Gold Mining Operations

Summary Audit Report

for

Kinross Brasil Mineração Ltda.

September 2021

Prepared by NCABrasil Expert Auditors Ltd.

www.globalsheq.com

This summary audit report contains 35 pages

Celso Sandt Pessoa (BSc,MSc, MBA)/ Mechanical Engineer

CREA/RJ/ Brasil # 55611-D (Engineer´s Credential)

Rio de Janeiro, 14/ July/ 2022.

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT
FOR GOLD MINING OPERATIONS

Instructions

1. The basis for the finding and/or statement of deficiencies for each Standard of Practice should be summarized in this Summary Audit Report. This should be done in a few sentences or a paragraph.

2. The name of the mine operation, lead auditor signature and date of the audit must be inserted on the bottom of each page of this Summary Audit Report. The lead auditor's signature at the bottom of the attestation on page 3 must be certified by notarization or equivalent.

3. An operation that is in substantial compliance must submit a Corrective Action Plan with the Summary Audit Report.

4. The Summary Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan, if appropriate, with all required signatures must be submitted in hard copy to:

ICMI (International Cyanide Management Institute)
1400 I Street, NW, Suite 550.
Washington, DC, 20005, USA.
Tel: +1-202-495-4020.

5. The submittal must be accompanied with 1) a letter from the owner or authorized representative which grants the ICMI permission to post the Summary Audit Report on the Code Website, and 2) a completed Auditor Credentials Form. The letter and lead auditor's signature on the Auditor Credentials Form must be certified by notarization or equivalent.

6. Action will not be taken on certification based on the Summary Audit Report until the application form for a Code signatory and the required fees are received by ICMI from the applicable gold mining company.

7. The description of the operations should include sufficient information to describe the scope and complexity of the gold mining operation and gold recovery process.

Morro do Ouro Paracatú		13/02/2022
Name of Mine	Signature of Lead Auditor	Date

Name of Mine: Kinross Brasil Mineração Ltda.
Name of Mine Owner: Kinross Canada.
Name of Mine Operator: Kinross Brasil Mineração Ltda.
Name of Responsible Manager: Alexandre Matos (Environmental Manager)

Address: Rodovia BR-040, km 36,5, 38600-000, Paracatu.

State/Province: Minas Gerais (MG)
Country: Brasil
Telephone: (+5538) 3679-1020
Fax: not applicable
E-Mail: Alexandre.Matos@Kinross.com

Location detail and description of operation:

The operation uses solid NaCN (sodium cyanide) and liquid cyanide solution supplied by Proquigel Ltda., a Brazilian Cyanide Code certified producer.
It is important to report that the operation does not add cyanide solution during the milling process (refer to Standard of Practice 4.2). Consequently, the ore mill circuit IS NOT A CYANIDE INSTALLATION.

1. CARBON-IN-LEACH (CIL)

Gold, a noble metal, usually occurs in nature in the elemental state, as a result of its inert character in an aerated aqueous medium. Metal dissolution requires the combination of an oxidizing agent, such as oxygen, with specific complexing agents, such as cyanide and others, capable of stabilizing gold ions in solution. The cyanidation process is based exactly on the ability of cyanide to form a complex with gold according to following global reaction:

$$4Au + 8NaCN + O_2 + H_2O = 4Na[Au(CN)_2] + 4NaOH$$

This overall reaction takes place in two steps (sub-reactions):

(1) $2Au + 4NaCN + O_2 + H_2O = 2Na[Au(CN)_2] + H_2O_2 + 2NaOH$

(2) $2Au + 4NaCN + H_2O_2 = 2Na[Au(CN)_2] + 2NaOH$

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The Hydrometallurgy 3 leach circuit consists of a pre-aeration tank and 8 CIL leach tanks. It is important to mention that the concentrate from Plant 1 is currently being processed in Hydrometallurgy 3, so the entire process described below will refer to the concentrate from both Plants. The concentrate is initially sampled in an autosampler, with automatic cut-off every 15 minutes. The samples are accumulated for 8h (1 sample per shift), with the main sample and archive sample being collected during the splitting. These samples, at the end of each shift, are filtered and sent to the chemical laboratory, weighing between 200g and 500g.

The characteristics of the pulp fed into the leaching circuit must respect the following values:

- % of solids between 40% and 45%;
- Granulometry – Less than 10% retained in 325# (45 microns);

After sampling, the concentrate directly goes to the pre-aeration tank (25-TQ-501), with a useful capacity of 707 m³ in a total of 750 m3. In this tank, lime and oxygen is added, in order to control the pH of the pulp between 9.8 and 10.5, preventing the formation of $HCN_{(g)}$ and also oxidizing the cyanicides (Fe, Cu, Zn, Pb and S). This tank has mechanical agitation through double helix agitators and complementary agitation through oxygen injection, which is carried out through a slurry recirculation pump with oxygen ejectors in the discharge, called Fill Blaster.

The total cyanide consumption basically depends on the mineralogical composition of the ore, the pH conditions and the contact time of the pulp containing the cyanide with the solid fraction. Only part of the cyanide is actually used to dissolve the gold. Most of it is consumed in the formation of metal ions, in addition to its oxidation caused by the injection of oxygen into the tanks.

The slurry is pumped from each tank to the downstream tank through CIL inter-stage transfer sieves (Kemix), which have a 1.1 mm opening, retaining the activated carbon in the tank. The cyanidation itself occurs from 25-TQ-502 to 25-TQ-509. In tank 25-TQ-502 a previously prepared sodium cyanide solution is added at a concentration of 30 to 34 %w/v. The sodium cyanide concentration in this tank is normally controlled between 500 to 800 ppm, depending on the cyanide concentration at the end of the circuit.

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From 25-TQ-502 onwards, a pre-defined amount of activated carbon is maintained, in order to optimize the gold adsorption reaction, totaling a mass of 185 tons of activated carbon inside the leaching tanks:

- **25-TQ-502** → 11,0%;
- **25-TQ-503** → 11,0%;
- **25-TQ-504** → 6,0%;
- **25-TQ-505** → 6,0%;
- **25-TQ-506** → 4,0%;
- **25-TQ-507** → 4,0%;
- **25-TQ-508** → 2,0%;
- **25-TQ-509** → 2,0%

Between tanks 25 TQ 502 to 509, the pulp remains in constant agitation with the reagents. Free cyanide and pH decrease gradually with each tank, being controlled in the last cyanidation tank between 150 to 200 ppm of free cyanide and pH~10. The residence time of the circuit is approximately 30 hours.

Between tanks 25 TQ 502 to 509, the pulp remains in constant agitation with the reagents. Free cyanide and pH decrease gradually with each tank, being controlled in the last cyanidation tank between 150 to 200 ppm of free cyanide and pH~10. The residence time of the circuit is approximately 30 hours.

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The addition of oxygen is carried out in the leach tanks as well and follows the following parameters:

- **25-TQ-501** → 12 mg/L;
- **25-TQ-502** → 12 mg/L;
- **25-TQ-503** → 12 mg/L;
- **25-TQ-504** → 12 mg/L;
- **25-TQ-505** → 8 mg/L;
- **25-TQ-506** → 8 mg/L;
- **25-TQ-507/508/509** → Manual addition. There are no measuring instruments.

Currently, the activated carbon used in the circuit has a particle size of 6x12 mesh, being supplied by Haycarb.

In CIL tanks, cyanide solubilizes the gold contained in the ore, and the solubilized gold is adsorbed onto the activated carbon. Approximately twice a day, the slurry with carbon is transferred by vertical backward impeller pumps, 25-BO-502 to 25-BO-509, to the immediately preceding tanks. In the second tank, 25-TQ-502, the pump sends the slurry with the loaded carbon through an 8" pipe and discharges it into the 25-PE-511 (Derrick screen, with 0.85mm polyurethane screen). The loaded coal retained by the 25-PE-511 vibrating screen is transferred by gravity to the acid wash column, thus minimizing coal breakage.

The tailings from the leaching circuit have an automatic sampler for liquid and solid samples, with collections every 15 minutes. After sampling, the hydrometallurgy tailings are fed through a carbon safety sieve (25-PE-510), with an opening of 0.5 mm. The coal retained in the sieve's oversize is captured in bags and stored in the area for further treatment.

2. DETOX – CYANIDE DEGRADATION

The cyanide destruction reactor tank is located at the end of the CIL tank set. Reagent make-up systems are located next to the CIL tanks. The cyanide destruction process works through sodium bisulfite as the source of SO2. The cyanide destruction reactor tank is equipped with an agitator. Oxygen is introduced through an inlet line through the base to an inverted cone under the center shaft of the stirrer. The air bubbles are then directed upwards, to the zone of maximum tension of the rotor blades. Furthermore, process water is fed for dilution at flow rates close to 150 m^3/h.

The bisulfite solution is added at a rate sufficient to reduce free cyanide to below detection limits and also to reduce the level of dissociable cyano-complexes to weak acid (WAD = “Weak Acid Dissociable Cyanide”). The clear solution that passes through the overflow of the specific tank, which is directed to the tailings dam, is the sampling point.

3. ACID WASH

The loaded coal is directed to an acid wash column, with a capacity of 36 m^3 of coal (25-CN-501). A 5% hydrochloric acid solution is pumped into the column, which overflows over the top and returns to the acid mix tank. The acid wash lasts approximately 3 hours, with a residual concentration of HCl close to 1.0%. After the acid wash is completed, the residual acid is neutralized with sodium hydroxide before being discarded, preventing corrosion of the equipment ahead in the circuit. The acid wash column has 4 lower and 4 upper filters (0.6 mm opening) in order to preserve the carbon inside the column.

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4. ELUTION AND REGENERATION

The elution cycle begins with the preparation of a 2.0 – 3.0% sodium hydroxide solution in the poor tank (25-TQ-519). The poor solution is initially preheated by pumping it through the elution heater, reaching a temperature close to 140°C. During elution, the poor solution is directed through a solution/solution and oil/solution heat exchanger to raise its temperature to 140°C before entering the elution column. The poor solution, after heating, reaches the bottom of the elution column and is then percolated through the fixed bed of loaded carbon. The solution removes the metals of interest from the activated carbon and exits through the top of the elution column. Once in the rich solution tank (25-TQ-520), the solution is pumped to the electrolytic cells in the foundry, where, after removing the gold, it returns to the poor solution tank (25-TQ-519) for elution (closed circuit). The internal pressure of the columns is 2.5 kgf/cm² e com o objetivo de manter o carvão fixo dentro da coluna de eluição, são utilizados filtros, na forma de strayners, com abertura de 0,6 mm (in the same way as it is done in acid wash column).The hydrometallurgy elution circuit has two elution columns (25-CN-502/505), so that, when one column is in operation, the other is prepared to receive the next batch. After 12 h of elution, the elution column is cooled and depressurized, then neutralization water is added twice and drained into the poor tank.

After draining the elution column, the stripped carbon is pumped to the sieves (25-PE-513/516), which classify (0.7mm opening) the carbon that will go to the regeneration furnace (oversize). The undersize is directed to the 25-TQ-522, which is a tank for the storage of carbon fines generated in the circuit. The kilns (regeneration furnace) are divided into 2 different zones, the temperature in Zone 1 is approximately 550°C and in Zone 2 650°C. After regenerating, the reactivated carbon is directed to a water tank, called quench tank. Its function is to cool the carbon and to avoid it's contact with the oxidizing atmosphere. Further the carbon is pumped for screening (25-PE-514/517 with 0.7mm opening) to direct the oversize to the leaching circuit (CIL) and the undersize to the fines tank (25-TQ-522).

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5. ELECTROWINNING

Electro winning cells removes precious metals from the concentrated solution by directly passing current fed into the electrolytic cell. The concentrated solution (electrolyte) is fed into a cell where the anodes and cathodes are arranged alternately. The power supply is powered by four voltage rectifiers and connected to anodes and cathodes. Low current density is required to increase the deposition rate. Poor electrolyte is transferred by gravity to the existing tank of depleted solution on the ground floor and pumped to 25-TQ-519 via 25-BO-527 pumps.

The rich solution is pumped into the four electro winning cells (two rows with two in parallel) through 25-BO-517. Gold is electro-recovered to some extent on stainless steel cathodes. The electrolyte, with a temperature between 80 and 90 degrees centigrade, enters the electrolytic cell with a relatively high concentration of precious metals (~150 mg/L). Gold, silver, and other metals are deposited on the cathode. At the end of the process, the cathodes are removed from the cells, the gold-rich slurry is washed and pumped into a small filter press by means of an air-operated diaphragm pump. The filtered material is calcined in specific ovens for 6 hours at a temperature of 700 °C. The material retained in the filter is mixed with fluxes, often borax, sodium carbonate, sodium nitrate and silica, and fed into an existing electric induction furnace. Metal (Bullion) and slag are separated in the furnace, the last is removed to slag ingot molds; Bullion metal is shaped into ingots to be sent to the refiner, where gold and silver will be separated. The slag is remelted to ensure that there is no precious metal present prior to disposal. Guaranteed that the slag is free of precious metals, it is manually broken and directed to regrind mills. After the first melting of the bullion, it is again placed in the induction furnace, together with the addition of oxygen (3h approximately), for better refining. This process guarantees greater purity due to the removal, mainly, of lead from the bars.

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6. INTENSIVE LEACHING - ACACIA

The concentrate from Knelson concentrators, located in Hydrometallurgy (XD-30 and QS48), Plant 2 (XD40 and QS48) and Plant 1 (QS48), are processed in intensive leaching reactors CS2000 (XD30 and QS48 from Hydro and Plant 1) and CS8000 (XD40 and QS48 Plant 2). The concentrate drums from the Plant 1 and 2 Kelson equipment are transported by truck to the hydrometallurgy facilities. The concentrate is fed through a hoist into the cone of the reactors and transferred from the cone to the intensive leach reactor. Initially, the concentrate is percolated by water at a flow rate of 380 l/min and 800 l/min for the CS2000 and CS8000 reactors, respectively. The purpose of this step is to remove the fines from the reactor, preventing them from being transferred during the solution pumping, damaging the pumps and electrolytic cells. After desliming, a cyanide solution is prepared with caustic soda and leach-aid, the last is a catalyst for the leaching reaction. Once prepared, this solution is recirculated in the reactor for 6h and 8h (CS2000 and CS8000, respectively). After completion of the leaching, the rich solution is pumped to the tank 25-TQ-520 and the tailings (solid material in the reactor) is pumped to the 25-TQ-503 tank in the CIL circuit.

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Auditor's Findings

This operation is:

X in full compliance

□ in substantial compliance *****(see below)

□ not in compliance

with the International Cyanide Management Code.
No significant cyanide incidents were identified during the last three years (2019~2021) that required reporting to ICMI or public disclosure or reporting under Standard of Practice 9.2. The operation has not experienced any compliance issues during the previous three-year audit cycle also.

***** The Corrective Action Plan to bring an operation in substantial compliance into full compliance must be enclosed with this Summary Audit Report. The plan must be fully implemented within one year of the date of this audit (not applicable).

Audit Company: NCA Brasil Expert Auditors Ltd. (www.globalsheq.com)
Audit Team Leader: Celso Sandt Pessoa (IRCA/ UK # 09245)
E-mail: celsopessoa@ncabrasil.com.br (ICMI qualified lead auditor and TEA, since 2006) and celso@globalsheq.com
Names and Signatures of Other Auditors: none
Date(s) of Audit:
13~17/ September /2021 (on-site)
02~ 03/ December / 2021 (off-site)

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 and the **Mining Operations Verification Protocol** and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

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

Standard of Practice1.1: *Purchase cyanide from manufacturers employing appropriate practices and procedures to limit exposure of their workforce to cyanide, and to prevent releases of cyanide to the environment.*

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 1.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

It was evidenced that the operation maintains a valid NaCN supply contract with Proquigel Quimica S.A, a cyanide producer based in Brazil (Candeias and Camaçari facilities), certified by the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) since 2009, and currently certified since 19/June/2020 (both facilities), according to information available at ICMI´s website. The contract between the stakeholders clearly defines that the cyanide delivered to the operation must be produced at an ICMI certified facility.

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:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 2.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The cyanide is transported inside Brazil and according to the Brazilian legislation, the cyanide transportation by road must have a permit issued by the Brazilian Army (every transportation) and two invoices, one issued by Proquigel (DANFE) and other issued by the transporter (DACTE). It was evidenced that the operation retains all the above mentioned (a.m) documentation, related to the purchasing of solid and liquid cyanide.

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It was evidenced that Proquigel only works with ICMI certified transporters. Evidenced that the cyanide brought to the operation between 2019 and 2021 was transported by three different transporters (Niquini Logística Ltda. (certified since 2009/ currently certified since 19/ August/ 2020), Confins Transportes Ltda. (certified since 04/ March/ 2016/ currently certified since 12/April/2021) and Transportadora Moscato Ltda. (certified since 17/August/2018/ currently certified since 24/ January/ 2019).

All above mentioned information is available at ICMI´s website.

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:
X in full compliance with
□ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 3.1
□ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation has two warehouses specifically designed and constructed, in accordance with Brazilian engineering standards, to store solid NaCN and NaCN solution. Both installations did not suffer any changes in the last three years and are well maintained, as evidenced during the field audit. Both warehouses were built in a specific and isolated area, with restricted access, away from people and surface waters, as evidenced in the field audit. All trucks bringing NaCN solution, within isocontainers, to the operation are parked in a specific assigned concreted area. All the internal and external areas of the warehouses are concreted, as evidenced in the field audit. All NaCN solution preparation and distribution tanks are provided with level sensors and used only 90% of their volumes. The filling system interlocks if the volume reaches 95%. The instrumentation is maintained and calibrated in accordance with an annual calibration plan. Records of such maintenance and calibration are retained by the operation and were reviewed during this opportunity. All preparation and distribution tanks are located on a structural concrete basis, inside a structural concrete secondary containment, as evidenced in the field audit and engineering documentation. As previously mentioned, all preparation and distribution tanks are located on a structural concrete basis, inside a structural concrete secondary containment, as evidenced in the field audit and engineering documentation.

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Warehouse # 1 is used to store solid NaCN boxes and where the preparation and distribution tanks are located. Warehouse # 2 is used to store only solid NaCN boxes. Both warehouses are well designed and maintained, with roof, brick walls, concrete floor and natural ventilation systems, as evidenced in the field audit and engineering documentation. The access to the warehouses is restricted to authorized employees. Both warehouses front doors have a two locks system, inside the fenced boundary of the operation and isolated by chains. Safety, health and environmental signage is available everywhere in this place, as evidenced in the field audit. Both warehouses are only used to store solid NaCN and NaCN solution. No other chemical product is allowed to store there. During the field audit this protocol was evidenced.

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:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 3.2
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

All solid NaCN package (wooden box and big-bags) are adequately handled. The wooden boxes are dismantled and sent to a qualified environmental services supplier, as well as the big-bags that are neutralized with a H2O2 (10%) solution, during 24 hours, rinsed with water after that, dried and then sent to the final disposition. All this protocol was evidenced during the field audit. Both plastic bags are neutralized in a H2O2 solution (10%) during 24 hours. After that are rinsed with water, dried and then sent to the final disposition. All wooden boxes are dismantled and sent to incineration at a qualified environmental services supplier. There is an operational protocol defining the inspections that have to be performed after unloading solid NaCN and NaCN solution, including the cleaning of any solid cyanide residue that could be available inside or outside the transport container and checking all the valves and connections at the isocontainers. Records of such inspections are retained by the operation and reviewed during this opportunity. The operation developed, documented, implemented and maintains an operational protocol for unloading NaCN solution from the isocontainer and to prepare NaCN solution using solid NaCN. Such operational procedure clearly addresses the steps to be followed during the unloading the NaCN solution from de isocontainer, including all necessary valve and pump maneuvers. The unloading hose is cleaned after use and maintained by the operation. The unloading hose is replaced every year. All cyanide installations (tank, valves, pumps, secondary containment, couplings) use to prepare NaCN solution (from solid NaCN) are included in the preventive maintenance program (please refer to SoP 4.1, where SoP means Standard of Practice) and was found cleaned and ordered.

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The interviewed operators demonstrated complete understanding about such protocol in both situations. All solid NaCN boxes are handled with fork lifters and removed from the wooden boxes with the help of a polar crane. The forklift and polar crane operators are trained and qualified to perform such handling procedures. It was not evidenced any solid NaCN wooden boxes damaged or punctured. The interviewed operators demonstrated to be aware about the necessity to not damage any NaCN wooden box during handling. The operation defined a correct stacking configuration, where the maximum stacking is 2.5 wooden boxes. This stacking configuration was evidenced during the field audit in both warehouses. The unloading concreted area is provided with water hoses and drainage channels that are connected with the preparation tanks. Evidenced that this area was clean and in order during the field audit. Such cleaning activities are addressed at the operational procedure previously mentioned. It is mandatory to maintain this area cleaned and in order, as it was evidenced.

The unloading NaCN solution activity and NaCN solution preparation (from solid NaCN), is performed always by two qualified operators, full equipped with personal protective equipment and in touch, via radio, with the operator at control room. Proquigel Química Ltda. provides solid NaCN and NaCN solution with red colorant, as evidenced during the field audit.

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

Standard of Practice 4.1: *Implement management and operating systems designed to protect human health and the environment utilizing contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.*

The operation is:
- **X** in full compliance with
- ☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.1
- ☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation designed, documented, implemented and maintains management, operational or safe work procedures (or protocols) for those activities involving cyanide, including environmental ones. Some examples are:

- PROC-PRO-005 (Neutralization protocol before maintenance activities).
- PROC-PRO-006 (NaCN solution preparation).
- PROC-PRO-008 (CIL (Carbon in Leaching) operations).
- PROC-PRO-013 (Reception of NaCN solution).
- PROC-PRO-039 (Acacia operation).
- PROC-PRO-024 (Sampling protocol at CIL and Acacia).

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- SSMA-PRO-021 (Change management).
-SSMA-PRO-068 (Management of water resources and effluents) and SSMA-PRO-044 (Elution operation).

All operational and management procedures address those technical aspects defined in the design phase, but in a continuous improvement philosophy, these documents are being updated along the years in the same frequency that major changes are implemented. Such documents also address legal and regulatory requirements. All the operational and management procedures describe how an activity involving cyanide must be performed in a safe way and the planned results (output) will be obtained. For water balance management, please refer to SoP (Standard of Practice 4.3). The operation designed, documented, implemented and maintains a change management procedure (SSMA-PRO-021(5)). In the last three years there was one case (2020) where some carbon steel pipelines were replaced by HDPE (High Density Polyethylene) ones, and the decision was made based on the mentioned change management procedure. The change management procedure defines that all proposed change must be evaluated in accordance with a risk evaluation protocol, where different stakeholders, such as occupational health and safety process representatives, environmental process representatives, production process representatives, maintenance process representatives, are involved in the proposed change review and approval process. In the event of any problems identified during an inspection, the operation promptly implements a corrective maintenance action. In the event of a non-standard operating situation (¿what can go wrong?) identified during an operational monitoring activity, all operators in the control room and in the field have specific instructions, as evidenced in the field audit and interviewed operators. Evidenced that the operation has several alarm systems linked with operational parameters and these systems are connected with interlock systems. In the case of much lower than average rainfall, the plant is able to stop the operation in the planned way, as the reservoir (TSF, where TSF means Tailings Storage Facility) level is measured daily. The operation has several new water abstraction systems (surface and underground) that serve to guarantee operational stability. In the case of much higher than average rainfall, the dams are able to receive the volume without generating leakage into the environment. In this case, the water abstraction systems are reduced, aiming balance the volume in the reservoir (TSF). The Tank XII (where XII means 12), which receives the hydrometallurgy tailings, has a spillway that directs the excess water to the Eustáquio dam. The tailings that are sent for this tank already the concentration of CN WAD below of 50ppm. The hydrometallurgy plant has the Detox plant that do this control. The operation has a crisis management protocol (HS-G-10-06-01 (2020)), where crisis scenarios are addressed (e.g- 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). The operation defined an inspection route (PAMR-3235) encompassing the inspection of tanks and pipelines holding cyanide solutions and secondary containments (includes drainage systems, valves and floor pumps). These inspections are performed by the maintenance process team every quarter. Records of such inspections are retained by the operation. Reviewed inspection records for tanks (and associated pipelines and secondary containments, including drainage system, valves and floor pumps) for tanks 25-TQ-208, 25-TQ-526, 25-TQ-501 ~ 25-TQ-509, 25-TQ-510 and 25-TQ-519.

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In addition, there is a second route (PAMR-3237), focused on pipelines, valves and pumps not linked with a specific cyanide containing tank. Also performed quarterly by the maintenance process team. Reviewed inspection records for the following pumping systems (includes pipelines and valves): 25-BO-535A, 25-BO-535B, 25-BO-208C, 25-BO-208F, 25-BO-573A and 25-BO-573B. The operation does not have leach pads. Related to inspection at ponds (TSF), the operation installed several piezometers in specific places around such ponds (e.g – Eustáquio dam), which are inspected on a regular basis, in accordance with the Brazilian legislation.

According to the Brazilian legislation (Agência Nacional de Mineração – Resolução # 70398), all Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) must be inspected every fifteen days, according to a defined checklist which address several TSF aspects and also additional Kinross defined aspects. The operation retains such inspection records (FIR – Ficha de Inspeção Regular)). Reviewed inspection records, between 2019 and 2021 for the Eustáquio TSF. Beyond this regulatory inspection, the Eustáquio TSF is inspected on a daily basis by the operational team. The Santo Antônio TSF no longer receives effluents. The inspection activities are performed in between the preventive maintenance activities, in order to check the effectiveness of the preventive maintenance process and if the cyanide facilities and equipment are working in conformance with the defined technical aspects. The operation defined and implemented inspection routes (e.g – PARM-3237, PARM-3235, PAMP-0244 (Acacia) and Eustáquio TSF inspection checklist), defining the aspects to be inspected. The resulting records identifies the inspector's name, the inspection date and the inspection result (conforming/ non-conforming). In the event of non-conforming results, a corrective maintenance order is issued. According to my professional experience, the defined and implemented frequencies to inspect and maintain the cyanide related installations are adequate and ensure that the equipment are working in accordance with the design parameters. During the field audit, it was evidenced that the cyanide circuit installations and equipment are in good shape and well maintained. It was evidenced that the operation defined and implemented a preventive maintenance program for all installations and equipment containing cyanide (tanks, pipelines, valves, pumps, among others). There are specific preventive maintenance plans (e.g- PAMS-0101 for tanks, PAMP-4012 and PAMP-0043 for pumps). Reviewed the following preventive maintenance orders (examples): 3413335 (tanks), 3812473 (Acacia CS8000), 3350364 (Acacia CS2000), 4058471 (pumps). In the event of lack of primary energy, the operation has a secondary energy supply system of two generators (66-GD-503 and 66-GD-529). These generators maintain the pumping and agitator system working in neutral mode, just recirculation the pulp. There is a monthly predictive maintenance plan (PAER-0080) in order to ensure that the generator will be ready to be used when necessary. Records of such inspections and maintenance activities are retained by the operation. Reviewed records of inspections performed between 2019 and 2021.

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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:	**X** in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with ☐ not subject to	Standard of Practice 4.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:
Although the operation does not add cyanide solution during the milling process (consequently the milling circuit IS NOT a cyanide facility), it designed, documented and implemented a cyanide consumption management model in order to evaluate and determine the best cyanide consumption rate, in accordance with the ore quality. The NaCN consumption target for this year is 2.5 kg/ concentrate ton. YTD (Year To Date) result is 2.75 kg/concentrate ton. Bottle testing is performed by the operation in order to determine the necessary amount the NaCN solution versus the gold recovery performance. The cyanide solution addition to the CIL process (25-TQ-502) tank is a function of the available free cyanide at CIL pulp. The NaCN solution is added to the CIL process tank, in an automatic process. At the Acacia reactors (CS2000 and CS8000) the cyanide consumption is constant (300 liter and 1000 liter, respectively, of NaCN solution (33%)). The NaCN solution is added, in an automatic process at CIL process.

Standard of Practice 4.3: *Implement a comprehensive water management program to protect against unintentional releases.*

The operation is:	**X** 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:
It was evidenced that the operation updated its water balance model in 2021 (Knight Piésold Consulting document # KP-2021-DV434-56-2239, dated 10/ March/ 2021), where all critical aspects impacting the water balance of the operation are addressed. The site wide water balance analyses were completed primarily to evaluate if the planned spillway inlet invert elevations for the Eustáquio TSF will be sufficient to meet the water storage design criterion through June 2030. The analyses were also performed to estimate pumping rates from external drainages and wells, quantities and associated probabilities of water shortfalls at the Process Plants, and Tank XII and Santo Antônio TSF pond volumes.

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The following assumptions were adopted:
The Eustáquio TSF pond volume should be maintained between 16 Mm3 (dry season, "lower guidance trigger") and 28 Mm3 (wet season, "upper guidance trigger") under average conditions in order to maintain sufficient water reserves to reduce the risk of water shortfalls while still satisfying the water storage design criterion.
The run-off volume from 1000-year annual rainfall was assumed to be 37Mm³. The "external drainage/well pumping shutoff trigger" volume was set to 35 Mm3 to control wet cycle pond volumes. The overall average probability of water shortfalls from present through June 2030 was estimated to be a negligible 2 percent. The largest probabilities occur during the 2022 and 2023 dry seasons due to the increased production rates during those years. However, if water shortfalls do occur, the results indicate that relatively small quantities of water will be required from additional sources.
The deterministic average shortfall flow rates range from zero (no shortfall) to 250 m3/h with a negligible overall average of 20 m3/h from present through June 2030. For a 10 percent chance of exceedance, the shortfall flow rates range from zero (no shortfall) to 1,000 m3/h with an overall average of 150 m3/h from present through June 2030.
The following aspects are considered in the operation´s water balance:
The rates at which tailings are deposited into TSF, the design storm duration, amount and return, the precipitation and evaporation available data, the surface run-off from upgradient watershed, the effects of potential power outages or pump and other equipment failures on the drain down or on the emergency removal of water from a facility.
The Eustáquio TSF was designed, constructed and commissioned in accordance with Brazilian engineering specifications and is operated in accordance operational manuals where operational aspects criteria are addressed, and is inspected and monitored by the operational team on a daily basis (short checklist) and every two weeks (complete checklist). Precipitation and evaporation are monitored on a daily basis since 2004 and the results are compared to that one's assumed in the water balance model developed and updated since then.

Standard of Practice 4.4: *Implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.*

The operation is:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.4
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is fenced but there is only one place (Specific tank # 12) where cyanide could exist in open waters. It was reviewed all monitoring results between 24/August/2015 and 01/ September and the CNw (WAD cyanide) is always below 50 ppm (the highest value between 2019 and 2021 was 6 ppm). The operation also monitors the effluent at Eustáquio TSF (free and total cyanide) and all the results between 2019 and 2021 were below 0.005 ppm, for both types of cyanide. Santo Antônio TSF is a cyanide free TSF.

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The operation defined, documented, implemented and maintains an Environmental Monitoring Plan (SSMA-PRO-039(32)). The monitoring frequency of open waters is in accordance with the environmental permit issued by the local EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and performed by INMETRO (Instituto Nacional de Metrologia) accredited laboratories (Campo Análises (CRL # 1039) and Bioagri Ambiental (CRL # 0172), both certified according to ISO 17025)). As previously mentioned, the WAD cyanide values at specific tank # 12 is maintained below 50 ppm and at Eustáquio TSF below 0.005 ppm. In the last here years there were no wildlife mortality caused by cyanide intoxication as evidenced in the specific tank # 12 and Eustáquio TSF inspection records and through the interview with the environmental technicians responsible to manage such aspect. There is no heap leach process at the operation.

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:	**X** 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:
The operation does not have a direct discharge to surface waters.

According to the Environmental Monitoring Plan, the operation monitors the quality of water of Eustáquio creek (down gradient of Eustáquio TSF) and at Santo Antônio creek (down gradient of Santo Antônio TSF). Reviewed monitoring results, performed by Campo Análises Ltd., performed between January 2019 and August 2021, and all results for CNf (free cyanide) were below 0.005 ppm., demonstrating that the operation does not have indirect discharges to surface waters. Between 2019 and 2021, there were no indirect discharges to surface waters.

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

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with □ in substantial compliance with □ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.6

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Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation implemented and maintains a water balance management system (please refer to SoP 4.3) and monitor potential seepages through piezometers installed downgradient of Santo Antônio TSF and Eustáquio TSF. The monitoring of underground water is included in the Environmental Monitoring Plan. The operation monitors the quality of groundwater as previously mentioned. All analysis is performed by Campo Análises Ltda. Reviewed monitoring results between January 2019 and July 2021, for CNt (total cyanide) and CNf (free cyanide). All results were below 0.005 ppm for both cyanide species. The operation does not use mill tailings as backfill, as evidenced during the field audit and during the interviews with the TSFs operational team. There were no nonconforming results related to the groundwater quality in the last three years, demonstrating the effectiveness of the water balance management system.

.*Standard of Practice 4.7: Provide spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines.*

The operation is:	**X** 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:

As evidenced in the engineering documentation and directly during the field audit, all cyanide containing tanks are inside structural concrete secondary containments, with drainage channels and floor pumps. All secondary containments were designed to hold 110% of the biggest tank inside that secondary containment. The tanks are used up to 90% of their capacity, so they have still 10% of the volume to hold a storm event, which probability to occur during the life of mine (LoM) is very low, according to the water balance management model. All secondary containments are provided with floor pumps, as evidenced during the field audit. Such pump systems are automated and starts when the secondary containment sump level is 50%. The effluent collected in the sump is pumped back to the process tank. It was evidenced, during the field audit, that the secondary containments were dry and in order. All cyanide containing tanks are inside a secondary containment. The pipelines that relate to process tanks are inside the secondary containment. The ones that are used to transfer tailings to Eustáquio TSF and reclaim water from that TSF, are inside a concreted channel, as evidenced in the field audit. Other cyanide containing pipelines and flanges are protected with V profiles and covered, respectively. There are no cyanide containing pipelines representing a risk to surface waters and requiring a special protection. All cyanide containing tanks were made with carbon steel and pipelines made with carbon steel or HDPE (High Density Polyethylene), as evidenced in the engineering documentation and during the field audit.

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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.

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The initial engineering documentation, reviewed in 2007, remains retained by the operation. In the last three years no substantial change or modification in the cyanide containing installations and equipment was implemented, only minor ones, related to the replacement of carbon steel pipelines by HDPE ones and the construction of the specific tank # 12. The previous engineering documentation, including QC/QA records are retained by the operation and there were no major changes in installations. Related to the design, construction and commissioning of specific tank # 12, the following engineering documentation was reviewed in this opportunity: As built drawing # KPB-25-GL-601-Q-490-DE(B), issued by Knight Piésold, Tecnoplas Ltd., construction and inspection data-book (HDPE membrane) # TEN-25-GL-601-Q-004-RT-RA, dated 30/ November/ 2020, - DIEFRA Engineering Ltd. report # DFR-25-GG-601-T-004-RT-RA (1)/ final inspection and testing and - DIEFRA Engineering Ltd. report # DFR-25-GL-601-Q-011-RL-RA (1)/ soil compaction testing.

Both above mentioned installations were approved by qualified and registered engineers (Deolindo Dias Lima/ ART (Anotação de Responsabilidade Técnica) # 4202000000005953735) and Sérgio Roldão da Silva (CREA/MG (Conselho Regional de Engenharia e Agronomia do Estado de Minas Gerais) # 136213/D, respectivelly). all required engineering documentation related to new installations were promptly available and the previous reviewed engineering documentation remains retained by the operation. The operation has a technical library where all documentation related to the operation installations (e.g- drawings, specifications, fabrication, inspection and test records) are maintained in hard copies (blueprint for drawings) or digitally retained.

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

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

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Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation documented and implemented an Environmental Monitoring Plan (SSMA-PRO-039(32)). All environmental analysis are performed by certified laboratories (ISO (International Standardization Organization) 17025), The operation works with two laboratories, Campo Análises Ltd. (CRL 1039/ Inmetro) and Bioagri Ambiental Ltd. (CRL 0172/ Inmetro). All analytical methods are in accordance with the Standard Methods for Water and Wastewater, 23rd edition. The sampling points addressed in the Environmental Monitoring Plan are defined and approved by the local EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). The species of cyanide to be analyzed are CNt (total cyanide), CNw (WAD cyanide) and CNf (free cyanide). All sample preservation protocols are approved by Inmetro. The samples are collected by the laboratory's technicians and chain of custody records are left at the operation and were reviewed in this opportunity. Being certified in accordance with ISO 17025, both laboratories apply QA protocols to analyze the operation samples. All aspects that could impact in the analyzes results are recorded at the sampling checklist used by both laboratories. A copy of such checklist is left at the operation and were reviewed during this audit. The monitoring frequencies are defined by the local EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and, in my professional experience the defined monitoring frequencies are adequate to characterize the medium being monitored and identify any change in a prompt manner.

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

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

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation developed a mine decommissioning and closure plan (PAFEM/ Plano Conceitual de Fechamento da Operação, dated 16/ December/ 2019, prepared by ERM Brasil Ltd. (reference – project # 0509968)), that includes all facilities in the cyanide circuit. This plan relates to Kinross Decommissioning Liability (KDL), updated up to 31/ December /2020. The plan addresses the necessary decommissioning actions up to 2030 (Life of Mine / LoM). Also includes the necessary legal monitoring activities after 2030. The decommissioning plan is updated, at least, every four years. The resources necessary to implement the decommissioning and closure plan are annually updated.

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Standard of Practice 5.2: *Establish an assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide related decommissioning activities.*

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

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation did estimate the cost to implement the decommissioning and closure plan mentioned at SoP (where SoP means Standard of Practice) 5.1. This cost estimate is annually updated and included in the KDL (Kinross Decommissioning Liability). There is no legal requirement requiring the operation to have a financial mechanism to cover the estimate costs to implement the PAFEM. The operation established a self-guarantee mechanism, but the operation has an agreement with the Minas Gerais State Public Ministry and other public authorities, to annually deposit in a bank account, 1% of the estimated cost to implement the PAFEM. Annually the operation has its financial health audited by independent third-party auditors. The financial audit was carried out in accordance with International Financial Report Standards (IRFS), which are acceptable either in Brazil and internationally.

The financial audit reports clearly state that the operation has enough financial health to fund the implementation of the decommissioning and closure plan. The financial audit reports were distributed to external stakeholders such as banks, Brazilian stock exchange chamber, Brazilian Public Financial authorities. The last financial audit was performed by KPMG Canada (corporate audit) and KPMG Brasil (local audit), dated 22/04/2021 (refer to 2020 and 2019 financial years). KPMG Canada LLP. is an accredited financial auditing institution and KPMG Brasil LCC is also an accredited financial auditing institution (accreditation # CRC- 2SP029650/ O-4)), according to the Brazilian Financial Auditing legislation. The audits were led by Mr.Luke Little and Mrs. Suzanne Davis-Hall (KPMG Canada) and by Mr. Marcelo Lopes dos Santos (KPMG Brasil), a certified financial auditor (register # CRC-1SP188429/ O-2-S), according to the Brazilian Financial Auditing legislation.

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

Standard of Practice 6.1: *Identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce or control them.*

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

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Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation designed, documented, implemented and maintains standard operational procedures or safe work procedures related to that activities involving cyanide. The operation defined, documented, implemented and maintains a confined space operational procedure (major hazard standard in accordance with Brazilian standard NR-33)) and retains a confined spaced log. Several confined spaces were evidenced during the audit and were adequately identified. To work inside a confined space is necessary a specific work permit. Interviewed operators and supervisors are aware about this protocol. All activities that involve cyanide are covered by an operational or safe work procedure, which address the necessary PPE that must be used during the execution of that activity. PPEs such as Tyvec overall, full face masks with appropriate filter to NaCN dust or HCN, chemical resistant gloves and boots are the usual ones. Another important aspect is that the operators work with portable HCN detector.

Pre-work inspections are also required in these operational or safe work procedures. Usual inspections are related to the PPEs, emergency shower and eye-washer, communication resources and auxiliary equipment such as fork lifter and cranes. The use of adequate PPEs and pre-work inspections were evidenced during the field audit. All operational or safe work procedures are proposed by operators and supervisors. Planned job observations are performed normally and is an opportunity to keep the operational procedures updated.

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:	**X** 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:
The operation determined the appropriate pH for limiting the evolution of hydrogen cyanide gas. For cyanide solution preparation the pH shall be equal or greater than 11.5. For process pulp, the pH shall be maintained between 9.9 and 10.5. The operation has fixed HCN detectors in the preparation tank area, CIL area, Acacia area, Elution area and Detox area, and the operators also use portable calibrated HCN detectors. Both cases evidenced in the field audit. Alarm level is set for 2.5 ppm (alarm 1/ contact control room and inform) and 4.5 ppm (alarm 2/ to leave the area) HCN.

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It was evidenced that the operation defined, documented and implemented an operational control procedure, which describes in detail, the steps to be followed in the preparation of NaCN solution, beginning with the control of the pH (> 11.5) at the preparation tank (water + soda), before adding solid NaCN briquettes. This activity is performed by a qualified operator, using adequate PPEs and observed by a second qualified operator, also using adequate PPEs, as evidenced in the field audit. The NaCN solution unloading activity is also performed by two operators. The operation installed fixed NaCN detectors, as above mentioned, and the operators also uses portable and calibrated NaCN detectors. Reviewed calibration records, between 2018 and 2021 for the following HCN detectors: 52-HCN-91, 52-HCN-123 and 52-HCN-31. Safety, health and environmental signage (e.g- required PPE (Personnel Protective Equipment), smoking, drinking and eating is forbidden, cyanide is present/ danger, environmental pollutant) is available everywhere in the cyanide circuit installations and equipment, as evidenced in the field audit. The solid NaCN and the NaCN solution supplied by Proquigel is red dyed for clear identification, as evidenced in the field audit. It was evidenced that the operation installed emergency showers and low-pressure eye washers (inspected before each activity and quarterly maintained) at strategic places in the process plant, as evidenced in the field audit. Sampled ones were tested during the audit and were working well.
Fire extinguishers (Dry powder ABC type and CO2 (to be used in electrical installations)) are also available at several strategic points in the process plant and are maintained (monthly inspected and annually maintained. Hydrostatic testing is performed every five years) in accordance with the Minas Gerais State Military Firefighters protocol by a certified supplier. The Kinross operation does not have any sodium bicarbonate fire extinguisher (NaHCO3/ BC type), where cyanide is present. It has CO2 fire extinguishers only to be used in electric installations (electrical panels). Dry powder (ABC type) fire extinguishers are available in several places where cyanide is present (warehouse, hydrometallurgy) and operators, supervisors and brigade members are trained and qualified to operate different types of fire extinguishers. All sampled fire extinguishers were found in conformance during the field audit. The operation retains all maintenance records related to the fire extinguishers. All cyanide containing tanks are clearly identified as well as the pipelines, where the flow is indicated by arrows, as evidenced during the field audit. The Proquigel NaCN MSDS is available in Portuguese as well as the first aid procedure related to cyanide intoxication and chemical burning. It was evidenced that MSDS (Ficha de Segurança do Produto) is available at places were cyanide is present (e.g- NaCN storage warehouse, leaching area, elution area, process laboratory). The operation developed, documented, implemented and maintains an incident investigation management procedure (SSMA-PRO-085). There was one minor real incident (report # 3116/2021/ first aid disposition) were the causes were clearly identified, the proposed corrective actions implemented and their effectiveness, evaluated.

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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:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.3
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

It was evidenced that the operation maintains oxygen bottles at the ambulatory, in strategic points at the process plant and at the ambulance. Also evidenced the availability of manual breathing device (ambú), two external automatic defibrillators, antidotes (sodium nitrite, sodium thiosulphate and methylene blue) and complementary drugs (e.g- adrenalin) and water (showers and eye-washers). The process plant and the ambulatory are connected by radio and telephone. The occupational health technical responsible is Dr. Rodrigo Vasconcelos (CRM/ MG # 034173 (Conselho Regional de Medicina do Estado de Minas Gerais). All cyanide intoxication available resources are regularly inspected by the ambulatory technicians (nurses), including the ambulance. Records of such inspections are retained by the operation and were reviewed during this opportunity. The operation developed, documented, implemented and maintains a cyanide intoxication management protocol (PRO-040-AN12), reviewed and approved by Dr. Rodrigo Vasconcelos. The operation has its own ambulatory, that was audited during this opportunity. The operation ambulatory is provided with all necessary human and material resources, as previously mentioned. The ambulatory is open 24 hours, seven days per week. The ambulatory team is composed by a Doctor (available for 5 days (Monday to Friday. May be contacted 24 hours/day and 7 days/week) and occupational nurses working in shifts 24 hours/day and 7 days/ week). Injectable antidots and drugs are only applied by the medical team. Emergency responders and plant operators are authorized and trained to apply medicinal oxygen. Interviewed operators and brigade members are aware about this first aid protocol. The operation has its own ambulance, which is operated by specific and qualified drivers. If necessary, the operation has a transport protocol to transfer any injured person to the two qualified hospitals at Paracatú town. Both hospitals also may send their ambulances to assist the operation if necessary. The operation has a technical agreement with two local hospitals (Paracatú Municipality Hospital (public) and São Lucas Hospital (private) which were evaluated and approved by the operation medical team.

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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:
X in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation designed, documented, implemented and maintains an emergency response plan (SSMA-PRO-157, updated on 13/ September/ 2021), which address all cyanide related potential emergency scenarios, such as: Catastrophic release of hydrogen cyanide from storage, process facilities, transportation accidents occurring on site or in close proximity to the operation, cyanide releases during unloading and mixing, cyanide releases during fires and explosions, pipe, valve and tank ruptures, overtopping of ponds and impoundments, power outages and pump failures, uncontrolled seepage, failure of tailings impoundments and other cyanide facilities (applicable to TSFs only). There is a specific emergency response plan for this scenario (PAEBM/ Plano de Emergências para Barragens)) in accordance with the Brazilian legislation)).

The three transporters that bring cyanide to the site are certified by ICMI (please refer to Principle 2) and have their own emergency response plans. The emergency response plan addresses the procedures to be used to remove all internal stakeholders during an emergency. Escape routes are clearly indicated in the process plant, as evidenced in the field audit. In the same way, the emergency response plan defines the procedures to be followed in the event of external stakeholders (e.g – communities) shall be removed. The operation has a specific protocol for cyanide intoxication related emergencies (please refer to SoP 6.3). The emergency plan is prepared, reviewed and approved by different stakeholders (e.g- production, maintenance, communication, occupational safety, environment and occupational health) and, depending on the emergency scenario, actions to be taken on the source of the emergency are defined. It was observed that, in the last years (since 2019), any type of cyanide related emergency has occurred in the operation (this means that there were no emergencies involving cyanide since 2019, in the operation and during the transportation of cyanide from Proquigel Química Ltd. to the mining operation), demonstrating that the cyanide management in the operation is effective.

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Standard of Practice 7.2: *Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.*

The operation is:	**X** 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:

The emergency response plan was developed by different internal stakeholders (e.g- production, maintenance, communication, occupational safety, environment and occupational health). The operation also participates at the PAM (Mutual Assistance Plan/ Plano de Assistência Mútua) involving several external stakeholders. The emergency response plan is shared with external public representatives as Civil Defense, Military Firefighters, Hospitals and Federal Road Police, among others. To keep the emergency response plan updated the operation performs the same procedure, as above mentioned. Last update was performed on 13/ September/ 2021.

Standard of Practice 7.3: *Designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.*

The operation is:	**X** 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:

Mr. Mauricio Guadalupe is the emergency response plan coordinator and the deputy coordinator is Mr. Benedito Pereira, both with organizational freedom to commit the necessary resources to implement the emergency response plan. The plan addresses a master list of all qualified emergency response employees, divided in four shifts. Every shift has around 100 qualified emergency response employees. All qualified emergency response employees are trained (theoretical and practical) before being qualified as an emergency response brigade member. Annually, such training session is refreshed, and emergency drills are performed. Please refer to SoP 8.3. The operation developed and implemented a communication protocol to be used during an emergency situation. The communication loop is clearly defined, and a master list of contact numbers is included in the emergency response plan. A crisis communication plan was also evidenced in this opportunity. Responsibilities and authorities of each stakeholder involved in a cyanide related emergency are addressed at the emergency response plan. There are emergency containers at the process plant and a master list of such resources is annexed to the emergency response plan.

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All inspections records performed between September 2020 and September 2021, for emergency containers at Hydrometallurgy plants and at the NaCN warehouse were reviewed.
The emergency plan clearly describes the role of external stakeholders such as hospitals, military firefighters, civil defense, PAM, military police, cyanide producer, among others. The PAM coordination is centralized at Paracatú Civil Defense. Every two months there is a specific meeting among the PAM participants, where the emergency response plan is discussed. Last meeting was held on 23/ July/ 2021.

Standard of Practice 7.4: Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The operation is:	**X** 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:

The contact master list addresses internal and external stakeholders contact numbers. All notifying protocols, with external stakeholders (e.g- communities, media, public authorities) are addressed at the crisis communication protocol (refer to SoP 9.2). The operation has all ICMI´s contacts (emails and telephone) at its Emergency Response Plan. There was a real incident involving NaCN solution transportation (cyanide solution leakage from the truck isocontainer and the transporter driver did not trigger the transporter emergency response plan and continued the travel until the operation. Kinross corporate Environmental manager and the NaCN producer considered this real incident as a significant one. The involved transporter no longer transport cyanide to the NaCN producer and for Kinross operation. The real incident happened back in 2018 and was promptly reported to ICMI, although this requirement was not mandatory in that year. After this one, no other significant real incident involving cyanide had happen.

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

The operation is:	**X** in full compliance with □ in substantial compliance with □ not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.5

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Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

In the event of solid NaCN and NaCN solution leakages or spills, outside a protected area, the operation defined recovery protocols for solid NaCN, where plastic shovels must be used and the collected solid NaCN disposed into plastic bags and sent to the NaCN warehouse, where the NaCN solution preparation tanks are installed. In the event of NaCN solution neutralization (which means that there is no cyanide in the soil), it shall be done using hydrogen peroxide solution (10%) which is available at process plant or using sodium hypochlorite (20%) also available at the process plant. The neutralization solution shall be prepared into a 1000-liter plastic container. The same procedure described above, for NaCN solution neutralization shall be used for contaminated soil (or other media, except surface waters). All spill clean-up debris, depending on the type, shall be disposed at the NaCN solution preparation tank or at the specific tank # 12. The operation has 12 (twelve) wells with potable underground water. Beyond that, the operation has an agreement with COPASA (Minas Gerais State Public Water supplier), to provide potable water to impacted communities. It is forbidden to neutralize any impact caused on surface waters using other chemical hazardous products. The Environmental Monitoring Plan (refer to SoP 4.9) addresses the monitoring protocol to be followed during an environmental real incident involving cyanide.

Standard of Practice 7.6: Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

The operation is:
- **X** in full compliance with
- ☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.6
- ☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The emergency response plan is updated after real emergencies or after mock drills, if necessary. The plan is also reviewed during the PAM (Plano de Assitência Mútua) meetings, every two months. The operation defined and implemented an annual emergency response drill program. Reviewed emergency drill records dated 22/ February/ 2019, 24/ May/ 2019, 17/ December/ 2020, 14/ October/ 2021 and 24/November/ 2021 (this one related to the PAM, involving external stakeholders, including the NaCN producer Proquigel). The main objectives of the emergency drills are to confirm that the theoretical emergency plan will work in a real emergency situation and to confirm that the involved stakeholders will comply with their defined roles in a real emergency situation. The emergency drill planning addresses different scenarios and are focused on the impact of cyanide on human health and on the environment.

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It is mandatory after a real emergency or after an emergency drill, to perform a critical review about the real emergency or the emergency drill. One of the outputs of this review is the necessity to revise and update the emergency response plan. The plan last update was on 13/ September/ 2021 and was updated after an emergency drill. There were no internal significant cyanide related emergencies that resulted in the updating of the emergency response plan.

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:	**X** 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:

All new employees and contractors are submitted to an integration process (24 hours training), where is included a specific module related to cyanide management and associated risks. Cyanide related risks are refreshed in two different ways. For employees and long-term contractors, this refreshment is performed during programmed daily safety dialogues (DDS) or during the refresh training of operational procedures. For contractors returning to the operation, all of them will pass through the integration process again. All integration records are retained by the operation, including the ones related to DDS refresh trainings. Reviewed integration and refresh training records for new employees and contractors, between 2019 and 2021.

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:	**X** 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:

After the integration training, the employees that will work directly with cyanide go through a specific cyanide handling training (theoretical and practical) and then perform an "on the job training, during 45 days, under supervision. The cyanide related training materials are specific for cyanide impacting in the environment, occupational health and safety (cyanide handling).

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The on the job training is focused on the operational or safe work procedures and supervised work. All cyanide related training is provided by safety, health and environmental technicians (cyanide handling) and by process supervisors (on the job training). As previously mentioned, all employees that will work directly with cyanide are trained in specific cyanide handling aspects and in the operational procedures before they are approved to work with cyanide. All employees that work directly with cyanide are involved in the revision and update of the operational procedures are retrained in such operational procedures. Beyond that, there are planned daily safety dialogues where employees are constantly discussing operational or safe work procedures. The operation evaluates the training effectiveness through testing and job observations. The operation retains all training records which includes the names of the employees, the instructor name, the training date, the training scope and the trainee performance and understanding about the training scope. Reviewed training and refresh training records performed between 2019 and 2021. The job rotation in the operation is very low. Only one new employee was hired and approved in the last three years.

Standard of Practice 8.3: *Train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.*

The operation is:
X 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:

The emergency response training program is divided in two parts. The first one is supplied to that employees that work with cyanide but are not emergency response brigade members and includes first aid procedures, decontamination and neutralization procedures. The second one is focused on the employees that works with cyanide and are members of the emergency response brigade. This is an in-depth emergency response training (theoretical and practical). The above-mentioned training for emergence response brigade members and coordination includes the training in the emergency response plan and in the emergency response equipment (brigade members) Emergency response drill is also used to train emergency coordination and brigade members. All external stakeholders included in the emergency response are communicated about their roles and also participates in the annual emergency drill, last one performed in 24/ November/ 2021.

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Annually the operation retrains involved employees in the general emergency response protocols and in the specific emergency response protocols, including the emergency response drills. The operation retains all emergency response related training records. These records include the training scope, the trainee's names, the instructor names, the training dates and the trainee performance.

9. DIALOGUE: Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

Standard of Practice 9.1: Promote dialogue with stakeholders regarding cyanide management and responsibly address identified concerns.

The operation is:	**X** 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:

The operation provides internal and external stakeholders (e.g-communities, public authorities, PAM members (Plano de Assistência Mútua)), with information related to the cyanide management. This procedure includes training sessions, meetings and emergency drills. Records of such interactions (training sessions, meetings and emergency drills) are retained by the operation and were reviewed during this opportunity.

Standard of Practice 9.2: Make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

The operation is:	**X** 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:

There is an integration presentation for all employees and visitors. The operation promotes meetings with different external stakeholders where the cyanide management is discussed. Records of such meetings are retained by the operation and were reviewed during this opportunity. The operation also provides information at its website and through specific communication channels, such as a direct line (088-0381051) and the email comunicacao.brasil@kinross.com. Most of the local population has, at least, the primary education.

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Although none of the following mentioned (Cyanide exposure resulting in hospitalization or fatality, cyanide releases off the mine site requiring response or remediation, cyanide releases on or off the mine site resulting in significant adverse effects to health or the environment, cyanide releases on or off the mine site requiring reporting under applicable regulations and releases cause applicable limits for cyanide to be exceeded) real incidents had occurred in the last three years, according to statement of the occupational health and safety, and environmental managers, the operation has a crisis communication plan, which includes a specific chapter related to the crisis communication plan with internal and external stakeholders, including public authorities and the media.

The Crisis communication plan includes a specific protocol to communicate any real or potential incident involving cyanide to the media (radio, television, internet, newspaper), which will be sharing such news with all sort of public. In the event of such real or potential incidents, the operation will make it public through its website too.

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