preserved for a minimum of 10 years, with archives maintained since the start of mine operations.

The training curriculum is thorough and well-documented. Materials include modules on: properties and hazards of sodium cyanide (NaCN), exposure routes, symptoms of poisoning, first aid and medical treatment, safe handling procedures, and emergency response protocols. Training also covers operational aspects, including the use of red dye in cyanide solutions for identification, and pH control in the CIL and CIP circuits, illustrated with bar graph examples. The pass mark is set at 75%, and training is repeated until the candidate achieves this threshold, ensuring competency.

Two formal training presentations were reviewed: "Basic Cyanide Training 2024" and "Cyanide Safe Handling & First Aid Presentation (English, 2024)", both of which are regularly delivered to new employees, transferred staff, contractors, and visitors. In addition to induction training, refresher courses are conducted annually, with observed refresher sessions confirming consistent delivery.

In summary, Kibali Gold Mine's cyanide training program is comprehensive, competency-based, and inclusive of all staff categories. With structured curricula, annual refreshers, documented attendance, long-term recordkeeping, and a strict pass requirement, the program demonstrates a robust training culture that ensures operational safety and compliance with international cyanide management standards.

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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:

Kibali Gold Mine, through Paragon Tailings DRC SARL, operates a structured training and competency development program that ensures all TSF personnel are properly qualified for their assigned tasks. A detailed Training Matrix was sighted, covering cyanide awareness, emergency response, and SOP-based task training. The matrix categorizes staff progress with clear indicators: Green (Training Completed – TC), Training Needed (TN), and Training Not Needed (TNN). The Training Needs Analysis – Competency and Awareness (Rev. 07.024) further formalizes requirements across operations, with supporting attendance registers maintained for all SOP-related training.

Training is modular and aligned to the production flow sheet, with modules covering Flotation, Water Reticulation, CIL and Pump Cell operations, Crushing and Milling, ILR operations, and Electrowinning. Employees undergo written assessments with an 80% pass mark, complemented by Practical Task Observations (PTOs) to confirm competency. Samples of completed PTOs were sighted for critical cyanide-related tasks, including cyanide mixing (Aug 2024), cyanide box offloading (July 2024), and transportation/incineration of empty cyanide boxes (July 2024). A structured PTO schedule is now in place, confirming regular verification of staff skills.

The training system also integrates induction and progressive skills transfer. New employees complete HR induction, plant induction, cyanide awareness training, and section-specific instruction. They are then assigned to a supervisor, who delivers SOP training and verifies competency through direct observation and PTO assessment before permitting independent work with cyanide. Competency is reinforced through Critical Control Verification forms, introduced as part of Barrick's Journey to Zero campaign, to ensure that high-risk tasks are consistently executed safely.

The program benefits from highly experienced trainers. F. Botha, Site Manager, brings 13 years of TSF operational experience, while Bernard Coulibaly, Senior Cyanide Champion and Trainer, has been with Randgold/Barrick since 2000, holding senior operational roles at Morila, Loulo, Tongon, and Kibali, and overseeing cyanide handling and commissioning. In February 2025, employees received ICMI-accredited Cyanide Specific Training, strengthening alignment with international best practice.

Employees undertake Cyanide Awareness refresher training every year, or if they have not been off site for extended periods., while task-specific refresher training is refreshed following SOP amendments, significant incidents, or identified performance gaps following a PTO. Records confirm that informal observation and PTOs guide ongoing competency

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validation. All training records are retained for at least 10 years, with hard copy archives kept at the TSF office since the inception of the mine. The training records include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of the training, the topics covered, and the method by which they have demonstrated their understanding.

On conclusion, Kibali Gold Mine's approach to task-specific training is systematic, competency-driven, and experience-led, ensuring staff are equipped to safely manage cyanide and TSF operations, while maintaining compliance with ICMI Code requirements and Barrick's internal safety standards.

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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:

Kibali Gold Mine has established a layered system of emergency response training and preparedness that ensures all employees, contractors, and specialist teams are capable of responding to cyanide-related incidents. All employees are trained to report to designated emergency assembly points during incidents, while specialized staff in the Plant Cyanide Emergency Response Team (ERT) receive advanced training in cyanide-specific response. The Mine Rescue Team, though generally mobilized by invitation, is also trained in cyanide emergencies, including cyanide awareness, first aid, SCBA use, firefighting, spill clean-up, rescue of both conscious and unconscious patients, and the use of emergency equipment.

A wide range of documentation confirms structured training and drill execution. The Training Matrix, while requiring updating, captures cyanide awareness, emergency response, and SOP task training requirements for all staff. ERT members undergo additional training in decontamination, PPE use, and cyanide first aid, supported by training certificates that confirm competency. All employees receive annual refresher training in emergency response as part of cyanide awareness training, while the ERT is retrained annually in cyanide response and SCBA by ATA International Holdings (South Africa). In February 2025, ICMI delivered updated training for key personnel, further aligning the mine's emergency systems with international standards.

Mock drills are conducted regularly to test readiness and identify improvement opportunities. Reports reviewed include the Reagent Cyanide Spill Drill (24 January 2023), Detox Pond #2 Overflow Drill (28 February 2023), and the HCN Gas Emanation Drill at the CRP (OHS-KIB-ERD-01). An earlier drill in June 2019 simulated cyanide dust exposure during movement of empty packaging in the cyanide store. Each drill was documented with detailed Action Plans for continual improvement, and drill planning is formalized through the OH&S Drill Plan (2024). Drill records consistently include the signatures of trainers, confirming accountability and training verification.

Emergency response capacity is internally managed. The site does not rely on outside fire or ambulance services but operates its own internal fire service and ambulance fleet. Medical support is reinforced through a contract with Kibali Hospital Centre and a Health Service Agreement with International Hospital Kampala (2017), which provide escalation capacity for serious cases requiring evacuation or hospital-level care. Communities are not directly involved in emergency response activities but are kept informed through the Community Department to ensure awareness and transparency.

Training and drill records are retained for at least 10 years, with full archives available since the start of mine operations. The records document the cyanide emergency response training, including the names of the employee and the trainer,

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the date of training, the topics covered, and how the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials. Personnel records, including those of Paragon's TSF staff, were reviewed and confirmed during interviews.

Overall, Kibali Gold Mine's structured program of awareness training, advanced ERT and Mine Rescue training, documented drills, and external medical support agreements demonstrates a robust and self-reliant emergency response system that meets international cyanide management requirements and incorporates continual improvement

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PRINCIPLE 9 | DIALOGUE AND DISCLOSURE

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 ☐not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 9.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Kibali Gold Mine has developed a structured framework for stakeholder communication and community engagement, underpinned by a formal Stakeholder Map. This map categorizes stakeholders into communication groups and identifies villages and potential cyanide spill routes, ensuring that communication planning addresses both routine engagement and potential emergency scenarios. The map forms the foundation for Kibali's annual Communications Strategy, which guides the scheduling of meetings, presentations, training sessions, and other interactions with stakeholders.

A key platform for engagement is the Kibali Community Centre, where stakeholders can meet with Community Officers to raise concerns, receive information, and participate in awareness activities. Evidence reviewed confirmed that a community meeting was held on 07 July 2023 at the Community Centre, with attendance registers and photographs documenting participation. During this session, community members were provided with printed Cyanide Awareness Leaflets and attended an "Awareness on Cyanide" presentation, ensuring that key safety information was effectively communicated.

Through the combination of structured stakeholder mapping, annual communication strategies, regular meetings, and the distribution of tailored awareness materials, Kibali demonstrates a proactive and transparent approach to community engagement. This ensures that local communities are not only kept informed of mining activities and potential risks but are also equipped with knowledge of cyanide hazards and emergency awareness measures.

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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:

Kibali Gold Mine has implemented a diverse set of communication and awareness initiatives to ensure stakeholders are informed about mining operations and cyanide-related risks. A Stakeholder Map has been developed, identifying local villages and potential cyanide spill routes, forming the foundation for targeted outreach. Engagement activities include posters, leaflets, presentations, radio broadcasts, and community meetings, all designed to accommodate varying levels of literacy and access to information.

Evidence reviewed confirmed that a community meeting was held on 07 July 2023 at the Kibali Community Centre, with attendance lists and photographs sighted. At this meeting, Cyanide Awareness Leaflets were distributed to all attendees, written in the local language to ensure accessibility. Similarly, an "Awareness on Cyanide" presentation was delivered in the local language, further supporting comprehension. To reinforce communication, posters relating to mine operations and cyanide safety were distributed to community stakeholders.

Recognizing literacy challenges among some community members, Kibali supplements written materials with verbal presentations and radio broadcasts. Radio programs have been used extensively, with broadcasts conducted by Bernard Coulibaly (2020 and 2023, covering TSF emergency response) and John Banza (2022, on cyanide awareness). Monthly radio broadcasts are scheduled to cover different aspects of the mine, including cyanide management, providing consistent and accessible messaging. Where appropriate, Kibali also organizes mine visits for stakeholders, enabling them to gain firsthand understanding of mining processes and cyanide handling practices.

The operation makes information publicly available on the confirmed releases or exposures detailed in the question through the Procedure: Emergency Team Callout Procedure For Cyanide Spill Procedure no. MET-SOP-002 Revision no. 03 Doc control update 28 Aug 2024. The following effected parties will be contacted by the general manager or his delegate; local press; local TV; and local radio. Regular and accurate reporting of the clean-up operation, safety and risk involved will be communicated to prevent the spread of misinformation. The roles and tasks of emergency management team members include the following: Public affairs, to assist the management team including the provision of resources concerning the publication of HR information and associated matters related to the incident; regular press statements will be issued by the mine; liaise with human resources; and ensure that appropriate government and regular authorities are informed and updated about the incident for example DRC government, DRC press, and relevant NGO's.

At the corporate level, broader performance data is disclosed through the Barrick Sustainability Report (2024), available publicly online. The report provides transparency on safety performance, workforce breakdown by region, and incident frequency rates, and confirmed that there were no significant environmental incidents in the reporting period. Environmental, health, and safety incidents are disclosed on an aggregated basis, complementing site-level community reporting and engagement. Were there to be a significant cyanide incident this would be ascribed to the relevant operation.

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Together, these initiatives demonstrate that Kibali Gold Mine has developed a multi-channel, accessible, and transparent communication strategy, ensuring that communities and stakeholders are engaged, informed, and reassured regarding both operational practices and cyanide-related safety.

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