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Newmont Canada - Porcupine

ICMC RECERTIFICATION SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

[Final report]

APRIL 27TH, 2021

EEM PROJECT NUMBER: 20EMA066

SUBMITTED TO:

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

and

Newmont Canada - Porcupine
4315 Gold Mine Road
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Ontario, P0N 1H0

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LOCATION DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

LOCATION

Newmont Porcupine’s mill complex (Dome Mill) and No. 6 tailings management area service several mines in North-Eastern Ontario, Canada, within the Timmins area.

The Dome mill is located to the southwest of the neighborhood of South Porcupine, while the Hoyle Pond underground mine is situated approximately 20 km east of Timmins. The Hollinger open pit is located adjacent to the City of Timmins and the Borden underground mine is located approximately 180 km west of Timmins near the Township of Chapleau. The No. 6 Tailing Management Area is located approximately 3 km to the south of the Dome mill complex. The locations of the respective mines and mill are displayed in Figure 1.

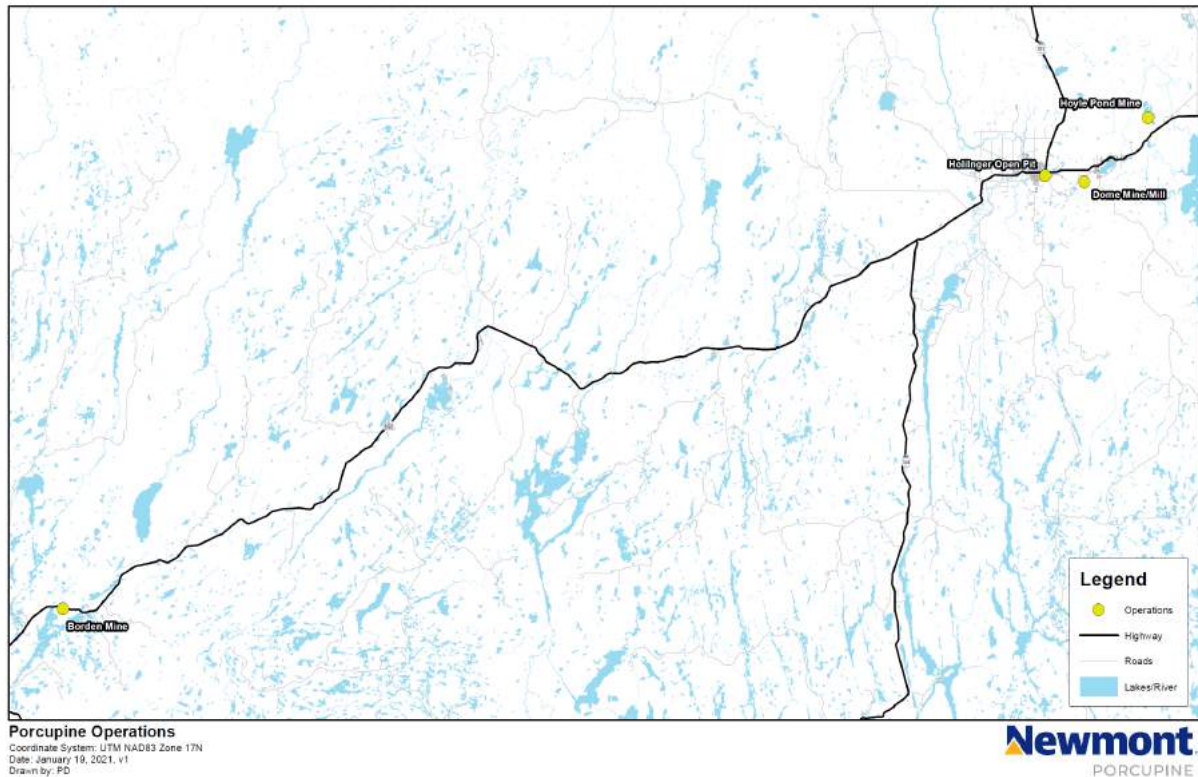


Figure 1: Location of Newmont Canada’s Porcupine facility including the Borden Mine to the southeast

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OPERATIONS

The Dome Mine was discovered in 1909 and was brought into commercial production in 1912. The underground and open pit mining and surface milling operations have been expanded a number of times since the early 1900s. Underground operations at the Dome Mine ceased in 2017 and only ore from Hoyle Pond and Hollinger resources, which are located off-site, were processed at the Dome mill. Additional ore from Newmont's Borden Mine is treated at the mill. The Borden Mine began commercial operations in October 2019.

The current Dome mill has a permitted capacity of up to 15,000 tonnes per day (tpd). Gold ore processing involves a combination of gravity and cyanidation techniques, including primary/secondary/tertiary crushing, rod/ball mill grinding, gravity concentration, cyanide leaching, carbon-in-pulp gold recovery, stripping, electrowinning and refining. The tailings from the process are discharged to the No.6 tailings management area which is located approximately 3 km to the south of the mill site.

The processing plant operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year and recovers approximately 92% of the gold in the feed.

Bulk liquid sodium cyanide is purchased from Cyanco, a Cyanide Code certified producer and distributor. Cyanide is delivered to the facility in 30,000L tanker trucks from Cyanco's distribution facility located in Cadillac, Quebec, located approximately 265km to the east of Timmins, and unloaded into two (2) holding tanks having a combined total capacity of 211,026L. The facility typically receives two (2) deliveries per week.

A cyanide detoxification plant was installed in 2010 but was never commissioned. Due to the operation of the facility, Weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide in mill tailings has been maintained below 50 mg/L without further cyanide detoxification.

TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

The processing plant operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year producing an annual average of about 10,600 tonnes of tailings per day. Tailings materials are pumped to No.6 tailings management area via a two-stage pumping system and an HDPE pipeline. The tailings are transported in slurry form at 30% solids by weight. Tailing slurry is pumped via a 22-inch pipeline that branches into two 18-inch pipelines at the north dam to allow for the tailing material to be distributed around the perimeter of the facility to maintain beaches. A pond is also maintained at the north end of the basin where the emergency spillway is located, along with a mill water reclaim system.

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The mill tailings discharge and reclaim water pipelines are located along a special containment corridor consisting of berms and an emergency drain pond to drain the lines in the event of a process upset. The tailings and reclaim water pipelines are also provided with additional containment by means of double-piping a section that passes in a low lying area near a creek. The containment pond is also designed to temporarily store tailings material or reclaim water, if either line requires maintenance.

The Emergency Spillway and perimeter embankments provide storage of the environmental design flood (the 30-day, 1:100-year return period rainfall (between November and May) plus snowmelt event, with an associated equivalent rainfall depth of 486 mm) and has the capacity to pass the inflow design flood (the probable maximum flood, associated with the 6-hr probable maximum precipitation, with an associated rainfall depth of 405 mm) without overtopping the North Dam. To date, the water level has reportedly not been high enough to flow over the spillway.

FACILITY CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS AUDIT

The following changes (2) occurred with regards to cyanide operations since the previous recertification audit conducted in 2017:

- Change in cyanide supply from Chemours (solid briquettes delivered in Excel trailers) to Cyanco (liquid delivered in a stainless steel tanker). The decision to initiate this change was made through a thorough analysis of both supply options. Liquid cyanide was the preferred option from a Safety, Production and Resources perspective. Porcupine's management of change process was applied. The change took effect on March 1, 2019. Corporate representation for Porcupine notified ICMI of this change in the certified supply chain in March of 2019. This was completed through Goldcorp prior to the acquisition of Goldcorp by Newmont in early 2019.
- In March 2019, Porcupine increased its hydrogen cyanide (HCN) alarm set-points from 3.7ppm to 4.7ppm.

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AUDITOR'S FINDINGS

This operation is

- in full compliance with
 in substantial compliance
 not in compliance with
- with the International Cyanide Management Code.

This operation has maintained full compliance with the International Cyanide Management Code throughout the previous three-year audit cycle. No significant cyanide incidents were noted as occurring during the recertification period

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Date(s) of Audit: November 10th to 13th 2020

I attest that I meet the criteria for knowledge, experience and conflict of interest for a 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 Mining Operations Verification Protocol published by the International

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Cyanide Management Code and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

PRINCIPLE 1 - PRODUCTION

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

Standard of Practice 1.1

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

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 1.1**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Porcupine exclusively purchases its sodium cyanide from Cyanco under a Supply contract which requires cyanide to be produced at a facility that has been certified as being in compliance with the Code.
- Cyanide used by Porcupine is manufactured at Cyanco's plant in Winnemucca, Nevada. The facility has been certified to ICMC since October 2006. The latest re-certification audit report dates from September 2019 and includes the Cadillac distribution terminal from where Porcupine's bulk cyanide solution is shipped.
- Independent cyanide distributors are not used by Porcupine.

PRINCIPLE 2 - TRANSPORTATION

Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.

Standard of Practice 2.1

Establish clear lines of responsibility for safety, security, release prevention, training and emergency response in written agreements with producers, distributors and transporters.

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance
- with Standard of Practice 2.1**

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not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Cyanide used by Porcupine is manufactured at Cyanco's plant in Winnemucca, Nevada. The facility has been certified to ICMC since October 2006. The latest re-certification audit report dates from September 2019 and includes Cyanco's Cadillac distribution terminal from where Porcupine's bulk cyanide solution is shipped.
- The Supply contract with Cyanco clearly states Code responsibilities between producers, distributors and transporters. The Supply Agreement extends to any subcontractors and carriers that may be used by Cyanco.

Standard of Practice 2.2

Require that cyanide transporters implement appropriate emergency response plans and capabilities and employ adequate measures for cyanide management.

The operation is

in full compliance with

in substantial compliance

not in compliance with

with Standard of Practice 2.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Transporters used were recertified in October 2018 under Cyanco's most recent North American rail and truck supply chain audit conducted in May 2018.
- Porcupine maintains copies of the bills of lading that show the chain of custody between Cyanco's Cadillac (Quebec, Canada) distribution facility and Porcupine. All transporters indicated on the bills of lading are included in the scope of Cyanco's North American rail and truck supply chain recertification audit conducted in May 2018.

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

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Date

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 3.1**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- The facility changed its cyanide supply from solid briquettes to bulk liquid on March 1st 2019. The switch did not impact the design or construction of the facilities which were found to be Code compliant during the initial and subsequent Code audits. Porcupine's management of change process was applied prior to the change taking effect. Corporate representation for Porcupine notified ICMI of this change in the certified supply chain in March of 2019. This was completed through Goldcorp prior to the acquisition of Goldcorp by Newmont in early 2019.
- The cyanide unloading and storage areas are located within the plant area and on sound concrete surfaces and away from people and surface waters as far as practical. The facility is completely fenced and cyanide is stored indoors at the mill. Public access is prohibited. In addition, temporary barriers are used when cyanide offloading or maintenance operations are conducted.
- Offloading of liquid cyanide occurs on a concrete pad equipped with concrete secondary containment walls and a pipe draining to a containment area located within the mill building. Leak testing conducted in 2017 on the outside offload containment area found the concrete to be sound. In addition, the capacity of the outside containment area significantly exceeds cyanide delivery truck capacity.
- All potential releases at unloading areas would be contained within the facility's containment systems which are constructed of sound concrete and have sufficient capacity to contain 125% of the facility's largest holding tank.
- The tanks and surfaces on which they sit were found to be fully compliant in 2010.
- Two alarm systems are in place and maintained to prevent overfilling of holding tanks. Automatic shutoff of filling occurs should the tanks reach 85% capacity.
- The holding tanks are located within the main plant building, in a secure area, separate from incompatible materials, under a roof and on raised concrete footings. The tanks are equipped with forced air ventilation that exhausts to the building exterior. In addition, the area is equipped with building exhaust fans. The ventilation is connected to an emergency power generator. The Liquid Cyanide Offload procedure requires holding tank fans and building exhaust fans to be operational when unloading.

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

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- 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:

- The facility uses only bulk liquid cyanide shipped by truck. No containerized cyanide is used. Bulk liquid cyanide arrives pre-dyed. Provisions are in place to manually add dye to the holding tanks if required.
- The facility's cyanide offloading procedure appears complete and addresses the hazards, controls, required PPE, tools and equipment, including valve and coupling operation, and requires that a field level risk assessment and offloading checklist be completed prior to the commencement of offloading operations. In addition, cyanide offloads are always performed in pairs with both a mill operator and the truck driver being present. Anytime one of them is performing the task for the offload, the second one is observing from safe area.
- External ambulance and paramedic personnel are required to be present during all bulk liquid cyanide offloading operations. The ambulance is typically parked at a distance of approximately 100m from the unloading operations and has radio contact with personnel conducting the unloading. In addition, facility emergency response team members and an Occupational Health Nurse are present on site and are ready to intervene.
- Fixed HCN monitors are present and HCN gas detectors are worn by facility personnel when working in the cyanide storage area.
- Any cyanide residues in the offloading containment area are washed with water towards the containment area drain and returned to the mill circuit. Non-drip fittings are used to connect pipelines and appear to be effective. Should any leaks or spills occur, offloading is stopped, and mill supervision is immediately notified.
- Two alarm systems are in place and maintained to prevent overfilling of holding tanks. Automatic shutoff of filling occurs should the tanks attain 85% capacity.
- The bulk cyanide holding tanks are located within the main plant building in a secure area, separate from incompatible materials, under a roof and on raised concrete footings. The tanks are equipped with forced air ventilation that exhausts to the building exterior. The ventilation is connected to an emergency power generator. Porcupine's Liquid Cyanide Offload procedure requires holding tank fans and building exhaust fans to be operational when unloading operations are occurring. Fixed HCN monitors are present and HCN gas detectors are worn by facility personnel when working in the in the cyanide storage area.

PRINCIPLE 4 – OPERATIONS

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

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Standard of Practice 4.1

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

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 4.1**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- The operation has developed and implemented management and operating systems that are designed to protect human health and the environment including contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.
- It is the auditor's professional opinion that Porcupine has implemented comprehensive inspection programs for the site's cyanide facilities on a frequency sufficient to assure they are functioning within design parameters
- In the event of temporary suspension of activities, the Closure Plan would be implemented, which includes measures to ensure that all impoundment structures (including the Tailings Management Area and associated ponds) would be monitored as per operating conditions and conducted by qualified personnel.
- Porcupine has a number of programs, documents and plans that identify the assumptions and parameters on which the facility design was based, and include regulatory references (provincial and federal, as well as site-specific). These address the use of cyanide in the mill process, tailings management and effluent quality.
- The Cyanide Pre-Work Procedure is a comprehensive document that ensures that all work related to cyanide is planned and executed in a safe and environmentally sound manner. This procedure guides all cyanide related work.
- Porcupine has implemented comprehensive inspection programs for cyanide facilities to ensure they are functioning within design parameters. These include:
 - Cyanide offload area inspections;
 - Daily documented operational inspections in the mill with corrective actions for observed deficiencies;
 - Tailings management facility inspections and reviews including inspections of tailings pipelines and tailings dams for leaks or any new seepages, and seepage collection systems for proper functioning. As a minimum, seepage systems are visually inspected several times daily by operators and environmental personnel. In addition, formal monthly inspections of collection systems are undertaken.
- Porcupine has an electronic maintenance system that generates and documents preventative maintenance programs for all cyanide related equipment and devices. Work

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orders are generated to address any deficiencies identified. Inspection and maintenance records are retained electronically and in hard copy.

- The facility has developed and implemented a management of change process to identify and manage changes to the cyanide systems. Application of the process was observed. Sign-off by health & safety and environment personnel is required as part of the management of change process for both permanent and temporary changes. If required, special conditions are issued as part of the approval.
- Leach and Carbon on pulp Training modules, which are also used as operational procedures, describe actions to be taken in case of planned and emergency shutdowns. The facility also has in place emergency response plans to address cyanide related incidents and exposures.
- The facility's tailings operation, maintenance and surveillance (OMS) manual describes events that could trigger corrective actions, including increased seepage, flooding and seismic events. An action tracking spreadsheet is maintained for all tailings-related recommendations and requirements as well as actions required and their completion.
- Tailings impoundment area water levels are monitored in real time and alarms levels are set. The facility's water balance is regularly updated. Tailings Management Plans include deposition plans to ensure adequate storage capacity.
- Backup systems (emergency generators) are in place to run critical equipment such as exhaust fans, HCN monitors, key sumps and pumps in cyanide areas, computer control systems, etc. to prevent unintentional releases during power outages. Backup power systems are regularly tested.
- There are no diversion ditches for surface water control incorporated into the Active Tailings Management Area design.

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 Standard of Practice 4.2**
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Porcupine has automatic titration processes and control systems in place in the leach train to evaluate, adjust and optimize cyanide addition levels. Automatic titrations are verified through periodic manual titrations of free cyanide by operators at various points in the leach train.

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- The cyanide levels required for the leach train are regularly reviewed and assessed for optimum performance by the metallurgical team.
- When new feed is introduced to the mill, studies are conducted to ensure that optimal cyanide levels are utilized.
- The facility has only one (1) final effluent discharge point which operates seasonally from July to approximately mid-fall. During discharge, an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) uses SO₂ and CuSO₄ to neutralize any excess cyanide. A cyanide detoxification plant was installed in 2010 but was never commissioned. Due to the operation of the facility, WAD cyanide in mill tailings has been maintained below 50 mg/L without further cyanide detoxification.

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
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 4.3**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Water for the mill process is obtained primarily as 100% reclaim water from the tailings management area (TMA), as such, and for operational reasons, the water balance is carefully managed on a continuous basis.
- The water balance model is comprehensive and probabilistic as it predicts pond elevations for the expected range of climatic conditions and operating scenarios and takes into consideration current tailings deposition rates, annual bathymetric surveys, climatic data for precipitation and evaporation, snowmelt, water treatment and discharge rates and seepage. The model generates a return period for each maximum pond elevation.
- TMA water levels are monitored in real time and the water balance is updated annually by a third party. The water balance is currently managed using a spreadsheet; however, the site is transitioning to use GoldSim Technology Group's proprietary modelling software.
- Data used to update the water balance appears adequate and comprehensive and includes detailed information related to, among others, throughput, seepage, evaporation, runoff, and watershed predictions based on local weather data supported by facility meteorological data (ex. snowpack measurements).
- The water Balance indicates that the facility is designed to contain water and solids within the TMA during an Environmental Design Flood (EDF) - 100-year return period, 30-day snowmelt and rain event. The TMA spillway is designed to convey the Inflow Design Flood.

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- Backup generators are in place at the mill to ensure continued operation of the tailings and reclaim water pumps in the event of a power outage. Sufficient TMA freeboard is maintained to prevent overtopping due to a power outage.
- The tailings OMS manual includes the description of surveillance/inspection programs and monitoring activities that are required to implement the water balance and prevent overtopping and unplanned discharges of cyanide containing solutions to the environment.
- Tailings dam safety reviews and inspections are conducted by third parties at a determined frequency and facility operators carry out daily documented inspections of the TMA including maintenance of adequate freeboard. Event-driven inspections are also conducted, for example, after heavy rain events.

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
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 4.4**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- WAD samples are collected both in the tailings slurry and at no. 6 tailings dam which is representative of the open water conditions in the TMA. The maximum open water WAD cyanide concentration measured between January 2018 and November 2020 was 18.3 mg/L.
- The presence/absence of wildlife is verified during daily documented inspections of the TMA by operators. Any wildlife mortalities would be reported to the Environment department. Note that no wildlife mortalities associated with cyanide have been reported since the previous re-certification audit.
- Porcupine does not operate any heap leach facilities.

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
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 4.5**

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Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Mixing zones are not permitted for the Porcupine facility. Regulatory target discharges must be met at the facility's final effluent discharge point.
- The facility has only one (1) final effluent discharge point which operates seasonally from July to approximately mid-fall. During discharge, an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) uses SO₂ and CuSO₄ to neutralize any excess cyanide. A cyanide detoxification plant was installed in 2010 but was never commissioned. Due to the operation of the facility, WAD cyanide in mill tailings has been maintained below 50 mg/L without further cyanide detoxification.
- Out of 59 samples collected and analyzed for free cyanide for the period of July 2018 to October 2020 at the facility's final discharge point, one sample was found to exceed 0.022 mg/l. The sample was measured at 0.039 mg/l. The average concentration was found to be 0.005.
- Out of 50 samples collected and analyzed for free cyanide for the period of July 2018 to October 2020 at a sampling station which is located at what would correspond to the limit of the facility's mixing zone in the facility's receiving waters, the maximum concentration measured was 0.009 mg/l. The average concentration was found to be 0.0025 mg/l, well below the 0.022 mg/l Code limit for free cyanide.
- The facility has identified one area with indirect seepage to surface waters originating from the TMA. Monitoring of receiving waters upstream and downstream of the seepage area indicates that levels are consistently below 0.022 mg/L free cyanide. The facility has a rigorous TMA inspection regime which includes the verification for any of areas of seepage.
- Indirect discharges from the operation have not caused cyanide concentrations in surface water to rise above levels protective of a designated beneficial use for aquatic life.

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

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 4.6**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- The tailings dams have been built using rockfill shells, filter materials (sand), low permeability containment material (clay) and/or a 60-mil textured HDPE geomembrane, sandwiched into protective geotextiles. Long beaches are maintained to minimize seepage through the dams.

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- There are no recognized beneficial uses of groundwater beneath or immediately downstream of the operation.
- There are no specific applicable groundwater limits for the facility. Groundwater quality is compared to Ontario's provincial drinking water limits (O. Reg. 169/03 - Cyanide limit of 0.2 mg/L).
- Groundwater wells are located around the TMA and are monitored for CN-Total, Free CN and WAD CN. Results of analysis for the wells for the 2018 - 2020 period were well below drinking water limits. As such, Porcupine has not undertaken any remediation of groundwater.
- The Dome mill site does not undertake paste backfilling for mining operations. However, an associated mine (Hoyle Pond) utilizes paste backfill from the former T1 Tailings Facility originating from the Dome mill facility process. The ICMC defines "process solution" as any solution with 0.5 mg/L WAD cyanide or greater, and since the T1 tailings solution contains less than 0.5 mg/L WAD Cyanide, this use of tailings as backfill is not within the scope of this audit or ICMC certification.

Standard of Practice 4.7

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

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance **with Standard of Practice 4.7**
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- The facility's cyanide offload area is constructed of a three-sided concrete structure with a concrete floor and is equipped with a gravity sump that would direct Reagent Grade Cyanide into the mill circuit in the event of a spill.
- Reagent Grade Cyanide is stored inside of the mill in two (2) tanks: the facility's original CN holding tank (89,250 L) and the former cyanide mix tank, now utilized as a storage tank (122,000 L). The tanks are not connected in series – solution must be pumped between the tanks.
- Secondary containment for Reagent Grade Cyanide in the plant is provided by concrete berms and floors and is sufficient to contain the full capacity of the largest of the two tanks. Note that the maximum capacity maintained in the tanks is 85%. Secondary containment areas have sumps that can pump to the mill tailings pump box in the event of a spill.
- Leach tanks have a secondary containment capacity of 110%. Snow accumulated in the secondary containment is not removed. In the spring accumulated water is either drained into the mill or pumped back to the leach tanks. During summer, sumps pump rainwater into the leach tanks. In addition to secondary containment, leach solution can be diverted

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to flow to two (2) unused tanks the event of a power loss or other failure. The leach bypass flow system can be controlled from outside of the mill.

- The mill tailings discharge and reclaim water pipelines are located along a special containment corridor consisting of berms and an emergency drain pond. The emergency drain pond is located at a low point and can be used to drain the lines for maintenance or in the event of a process upset. The tailings and reclaim water pipelines are also provided with additional containment by means of double-piping (i.e. pipe-in-pipe) in a section that passes in a low lying area near a creek. In addition, the pipelines are equipped with flow differential alarms that would detect line breaks and daily inspections of the line is conducted by various departments (mill, environmental, security).
- Potential breaks in tailings pipelines appear in the facility's risk register and are reviewed on an annual basis. Areas where cyanide pipelines present a risk to surface water are considered to be sufficiently controlled and monitored.
- There have been no changes in tank or pipeline construction materials since the previous audit. Cyanide tanks and pipelines are constructed of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH solutions.
- The cyanide distribution system (reagent grade) is composed of stainless steel while cyanide tanks are constructed of Carbon steel conforming to API Standard 650. Tailings lines are all HDPE.
- Porcupine has procedures and emergency response plans related to the spill or unplanned releases of cyanide and includes the release of cyanide into secondary containment areas and seepage points from the TMA.

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
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 4.8**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- During Porcupine's initial certification audit in 2010, quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) programs were found to be adequate to confirm that cyanide facilities were constructed according to accepted engineering principles, standards and specifications. Where no original QA/QC documentation was available during the original construction period, cyanide facilities were inspected by a professional engineer, remediated as required and signed-off as suitable to protect against cyanide releases and exposure.

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- The facility utilizes the services of third-party engineering firms to ensure that facilities are designed and constructed to accepted engineering standards and specifications and require that QA/QC and as-constructed reports be issued for all cyanide-facility construction.
- There has been no new infrastructure constructed since the previous recertification audit, with the exception of tailings dam raises and some minor modifications to accommodate the switch from solid cyanide briquettes to bulk liquid cyanide solution. The latter was adequately managed through the facility's change management process.
- For the tailings dam raises, external engineering support was on site throughout the construction season. A long-term agreement is in place with the dam constructor for consistency. QA/QC measures were found to in place for the dam raises.
- For tailings construction, the contractor is responsible for quality control and uses a third-party consultant to perform testing to ensure the design quality standards are complied with, relating to material gradation and compaction. For all construction work Newmont has a representative from the design consultant on site for quality assurance. Any deviations from the design are documented on Requests for Information with written approval from the design engineer prior to proceeding. A complete construction records report is compiled documenting the construction, quality results and as-built information.
- QA/QC records, typically performed and provided by design and construction engineering firms, are retained indefinitely, including for tailings dam raises and historical cyanide construction.

Standard of Practice 4.9

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

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 4.9**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- The operation has written procedures describing monitoring activities for wildlife, surface and groundwater quality. These procedures have been prepared and are updated by appropriately qualified persons.
- An up-to-date schedule is in place for surface and groundwater sampling. Monitoring frequencies are planned, documented and based on regulatory requirements and environmental risks associated with the monitoring locations. Monitoring is conducted at frequencies adequate to characterize the medium being monitored and to identify changes in a timely manner.
- Surface and groundwater sampling procedures contain information on how and where samples should be taken, sample preservation techniques, chain of custody procedures, shipping instructions, and cyanide species to be analyzed. Surface and groundwater sampling conditions are documented in writing. Water monitoring data is maintained using the EQWin software database.

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- Wildlife sightings, including any mortalities that may be associated with cyanide, are recorded during daily facility inspections by security personnel and during weekly tailings management area inspections. Observations are reported to the environment department, recorded in the wildlife reporting register and are reported as incidents. No wildlife mortalities have been recorded that were related to cyanide.

PRINCIPLE 5 – DECOMMISSIONING

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

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

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 5.1**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- The operation has prepared a comprehensive Closure Plan that is in line with jurisdictional requirements and includes plans for decommissioning facilities, equipment and materials that are contaminated with cyanide.
- Closure plans are reviewed periodically as per regulatory requirement including when material changes occur to the facilities or operations.
- Cyanide decommissioning plans are supported by a cyanide equipment decontamination procedure that is currently applied to control risks and ensure safety of operations and maintenance personnel when performing work or repairs on systems containing cyanide. The cyanide decontamination procedure is revised periodically.
- The Closure Plan includes a 12-month implementation schedule for the decommissioning of cyanide contaminated works.

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

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance
- with Standard of Practice 5.2**

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not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- The Closure Plan includes a cost estimate based on third-party decommissioning of the site including all cyanide facilities, equipment and materials that are contaminated with cyanide. The provincial jurisdiction where the facility operates requires financial guarantees for closure.
- Closure plans are reviewed periodically or when material changes occur to the facilities or operations. Costs are updated when the plans are updated. In addition, the parent company, Newmont, requires annual reclamation cost forecasting updates to be conducted and submitted.
- An automatically renewing letter of credit is issued to the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines to cover the cost of 3rd party decommissioning of the mine. The most recent version, dated August 2020, surpasses the estimated cost of the most current mine closure plan.

PRINCIPLE 6 – WORKER SAFETY

Protect workers' health and safety from exposure to cyanide.

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

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance **with Standard of Practice 6.1**
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Porcupine has implemented programs, processes, procedures and training to address cyanide-related tasks, including unloading, plant operations, entry into confined space and decontamination prior to maintenance. The facility's "Cyanide Pre-Work" procedure addresses prework inspections and arrangements to ensure that any work conducted on cyanide systems is undertaken in a safe manner. Personal Protective Equipment requirements are addressed in the facility's procedures.
- The facility has an implemented Management of Change process that ensures that modifications to the cyanide system are identified and assessed for their potential impacts to worker health and safety. A Risk Assessment is included in the process and worker protection measures are addressed.
- Worker input is solicited during the development and implementation of health and safety procedures through regular "Safety Huddles" as well as the Non-routine task process. Workers are also consulted regarding procedures through Joint Occupational health and

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Safety (JHSC) meetings and via their JHSC representatives. The process for approval of procedures includes the review and sign-off of by the JHSC

- There is no longer any cyanide mixing at this facility since the conversion to bulk liquid cyanide in March 2019.

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
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 6.2**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- pH settings are 11.5 during offloading and 11.2 during the leach process. pH is automatically monitored and alarmed and manually verified by operators several times per day.
- Stationary HCN Monitors are located throughout the plant in locations where there exists the potential for HCN exposure and personal monitors are assigned per procedures or non-routine task (e.g., during offload procedure - observed on operator and truck driver).
- Porcupine has identified the areas and activities where workers may be exposed to cyanide in excess of 4.7 ppm and has documented these locations in plans as well as electronically in the human/machine interface screens.
- Alarms are set at 4.7 ppm for fixed and personal monitors, ensuring that the instantaneous and 8-hour period limits are not exceeded. Mill induction and the cyanide pre-work procedure outlines actions required in the event that personal or stationary HCN alarms are activated (i.e. evacuate).
- Calibrations for stationary monitors are completed as per manufacturer's instructions by Porcupine instrumentation personnel. Maintenance schedules are generated in SAP. Records are retained in hard copy and in SAP (electronically) indefinitely.
- Personal monitors are calibrated by SPI under an Annual Service Agreement. Portable monitors are inspected monthly by SPI and calibrated as required.
- Visual warning signs are present in areas where there is / may be cyanide, including at the entrance to the mill and at the offloading area. Signage also prohibits smoking, eating or drinking at several key locations. TMA area signage has a general warning that "All slurry and water contain cyanide". Process equipment and piping that contains reagent grade cyanide is painted purple and pipes containing cyanide are labelled with arrows indicating flow direction.

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- Liquid Cyanide is dyed by the manufacturer and received at Porcupine pre-dyed (red). Provisions are in place to be able to dye the solution should it arrive undyed.
- Shower, eye wash stations and non-acidic dry powder fire extinguishers are located at strategic locations throughout the operation where cyanide or other chemical exposure is possible. Showers are tested daily by operations. Preventive maintenance actions are generated by the maintenance department at specified frequencies. Fire extinguishers are inspected as evidence by indications on extinguisher tags.
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are managed online and are available in English, the working language at the facility. Mill personnel can request SDS from their supervisors/shift boss as required. There is always a supervisor or shift boss available (24 hours/day, 7 days/week). In the event of a power outage, computers connected to backup power enable access to SDS.
- Porcupine conducts incident investigations utilizing Newmont's corporate process. Any incident that is deemed a level III or higher goes through a formal investigation. Incident investigations have taken place recently related to a tailings drain line failure. Investigations conducted led to revisions of procedures, training and access to facilitate inspection.

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
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 6.3**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Porcupine developed and implemented emergency response plans and specific procedures to respond to cyanide exposures and maintains readily available on-site facilities, emergency equipment, antidotes and trained staff to deal with cyanide exposure events.
- First aid equipment was observed to be adequately stored and easily accessible. Inspections are conducted daily by security patrols and weekly by Porcupine's emergency response specialist. CN antidote expiry dates are verified annually and reported to the local hospital.
- General and specific emergency response plans and procedures to respond to cyanide exposures have been developed and implemented and the facility's Emergency Response Team (ERT) is trained to support cyanide emergencies with first aid and oxygen training. ERT staffing levels are set on the basis that personnel must be readily available (within 15 minutes) and a standby team must be activated as backup for the team that is deployed. The facility strives to have a minimum of two (2) ERT members per location (i.e. Mill and Hoyle Pond) per shift.

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- Porcupine employs three (3) nurses. Typically, two (2) are on site during day shift Monday through Friday – one at Dome site and one at Hoyle Pond. In addition, the facility has an agreement with the Timmins District Hospital should nurses be unavailable and has an agreement with the hospital pertaining to treatment the of cyanide exposure cases.
- The facility does not transport exposed workers off-site. Facility ERT personnel would decontaminate and provide first aid to persons suffering from cyanide exposure. The victim would then be transferred to the nurse station or ERT room where paramedic services would recover and transport the victim to the Timmins District Hospital (12km). A CN antidote kit would be sent with the victim to the hospital as per Porcupine’s agreement with the hospital.
- Agreements with the local hospital to maintain cyanokits in the hospital’s emergency department have been in place for a number of years and are renewed annually.
- Agreements with local emergency responders are managed through the office of the Timmins Fire Chief, as he is the Timmins Emergency Response Coordinator, and provides Porcupine with one point of contact and a coordinated response capability.
- Mock cyanide spill and exposure exercises are held at least annually in accordance with a 4-year schedule. Post-mortem debriefs are conducted after each exercise, corrective actions are developed and deployed, response plans are revised as necessary and ERT and other concerned personnel are made aware of changes / re-trained.

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 Standard of Practice 7.1**
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- The facility has developed and implemented comprehensive general and specific written emergency response plans and related procedures to deal with potential cyanide releases and exposures. The plans address the potential need for evacuations of both the site and potentially affected communities and specify procedures for the use of specialized first aid equipment, antidotes and measures to control cyanide releases.
- On-site transportation-related emergencies are considered in the facility’s emergency response plans and include provisions for liquid, gaseous and solid forms of cyanide.

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- The facility's tailings OMS manual includes emergency response procedures related to tailings spills which could contain low concentrations of cyanide (water and/ or tailings).
- Cyanco, Porcupine's cyanide supplier and distributor, has a documented emergency response plan for its Canadian operations. The contract between Porcupine and Cyanco addresses cyanide emergencies and incidents. Cyanco assumes responsibility up to the point of delivery. For off-site incidents, Porcupine may, and shall, if so requested by Cyanco, send an emergency response team to the site of the accident, incident or emergency in order to secure the site until such time as the Cyanco representatives assume on-site responsibility.
- Debriefs are conducted following emergency events and exercises to review and correct noted deficiencies and to prevent reoccurrence.

Standard of Practice 7.2

Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation is

in full compliance with

in substantial compliance

not in compliance with

with Standard of Practice 7.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Porcupine representatives meet regularly with affected communities including the City of Timmins and local Indigenous Communities as well as emergency responders. Plans are developed and revised in coordination with external emergency response services and local healthcare providers. The head of the Timmins emergency responders reviews and signs-off on Porcupine's emergency response plan.
- Porcupine's workforce is involved in the development and testing of the site's emergency response measures through Safety Huddles and the JHSC representative's involvement and review of procedures, mock scenarios and incident debriefs.
- Agreements are in place with the local hospital to maintain cyanokits in the hospital's emergency department. The agreements have been in place for a number of years and are renewed annually.
- Porcupine has an agreement with the Cochrane District Ambulance Services to provide an ambulance and paramedic during liquid cyanide offloads.
- Porcupine has an agreement with Dufour Waste to respond to spills. Dufour has a hazmat response trailer for immediate response in the Timmins area.

Standard of Practice 7.3

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

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The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance **with Standard of Practice 7.3**
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- The facility has two (2) Emergency Response Teams: A mine rescue team and a Surface emergency response team. The latter would deal with cyanide events. Team members for each are identified in the facility's SAP system. Primary and alternate emergency response coordinators, who have explicit authority to commit the resources necessary to implement emergency response plans, are documented and maintained current.
- Call-out procedures are detailed in the emergency response plans and 24-hour contact information for the coordinators and response team members are documented and maintained current.
- Specific duties and responsibilities of Porcupine's emergency response coordinators and team members are described in the response plans. The roles of outside responders, including the fire department, paramedics, medical facilities, police and emergency response contractors are also described in the facility's ERP and cyanide specific emergency response plan. In addition, agreements are in place for external, contracted assistance in the deployment of emergency response. External emergency response entities are involved in mock drill exercises.
- Detailed training packages are in place for emergency response personnel and cover subjects pertinent to cyanide events, for example, gas detection, SCBA, spill response, confined space, decontamination, extrication, first aid and patient care, fire response, etc.
- Available emergency response equipment, their location, quantity, inspection and maintenance requirements are described in the emergency response plans. Specifics are listed in the equipment inspection forms.

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 Standard of Practice 7.4**
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Facility emergency response plans describe procedures and contact information for notifying emergency response team members, facility and corporate management, regulatory agencies, outside response providers and medical facilities of cyanide emergencies.

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- The ERP has been reviewed and signed-off by the Timmins Fire Chief. The Fire Chief is the principle contact and liaison with the community and other emergency responders. In the event that public notification is warranted, Newmont Porcupine would notify the Timmins Fire Chief who acts as the Community emergency management coordinator (CEMC). Newmont Porcupine, in conjunction with the CEMC would follow the City of Timmins Municipal Emergency Plan as it relates to the particular emergency, including cyanide related incidents.
- Release of information to the media is under the direction of the Mine General Manager. Communication is the responsibility of the Sustainability Manager.

Standard of Practice 7.5

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

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 7.5**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- The emergency response plans specify remediation measures required for solid and liquid cyanide releases, including tailings. These measures included detailed work procedures, sampling and clean up requirements, disposal measures and desired endpoints after clean-up.
- Any excavation and clean-up works undertaken would be conducted in-line with the facility's cyanide pre-work procedure in order to identify and control any potential risks to workers at all stages of the operation.
- Contaminated soils or liquids would be excavated / pumped and managed and disposed in the TMA (or as instructed by authorities).
- Final concentrations of residual soils in excavated areas would be based on samples collected on the bottom and walls of the excavation and in consideration of potential flow paths. The desired endpoint after clean-up of cyanide spills is documented in plans.
- The emergency response plan addresses the requirement for the usage of adequate PPE during sampling.
- The services of a specialized contractor may be retained should the extent of the event surpass Newmont's capacity or require specialized intervention or decontamination measures.
- The emergency response plans, and other procedures/associated documents, provide details of the locations and frequencies of required environmental monitoring as well as the sampling and analytical methods to be used.

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- The use of sodium hypochlorite, ferrous sulphate and hydrogen peroxide are specifically prohibited for the neutralization of cyanide that may enter into surface water.
- Potable water is supplied to Porcupine by the Timmins municipal aqueduct. Should this service be affected, bottled water would be supplied to facility personnel.

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
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 7.6**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Porcupine's emergency response plans are reviewed annually, after an event or exercise, or when there is a material change that could affect the plans, as per Porcupine's management of change process. A formal post-mortem debrief process is applied subsequent to all cyanide events or exercises, and corrective actions are determined and implemented.
- Cyanide emergencies are tested on a regular basis, in accordance with a 4-year schedule. Mock cyanide emergency drills are performed at least annually.

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
 not in compliance with
- with Standard of Practice 8.1**

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Mill induction training includes a cyanide awareness presentation for all mill personnel as well as personnel that may be exposed to cyanide hazards (such as environmental and security personnel). Refreshers are conducted annually. Quizzes that accompany the training test the effectiveness of training.

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- Contractors receive training upon return to the site after 6 months absence.
- Records are retained electronically for as long as personnel remain with the company.
- A training matrix tracks required and completed training.

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** **with Standard of Practice 8.2**
 in substantial compliance
 not in compliance with


Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Cyanide hazard awareness training (and annual refreshers) are conducted for personnel that may encounter or come near cyanide. Quizzes that accompany the training test the effectiveness of training. Training records are retained indefinitely as long as employees work with the company and include: Employee name, date of training, topics covered, quiz results and trainer name.
- A "Cyanide Poisoning Informational Guide (Red Pocket Card)" is distributed to all personnel that receive induction training.
- Personnel that work with cyanide are trained based on their jobs and activities to be performed, in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures and Mill Common Core Training modules. Experienced peers and qualified individuals perform training. Employees are "Signed off" in the field by more senior personnel for assigned tasks (as part of the Mill Common Core training). Planned Job Observations are performed to ensure workers understand the requirements and to assess worker competency.
- Training records are retained in hard copy and electronically.
- The facility's "Cyanide Pre-Work" procedure is reviewed prior to all work involving cyanide and acts as "refresher" training for personnel working on cyanide systems.
- Newmont Safety Card/Golden Safety Cards (Daily) confirms that all is being done according to established procedures.

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** **with Standard of Practice 8.3**

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- in substantial compliance
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- All personnel, including contractors, are trained in evacuation and emergency procedures. This training covers cyanide exposure effects and immediate actions to take in the event of a release (i.e., leave the affected area, monitor wind, secure the area to prevent others from entering, etc.)
- Emergency responders receive annual refresher training related to cyanide exposures and releases
- Training records are retained indefinitely as long as employees work with the company and include: Employee name, date of training, topics covered, quiz results and trainer name.
- The facility's "Cyanide Pre-Work" procedure is reviewed prior to all work involving cyanide and acts as "refresher" training for personnel working on cyanide systems.
- Newmont Safety Card/Golden Safety Cards (Daily) confirms that all is being done according to established procedures. Procedures are reviewed regularly during Safety Huddles.
- All personnel, including contractors, are trained in evacuation and emergency procedures.
- Emergency Response personnel are trained in the site's various cyanide emergency response plans, including the use of necessary response equipment, decontamination and first aid.
- Porcupine representatives meet regularly with affected communities including the City of Timmins and local Indigenous Communities as well as emergency responders. Plans are developed and revised in coordination with external emergency response services and local healthcare providers. The head of the Timmins emergency responders reviews and signs-off on Porcupine's emergency response plan.
- Mock scenarios/drills are planned by the Emergency Response Team and are coordinated with other departments as appropriate (e.g., environment dept.) and are utilized as training opportunities. They cover worker exposures and environmental releases. Concentrator and maintenance personnel are involved in mock scenario and drill exercises.
- Mock scenarios / drills are conducted and debriefed to identify procedure and other deficiencies. Members of the facility's training department are present during debriefs to ensure that any training modifications that are required are captured.

PRINCIPLE 9 – DIALOGUE

Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

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Standard of Practice 9.1

Provide stakeholders the opportunity to communicate issues of concern.

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance **with Standard of Practice 9.1**
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Company representatives are members of a number of public committees where stakeholders can express concerns regarding cyanide or other issues.
- The company hosts public meetings as well as meetings with targeted stakeholders where the provision of provide feedback is invited.
- The facility maintains mechanisms for public feedback (email, phone and online form) and tracks feedback in a Community Response Tracker system for follow up.

Standard of Practice 9.2

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

The operation is

- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance **with Standard of Practice 9.2**
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Company representatives are members of a number of public committees where presentations are made in terms of general environmental issues, emergency planning and where feedback is solicited. During these events, stakeholders can express concerns regarding cyanide or other issues.
- The company hosts public meetings as well as meetings with targeted stakeholders where the provision of provide feedback is invited.
- The facility maintains mechanisms for public feedback (email, phone and online form) and tracks feedback in a Community Response Tracker system for follow up.

Standard of Practice 9.3

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

The operation is

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- in full compliance with**
 in substantial compliance **with Standard of Practice 9.3**
 not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

- Company representatives are members of a number of public committees where presentations are made in terms of general environmental issues, emergency planning and soliciting feedback. These venues would be utilized to make any information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.
- The facility has in place, and in addition to reporting required by regulatory authorities and to committees to which Porcupine are members, processes for making cyanide exposure incidents publicly available. This process was recently used to communicate a Covid-19 case at one of its sites.
- The facility has cyanide information provided in informational posters at the gatehouse
- An Annual Public Information report, required under Ontario Reg. 560/94, includes information regarding cyanide levels in effluent discharged for the reporting year, including any limits that have been exceeded. In addition, any accidental releases of cyanide to the environment would be reported to the Ontario Spills Action Centre that becomes publicly available information through the Freedom of Information Act
- The Annual Newmont Sustainability Report "Beyond the Mine" provides information regarding cyanide use and general environmental performance.

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