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International Cyanide Management Code
Gold Mining Operations Recertification Audit

ICMI SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT
NEWMONT TANAMI OPERATIONS



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NEWMONT TANAMI OPERATIONS

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SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Name of Mine
Newmont Tanami Operations (NTO) (The Granites Gold Mine)

Name of Mine Owner
Newmont Asia Pacific (100%)

Name of Mine Operator
Newmont Tanami Operations Pty Ltd

Name of Responsible Manager
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Location Detail and Description of Operation
Newmont Mining Corporation is primarily a gold producer, with significant assets or operations in the United States, Australia, Peru, Ghana, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Suriname and Dominican Republic. Founded in 1921 and publicly traded since 1925, Newmont is the world's largest gold producer and is the only gold company included in the Standard and Poor's (S&P) 500 Index and Fortune 500. Headquartered near Denver, Colorado, the company has over 34 000 employees and contractors worldwide.

In 2007, Newmont became the first gold company selected to be part of the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index. Newmont's industry leading performance is reflected through high standards in environmental management, health and safety for its employees and by creating value and opportunity for host communities and shareholders.

Newmont Tanami Operations (NTO) is situated in the Tanami Desert of the Northern Territory and includes a processing plant at the Granites, located 540 km northwest of Alice Springs, and an underground mine at Dead Bullock Soak (DBS), approximately 39 km west of the Granites. NTO manages the Granites Gold Mine for Newmont Australia Limited. Cyanide is only used at the Granites processing plant, where solid sodium cyanide is delivered by road in isotainers for sparging onsite.

The NTO processing facilities comprise crushing and grinding, gravity separation, Carbon-in-Pulp leaching, filtration, an Acacia intensive leach reactor, electrowinning and a gold room. Tailings are thickened and treated via a Caro's acid cyanide destruct circuit to reduce Weak Acid

Dissociable (WAD) cyanide to a target concentration of < 50mg/L prior to disposal to paddock tailings storage facilities (TSF). Decant water from the TSF is returned to the processing circuit. NTO also operates a paste plant where harvested tailings from a disused TSF are mixed with filtered tailings from the process plant to produce a paste that is disposed of into the underground workings.

Completed changes to the cyanide facilities and operations at NTO since the last audit include the expansion of the lined tailings storage pad and sediment pond at the paste plant adjacent to the underground mine. NTO has commenced construction of an additional leach train, lined stormwater pond and lifting of the existing operational tailings storage facility but these works were not completed at the time of the site audit and have therefore not been included in the audit scope.

NTO has 1450 employees and contractors who work on a fly in fly out schedule.

Auditors Finding
The operation is:

- ☒ **IN FULL COMPLIANCE**
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

With the International Cyanide Management Code.

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

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Date(s) of Audit
The site audit was conducted from 12th – 16th June 2026

Audit Team

Lead Auditor – Nyamdorj Barnuud



07 November 2026

Technical Expert Auditor – John Miragliotta



07 November 2026

Audit Attestation

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

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

Name of Facility	Signature of Lead Auditor	Date
Newmont Tanami Operations		07 November 2026

PRINCIPLE 1 – PRODUCTION AND PURCHASE

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
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.1.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

with Standard of Practice 1.1.

The Operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 1.1 requiring that it 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. All cyanide purchased by NTO over the period of certification was manufactured at Orica's Yarwun facility which is certified as compliant with the Code.

PRINCIPLE 2 – TRANSPORTATION

Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.

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

The operation is
- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 2.1.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 2.1 which requires 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 cyanide delivery records over the period of recertification confirm that all transporters and supply chains responsible for the supply of cyanide from Orica's Yarwun facility to NTO are identified in the delivery documents and the records are maintained by NTO. The delivery records show that all cyanide delivered to NTO over the period of recertification was transported by a contractor who is specified under the certified Orica Australia Supply and Chain and who is individually an International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) certified transporter.

PRINCIPLE 3 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect workers and the environment during cyanide handling and storage.

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

The operation is
- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.1.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.1, requiring that facilities for cyanide unloading, storage and mixing are designed and constructed consistent with sound, accepted engineering practices, quality control/quality assurance procedures, spill prevention and spill containment measures.

Solid cyanide is delivered in supplier sparge isotainers and transferred to two 150 m³ cyanide storage tanks, with the former boxed solid cyanide mixing facility removed in 2021 and no separate cyanide mixing tank currently in use. The unloading area comprises a sloped concrete pad designed to minimise seepage, contain spills and direct any release to a sump for transfer to the cyanide storage tank bund.

The cyanide unloading and storage areas are located away from routinely occupied work areas, public access areas and surface waters, with no adjacent communities identified. The storage tanks are installed on a concrete-paved, bunded pad that provides secondary containment, with a reported bund capacity of 242 kL, exceeding the capacity of one full 150 m³ tank.

Overfill protection is provided through conductivity probes on both cyanide storage tanks, with high-level and high-high-level alarms set at 95% and 97%, respectively, and transmitted to the Mill Control Room for operator monitoring and response. Before unloading, tank levels are verified and recorded, and Tank B must be below 55% capacity to maintain sufficient available volume. Tanami inspects and maintains the cyanide storage tank's overfill protection system on three-month intervals.

Cyanide storage areas are secure, naturally ventilated and segregated from incompatible materials including acids, oxidisers and diesel, with no food, animal feed or tobacco products stored near cyanide. Routine inspections include weekly operational checks and annual and five-yearly dangerous goods inspections against AS4452.

The operation stocks solid cyanide on-site as a contingency supply during bad weather events that disrupt truck deliveries of cyanide. The operation stores these contingency cyanide isotainers and empty isotainers in a dedicated and access-restricted secure compound.

Standard of Practice 3.2
Operate unloading, storage and mixing facilities using inspections, preventive maintenance and contingency plans to prevent or contain releases and control and respond to worker exposures.

The operation is	☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE	
	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 3.2.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

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

Since the phase-out of boxed cyanide deliveries in 2021, NTO no longer receives cyanide in boxes or similar containers. Solid cyanide is delivered exclusively by ICMI-certified transporter-owned isotainers, which are sparged on-site and subsequently returned to the supplier. As a result, the requirements relating to reuse, rinsing, crushing, disposal and cleaning of empty cyanide containers are not applicable to the operation. NTO does not generate empty cyanide containers that require decontamination or disposal, and empty isotainers remain under the supplier's control and are returned following unloading.

The cyanide unloading procedures provide controls for the inspection, operation and maintenance of hoses, valves and couplings, including requirements for connection, testing, leak detection, connection during unloading and washing off connecting parts and containers after unloading. Tanami's procedures require cyanide unloading to be stopped where equipment defects are identified and only resumed once the issue has been rectified or made safe. Issues requiring follow-up are documented on the Cyanide Discharge Checklist. Tanami maintains the cyanide offloading facility through scheduled weekly inspections and routine maintenance, with identified defects reported through the site maintenance system for rectification and tracking.

Transport and handling procedures also include crane lifting, rigging, escorting and controlled movement requirements to prevent damage to isotainers during transport and unloading activities. As the operation no longer receives boxed cyanide and isotainers are not stacked for storage. The unloading system incorporates spill containment and cleanup controls, including collection of spills within a dedicated spill box and sump system that automatically transfers liquids to the bunded containment area. Delivery check sheets require spills and residues to be cleaned from isotainers and frames, spill boxes to be drained, and cleanup activities to be documented.

Worker protection measures include mandatory PPE requirements and spotter arrangements during unloading. Personnel are required to wear chemical protective clothing, gloves, rubber boots, eye and face protection, and respiratory protection when connecting or disconnecting unloading hoses. In addition, unloading activities are monitored by a second person and the Operations Control Room is notified and maintains oversight during the unloading process via video.

All sodium cyanide supplied to NTO is delivered with colourant dye added by the supplier in accordance with the cyanide supply contract, and visual inspection at cyanide dosing points at the processing plant confirmed the coloured liquid.

PRINCIPLE 4 – OPERATIONS

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

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

The operation is

- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.1.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.1, requiring that the operation implement management and operating systems designed to protect human health and the environment including contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.

NTO has developed and implemented written management and operating procedures for cyanide facilities including bulk cyanide unloading and storage, tailings storage facilities, elution, reclaimed water, cyanide destruction, paste plant, tailings filter plant, grinding and milling circuit, and process water ponds, which potentially have cyanide solutions greater than 0.5 mg/L WAD cyanide. Procedures are controlled through Newmont's Controlled Documents Library and reviewed on scheduled cycles based on risk. No heap leach facility or cyanide regeneration systems are present.

NTO has documented operational controls and management plans to operate cyanide facilities within design assumptions, regulatory requirements and Cyanide Code obligations. Key controls include tailings management limits, cyanide dosing based on monitoring and metallurgical parameters, Caro's Acid cyanide destruction operating procedures, wet weather contingency pumping controls and requirements under the Cyanide Management Plan, including the 50 mg/l WAD cyanide limit for process solutions discharged to tailings storage facilities.

Procedures describe standard safe operating practices including preventive maintenance, routine tailings facility inspections, cyanide tank inspections, leach circuit inspections and weekly inspections of secondary containment trays on concentrated cyanide lines. Inspection criteria include condition of tanks, leaks, corrosion, alarms, signage, emergency information, housekeeping, lighting, ventilation, pipelines, valves and joints.

Tanami's Care and Maintenance Plan addresses temporary cessation of operations for approximately 2–3 weeks, with additional isolation and preservation measures applicable where shutdowns extend beyond this period. During temporary cessation at the Granites, residual cyanide will be managed by flushing liquid cyanide from dosing lines back to storage tanks, isolating and securing cyanide storage areas, emptying the Acacia reactor and pre-leach thickener, reducing Carbon in Pulp (CIP) tank levels, and shutting down and purging the Caro's acid circuit. Process water ponds and tanks will also be maintained at specified operating levels. For longer-term care and maintenance or decommissioning, residual cyanide will be safely managed through draining, flushing and/or isolation of tanks and pipelines, maintaining safe containment of residual solutions in ponds and impoundments, continuing appropriate inspection and monitoring, and maintaining critical cyanide containment and control infrastructure. Prior to

restart, cyanide-related systems will be confirmed as safe and operational before operations recommence.

Routine daily and weekly inspections of cyanide-related facilities and equipment will continue during the shutdown, including the TSF, CIP tanks and pumps, tailings pumps, cyanide storage yards and surface water diversions and process water ponds. These inspections ensure the physical integrity of the surface water diversions and cyanide facility catchment ponds, preventing process slurry losses and maintaining water balance.

Newmont has implemented an online Management of Change system to assess proposed changes to cyanide facilities, production processes, operating practices and organisational arrangements. The process includes initiation, approval, scope definition, stakeholder review, hazard identification, risk assessment, control development, implementation and formal approval. Reviewed samples show that cyanide-related risks and controls were considered before changes were implemented.

NTO has contingency procedures for abnormal operating conditions that may create cyanide exposure or release risks. These include procedures for cyanide destruction system failure, elevated WAD cyanide levels, plant shutdown where the Caro's Acid system is offline and cannot be rectified within one hour, HCN concentrations above 10 ppm, TSF overflow or seepage risks, water balance upsets and care and maintenance arrangements for temporary closure or cessation of operations.

NTO has plans and procedures that describe the standard practices necessary for the safe and environmentally sound operation of the facility, including the specific measures needed for compliance with the Code, such as inspections and preventative maintenance activities. Inspections are scheduled within the SAP maintenance system are addressed in specific detailed Inspection Procedures and Log Sheets.

NTO inspects cyanide facilities on an established frequency sufficient to assure and document that they are functioning within design parameters. Cyanide facilities at Tanami are inspected at established frequencies to assure they function within design parameters. Operational inspections are completed on a per-shift basis or more frequently where required, including TSF inspections every three hours.

Maintenance inspections are scheduled in SAP using maintenance strategies established for each facility component and adjusted based on observed equipment condition.

Maintenance and operational inspections are documented with inspection dates, inspector names and observed deficiencies. Records are retained in maintenance system work orders, operator log sheets, route inspection records and hard-copy records such as daily TSF logs. Corrective actions and dates are documented through completed work order records or retained hard-copy records.

NTO implements preventive maintenance programs for safe cyanide management, including calibration of HCN monitors, cyanide pipeline secondary containment inspections, electrical inspections, WAD cyanide analyser calibration, cyanide dosing system inspections, high-level alarm testing, hose replacement, hydrostatic testing and periodic cyanide storage tank inspections. Maintenance activities are planned, scheduled, executed and recorded in SAP.

NTO generates power on site and maintains a backup generator that automatically starts to supply the fire water main and potable water main for safety shower availability. The backup generator does not have sufficient capacity to operate all process water containment pumps; however, NTO advised that the plant design allows gravity drainage to containment ponds, pumps stop during power loss and concentrated cyanide valves fail-safe closed. Backup generating equipment is continuously operating, maintained and tested.

Standard of Practice 4.2
Introduce management and operating systems to minimise cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailings.

The operation is
- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.2.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.2 requiring that it introduce management and operating systems to minimise cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailings.

NTO conducts a program to evaluate cyanide use in the mill and adjusts addition rates to minimise cyanide use. Cyanide optimisation is achieved through monitoring of cyanide concentrations in the process through the use of an online cyanide analyser. Cyanide dosing occurs through an automated process that is controlled through an established cyanide concentration set point for the leach tanks. The cyanide set point is informed from weekly bottle roll tests, to determine residual leachable gold, for cyanide optimisation. Monthly composite leach feed samples are used for diagnostic leach test is undertaken to confirm metallurgy processing parameters including cyanide set points. The cyanide set point in the process plant is also set in consideration of the tailings cyanide concentration measured at the tailing's thickener.

NTO documents the cyanide concentration set point changes that occur through a process set point log sheet. There has been no significant change to the ore being processed at NTO during the period of recertification. A future ore metallurgical test program is in place to predict processing requirements for ore expected to be available in the next 5 years.

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

The operation is
- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.3.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.3, requiring the operation to implement a comprehensive water management programme to protect against unintentional releases.

NTO has developed a comprehensive, probabilistic water balance to assist with operational management including managing periods of excess water and flood risk. The water balance model domain includes the active and inactive tailings storage facilities (TSFs), historical TSFs (including the harvesting of dried tailings for paste plant that produced underground mine backfill), historical in-pit tailings storage facilities, historical waste rock dumps, processing plant and the paste filter plant.

The NTO Water Balance considers the following:

a) The model considers the rate and density of tailings deposition to the TSFs (there are no heap leach pads at NTO).
b) The model considers design storm duration and storm return interval simulations that are predicted to occur over a 1000-year model run period. These model storm scenarios are

applied to predict overtopping risk for ponds and impoundments with trigger action response plans in place if thresholds are exceeded.

c) The model uses input climatic data, both precipitation and evaporation, from site weather stations when available, or from Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) data, from Rabbit Flat located 45 km NW of NTO, used when no site data is available.
d) The model includes consideration of the amount of precipitation entering a pond or impoundment from surface runoff from the up-gradient watershed, including adjustments as necessary to account for differences in elevation and for infiltration of the runoff into the ground.
e) NTO is situated in an arid climate, where maximum and minimum winter temperatures are above freezing and thus negate the need to consider freezing and thawing conditions in the model.
f) Solution losses in addition to evaporation, such as the capacity of decant, drainage and recycling systems, allowable seepage to the subsurface, and allowable discharges to surface water.
g) The facility does not have any leach pads. Drain down pumping capacities and power outages are not specifically included in the model. All return water pumps are diesel operated and are not affected by any power outages that may be experienced by the process plant.
h) There are no surface water discharges at NTO so this is not considered in the model.
i) Other aspects of facility design that can affect the water balance, such as the assumed phreatic surface in a tailing's storage facility – The impact of a phreatic surface on the water balance is likely to be minimal. The effects of tailings harvesting for paste backfill is considered insignificant due to the volumes being harvested from historic tailings facilities.

NTOs ponds and impoundments are operated with adequate freeboard above the maximum design storage capacity determined to be necessary from water balance calculations. NTO operate the TSFs and storage ponds with a minimum freeboard as determined in the TSF operating manual which applies contingency freeboard in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD). These guidelines specify the need to have available freeboard for a 1:100 annual exceedance event (AEP) 72-hour storm.

NTOs operating procedures incorporate inspection and monitoring activities to implement the water balance and prevent overtopping of ponds and impoundments and unplanned discharge of cyanide solutions to the environment. Process personnel inspect the active TSF and storage ponds every three hours during operations. Fortnightly inspections of all TSF's including inactive facilities are undertaken by the Superintendent Tailings. Trigger action response plans detailed in the TSF operational manual are activated if inspections and/or the water balance indicate a risk of overtopping. The water levels in the process and storm water ponds are managed under the Operation of Process Plant Water Catchment Ponds Procedure and the Wet Weather Contingency Pumping plan.

The operation measures precipitation compares the results to design assumption and revises operating practices as necessary. Precipitation data is entered into the model to validate and ground truth predicted precipitation from the model. Trigger action response plans and wet weather contingency pumping plans are implemented if the corrected precipitation data indicates a heightened risk of overtopping ponds or impoundments.

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
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.4.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

Newmont Tanami Operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.4 requiring measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.

There are no TSFs or water bodies within the NTO operations with WAD cyanide levels consistently in excess of 50 mg/L. As such, there is no requirement restriction of wildlife access. The operation treats the underflow from the tailings thickener using Caro's acid, to reduce WAD cyanide concentration at the point of discharge to ensure concentration of WAD cyanide are below 50 mg/l on surface waters.

The operation has demonstrated that the cyanide concentration in open water in the TSFs and solution ponds does not exceed 50 mg/l. NTO has implemented systems to manage cyanide concentrations in the TSF and ponds containing process solutions through cyanide destruction of tailings, using Caro's acid, prior to discharge, combined with post treatment online and laboratory WAD CN analysis.

Data from the online WAD Cyanide analyser and records of laboratory analysis undertaken over the period of rectification demonstrate that cyanide concentrations are maintained below 50mg/l except for a small number of isolated short-term incidents.

A review of the records from the cyanide management system for the TSF discharge over the period of recertification found that there were 11 verified incidents of WAD CN exceeding the 50 mg/L limit established by the operation at the tailings sample point.
There were no events whereby the WAD CN result exceeded the limit for two consecutive sampling events. The cyanide concentrations were successfully reduced through adjustment of the cyanide destruction process for each incident and no incident resulted in a shutdown of the process plant.

The operation has demonstrated that maintaining WAD cyanide at or below 50 mg/l in open water is effective in preventing significant wildlife mortality. The operation undertakes daily wildlife observations of the TSF and other ponds containing process water solutions. The observations are undertaken by trained personnel who document any observed wildlife. There have been no incidents recorded of cyanide related wildlife mortalities or injuries and no observations of significant wildlife or livestock mortalities at the TSF or other surface water ponds that may contain process solutions. There are no heap leach operations at NTO.

Standard of Practice 4.5
Implement measures to protect fish and wildlife from direct and indirect discharges of cyanide process solutions to surface water.

	☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE	
The operation is	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 4.5.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

This Standard of Practice is not applicable to NTO. NTO does not have a direct discharge to surface water. The site does not directly or indirectly discharge water to the environment and is designed to retain all process solution containing waters onsite during design storm events. The nearest surface water body is an ephemeral lake system approximately 30 km to the south-west of the lease.

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

	☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE	
The operation is	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 4.6.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.6, requiring operations to implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater beneath and/or immediately down gradient of the operation. There are no legislated beneficial uses down gradient of the NTO lease. The nearest actual beneficial groundwater use occurs at a fresh water bore located approximately 8 km east of the site. Furthermore, the Northern Territory Government has not set any groundwater quality limits for the site. The Jumbuck and Billabong bore fields, where NTO takes groundwater from, are down gradient of the site, but are located approximately 40 km away and are unlikely to be affected by the NTO's cyanide facilities. Nevertheless, groundwater monitoring for Total CN and WAD CN is undertaken across the operations and annual groundwater monitoring reports are prepared.
Annual groundwater monitoring reports have found that groundwater quality influences appear to be localised and are unlikely to have long-term detrimental impacts on groundwater quality beneath the mine leases, they are also consistent with previous years.
There are no legislated beneficial uses down gradient of the site. Nonetheless, NTO has an array of monitoring bores around the TSFs, plant site and underground mining areas.
The NTO groundwater monitoring programme has identified 13 locations on the mine lease where cyanide concentrations in groundwater exceed site specific trigger values that have been derived by NTO for internal management purposes. These are located in the vicinity of the process plant and surrounding the TSFs. The analysis of groundwater monitoring data has confirmed that the mobility of groundwater is limited and the operations have not resulted in any identified impacts to groundwater offsite.

NTO uses filtered tailings from the filter plant and harvested tailings from a disused TSF for use in the production of paste for underground backfill. Test work undertaken at the time of commissioning of the plant found that the concentrations of cyanide in the tailings can be considered inert (or low-hazard or non-hazardous) under guidelines used for waste classification across Australia. The potential for impacts to worker health and to potential beneficial users of groundwater has been evaluated and is considered to be low.

NTO continues to undertake monthly samples of underground water from active mine sumps in the underground mine and found no WAD cyanide concentrations above the limit of detection.

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

The operation is

☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.7.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.7 to Provide spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines. Spill prevention and containment measures are provided for all cyanide unloading, storage, mixing and process solution tanks with the exception of two ring beam tanks. Process tanks are constructed on concrete plinths except for the paste plant wheel wash recycling tanks, which are located on the contained clay lined paste drying pads. For the two ring beam tanks with no secondary containment below the tank floor, a Risk Based Inspection (RBI) System was developed in accordance with appropriate industry and Australian standards and codes. The operation has continued to implement RBI program during the audit period.

Secondary containments for cyanide unloading, storage, mixing and process tanks are sized to hold a volume greater than that of the largest tank within the containment and any piping draining back to the tank, and with additional capacity for the design storm event. The tank secondary containments were reviewed during the previous Recertification Audits and there has been minor changes to those secondary containment structures and layouts since the last recertification audit. Improvement works were completed since the previous audit to connect the secondary containments for the tailings deslimes area and tailings thickener bund. This change provides additional capacity for management of stormwater in the deslimes area and maintains the minimum volume requirements to meet this standard of practice.

NTO continues to ensure procedures are in place and being implemented to prevent discharge to the environment of any cyanide solution or cyanide-contaminated water that is collected in a secondary containment area. The Tanami Water Management Plan and spill clean-up procedures describe the measures to prevent potentially contaminated water from operational areas from entering the environment. Operational procedures are in place and being implemented to ensure that the secondary containment drains and sumps remain clear to operate effectively and that spills and or stormwater are removed from secondary containment and event ponds to ensure design capacity is maintained. The operation has documented the implementation of procedures to manage water in secondary containments, storage ponds and process plant event ponds during extreme weather events.

The secondary containment system at NTO is designed to allow clean up and removal of spills from concrete surfaces or from the synthetic liners in the process plant event ponds, Gerry's and Sharryn's Ponds. Where spills occur outside of the secondary containments then procedures are in place to ensure remediation of any contaminated soils such that any adverse impacts on groundwater are prevented. There are no surface waters in the vicinity of the operations.

For the two process tanks on ring beams without secondary containment for leaks from the tank floor, the operation has decontamination and decommissioning procedures in place to remove any contaminated soils from below these tanks during decommissioning of these assets. NTO continues to monitor groundwater nearby to the process plant and has not identified any adverse effects to groundwater that warrants additional remediation actions.

NTO has provided spill prevention or containment measures for all cyanide process solution pipelines to collect leaks and prevent releases to the environment. The cyanide dosing pipeline provides reagent strength cyanide to the processing areas with pipework contained in spill trays that have leak detection via tell-tale pipelines installed and monitored weekly for presence of leaks and condition of trays. The spill trays are subject to a 2-yearly maintenance inspection for signs of corrosion or damage and repairs are undertaken.

Process solution pipelines are contained in a semi bunded area and will spill into the bund or catchment area for the containment ponds. Tailing slurry pipelines and decant return water pipelines are placed in earthen trenches that direct any spills towards low lying catchment areas where spills can be recovered. The tailings and return water lines are placed within larger pipes for road crossings so that any spills report to the tailings trench at either side of the crossing. The tailings and decant return pipelines are inspected twice per 12-hour shift.

The filter plant feed pipeline transfers process slurry and is contained within an earthen bund with capacity to contain a 4-hour tailings line along the whole tails line route from the mill to the filter plant to the TSF.

NTO has not identified any areas where cyanide pipelines present a risk to surface water and consequently there has not been any additional need to evaluate the requirement for additional protection needs. Cyanide tanks and pipelines are constructed of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions. Independent engineering reports referenced in the previous recertification audits reports identify material used for tanks and pipelines as being compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions. There has been no change to the materials used for cyanide tanks and pipelines since the last recertification report.

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	
	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 4.8.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.8 requiring NTO to implement quality control/quality assurance procedures to confirm that cyanide facilities are constructed according to accepted engineering standards and specifications. Quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) programmes have been implemented during construction of all new cyanide facilities and modifications to existing facilities, including cyanide unloading, storage, processing circuits, grinding and milling circuit and other cyanide facilities. Evidence of quality control and quality assurance programmes for cyanide facilities existing up until the 2023 Recertification Audit were reviewed as part of the Certification and Recertification Audit Processes and have not been reviewed during this audit. During the current Certification Period, 2023 to 2026, NTO completed construction works for the expansion of the dried tailings storage pad at the DBS Paste Plant which includes a new lined sediment pond. The QA/QC documentation for the installation of the HDPE liner and the sediment pond have been completed by the contractor and accepted by NTO. NTO has retained reports that detail the quality control and quality assurance programs for the construction works undertaken on cyanide facilities during the period of recertification. The construction works undertaken are relevant to the expansion of the tailing storage pad at the Paste Plant. NTO has retained all quality control and quality assurance records relating to the construction or changes to cyanide facilities. Appropriately qualified personnel have reviewed cyanide facility construction and provided documentation that the facility has been built as proposed and approved. NTO engaged a suitable qualified and certified contractor to design and manage the construction of the completed tailings pad extension, including sedimentation pond. Construction supervision was undertaken by NTO's project engineering personnel. Quality control and quality assurance documentation of as-built certification for cyanide facility construction undertaken at NTO for the period recertification was available, so there was no requirement for NTO to undertake further inspection by an appropriately qualified person.

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

The operation is	☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE	
	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 4.9.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.9 requiring that operations implement monitoring programmes to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, surface and groundwater quality. NTO has developed written standard procedures for monitoring undertaken by the Processing Department and by the Environmental Department. The monitoring procedures and plans on-site relevant to cyanide include:

- Tailings Systems Inspections
- Daily environmental monitoring (including TSF fauna monitoring)
- Groundwater monitoring
- Surface water monitoring
- Soil sampling
- Sampling for WAD cyanide analysis in process solutions
- Underground mine water quality

All monitoring activities are described in standard operating procedures and scheduled via operator log sheets in the process department or through the Environmental Assessment Monitoring Schedule for the Environment Department. Sampling and analytical protocols been developed by appropriately qualified personnel. NTO procedures have been developed by site personnel who are tertiary qualified and have thorough knowledge of the NTO operations and surrounding environment. NTO procedures provide detailed information on how and where samples should be taken, sample preservation techniques, chain of custody procedures and shipping instructions (if appropriate) and cyanide species to be analysed. These details are contained in the procedures for each monitoring activity and also included as appropriate, in the field data records required to be completed for each activity and the monitoring activity schedule. Sampling conditions (e.g. weather, livestock/wildlife activity, anthropogenic influences, etc), and procedures are documented in writing for all monitoring activities.

Monitoring is conducted at frequencies adequate to characterise the medium being monitored and to identify changes in a timely manner. Monitoring of cyanide concentrations in process solutions and tailings discharged to the TSF; wildlife monitoring and other visual observational monitoring of the TSFs; and the monitoring of groundwater are undertaken at frequencies that are considered to be sufficient to characterise the medium being monitoring identify the potential for impact and to allow for appropriate mitigating actions.

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 the cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife, livestock and the environment.

The operation is
- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.1.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.1 requiring that operations plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect communities and the environment. NTO has developed written procedures to decommissioning cyanide facilities at the cessation of operations. The operations has developed a Mine Closure and Reclamation Plan which provides the overarching description of how the operations will decommission the mine including the cyanide related facilities A Cyanide Decontamination and Decommissioning Plan and the Decontamination of Cyanide Equipment Procedure have been developed to support the Mine Closure Plan and provide details of the specific actions and planning required for the decommissioning and decontamination of the process plant. The mine Closure and Reclamation Plan include a schedule for mine closure for a Life of Mine scenario of 2038 with facilities decommissioning occurring between 2038 and 2042 and post closure monitoring and maintenance post 2042. A detailed schedule for decommissioning activities for cyanide related facilities is presented in the Decommissioning Plan. The schedule includes activities prior to, during and post-decommissioning. NTO is committed to revise its Mine Closure Plan including the procedures of decommissioning of cyanide facilities every 3 years. The Current Mine Closure Plan is prepared for the 2023 reporting year and is due for update in 2026.

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

The operation is
- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.2.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.2 requiring that the operation establish an assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide related decommissioning activities. The operation has developed an estimate of the cost to fully fund third party implementation of the cyanide-related decommissioning measures as identified in its site decommissioning or closure plan. The closure costs calculations are developed by NTO with support from Newmont corporate mine closure specialists and are informed on its basis of estimates which includes estimates for third party decontamination and removal of cyanide facilities. NTO has commissioned studies to support the cost estimates for fixed plant and infrastructure decommissioning. These basis of

estimates are revised regular and adjusted in consideration of annual changes. NTO reviews and updates its cost estimate at least every 5 years and when revisions are made that affect cyanide decommissioning facilities. NTO undertake an annual revision of mine closure cost estimates to support its financial reporting for end of life decommission liability and for current liability for asset retirement obligations. The cost estimates reported to regulators in compliance with NTO's Mine Management Plan obligations are reviewed every three years. Any changes to closure and decommission plans for cyanide facilities are made through the 3-year Mine Closure Planning revision process and would be captured in the cost estimates associated with that revision cycle. NTO has established a financial mechanism as required under Northern Territory legislation to cover the estimated costs for cyanide related decommissioning activities as identified in its decommissioning and closure strategy. A security for mine closure is required under section 43 of the Northern Territory Mining Management Act 2001 to enable the Minister to prevent, minimise or rectify environmental harm resulting from mining activities.

PRINCIPLE 6 – WORKER SAFETY

Protect workers' health and safety from exposure to cyanide.

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

The operation is	☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE	
	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 6.1.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.1 requiring it to identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce and control them.

The operation has established and implemented a suite of cyanide management procedures covering cyanide mixing and storage, equipment decontamination, HCN monitoring, and cyanide spill response. The procedures incorporate revision controls, training requirements, employee acknowledgements, and formal approval processes to ensure documents are maintained, reviewed, and communicated to personnel. The procedures include personal protective equipment and pre-work inspection requirements, such as verifying HCN monitor operation, inspecting safety showers and alarms, and conducting facility inspections.

Worker and supervisor involvement in procedural reviews is supported through document review processes, with final approval by the Processing Superintendent following document control and quality review. Relevant stakeholders, including the Site Safety Committee, participate in reviews where appropriate.

The operation actively seeks worker input into health and safety procedures through daily planning and pre-start meetings, where procedural updates, lessons learned, and proposed changes are discussed. In addition, the Tanami Safety Committee meets monthly and includes worker representatives who contribute to discussions on health and safety initiatives, procedural changes, and continuous improvement opportunities. These processes provide a mechanism for workers to contribute to the development and evaluation of cyanide-related health and safety procedures, consistent with the intent of the Standard of Practice.

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	
	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 6.2.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.2, requiring that the operation operates and monitors cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.

Newmont Tanami Operations (NTO) has established and implemented a comprehensive framework to manage cyanide-related health and safety risks through engineered controls, operational monitoring, exposure management, emergency response preparedness, worker awareness programs, and formal incident investigation processes.

The operation maintains process pH at or above 9.8 to minimise the generation of hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas, supported by automated pH monitoring, automatic lime dosing, operator verification testing, and alarmed control limits monitored by the control room. NTO also incorporates a red tracer dye in cyanide isotainers supplied by Orica to assist personnel in identifying cyanide solutions and detecting leaks during unloading and handling activities.

Risk assessments have been conducted to identify areas where workers may be exposed to HCN gas. Designated cyanide-risk areas are equipped with fixed HCN monitoring systems and require the use of personal HCN monitors. Exposure controls are reinforced through signage, access restrictions, work instructions, job hazard analyses, induction training, and personal protective equipment requirements. Monitoring systems are configured with alarm settings to ensure personnel can respond promptly to elevated HCN concentrations.

The operation maintains a robust monitoring and maintenance program for cyanide exposure detection equipment. Static and personal HCN monitors are routinely inspected, tested, calibrated, and maintained in accordance with manufacturer requirements, with records retained in electronic management systems. Audit evidence confirmed that monitoring equipment was operational and effectively managed. The NTO stored dry powder fire extinguishers where cyanide is handled and inspected them every six months.

NTO has implemented worker awareness and hazard communication measures, including warning signage, labelled cyanide storage and process facilities, coloured cyanide solutions, pipeline identification systems, and readily accessible Safety Data Sheets and first aid information. Emergency response equipment, including safety showers, eyewash stations, and fire extinguishers, is strategically located throughout cyanide handling areas and is subject to routine inspection, testing, maintenance, and corrective action processes.

The operation also maintains a formal system for reporting, investigating, and reviewing cyanide-related incidents. Cyanide events are investigated using recognised methodologies, including root cause analysis and corrective action management. Between June 2023 and June 2026, 46 cyanide-related events were reported and evaluated. Sample investigations demonstrated that incidents are reviewed to identify control deficiencies, implement corrective actions, share lessons learned, and evaluate opportunities for continual improvement.

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
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.3.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

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

Tanami Operations has established a comprehensive emergency response framework to manage potential cyanide exposure incidents. The operation maintains strategically located oxygen resuscitation equipment, onsite cyanide antidotes, multiple emergency communication systems, and site-wide alarm and evacuation systems to ensure rapid response and treatment. Emergency response activities are coordinated through the BART emergency management platform, supported by dedicated emergency radio channels, emergency response procedures, and trained emergency personnel.

Emergency medical resources and first-aid equipment are routinely inspected, maintained, and documented through scheduled inspection programs. While some Cyanokit antidotes have exceeded their expiry dates due to global supply shortages, the operation has proactively managed the risk by obtaining medical advice regarding their continued emergency use and sourcing alternative antidote treatments until replacement supplies become available. The cyanide antidotes on site are stored in the site medical facility as per the manufacturer's directions.

The operation has developed detailed cyanide-specific emergency response plans and procedures covering a wide range of potential scenarios, including personnel exposures through inhalation, ingestion and skin/eye absorption, spills, transportation incidents, gas releases, TSF failures, fires, and environmental releases. These plans are supported by detailed response, treatment, evacuation, spill management, and emergency notification procedures.

Emergency response capability is provided through an onsite medical clinic staffed by qualified paramedics, supported by remote medical practitioners, Emergency Service Officers, and a trained Emergency Response Team. Significant emergency response resources are available onsite, including ambulances, fire appliances, hazardous materials equipment, and command vehicles, ensuring effective management of cyanide-related emergencies at all times.

Given the remote location of the operation, Tanami has developed sufficient onsite capability to manage cyanide exposure incidents without reliance on nearby medical facilities. However, arrangements are in place for medical evacuation to Alice Springs using site ambulances and the Royal Flying Doctor Service when treatment requirements exceed onsite capability. Additional support is available through 24-hour remote medical consultation services and the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS), providing specialist medical guidance and evacuation assistance when required.

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 ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	Standard of Practice 7.1.

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.1 requiring the operation to Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

The operation has established a comprehensive emergency response framework to manage potential cyanide releases and cyanide exposure incidents. Emergency preparedness and response requirements are documented in the Tanami Emergency Management Plan, Tanami Emergency Response Plan, and Tanami Emergency Response Cyanide Quick Action Plan, supported by procedures for emergency call-outs, evacuation, hazardous materials response, processing plant emergencies, and administration of the cyanide antidotes kept onsite.

The Tanami Emergency Response Cyanide Quick Action Plan serves as the primary cyanide-specific emergency response document and addresses a broad range of credible cyanide emergency scenarios, including:

- Catastrophic hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas releases.
- Cyanide transportation incidents.
- Cyanide unloading and transfer failures.
- Fires and explosions involving cyanide.
- Pipeline, valve, pump and tank failures.
- Overtopping of impoundments and TSF-related incidents.
- Power outages and pump failures.
- Uncontrolled seepage events.
- Failures of cyanide treatment, destruction or recovery systems resulting in releases.
- Failures of tailings storage facilities and other cyanide facilities.

For cyanide transportation, NTO utilises ICMI-certified transporter Toll, with responsibility for off-site transport incidents resting primarily with the transporter. The Cyanide Transportation Incidents Quick Action Plan provides structured response procedures for vehicle accidents, loss of containment, fires, and cyanide exposure incidents, while the Orica Emergency Response Guide provides supporting technical information.

The emergency response plans include detailed procedures for:

- Protecting personnel and potentially affected areas through evacuation, exclusion zones, incident command arrangements, emergency notifications, and personnel accountability processes.
- Managing cyanide exposures through dedicated first aid and medical treatment procedures, including casualty decontamination, administration of 100% oxygen, emergency medical care, and use of Cyanokit® (hydroxocobalamin) by trained personnel.

- Controlling releases at their source through isolation of equipment, shutdown of pumps and transfer systems, securing damaged infrastructure, and implementing corrective response measures.
- Containing, assessing and mitigating releases through bunding, diversion, retention, neutralisation, recovery of contaminated material, environmental monitoring, remediation, decontamination, incident investigation, corrective actions, and post-incident reviews.

Overall, the operation has developed integrated emergency response arrangements that address foreseeable cyanide release and exposure scenarios and provide appropriate measures for emergency preparedness, response, recovery, environmental protection, and continual improvement.

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

The operation is
- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.2.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NTO is in Full Compliance with Standard of Practice 7.2 requiring the operation to involve its workforce and stakeholders, including potentially affected communities, in the cyanide emergency response planning process.

Newmont Tanami Operations (NTO) has established a comprehensive cyanide emergency response framework with active workforce involvement through its Emergency Response Team (ERT), regular safety meetings, risk reviews, and continuous improvement processes. Cyanide emergency procedures are routinely reviewed by Emergency Service Officers and managers, with updates communicated through formal document control processes and discussed during pre-start meetings.

Due to the remote location of the operation, there are no neighbouring communities that could be directly affected by a cyanide incident, with the nearest community located approximately 260 km away. Consequently, potential community exposure is limited to a cyanide transportation incident along the transport route. NTO communicates cyanide transportation, handling and management information through established stakeholder and community engagement forums, with particular emphasis on accessibility for Warlpiri Traditional Owners and communities. Engagement includes annual Traditional Owner Liaison Committee meetings, visual materials, opportunities for discussion in local languages, and community noticeboard information translated into Warlpiri where appropriate.

NTO maintains its own onsite emergency response capability and does not rely on external emergency responders, although the Royal Flying Doctor Service and Alice Springs Hospital have been informed of potential cyanide exposure incidents requiring medical evacuation support.

NTO communicates cyanide transportation, handling, and management information to Traditional Owners, local communities, and stakeholder groups through meetings, community engagement programs, governance forums, translated communication materials, and a formal external complaints process. Cyanide transportation is undertaken by ICMI-certified transporter Toll, which is responsible for transport-related emergency response and has verified the suitability of site access and unloading facilities.

Emergency response planning is supported by regular engagement with workers, community representatives, and local stakeholders, while post-incident and mock drill debrief are used to identify lessons learned and continuously improve emergency preparedness and response arrangements.

Despite the absence of nearby communities that might be impacted by an accidental cyanide release,

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

The operation is
- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.3.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.3. Designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response. NTO's Emergency Management Plan and Emergency Response plan provides the plan for emergency response. These are supported by the Rapid Response System which includes all processes for designating and directing ERT. Roles of ERT team members including responsibilities and authority, and in specific the allocation of suitable resources is described in Rapid Response. Elements of the NTO's emergency management plan and cyanide emergency response plan, procedures and rapid response:

- Designate primary and alternate emergency response coordinators who have explicit authority to commit the resources necessary to implement the Plan
- Identify Emergency Response Teams
- Require appropriate training for emergency responders
- Include call-out procedures and 24-hour contact information for the coordinators and response team members
- Specify the duties and responsibilities of the coordinators and team members
- List emergency response equipment, including personal protection gear, available along transportation routes and/or on-site
- Include procedures to inspect emergency response equipment to ensure its availability
- Describe the role of outside responders, medical facilities and communities in the emergency response procedures

Given the remote nature of the site outside entities are largely self-sufficient with respect to emergency response. The following assistance is likely to be required:

- Hospital care
- Transport to hospital, and
- Medical advice.

These are managed via communication and or contracts. Letters have been sent to both the RFDS and Alice Springs Hospital informing them of the nature of their potential involvement and there is a contract is in place with an organisation to provide medical services including 7 day a week, 24-hour access to a doctor.

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

The operation is	☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE	
	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 7.4.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

NTO is in Full Compliance with Standard of Practice 7.4 requiring the operation to develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The operation has established comprehensive emergency notification and escalation procedures for cyanide emergencies through the Emergency Management Plan (EMP), Emergency Response Plan (ERP), and Cyanide Quick Action Plans. These documents define communication responsibilities, notification pathways, and reporting requirements for internal management, regulatory authorities, medical facilities, and external emergency response providers. Call-out procedures, regulatory reporting processes, external emergency contact details, and medical assistance arrangements are documented within the EMP and ERP.

Emergency response personnel are available 24/7 through a structured call-out system supported by TIMS, an automated multi-path notification system that provides simultaneous messaging and email alerts and requires positive response confirmation from available responders. Emergency contact information is maintained through the Rapid Response System, weekly on-call rosters, Emergency Response Team registers, and dedicated emergency phones. Cyanide-specific emergency scenarios, including spills, exposures, transportation incidents, hydrogen cyanide releases, and TSF-related events, include defined notification and escalation requirements. Regulatory notification requirements are also established for environmental, safety, and other reportable incidents.

Due to the remote location of the operation, no nearby communities have been identified as being potentially impacted by a cyanide emergency. However, arrangements are in place to notify external stakeholders, and communities should the need arise. Community communications would be managed through the established emergency call-out procedures and activation of the Rapid Response System. Communications with local communities would also be undertaken in accordance with obligations under the Consolidated Mining Agreement with the Central Land Council. Defined responsibilities for liaising with external parties, including potentially affected communities and media representatives, are assigned through the External Relations and Community Relations Site Response Team Duty Cards, ensuring that stakeholder communications can be coordinated effectively during an emergency.

The emergency management system includes specific provisions for notification of the ICMI following significant cyanide incidents. The incident management system (Enablon) includes a mandatory assessment of cyanide involvement during incident reporting. Where an incident meets the criteria for a significant cyanide event, the system initiates the ICMI notification process, ensuring compliance with the International Cyanide Management Code reporting requirements. This provides a formal mechanism for identifying reportable cyanide incidents and ensuring timely notification to ICMI.

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.

	☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE	
The operation is	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 7.5.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

NTO is in Full Compliance with Standard of Practice 7.5 requiring the operation to incorporate into response plans and remediation measures, monitoring elements that account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.

The emergency response documentation outlines comprehensive remediation measures for cyanide release incidents, including containment, recovery, neutralisation, decontamination, clean-up, and disposal of contaminated materials. The Cyanide Quick Action Plan requires cyanide spills to be contained, recovered where practicable, and neutralised where necessary, with specific procedures for isolating the source, recovering contaminated material, and undertaking post-incident decontamination.
A dedicated Post Incident Neutralisation & Decontamination section addresses remediation activities following cyanide incidents. The plans require removal, treatment, and decontamination of contaminated soils, equipment, personnel, and other affected media following cyanide seepage, spills or release events. The plans provide detailed information and instructions for locating ferrous sulphate, a cyanide contamination neutralising agent; preparing and applying the agent; determining the end point of remediation; confirming decontamination; and disposing of contaminated materials.
The Hazardous Materials Procedure and Emergency Response Plan state that neutralisation should only be used as a last resort, with priority given to recovery of spilled cyanide and return to the grinding circuit where practicable. The use of neutralising agents is subject to Environmental Department consultation and approval, and restrictions apply to their use near natural surface waters. There are no surface water bodies near the site that could reasonably be affected by a cyanide spill, and potable water is supplied through the site water treatment plant.

The cyanide emergency response documents require implementation of environmental monitoring following cyanide incidents to verify the effectiveness of decontamination activities.

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

	☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE	
The operation is	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 7.6.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

Tanami has established a risk-based review process for cyanide emergency response documentation, with review frequencies ranging from 12 to 36 months. Cyanide-related emergency procedures and response plans are reviewed by Emergency Service Officers and site management, supported by a formal document control process that notifies custodians of required updates. Updated procedures are communicated to personnel through pre-start meetings.

Records reviewed during the audit confirmed that all cyanide-related emergency response plans and supporting procedures were reviewed and updated within the recertification period. No cyanide incidents or emergency drill findings triggered requirements to update Tanami's emergency management plans and procedures during the recertification period.

The operation conducts regular cyanide emergency response exercises and drills to validate emergency preparedness, response effectiveness, and personnel competency. The annual emergency response physical drills covered potential cyanide incident scenarios involving loss of containment, high cyanide alarms and site evacuations. The reviewed records demonstrate that drill outcomes are documented, corrective actions are identified and tracked to completion. Training records reviewed for the Emergency Response Team confirmed that required competencies are being maintained.

Tanami's Emergency Management Plan requires a formal debrief following emergency drills and actual response events to evaluate response performance, identify improvement opportunities, and strengthen future preparedness. Debrief outcomes, lessons learned, and corrective actions are documented and managed through Enablon, with actions assigned to responsible personnel and monitored through to completion. Recent drill evaluations identified opportunities to enhance emergency communications, ERT training exposure, emergency call-out guidance, drill identification protocols, and muster point signage consistency. The operation demonstrated that these findings were either addressed immediately or entered into action tracking processes (Enablon program), supporting continual improvement of cyanide emergency response capabilities.

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	
	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 8.1.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with the Standard of Practice 8.1 requiring the operation to train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use. All personnel who may encounter cyanide including process operators, metallurgy, maintenance, trainers, environment, safety and emergency response personnel are required to undertake Cyanide Awareness Training. The mandatory Cyanide Awareness Training content include areas of the Operation where cyanide is used, cyanide health effects and cyanide poisoning symptoms and processes to follow in the event of exposure. Cyanide Awareness Training is required to be undertaken every two years for all personnel who may encounter cyanide. Cyanide training records are retained electronically for the period of employment or period of contract, with archived hard copies retained onsite at NTO.

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	
	☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with	Standard of Practice 8.2.
	☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE	

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.2 requiring the operation to train appropriate personnel to operate the facility according to systems and procedures that protect human health, the community and the environment.

NTO trains its workers to perform their normal production tasks, including unloading, production and maintenance, with minimum risk to worker health and safety and in a manner that prevents unplanned cyanide release. There is no cyanide mixing at NTO.

All new workers undertake the specific area induction training when first attending a specific work area. The area induction process includes identification of cyanide hazards, use of personal protective equipment, incident response, first aid and decontamination and includes both theory and practical assessment.

NTO has an established process for training personnel in production tasks for various operational areas based on standard operating procedures. Trainees are required to work with an experienced operator until such time as they are assessed, by the NTO training assessors, as being competent.

Each work area assessment includes a requirement to understand the operating procedures which include the specific requirements for cyanide management relevant to each operational area to ensure safe use, protection of health and prevention of unplanned releases. A review of NTO training records demonstrates that these operational personnel who work with cyanide have either completed the required level of training and have been assessed as competent, or are currently trainees working under supervision.

Training elements necessary for each job involving cyanide management are identified in the training materials. The training materials are specifically developed learning packages comprised of different process related operational areas and their associated operating procedures. The operating procedures form the basis of task related training and there are individual procedures for most tasks involving cyanide.

Task training related to cyanide management activities is provided by identified subject matter experts within the NTO Processing Department with support from the NTO Learning and Development Department. Subject Matter Experts are senior level operators with substantial experience and familiarisation with the operations and requirements of the operational procedures.

Refresher training on cyanide management is provided to ensure that employees continue to perform their jobs in a safe and in a manner that protects the environment. Operational training for cyanide facilities is required to be refreshed every 5 years.

NTO evaluates the effectiveness of cyanide training by testing and observation completed as part of the assessment of competency. Training on cyanide related operational procedures is assessed through a combination of written assessment and on the job sign off of tasks by a recognised subject matter expert plus a qualified training assessor.

NTO maintains training records through the learning management system and through personal training files that provide detailed documentation of the training completed including the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and if the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials. Training records are retained electronically for period of employment or period of contract with archived hard copies retained onsite at NTO.

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
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.3.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NTO is in FULL COMPLIANCE with SOP 8.3 requiring it to train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.

All personnel involved in cyanide unloading, processing, and maintenance activities receive mandatory training in cyanide release response procedures, including emergency response, first

aid, decontamination, spill management, HCN gas release response, and the use of PPE. This training is delivered through the Mill and Processing Induction, Cyanide Awareness Training, and role-specific operator training programs that incorporate relevant site procedures and emergency response requirements. Training records reviewed within the Learning Management System (INX) and personnel files demonstrate completion of mandatory training and competency requirements.

Emergency Services Officers (ESO) and Emergency Response Team (ERT) members receive competency-based training relevant to cyanide emergency response, including first aid and resuscitation, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response, confined space rescue, vertical rescue, fire response, breathing apparatus operation, hazardous materials monitoring, and decontamination procedures. Training is aligned with nationally accredited competencies, adapted to site-specific conditions at Tanami, and subject to regular refresher requirements. Records reviewed confirmed that ERT personnel maintained current competencies within the required validity periods.

Due to the remote location of Tanami, cyanide emergency response is managed internally by Newmont, with technical support available from the cyanide supplier and medical evacuation support provided by the RFDS and Alice Springs Hospital. Both medical service providers have been formally advised of the potential need to treat cyanide exposure cases.

Training records are maintained through the site Learning Management System and individual personnel training files, providing evidence of training completion, competency assessment, training content, and instructor details. Documentation reviewed during the recertification audit demonstrated that training records are comprehensive, well maintained, and generally compliant with site training requirements.

PRINCIPLE 9 – DIALOGUE

Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

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

The operation is
- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.1.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NTO is in Full Compliance with Standard of Practice 9.1 requiring the operation to provide stakeholders the opportunity to communicate issues of concern. NTO provides the opportunity for stakeholders to communicate issues of concern regarding the management of mine operations including cyanide. The operation maintains an external complaints procedure and engages with traditional owner communities, the closest being Yuendemu (260 km closest), Lajamanu (400 km), Nyrripi and Willowra. There are two nearby pastoral stations - Tanami Downs (60 km away) and Supple Jack station (150 km away). These communities and stakeholders are represented through the Tanami Traditional Owner Liaison Committee (TOLC) meetings which occur on the mine site and which provide an opportunity to visit the operations including cyanide facilities. Records of external grievances, meeting minutes and site visit notes demonstrate that stakeholders are provided with information regarding the operation's cyanide management practices and provide the opportunity to engage with them regarding any concerns.

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

The operation is
- ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
- ☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.2.
- ☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NTO is in Full Compliance with Standard of Practice 9.2 requiring the operation to make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

NTO has developed written descriptions of how its activities are conducted and how cyanide is managed. NTO's Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan includes the specific cyanide related information provided to stakeholder through various methods. Information and updates specific to management are included as a standing agenda item in annual Traditional Owner Liaison Committee Meetings.

Cyanide management information is distributed to local communities for posting on community notice boards in an information flyer. NTO's information on mine operations including cyanide management is included as part of the planning and implementation of its annual engagement activities and is provided in annual update presentations delivered to Traditional Owner stakeholder groups.

NTO has disseminated information on cyanide in verbal form to Traditional Owner stakeholders. Information on cyanide management at NTO provided in stakeholder meetings is presented verbally and supported with accessible diagrammatic formats.

Newmont Corporation compiles data on cyanide-related incidents and their environmental, social or community impacts and makes these data publicly available through its annual Sustainability Reports and Annual Performance Data tables via the Newmont Corporate website (https://sustainability.newmont.com). The cyanide related incident events at NTO are included in the public reported data tables which provides summary description and the number of events.