

GOLD FIELDS - SALARES NORTE

SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE
MANAGEMENT CODE

APRIL 2026



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Operation General Information

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Mine: | Mina Salares Norte |
| Name of Mine Owner: | Gold Fields Limited (South Africa) |
| Name of Mine Operator: | Minera Gold Fields Salares Norte SpA |
| Name of Responsible Manager: | Pablo Salazar Guerrero – Jefe de Gestión |
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| Country: | Chile |
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| E-mail: | pablo.salazar@goldfields.com |

Operation Location Detail and Description



Minera Gold Fields Chile Salares Norte SpA, a subsidiary of Gold Fields Limited (South Africa), owns and operates the Salares Norte Project. The mine is in the Province of Chañaral, Atacama Region, Chile, approximately 180 kilometers northeast of Diego de Almagro Community, and 330 kilometers from the regional capital, Copiapó. The

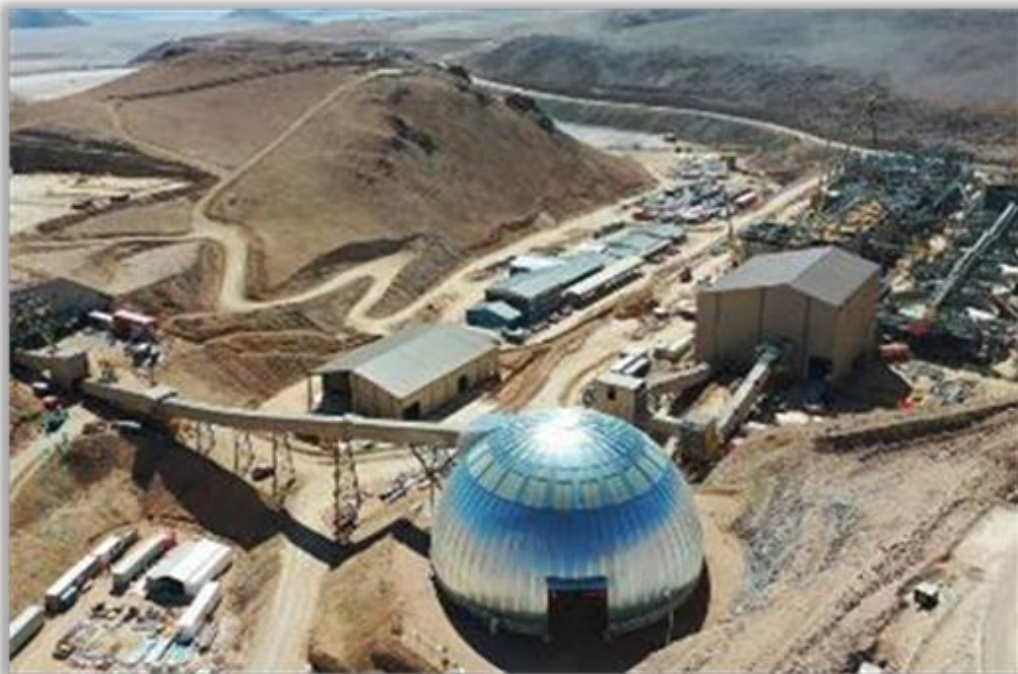
property is located close to latitude 26° 1'12.74" south and longitude 68°53'26.79" west, within UTM Zone 19J (approximately) 7,122,074.00 m S 510,929.00 m E).

Salares Norte is a greenfield gold and silver operation located in the Atacama region of Chile. The site lies at an altitude ranging from 3,900 to 4,700 meters above sea level. Located in a dry area, the project faces harsh conditions like strong winds and freezing temperatures most of the year. This area falls within the Diego de Almagro municipality, Chañaral province, in the Atacama region.

Access to the project site varies depending on direction. From the south (Copiapó), it involves traveling along Route 31-CH to connect with Route C-17, continuing to Diego de Almagro. From there, the journey proceeds on Route C-13. For access from the north via Route 5, the route involves taking the turnoff to Route C-13, continuing along this road to the connection with Route C-237, then proceeding via Routes C-141 and C-17 before eventually rejoining Route C-13.

The Salares Norte operation is in a high-altitude arid zone of the Atacama Region, Chile. The climate experiences significant changes between day and night, with average yearly temperatures typically falling somewhere between -5°C and +15°C, influenced by both the season and the altitude. Rainfall is scarce, averaging less than 15 millimeters per year, with occasional snow events during winter months. The predominant wind direction is from the west and southwest, consistent with Andean highland patterns.

Salares Norte Gold Project was first ICMI Pre-Operationally Certified on July 20, 2022. The mine began operations in March 2024. Nonetheless, activity ceased in April of that year because temperatures were exceptionally low. Operations resumed in September 2025.



The project encompasses an open pit mine, a processing plant, and related infrastructure and facilities. The processing plant has a capacity to manage 2,000,000

tonnes of ore annually throughout its operational lifespan. The selected process configuration uses a hybrid approach that combines cyanide leaching with Merrill-Crowe and Carbon-In-Pulp (CIP) technologies [note at the time of the field visit, the CIP facilities were already completed, but Salares Norte was evaluating whether or not to put them into operation, given the recovery values obtained with the Merrill-Crowe process].

The crusher, mills and hydrometallurgical operation area lies at an elevation of approximately 4,200 meters above sea level. Volcanic landforms, salt plains, and steep mountain ridges shape the landscape. Inclines range from level plateaus to sharp cliffs with gradients over 40%. Vegetation is sparse, consisting of high-altitude shrubs and grasses, with limited biodiversity due to the arid conditions.

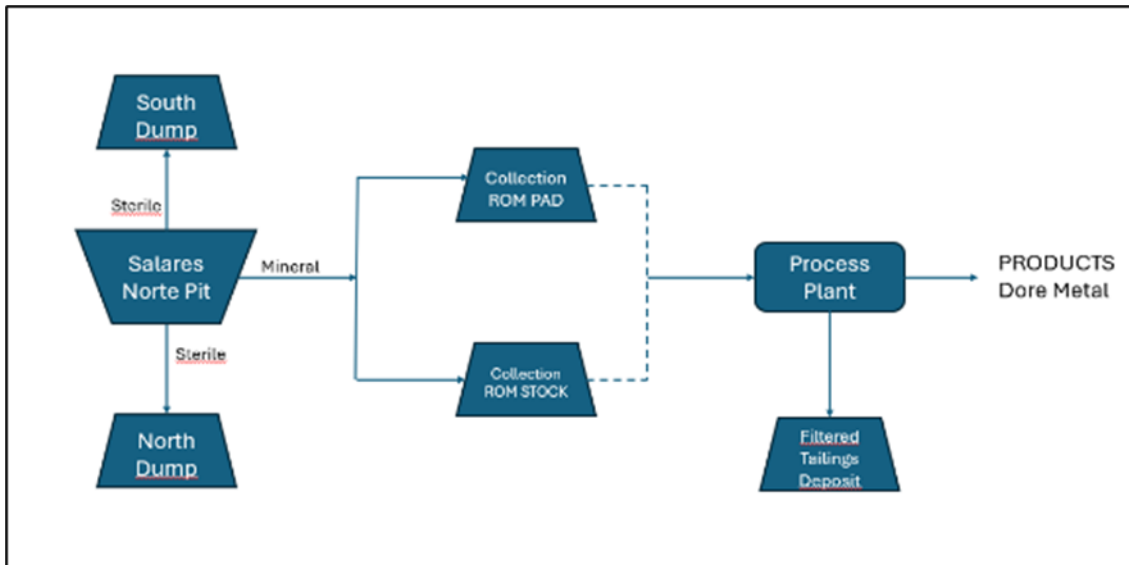
Currently, 1,800~2,000 workers are employed at the site, including contractors. A hybrid power system provides energy by using high-altitude diesel generators for quick demand along with a large solar photovoltaic plant. By using renewable resources at its isolated Andean location, this approach aims to reduce expenses and significantly decrease emissions. The project's water supply comes from underground boreholes near the site, with official water rights in the remote Atacama Desert. By employing advanced water management techniques, such as filtered tailings, over 86% of processed water is recycled, reducing the plant's need for freshwater. Water for drinking comes from authorized groundwater wells and is processed at facilities located on site. Communications include satellite service (Starlink), private LTE/4.9G network (provided by Nokia and Claro Chile), Internet protocols for business operations, supplemented by two-way radio for field coordination.

Description of Mining Operation

The following section provides a comprehensive overview of the mining operation's production process, including a detailed description of the project's various areas and a concise summary of the facilities involved. The purpose of this overview is to offer a clear and complete context regarding the overall scope and functioning of the mining site.

Production Process

The Salares Norte project involves the extraction of the open-pit through a conventional open-pit mining method. During the construction phase (pre-stripping), waste materials were primarily deposited in the South Dump, with a smaller portion directed to the North Dump. According to the mining plan, operations at the South Dump are limited to the construction phase, which spans two years. Meanwhile, operations at the Salares Norte pit and the North Dump will continue for nine years—comprising two years of pre-stripping and seven years of resource extraction. During this period, the extracted ore will sustain the processing plant's operations for a total of ~12 years.

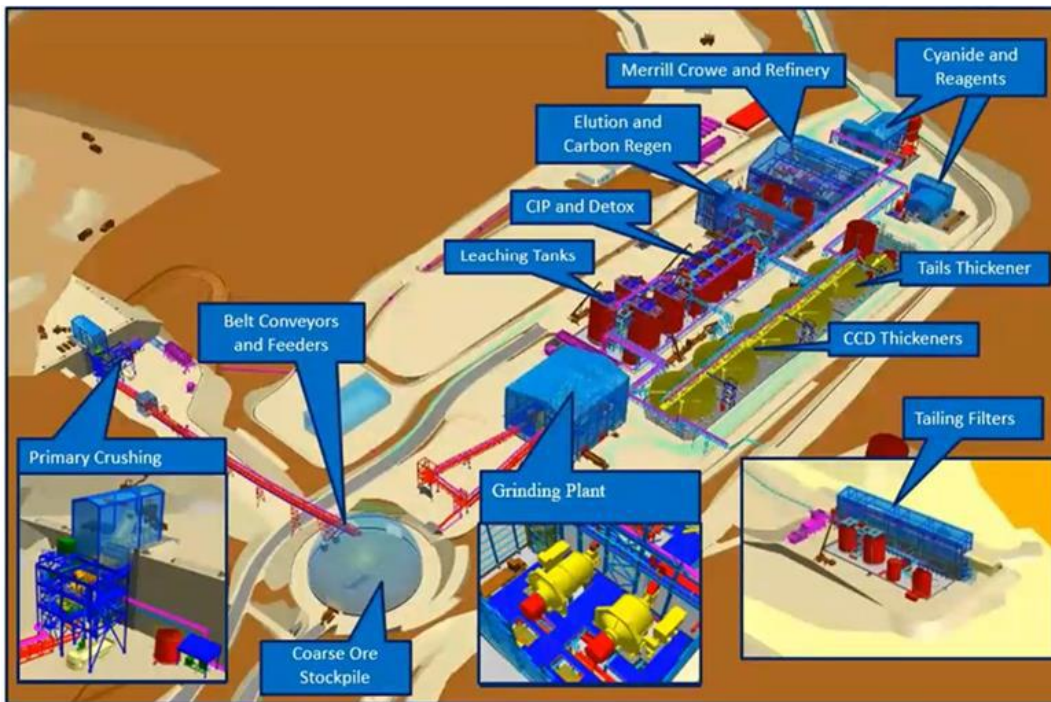


Ore extracted from the pit is transported by high-capacity mining trucks (150~191-ton trucks) to mineral stockpile areas located on the South Dump platform Run-of-Mine Stock (ROM Stock) or near the crusher ROM Pad (central storage area for run-off mine ore materials of varying grades). A general process flow of the project is depicted in the figure below.



Plant Layout





Plant Layout with Area Designations

Crushing

The Run of Mine (ROM) ore, containing 3% moisture on a dry basis, is transported by trucks and unloaded into the reception bin. To manage dust, the bin is equipped with a dust suppression system that creates a fog using compressed air injected into water spray nozzles. This system helps contain the dust generated during truck unloading within the bin.

The mineral is fed to the processing plant from the stockpiles or mineral storage areas, specifically the ROM Stock and ROM Pad. The journey begins in the crushing area, where the size of the mineral is reduced to 6 inches using a jaw-type crusher with a processing capacity of 375 tons per hour. The ROM ore, which originates directly from the mine, undergoes this initial size reduction to facilitate subsequent handling. Once crushed, the material is gravity-fed onto a sacrificial conveyor belt. This belt serves a critical protective role by preventing potential damage to the main conveyor belt, which then transports the coarse mineral material to a designated covered stockpile area for further processing steps. At the transfer point between these two conveyors, a magnet is installed to remove magnetic metal fragments mixed in with the ore, protecting the downstream conveyor belts. Past the magnet, a metal detector is positioned to identify nonmagnetic metal pieces. If such pieces are detected, the long conveyor can be stopped temporarily to ensure they are removed, thus preventing potential damage to the system. This transfer point is also equipped with a "dry fog" water-based dust suppression system to minimize airborne particles.

The stockpile feed conveyor includes an inline belt scale, allowing for the accurate measurement and recording of the ore feed's mass. The stockpile itself provides sufficient capacity to maintain consistent feed to the plant for 9 to 11 hours in the event

of a crusher shutdown. Its live capacity is estimated to be 2.1 kt with a 70-degree drop angle, while the maximum capacity extends up to 11 kt. To prevent dust from dispersing into the air due to wind, the stockpile is enclosed within a metallic dome.

For feeding the grinding plant, crushed ore is extracted from the stockpile using two apron feeders with an overcapacity of 120% (300 t/h). These feeders are arranged in line beneath the stockpile and discharged onto the SAG (semi-autogenous) mill feed conveyor situated in a tunnel below. To control dust generated at the reclaim feeders, another "dry fog" water-based dust suppression system has been installed. The SAG mill feed conveyor also features a belt scale for continuous measurement and recording of the material feed, with the flow rate regulated by adjusting the speed of the feeders.

Grinding

To decrease the size of the ore that comes from the coarse ore stockpile, a grinding line consisting of a twenty-two cubic feet diameter SAG mill with an eleven hydrocyclone recirculation system and an 18-foot diameter ball mill. The SAG mill has a nominal treatment capacity of 250 tons/h. The ore from crushing is reduced to P80 of 75 microns in the SAG mill, the generated pulp is classified into hydrocyclones where the oversize is reprocessed in a ball mill.

The crushed ore, along with the mill water, composed of a detoxification solution (15~18 ppm of NaCN) mixed with the overflow from the leaching feed thickener – is continuously fed into the SAG mill to create a slurry with a solid concentration of 65.4%. Lime whitewash is also introduced to the SAG mill during this process. The resulting slurry is discharged through a trommel screen located at the mill's discharge end. Solids that are finer than the designated transfer size pass through the trommel screen and into a cyclone feed box, while oversized pebbles retained on the screen are conveyed back to the SAG mill feed conveyor.

The slurry produced by the SAG mill combines with the ball mill output within the cyclone feed box, where its water content is adjusted to 54.5% by the addition of mill water. This adjustment ensures proper size classification within the cyclones. A variable-speed pump feeds the ore slurry into a cluster of cyclones, delivering a classification of 75% particles smaller than seventy-five microns, at a solids content of 35% in the cyclone overflow, which exits the grinding circuit.

Both the SAG and ball mills require periodic additions of steel chrome balls to replace worn-out grinding media and maintain the necessary charge levels within each mill. The consumption rate for steel balls in the SAG mill is 293 g/t, while for the ball mill, it stands at 689 g/t. The maximum allowable ball charge is 15% for the SAG mill and 32% for the ball mill.

Cyanide Solution Management

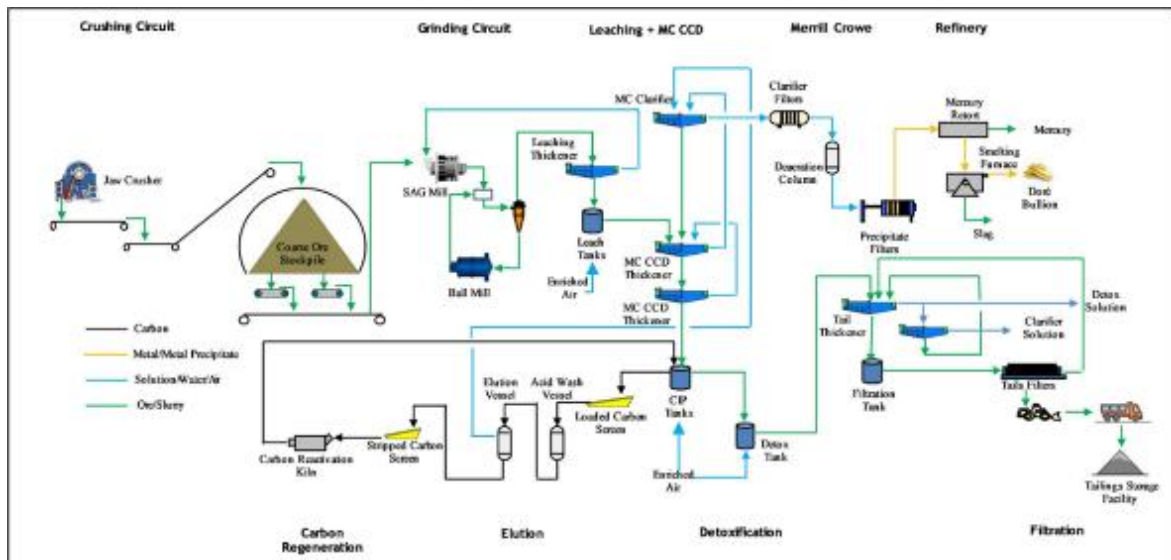
Sodium cyanide is delivered in solid briquettes and dissolved in recovered process water to produce a 30% solution, which is stored in tanks. The pH of the water is alkalized prior to preparing the cyanide solution by adding caustic soda. The dosage is controlled to maintain cyanide concentrations of 200 ppm.

Leaching

The operation involves four leaching tanks, each with an effective capacity of 3,593 m³. These tanks measure sixteen meters in diameter and stand 18.7 meters tall. The pulp from the grinding stage is directed to a thickener to regulate its solids content. The conditioned pulp (underflow) from the thickener is transferred to the agitated leaching tanks, where it is mixed with a cyanide and oxygen solution. This process dissolves gold and silver, forming soluble complexes. Meanwhile, the overflow water is recovered and sent back to the grinding circuit. From the leaching stage, the cyanide-treated pulp flows by gravity from the leaching tanks into a counter-current washing system.

The rich solutions from the counter-current washing system are collected by the Merrill-Crowe zinc precipitation system. The resulting precipitate is then processed in retort furnaces, where it is heated for 24 hours at an operating temperature of 650°C. This step ensures the safe evaporation and recovery of mercury contained within the precipitate. Once dried and mercury-free, the precipitate is transferred to smelting furnaces to produce doré metal bars.

The spent pulp (tailings) is detoxified to reduce WAD cyanide levels, after which it is sent to a water recovery circuit equipped with a thickener and filter plant. The filtered material is transported to a filtered tailings storage facility, while the recovered water is recirculated back into the process for reuse. A process flow diagram illustrating the mineral processing stages of the project is provided below.



Process Flow Sheet

CCD Washing Circuit

The operation involves two Hi-Rate thickeners, each with a diameter of thirty meters, arranged for counter-current operation. In this process, the leaching slurry flows through a series of counter-current thickeners, where the clarified liquid moves in the opposite direction of the solid particles. This setup ensures efficient washing of the solids and maximizes the recovery of gold and silver dissolved in the cyanide solution, while also optimizing water and reagent usage.



The leached slurry undergoes washing in a counter-current decantation (CCD) circuit. Here, solid-liquid separation takes place, enabling the recovery of valuable metals dissolved in the solution for subsequent processing. The high-rate thickeners, arranged in a series, produce a thickened slurry underflow with 55% solid content, which is then transferred to the next stage. Within this circuit, barren solution from the Merrill-Crowe process is introduced into the second thickener to serve as wash water. The overflow from the second thickener is subsequently used as wash water for the first thickener.

A pregnant solution, rich in metals but unclarified, is recovered from the overflow of the first CCD thickener. This solution is later clarified using a conventional thickener with a diameter of thirty meters, preparing it for precious metal precipitation via the Merrill-Crowe process using zinc powder.

Merrill-Crowe Circuit

The system consists of three rotary disc clarifying filters, each equipped with fifty-five filter discs. These filters provide an individual filtering area of 188 square meters per unit, collectively enabling the system to process a flow rate of 683 cubic meters per hour. This setup plays a critical role in the Merrill-Crowe process, which is specifically designed to recover gold and silver dissolved within a cyanide solution through precipitation using zinc powder. During this process, the cyanide solution is first clarified to effectively remove any solid particles present. Once the solution achieves the desired level of clarity, zinc is introduced to facilitate the precipitation of the dissolved precious metals. These metals are then separated for additional processing steps that include subsequent filtering and melting to refine and prepare them for final use.

The solution from the CCD washing stage undergoes clarification in a conventional clarifier. This solution is directed to the pregnant solution tank, where it enters the Merrill-Crowe circuit for further processing. In this circuit, all incoming solutions are refined using three rotary disk clarifier filters, which help minimize suspended solids. Once clarified, the solution is transferred to a deaeration column under vacuum conditions, reducing its dissolved oxygen concentration to below 0.5 g/m³. With the oxygen levels sufficiently lowered, a zinc powder suspension is introduced at an average ratio of 5.42 grams of zinc per gram of dissolved metals (gold and silver). This reaction results in a fine metal precipitating forming as the zinc interacts with the valuable metals in the solution.

The resulting metal suspension is fed into three pressure plate filters, where the metals are recovered using diatomaceous earth as a filtration aid. The filtered solution aims to achieve residual concentrations of 0.01 ppm gold and 0.40 ppm silver. The wet precipitate discharged from the pressure filters contains approximately 70% solids and is transferred via screw feeders into trays with a capacity of 390 kilograms each. These trays of wet precipitate are loaded into two retort ovens, where they are heated to 650°C to vaporize any mercury content. The vaporized mercury is collected, condensed, and stored in dedicated mercury flasks. Meanwhile, exhaust gases from the retort ovens are passed through an activated sulphide-carbon adsorption column for purification before being safely released into the atmosphere.

Once dried and freed of mercury, the metal precipitate moves to the smelting stage, where two diesel-fired smelting furnaces, each with a capacity of twenty cubic feet, complete the process. The furnace crucibles are loaded with the precipitate and fluxes required for smelting. Smelting is conducted as a batch operation, and once the doré metal is formed, it is poured into molds in a cascading arrangement for shaping and cooling. The cooled doré metal bullion, with a mass of approximately 1.094 troy ounces, is stored in a secure vault until it is transported offsite to a commercial refining facility.

The slag generated during smelting is poured out and rapidly cooled using pressurized water jets, transforming it into granulated slag. This material is processed through a coarse recovery screen, where oversized slag is recycled back to the retort furnaces, while undersized material is processed as waste slag.

Carbon-In-Pulp Circuit (Installed, Not Operational)

A CIP circuit has been installed but is not yet operational. Once commissioned, this will provide additional recovery capacity for solution treatment and potential recovery optimization. As of the date of this audit, its commissioning is under evaluation.

Refinery

The refinery utilizes reverberatory-type melting furnaces, operating at a melting temperature of 1062°C to produce doré metal bars or ingots. During the smelting process, the concentrated material is heated in these furnaces to near 1062°C, facilitating phase separation as the material melts. At this stage, the metallic components liquefy and separate from the slag, which retains impurities and non-metallic substances. The molten metal, referred to as doré metal, is gathered at the bottom of the furnace and cast into bars weighing approximately two hundred kilograms.

Cyanide Detoxification Circuit

The objective of this stage is to produce low-cyanide process water using an INCO-based method that converts WAD cyanide into cyanate. This method employs sodium metabisulfite (SMBS), oxygen, lime, and copper sulphate. Tailings from the CIP process are directed to the cyanide detoxification phase, which includes a single 1,360 m³ agitated tank. Here, lime whitewash is introduced to maintain the pH between 8.5 and 10. Copper sulphate and sodium metabisulfite are added, and the mixture is aerated to oxidize most of the cyanide compounds.

The Salares Norte Process Plant integrates a cyanide detoxification step alongside tailings dewatering through filtration, enabling the disposal of dry tailings with less than 15 ppm of WAD CN. The detoxification reactor outputs via an overflow, feeding a gravity-driven carbon safety screen. Detoxified slurry passes through this vibratory screen before flowing by gravity to the tailing's thickener. The screen ensures that any carbon particles, in case of an unintentional leakage from the CIP process into the detoxification reactors, are effectively retained.

Tailings Dewatering

The filtration plant is equipped with three plate-type tailings filters, each featuring 56 double-cloth plates and capable of handling 271 cubic meters of filtered pulp per hour. Each filtration cycle processes 19.7 tons, amounting to a daily total of 7,556 tons. The

slurry exiting the process has a maximum moisture content of 20%. During operation, the slurry is fed under pressure, enabling the liquid to flow through the filter cloths while retaining the solid particles, with a 15~16% humidity content. Once filtered, the slurry is discharged and sent to the filtered tailings deposit facility for storage, where they are compacted until they reach a humidity content of 12~13%.

Filtered Tailings Deposit

The tailings deposit is designed with three deposition phases, offering a capacity to contain 24,100,000 tons of material and an operational lifespan of ~12 years. It is engineered to receive tailings with a maximum moisture content of 20%. The deposition process involves the controlled placement of filtered tailings, known as tailings, cake, into a specialized deposit. Due to the low moisture content, the material compacts into evenly spread layers, creating a stable surface. This approach reduces water consumption, enhances the stability of the deposit, and significantly lowers the environmental risks commonly associated with managing conventional tailings.

Auditors' Finding

This operation is

- in full compliance with
- in substantial compliance with
- not in compliance with

with the International Cyanide Management Code

Compliance Statement

This operation is in Full Compliance with the requirements of the International Cyanide Management Code

Auditors' Information

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Audit Company: | Cyanide Auditors S.A. |
| Lead and Technical Auditor: | Bruno Pizzorni |
| Email: | bpizzorni@cyanideauditor.com |
| Auditor in training | Jean Lostaunau |
| Dates of Audit: | November 27 to December 1, 2025 |

Auditor Attestation

I attest that I meet the criteria for knowledge, experience and conflict of interest for a Cyanide Code Certification Audit Lead Auditor, as 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 Auditors.

I attest that this Summary Audit Report accurately describes the findings of the certification audit. I further attest that the certification 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.

Principles and Standards of Practice

Principle 1 | PRODUCTION AND PURCHASE

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

Standard of Practice 1.1

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

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

Salares Norte purchases solid sodium cyanide from Draslovka Chile Limitada (RUT 76.389.028-7), a Chilean Company owned by Lucební Závody Draslovka a.s. Kolín and Draslovka Holdings. Draslovka Chile Limitada receives sodium cyanide from Draslovka Mining Solutions (also part of Draslovka Holdings), produced at its Memphis, Tennessee (USA) plant, which is certified under the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC). The cyanide is shipped by sea, packed in 1-ton Eco Pack Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs), with each 20-foot maritime container carrying 20 IBCs.

This production operation is included in Draslovka US Production and Packaging Operations certification audit (<https://cyanidecode.org/sig-directory-type/draslovka-mining-solutions/>), which holds current certification status since May 24, 2023. Auditors verified certification status by reviewing the ICMI website, confirming the latest certification audit, demonstrating ongoing compliance with the Code. Purchase agreements, shipping documents, and supply records covering the period May 2024 to December 2025 were reviewed. Compliance was further confirmed through interviews with the Contract Administrator and supply chain staff, and by examining contracts, invoices, and dispatch guides.

Currently, Salares Norte maintains an open sodium cyanide supply contract with Draslovka Chile Limitada, signed on 2023, with an initial term of 3 years, and effective from the start of operations in the first semester of 2024. This contract stipulates an annual renewal to be validated by both parties in the first week of January of each year. The current contract includes sodium cyanide supply for 2025, with renewal provisions ensuring continuity of Code-compliant sourcing for 2026. The sales INCOTERM is DDP (Delivery Duty Paid).

This requirement was verified through documentation review and personnel interviews, confirming that Salares Norte purchases cyanide exclusively from certified facilities in compliance with the Cyanide Code, finding Full Compliance with Standard of Practice.

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 Standard of Practice 2.1
 in substantial compliance with
 not in compliance with

The auditor reviewed the chain of custody records to identify each transporter, supply chain, and supply chain component that participate in transporting cyanide from production facility Draslovka Memphis Plant to the mine site, confirming that each of these parties is certified or is part of a certified supply chain.

The auditor also reviewed the document with statement from Draslovka describing their cyanide supply chain from the production plant in Memphis to Salares Norte cyanide warehouse. Draslovka to Salares Norte mine Supply Chain is as follows:

Draslovka packs sodium cyanide on 1-ton Eco Pack Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs). Twenty IBCs are placed in 20-foot maritime containers at the Memphis, Tennessee manufacturing facility. This loading operation is included in Draslovka US Production and Packaging Operations certification audit (<https://cyanidecode.org/sig-directory-type/draslovka-mining-solutions/>), which holds current certification status since May 24, 2023.

IMC Logistics LLC moves 20' containers from Draslovka to CSX/CN Rail Yard in Tennessee. Then, CSX Railway transports the containers via rail to the port in Savannah, Georgia, where custody is transferred to their ocean shipping carrier. A Due Diligence audit of both IMC Logistics LLC and CSX Railway has been completed by an ICMI approved auditor and found to be in Full Compliance with the Cyanide Code. This is covered by Draslovka Signatory Supply Chain status, and the report can be viewed on the ICMI website under Draslovka U.S. Supply Chain certification audit (<https://cyanidecode.org/sig-directory-type/draslovka-holdings-transportation/>), which holds current certification status since June 13th, 2025.

Draslovka shipping carriers (Maersk, MSC, ONE Line, Hapag Lloyd and CMA-South America) load the containers onto their ocean vessels for transport from port of Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A., to Chilean ports of either Valparaíso or San Antonio. Draslovka ocean carriers, ports of dispatch and ports of receipt of containerized cargo, have completed a Due Diligence audit by an ICMI approved auditor and found to be in Full Compliance with the Cyanide Code. This is covered by Draslovka Signatory Supply Chain status, and the report can be viewed on the ICMI website under Draslovka' Global Ocean Supply Chain certification audit (<https://cyanidecode.org/sig-directory-type/draslovka-global-ocean-supply-chain/>).

[type/draslovka-holdings-transportation/](#)), which holds current certification status since June 13th, 2025.

Once discharged in Chilean ports, the sodium cyanide containers dispatched destined to Salares Norte is then sent to be temporarily stored into Draslovka Chile Warehouse in Santiago de Chile. This warehouse is operated by Sudamérica Comercial S.A., and is included in a certification audit (<https://cyanidecode.org/sig-directory-type/draslovka-mining-solutions/>), which holds current certification status since October 24th, 2025.

The 20' containers with sodium cyanide are then transported to Salares Norte operation by Transportes Verasay. This is a transport company in Chile, which is contracted by Draslovka, to collect the containers at their warehouse in Santiago and transport them to the mine. It is considered that they can also perform a ship to truck reception of containers and transport to the mine site, but it has not occurred yet since Salares Norte started operations. Transportes Verasay was audited by an auditor approved by the Cyanide Code and was found in Full Compliance with it. Transportes Verasay is a signatory of the code, and the audit report can be seen in the ICMI webpage certification audit (<https://cyanidecode.org/sig-directory-type/transportes-verasay-lda-chile/>), which holds current certification status since May 28th 2025.

This requirement of the Code was confirmed by the auditors through interviews with purchase and supply chain personnel, review of written contracts, supplier's technical specifications, and transport documents records, finding Full Compliance with Standard of Practice.

The auditors reviewed the purchase agreement between Draslovka and Salares Norte (which includes transport based on the INCOTERM DDP, stated on the supply contract), and also the Draslovka transport agreement describing the supply chain actors participating between the production plant to the mine site, confirming that sodium cyanide is being transported by companies included in a certified supply chain listed on the Cyanide Code website, finding Full Compliance with Standard of Practice.

The auditor compared the purchase agreement between Draslovka and Salares Norte with the Draslovka letter describing the supply chain actors participating between the production plant to the mine site, confirming that sodium cyanide is being transported by certified companies or included in certified supply chain listed on the Cyanide Code website.

This requirement of the Code was confirmed by the auditors through interviews with purchase and supply chain personnel, review of written contracts, supplier's technical specifications, and transport documents records, finding Full Compliance with Standard of Practice.

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.

✓ in full compliance with Standard of Practice 3.1

The operation is in substantial compliance with

not in compliance with

The unloading, storage, and mixing facilities were built in accordance with recognized engineering standards. Their design was evaluated by experts from the company FLUOR, while the construction was conducted by TECPROMIN S.A.L. The auditor examined electronic copies of the design specifications provided by FLUOR, as well as as-built drawings bearing the seals of certified professional engineers from TECPROMIN S.A.L., verifying that all required steps were taken to ensure proper design and construction of these facilities.

The cyanide storage and solution preparation area consists of a covered space where cyanide is stored in maritime containers and within this same covered area lies the cyanide solution preparation zone, equipped with a winch or crane used to lift one-ton maxi-bags or Eco Packs containing sodium cyanide briquettes. These are then transferred to the feed hopper to deposit the briquettes into the barren solution tank, where the mixture is prepared. Adjacent to this covered area, outside in the open, is the distribution tank containing the 30% cyanide solution.

The warehouse is designed as a metal-framed, gable-roofed, single-level structure with a concrete floor and restricted access. It features an enclosed space equipped with a forced ventilation system to prevent the buildup of hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas. Sodium cyanide in briquette arrives in Eco Packs or packaged in maxi-bags, stored within wooden crates and shipping containers. These containers are housed in the enclosed building, which has a concrete floor and a capacity to accommodate up to ten shipping containers, 7 full containers and space available for 3 empty ones. This facility for storing, preparing, and distributing cyanide is isolated from incompatible materials, including acids, strong oxidants, explosives, and food products.

Cyanide preparation tank (3820-TA-0029) and distribution tank (3820-TA-0030) are installed on an epoxy-coated concrete parapet. Constructed from Carbon Steel (conforming to ASTM A36 standards), these tanks incorporate level sensors and visible alarm. All activities within the building, including monitoring and control of the system, are managed centrally through the Integrated Operations Centre.

The cyanide storage, preparation and distribution area (reagent area) is remote from the camp area and is an enclosed and restricted area. There are no permanent surface watercourses, and any watercourses will be routed to collection chambers and then pumped with submersible pumps to the detoxification area. The nearest surface water is Salar Grande located about 14 km from the mine plant; Collas indigenous community is about 60 Km far, and Diego de Almagro community is about 120 km from the mine site.

The reagent preparation area (Area 3820) is enclosed within secondary containment, consisting of a concrete berm equipped with a sump and a submersible pump featuring automatic level control, which redirects any spills back to the cyanide solution tanks. The area is also equipped with three fixed HCN gas monitors.

Salares Norte receives cyanide in solid briquettes via Eco Packs in shipping containers. The auditors confirmed that the cyanide mixing area is in a well-maintained concrete hardstanding. The mixing and storage tanks are within concrete berms, providing capacity to contain over 110% of the largest tank's volume. Salares Norte does not receive any cyanide liquid solution on tanker trucks or isotainer systems.

All cyanide storage tanks are equipped with radar level sensors to prevent overflowing. The maintenance area performs monthly inspections of all these sensors and are included in the preventive maintenance routines. Salares Norte uses SAP to schedule maintenance for level sensors. Auditors reviewed maintenance records to verify that the level sensors were consistently maintained and calibrated. The auditors observed screenshots in the control room confirming that the level indicators were functioning correctly. Additionally, visual alarms are present in the control room.

Cyanide mixing and storage tanks are located within concrete containments with epoxy-sealed flooring to prevent infiltration. Each containment can hold at least 110% of the largest tank's volume, and it has automatic sump pumps to keep it free of fluids. A 3mm HDPE liner underlies the concrete and sump, to prevent seepage. During the field audit it was confirmed the containment areas were in good condition with no considerable damage. This was confirmed reviewing as-built drawings.

The secondary containment for the cyanide mixing tank and storage tank is constructed with concrete, providing an effective barrier against leakage. Underlying the concrete and sump is a 3 mm HDPE liner. The design and construction quality assurance for this pad were reviewed during this certification audit and were deemed acceptable. These tanks are situated within a bermed concrete impoundment, which was observed to be structurally sound and suitable for containment in the event of a release or tank failure, effectively preventing leakage. The berms and containment area undergo weekly inspections. Solution collected in the secondary containment sump is automatically pumped back to the tanks.

The cyanide storage area consists of a covered space where cyanide is stored in maritime containers. Sodium cyanide in briquette arrives in Eco Packs or packaged in maxi-bags, stored within shipping containers. These containers are housed in the enclosed building, which has a concrete floor and a capacity to accommodate up to ten shipping containers, 7 full containers and space available for 3 empty ones. This facility for storing, preparing,

and distributing cyanide is isolated from incompatible materials, including acids, strong oxidants, explosives, and food products.

The cyanide storage area features an enclosed space equipped with a forced ventilation system to prevent the buildup of hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas.

Cyanide is stored in secured areas where access by the public and unauthorized personnel is prohibited. Warning signs are posted at the entrance to restrict non-authorized personnel from entering. Access to the plant area is also limited. The warehouse is designed as a metal-framed, gable-roofed, single-level structure with a concrete floor and restricted access. The shipping containers with cyanide are also locked.

At Salares Norte, cyanide is stored away from acids, strong oxidizers, explosives, and food, with barriers to prevent mixing. Secondary containments ensure cyanide spills do not mix with incompatible materials, as confirmed by inspecting potential flow paths. The field inspection observed no other materials in storage.

Standard of Practice 3.2

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

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

Sodium cyanide briquettes for Salares Norte are delivered in Eco Packs, which, once emptied, are collapsed and temporarily stored in an empty sea container enabled for this purpose within the warehouse. Subsequently, these bags are transported by Transporters Verasay, who is certified for hazardous materials (hazmat) transport, to the authorized temporary collection center for hazmat landfill Hidronor and then to Santiago, for proper final disposal.

Salares Norte was prohibited by the local environmental authority from rinsing the Eco Packs with water once emptied, citing concerns about further water pollution. The auditor examined the resolution issued by the authority.

Salares Norte receives cyanide in Eco Packs; no drums or wooden crates are involved.

The operation does not return the empty Eco Packs to the vendor; instead, they are sent for proper disposal at an authorized landfill.

Salares Norte procedure GFSN03-OP-EV-3800-PT-00002_1 Cyanide Preparation and Handling include detailed work instructions and addresses the operation for each step of safety, operation, and maintenance of equipment (including valves) used for mixing cyanide. Responsibilities for site personnel are clearly outlined. The procedure also features a checklist for cyanide preparation, such as measuring pH levels, inspecting

emergency showers and eye wash stations, and verifying first aids kits and tank levels. The auditors reviewed the complete checklists and found them satisfactory. Cyanide solution preparation was observed during the audit. The review indicated that the operation has appropriate procedures and practices to manage cyanide in a safe manner.

The Cyanide Preparation and Handling procedure includes detailed work instructions for handling cyanide Eco Packs with the forklift without rupturing or puncturing.

Salares Norte manages the receipt of cyanide in Eco Packs transported within sea containers. Their operations are confined to unloading the Eco Packs from sea containers using a forklift and transferring them to the crane ready to use. They do not engage in stacking cyanide containers. However, the procedure includes provisions allowing a maximum stacking height of two Eco Packs if necessary.

The Operational Procedure for Cyanide Preparation and Handling (GFSN03-OP-EV-3800-PT-00002) mandates that, after completing the cyanide solution preparation process, it must be ensured that no traces of cyanide spills remain in the hopper, on the ground, or in any surrounding areas of the preparation zone. Additionally, any leftover Ecopak packaging must also be removed. As per the Cyanide Preparation Checklist (Each Preparation, Daily) GFSN03-OP-SY-3000-VL-00009, post-preparation checks must confirm that the area is free of briquettes, the loading hopper is cleared of briquettes, and both the preparation and storage areas are thoroughly clean and devoid of any cyanide residues. These measures adhere to HSEC Standard 2.29, which emphasizes maintaining order and cleanliness. The audit checked the mixing area for spillages, like dyed cyanide solution outside the tank or cyanide briquettes on the tank or nearby platforms. The inspection confirmed that clean-up procedures are being properly followed and implemented.

The procedure for cyanide solution preparation requires the operators to use the necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) during cyanide solution preparation activities. The required PPE includes steel-toed rubber boots, rubber gloves, an approved respirator, a face shield, two-way radio, Tychem and Tyvek coveralls, a hard hat, hearing protection, a personal HCN detector, and a harness for working at heights. The procedure also mandates that a second observer monitor the offload operation. Additionally, cyanide offloading activities are observed from the control room via a closed video circuit.

The cyanide briquettes in the Eco Packs already come with red colorant dye (carmoisine). Colorant dye is added to solid cyanide at Draslovka production plant. This was verified by the auditors during the field visit and through interviews with process personnel. The resultant high-strength cyanide solution is formulated with a dye additive, ensuring easy visual identification and clear distinction from other liquids. During the audit, the auditors observed the cyanide reagent grade being added at the leaching tank TA01 and confirmed that the highly concentrated cyanide solution displayed red coloration.

Principle 4 | OPERATIONS

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

Standard of Practice 4.1

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

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

Salares Norte has developed and implemented written plans and procedures for operating its cyanide facilities in a manner that protects workers, the community, and the environment. In accordance with the Code definition of Process Solution (any solution containing ≥ 0.5 mg/L WAD cyanide), the following facilities were identified at the operation:

- Mills (1 SAG mill, one ball mill, one thickening tank);
- Cyanide warehouse for solid cyanide storage;
- Cyanide mixing facility (1 mixing tank, one storage tank);
- Cyanide leach circuit (4 leaching tanks, 2 CCD thickening tanks, one conventional clarification tank);
- Merrill-Crowe zinc precipitation system (3 rotary disk clarification filters, one deaeration column, 3 pressure plate filters);
- Tailings filters plant
- Filtered Tailings Deposit (FTD);
- Cyanide Detoxification Circuit;
- All concrete secondary containments; and
- All associated pump/pipeline systems for the facilities listed above.

The following written procedures were reviewed:

- GFSN03-OP-EV-3000-PT-00008: Operational Procedure – Sodium Cyanide Entry and Unloading
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3800-PT-00002: Operational Procedure – Cyanide Preparation and Handling
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3200-PT-00001: Procedure – Leaching Circuit Operation)
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3200-PT-00002: Procedure – Manual Leaching Sampling
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3000-PT-00001: Procedure – Thickener Operation
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3310-PT-00001: Procedure – CCD Circuit Operation
- GFSN03-OP-EV-6000-PT-00001: Procedure – Filtration Circuit Operation
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3600-PT-00001: Procedure – Pulp Detoxification Operation
- GFSN03-OP-EV-6100-PT-00003: Operational Procedure – Filtered Tailings Deposition Plan

- GFSN03-OP-EV-0000-PT-00014: Procedure – Equipment Decontamination

The auditor reviewed these procedures, interviewed plant operators, maintenance, and environmental personnel, and confirmed that Salares Norte understands how to manage cyanide properly and safely to avoid releases into the environment and exposures to workers and the community. These documents are adequate to protect human health and the environment, as they describe cyanide-related safe work practices and address the safe operation of all cyanide facilities.

This year, the operation successfully obtained certification in ISO 45001 Occupational Health & Safety and ISO 14001 Environmental Management systems. Implementation and actual use of the cyanide related procedures was confirmed through inspection of activities, interviews with responsible personnel, and review of supporting documentation and records. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte has developed and implemented written management and operating procedures for all cyanide facilities within its mining operations.

Salares Norte maintains operational procedures and work instructions that incorporate the critical parameters required for the safe operation of cyanide facilities. These procedures provide the link between facility design and operational practices, referencing the assumptions and parameters on which the design was based, as well as applicable regulatory requirements related to the prevention of cyanide releases and exposures. This ensures that the operation understands and documents why it is operating according to specific design criteria.

The major parameters considered for the operation of cyanide facilities include:

- Maintaining cyanide solution pH at a minimum of 10.5 to avoid formation of HCN gas
- Halting work if HCN levels reach 4.7 ppm until gas levels drop.
- Constructing containment facilities with at least 110% of the capacity of the largest installed tank
- Setting maximum volume for the emergency pond at 90% of capacity
- Maintaining freeboard of one meter for the mill pond and 0.5 meters for the refinery pond.
- Ensuring dry tailings water content of 15% or less for deposition in the Filtered Tailings Deposit (FTD)
- Designing the FTD outside slope of benches according to the angle of repose of the material (~30 degrees)

The auditor confirmed compliance by reviewing operating plans and procedures, verifying inclusion of these parameters, and interviewing personnel responsible for operation and maintenance of the facilities. Personnel demonstrated strong awareness of these parameters and their importance in preventing cyanide releases and exposures. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte's operational procedures adequately identify and account for the assumptions and parameters on which facility design was based, as well as applicable regulatory requirements, ensuring prevention and control of cyanide releases and exposures consistent with Code requirements.

Salares Norte has developed manuals, work instructions, and checklists that supplement its cyanide-related procedures to ensure safe and environmentally responsible operations. These documents identify the equipment, personnel, and procedures required for cyanide offloading and mixing, leaching processes, recovery facilities, the Filtered Tailings Deposit (FTD), and associated systems.

The procedures address all aspects necessary for the protection of workers, communities, and the environment. Specific measures include:

- Preventive maintenance programs for critical equipment
- Inspection programs for cyanide facilities such as process tanks, pipelines, and containment structures
- Management standards and plans for air and water monitoring
- Contingency plans for mine and plant operations
- Inspection programs for environmental media and wildlife protection

Work procedures, manuals, and checklists cover operational control, environmental, health and safety topics, preventive maintenance, water balance, and inspection processes for equipment and secondary containments. Procedures are available for both routine and non-routine (emergency) operating conditions.

Protocols are established for managing process solutions and maintaining containment facilities (e.g., containments, pumps, drains, valves) in good condition, with monthly inspections. Corrective actions are outlined to ensure adequate storage capacity is maintained in containment facilities to retain process solutions during upset conditions.

Preventive maintenance for critical equipment is managed using SAP software, which automatically generates preventive maintenance, and calibration plans according to equipment frequency requirements. Work orders generated from inspection forms are entered into the system with assigned priority levels.

The auditor reviewed inspection programs and records verifying that inspections are performed and confirmed that procedures and maintenance plans are appropriate and fully implemented. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte's operational procedures describe the standard practices necessary for the safe and environmentally sound operation of the facility, including specific measures required for compliance with the Cyanide Code, such as inspections, and preventive maintenance activities.

The operation has implemented procedures to review proposed changes to production processes, operating practices, or cyanide facilities to determine if they may increase the potential for cyanide releases and worker exposures and incorporate any measures necessary to protect worker health and safety and the environment. The change management process is conducted via Oracle's Aconex software. The change management process (MOC) includes the identification and review of the proposed changes; analysis and evaluation of the changes by a multidisciplinary team including health, safety and environmental aspects; approval, and subsequent implementation of the changes.

The purpose of Salares Norte's Management of Change (MOC) procedure is to ensure that systematic processes are in place to evaluate any proposed changes across the mine

sites that risks of negative impacts to people, the environment, property, or product quality are minimized. This ensures that health, safety, and environmental considerations are fully integrated into the decision-making process and that appropriate protective measures are incorporated.

The process is carried out through the ORACLE Aconex cloud-based Common Data Environment (CDE), using the module Aconex Change Management, which is a feature within the Aconex construction collaboration platform that provides a controlled, digital workflow to manage requested changes to a project, and it required digital signatures from all areas participating in the evaluation of the changes, ensuring accountability and traceability. The MOC procedure is used consistently by Salares Norte process area. The procedure needs notification and involvement in these areas:

- Plant/Process/Area Management
- Occupational Health and Safety Management
- Environmental Management
- Legal Area
- Finance Area
- Permit Control Area
- Social Commitment Monitoring and Control Area
- Sustainability Area

Once approved by each of these areas, it is assigned to an "integrator" (change project owner) for final approval by General Management. This structured workflow ensures that any proposed change is systematically evaluated for potential impacts on cyanide management, worker health and safety, and environmental protection, and that appropriate measures are incorporated prior to implementation.

For example, the auditor reviewed a completed MOC conducted November 30, 2025, where it was required protection against extreme freezing weather. Aconex control document WF-028312 considered Process Plant Piperack Encapsulation, Filter Plant Encapsulation, and Tailings Loading Area Encapsulation. The MOC workflow checklist includes a risk assessment and the signatures of health, safety, and environment representatives, among others.

In August 2025, a hydrogen peroxide storage and dosing plant was implemented as part of change management. Aconex control document WF-027190 also includes a risk assessment and the signatures of health, safety, and environment representatives, among others.

During the audit, it was noted that one change lacked final approval despite the project already being in progress; however, the operation finalized the approval process during the audit itself, leading the auditor to consider the case compliant on the grounds of it being an exception. Other changes have received approval but are still pending full implementation. The signature process is managed electronically within the same platform. A comprehensive example of change management was observed in the system for the installation of a protective tray designed for a pipe bundle, which included one carrying cyanide. Overall, the change management system demonstrated satisfactory performance with a clear record of actions.

Verification was through review of the procedure and online workflow documents, as well as physical forms that have been signed off by environmental and health and safety personnel (among others) during its review and dissemination through Power Point presentations, as attendance records among the interested areas. Therefore, the auditors concluded that Salares Norte's has an implement procedure to review proposed changes to production processes, operating practices, or cyanide facilities.

Salares Norte has implemented contingency procedures for the process plant and the Filtered Tailings Deposit (FTD) to respond to problems identified by monitoring and inspections, and to address temporary closure of the operation. Documents GFSN03-OP-EV-3000-PL-00001 Operational Contingency Plan, and GFSN03-OP-EV-6100-PT-00001 Emergency Procedure for the Filtered Tailings Deposit, address different scenarios and force majeure conditions that may require a partial or total shutdown of cyanide operations, including:

- Adverse weather conditions (snow, extreme cold, excessive wind)
- Extreme precipitation
- Water imbalance
- Power outages
- Lack of permanent staff due to strikes
- Sabotage
- High-intensity earthquakes
- Prolonged ore shortage
- Equipment rollover
- Tailings disposal equipment malfunctions

Together, these documents provide detailed descriptions and instructions for:

- Managing upsets in the operational water balance that could risk exceeding the design containment capacity of the emergency pond, even though the mine site area is extremely dry.
- Stopping and starting plant facilities in a controlled manner, providing specific response measures for emergencies related to failures of cyanide equipment during power outages.
- Measures to take during an unplanned temporary closure, including requirements to continue ongoing maintenance and inspection of the process plant and dry stack tailings facility, and to ensure the integrity of pipelines, trenches, diversion structures, berms, embankments, and the emergency pond.
- Operating the crushing/milling and process plant facilities during primary power outages. In such cases, crushing and milling equipment is shut down, while only critical equipment in the process circuit is operated using diesel-powered emergency generators.

Process plant operators and control room operators demonstrated knowledge of the contingency shutdown procedures for safely ceasing operations in the event of threats to worker safety, the environment, or the integrity of equipment and processes. The procedures listed also specify the conditions under which precautionary or immediate shutdown measures must be taken, with strong emphasis on pH control, HCN

monitoring, and water balance management, and with out-of-control conditions identified both in routine operations in the field, through the control room, or in scheduled or unscheduled inspections. Therefore, the auditors concluded that Salares Norte has cyanide management contingency procedures for non-standard operating situations that may present potential for cyanide exposures and releases.

Salares Norte has established a Maintenance Plan within the SAP System, specifically encompassing all equipment related to cyanide use. Regular inspections are conducted at intervals designed to maintain safe operations and ensure functionality within the intended design parameters. The scope of these inspections covers tanks, valves, pumps, containment devices, showers, eye wash stations, fire extinguishers, emergency kits, piping, first aid kits, fixed HCN detectors, pH meters, and level sensors. Detailed inspection records are maintained, documenting the inspection date, the inspector's name, any identified defects, and the corrective actions taken to address them.

Inspection details include:

- a) Thanks for holding cyanide solutions.
 - Weekly visual inspections of process tanks for structural stability, leaks, and corrosion, by mean of Checklists document observations regarding cracks, perforations, corrosion, filtration, presence of fluids, dents, connections, man entry, operating level sensors, paint, and signage.
 - The Maintenance Department has established a program for ultrasonic thickness testing of tanks every 48 weeks, in accordance with SAP software settings.
 - The maintenance department conducts inspections of the thickener tanks and leaching tanks on a weekly, bi-monthly, and quarterly basis, as scheduled in the SAP system. Tanks in the cyanide preparation building are inspected each time cyanide is prepared (daily). Operators confirmed they perform daily general visual inspections for signs of corrosion and leakage.
- b) Secondary containments.
 - Weekly inspections of concrete secondary containments for structural integrity and available capacity.
 - Online checklists verify presence of fluids, available capacity, and that drains are closed and locked.
 - Records confirm corrective actions for accumulated sediment, solution, or damaged concrete.
 - Onsite audit verified work orders in SAP repairs to containment walls and pavement. Field logs documented repair techniques, including:
The maintenance management team conducts inspections of all pumps and slurry lines according to the schedules established in SAP. For instance, the submersible pump eighty-four in grinding and the submersible pump eighty-three in slurry undergo monthly and quarterly inspections. As for the tailing's slurry lines, semi-annual and quarterly inspections are conducted.
- c) Leak detection systems.
 - Salares Norte operates a closed-circuit leaching process in tanks and does not have leaching pads or ponds.

- The maintenance management team conducts inspections of all pumps and slurry lines according to the schedules established in SAP. For instance, the submersible pump eighty-four in grinding and the submersible pump eighty-three in slurry undergo monthly and quarterly inspections. As for the tailing's slurry lines, semi-annual and quarterly inspections are conducted. Weekly inspections include routine checks of pipelines, pumps, and valves.
- Maintenance Department generates weekly mechanical and electrical inspection programs, covering pipes, valves, pumps, and related instrumentation such as automatic tank level indicators.
- Due to extremely dry site conditions, Salares Norte performs annually surface water diversions and the rock-filled channel along the west edge of the FTD to channel snowmelt around the dry-stack facility.

The auditors reviewed inspection records and verified that inspections are completed at regular and consistent frequencies. Field inspections during the site visit confirmed the condition of tanks, secondary containments, pipelines, pumps, valves, and the FTD. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte inspects on a regular and consistent basis tanks holding cyanide solutions, secondary containments, pipelines, pumps and valves, and ponds and impoundments that contain process water with significant cyanide content.

Salares Norte conducts field inspections to the cyanide facilities, with a regular and consistent frequency enough to identify potential problems before they present a risk of cyanide release or exposure. The basic guidelines and requests for these inspections are contained in each of the documents listed under Standard of Practice 4.1. The auditor found these inspections to be sufficient to ensure and document that the operation is safe and functioning within design parameters.

At Salares Norte, inspections and observations are documented in completed inspection forms. Work orders derived from these observations are generated in the SAP system by the supervisor responsible for the observed area. In all cases, the documentation records the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, and—if applicable—the description of any deficiency, the required corrective action, and general observations. The nature and date of corrective actions are also documented in SAP.

The auditor reviewed inspection records and confirmed that Salares Norte maintains proper documentation of inspections, observations, and corrective actions, including names, dates, details of observed deficiencies, and the nature and date of corrective actions performed.

The operation has a preventive maintenance program (PM) in SAP system for its cyanide facilities where a failure can result in a cyanide release or exposure. The program is used to perform the necessary maintenance and inspect the integrity of process equipment, piping, and tanks, according to a maintenance program and every time is needed to keep equipment and installations properly working. In addition to the preventative maintenance program of the pumps, Salares Norte has redundant pumps for the critical cyanide pumps.

The PM schedule provides a listing of the equipment along with the planned schedule for maintenance. The PM system is managed using SAP, which automatically produces PM work orders on an established schedule. The system identifies future activities for regular PM and includes information on the task requirements and completion. The software is used to generate and retain all documentation for programmed maintenance work. Corrective maintenance activities are documented by work orders, which are generated manually and electronically.

The Maintenance Planner generates weekly planning programs for both mechanical and electrical systems. The planning programs include maintenance inspections, PM schedules, predictive maintenance, lubrication, and any corrective maintenance requirements identified by operational and maintenance inspections. Maintenance considers mechanical, electrical and process control areas-

Maintenance inspections incorporate checklists for pumps and valves. Electrical Maintenance performs monthly checks of the automatic tank level indicators and alarm systems installed on the two cyanide mix tanks and the cyanide storage tank.

The auditor inspected the cyanide facilities, reviewed maintenance records and interviewed employees determining compliance with this provision. The operation maintenance system is sufficient for preventative, corrective, and predictive maintenance of cyanide facilities at Salares Norte operation. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte has preventive maintenance programs implemented and activities documented, to ensure that equipment and devices function as necessary for safe cyanide management.

The energy supply for the Salares Norte Project is managed through an energy matrix consisting of localized diesel generation in an isolated mode, meaning it is not connected to the national electricity grid. The electricity is generated by 19 Cummins diesel generators with a total capacity of 9.3 MW, along with two additional units kept on standby. These generators are operated and maintained by the contractor Aggreko. The system operates in groups of six, referred to as six-packs.

Maintenance for these generators is not integrated into the mine's SAP system. Each generator has a nominal capacity of 1,500 kVA. However, due to the challenging operating conditions at an altitude of 4,500 meters above sea level, each generator functions at a reduced capacity of 750 kVA. The contractor runs them at approximately 60% of their potential capacity, having determined that this approach optimizes performance and efficiency.

During the onsite audit, maintenance records for the generators were reviewed, including preventive maintenance guidelines, corresponding work orders, and the powerhouse inspection journal documenting services performed. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte has the necessary emergency power resources to operate pumps and other equipment to prevent unintentional releases and exposures in the event its primary source of power is interrupted.

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 Standard of Practice 4.2
 in substantial compliance with
 not in compliance with

Salares Norte has an ongoing program to determine if the standard rate of cyanide addition in the ore processing facility is sufficient, but no greater than that required, to optimize gold and silver recovery. The auditor confirmed the operation has implemented this program.

According to the GFSN03-OP-EV-3200-PT-00002 Manual Sampling Procedure for Leaching at Salares Norte, manual sampling of pulps is conducted in leaching tanks TA01 to TA04. This process focuses on evaluating operational and metallurgical variables such as ore grade, density, flow rate, pH, free sodium cyanide, dissolved oxygen, process efficiency, residence time, and particle size distribution, during both day and night shifts.

Pulp samples are collected from tanks TA01 to TA04 during both shifts at the following times: 08:00, 11:00, 14:30 for the day shift, and 20:00, 23:00, 02:00 for the night shift, totaling three samples per shift. Additionally, intermediate samples are taken at 10:00 and 22:00.

The samples are analyzed in the mine's metallurgical laboratory. Among other parameters, the results allow for a comparison of free cyanide content against the operational target based on the metallurgical curve. Salares Norte is currently installing CyanoProbe automated samplers, which are already in place in leaching tanks 1 and 2, and will soon be installed in leaching tanks 3 and 4, as well as in the detox area.

The plant team holds weekly coordination meetings with the mine team, focusing primarily on the variability of the ore's acidity rather than its mineralogy. They currently have an ore stockpile that guarantees operations for the next two years. Sampling is being conducted by Somacor, while the metallurgical laboratory activities at the mine are managed by the contractor ALS.

The auditor reviewed emails coming from the lab regarding the test results. Therefore, the auditor concludes that Salares Norte has implemented a program to evaluate cyanide use and adjust the addition rate to minimize its use.

Standard of Practice 4.3

Implement a comprehensive water management program to protect against unintentional releases.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.3
 in substantial compliance with
 not in compliance with

Salares Norte has been conceived and developed as a closed system with zero discharge of solutions. The operation started with a model developed in Excel, and since November 2025 has a more adequate, comprehensive and probabilistic water balance model developed by SRK (<https://www.srk.com/>) with GoldSim (a Dynamic Monte Carlo Simulation Software - <https://www.goldsim.com/>) as a predictive tool that allows the mine to manage cyanide solutions to account for foreseeable precipitation events, although the area is extremely arid. The auditor reviewed the water balance which considers the appropriate factors, and confirmed the site implements the necessary practices to maintain the balance on an ongoing basis.

The model considers inflow parameters, moisture, fresh well water addition, recycled water from the tailings dewatering filtration plant, and direct precipitation (rain, snow). Outflows parameters are the tailings moisture and tailings evaporation losses.

Precipitation falling onto operation tanks or the FTD is not considered significant for generating water imbalances. In the event of a pump or power failure, the tanks and impoundment facilities at the plant and tailings filtering plant provide sufficient containment capacity.

The operation maintains 3 meteorological stations, installed one in the camp area, another at the entrance of the process plant, and one in the back of the process plant. The operation and data collection from these stations is made by external contractor GeoConexión (<https://geoconexion.com/>).

The Emergency Pond at the tailing's filtering plant has a design volume of 1,500 m³ with a fill factor of 90% at the design maximum water level. The GoldSim model considers 50 cm free board. On a monthly basis, the water balance model is fed with meteorological data. The rainfall return period was 12 mm in 24 hours every one hundred years. The model forecasts:

- Emergency pond volume and maximum allowable operating volume
- Volume resulting from the design storm event
- Estimated time to fill the pond
- Required freshwater demand

The auditor examined the water balance model and interviewed mine staff, confirming that all modeling parameters are regularly monitored and maintained in operations. Therefore, the auditor concludes that Salares Norte has developed a comprehensive, probabilistic water balance model.

Salares Norte water balance considers the following in a reasonable manner:

- a) The rates at which tailings are pumped to the dewatering filtration plant. This rate can be varied in the model if needed. Parameters considered include the milling rates, the tailings deposition rates, process tank inventories, and pond levels. Dewatered tailings, with a moisture content of less than 20%, are deposited in the dry-stack FTD at the planned rate of 250 tonnes per hour (tph). The auditor reviewed historical data verifying moisture content in tailings has been dropping from 15% to 12%, depending on the ore that is so filterable. The model is maintained and updated monthly by the Metallurgy Department. Salares Norte does not have leaching pads.
- b) Salares Norte has considered the design storm duration and storm return interval that provides a sufficient degree of probability that overtopping of the ponds and tailings storage facility can be prevented during the operational life of the facility. The operation uses the millennium 100 mm/day storm to forecast water management requirements, although the water balance model can be used to evaluate conditions for variable storm events as well. According to the Emergency Pond design, it would have the capacity to withstand 10 days.
- c) The quality of the existing precipitation and evaporation data is representative of actual site conditions. Salares Norte collects precipitation data at the 3 meteorological stations and inputs the data into the water balance model monthly. Evaporation is calculated monthly as a percentage (1%) of the freshwater added to the process, water recycled, and the moisture content in the ore.
- d) The area is extremely arid, with a maximum monthly rainfall rate of 4.8 mm/month and annual average of 150 mm/year. The water balance model only accounts for direct precipitation falling within the footprint of the process facilities. Salares Norte personnel indicated that stormwater quickly infiltrates into the ground.
- e) There is no watershed above Salares Norte, the operation is about 4,200 meters above sea level. Consuming 3,000 to 2,500 m³/day, any accumulation of solid precipitation would be used for the plant's operating system. The water balance model does not account for the effects of freezing and thawing. Salares Norte personnel indicated that snow accumulation within the footprint of the process facilities (and over the entire site) is insignificant. Salares Norte does not employ heap leach processing methods
- f) Evaporation is considered in the water balance model; an evaporation rate is considered in the model. Evaporation and the moisture content of the tailings are the only solution losses accounted for by the model. Salares Norte FTD is a dry-stack facility.
- g) The model does not consider the effects of potential power outages and equipment failures as an eventual stoppage of the process would not affect the water balance. The operation has two diesel-powered emergency generators, which are used to power critical equipment during primary power outages.
- h) Salares Norte does not have direct discharges of process solutions to surface waters.
- i) The model does not consider any other aspects of the operation that can affect the water balance, since Salares Norte considers no additional parameter is critical given the nature of their milling operation and since instead of operating a tailings dam, they have a dried stack FTD.

The water balance and design documents for the emergency, mill and refinery ponds specify a minimum freeboard over the design storage capacity, equivalent to 90% at the design maximum water level of its volume. In occasion of the audit all 3 ponds were empty and by interviews with the plant operators, they are always due to the arid conditions of the environment.

The operating procedures require inspection and monitoring activities necessary to ensure that the operation follows its water balance.

This procedure includes the requirement for the operations shift supervisor to measure solution levels in the ponds, lixiviation tanks, CIL tanks, and CCD. The procedure includes specific corrective actions for reducing the freshwater input to the system until the water levels are returned to normal operating conditions. Necessary adjustments are based on daily, weekly, and random monitoring of solution inventories.

The auditor reviewed the facility's operating plans and procedures and inspection records, verifying inspections and monitoring activities are being conducted.

The contractor Geoconexión collects precipitation data at the site's meteorological stations, and Salares Norte inputs the data into the water balance model monthly, comparing it to the design assumptions used to develop the water balance model

The auditor reviewed the monitoring data from the on-site meteorological station and the external contractor monthly reports, determining the information to be complete.

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 Standard of Practice 4.4
 in substantial compliance with
 not in compliance with

Salares Norte does not have process ponds. The emergency pond was empty on occasion of the site visit. The mill and the refinery ponds, which receive runoff/seepage from waste rock dumps, were also empty. No other open water pond is in the operation. No livestock is in the surroundings of the mine site, and the nearest population is Collas indigenous community about 60 Km far. Nevertheless, the operation has installed perimeter fences surrounding the 3 ponds indicated. These ponds are surrounded by 2.25 m high wire mesh fencing to restrict access by terrestrial wildlife. The ponds have an access gate appropriately signposted, indicating the prohibition of entry of unauthorized personnel to that area. The entrance gates are closed, and personnel must request authorization from the Operations Supervisor for access, by radio. There are also electronic birds' deterrents installed.

Salares Norte operates without open water in its tailing's storage facilities, leach facilities, or ponds. Instead, it utilizes a Filtered Tailings Deposit. In this system, filtered

tailings with approximately 15 ppm of WAD CN and a maximum moisture content of 20% are carefully managed and placed in a designated, specialized deposit.

Although not having open water bodies with cyanide, Salares Norte has been successful at preventing wildlife mortality. They had zero cyanide-related wildlife mortalities from the start of the plant operation in 2024 to the time of this first certification audit. Salares Norte maintains a formally documented wildlife protection and monitoring program. In addition to the inspections to the Emergency Pond, operators conduct daily visual inspections of the ponds and surroundings that include observation for wildlife. The auditor interviewed personnel responsible for the program, as well as the program and complete wildlife inspection records.

Salares Norte does not have a heap leach operation.

Standard of Practice 4.5

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

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

Salares Norte does not have direct discharges to surface water. Salares Norte mine was designed and operated with zero discharge of process solutions to the environment.

Salares Norte does not have indirect discharges to surface water. The closest surface water body to Salares Norte is the Salar Grande, which is a large salt flat in the Atacama Region of Chile, more than sixteen kilometers east of the operation plant. Nevertheless, the operation monitors surface water in the Salar Grande area. Five surface water quality monitoring points have been defined within the lagoon subsystems of the salt flat. In addition, thirteen water level monitoring points have been identified at wells distributed throughout the subsystems and lagoons, as well as along the western edge of the salt flat. The results are reported by the external laboratory ELAB, and the values are below 0.022 mg/l. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte can demonstrate that indirect discharges to surface water do not cause the in-stream concentration of free cyanide to exceed 0.022 mg/l downstream of any established mixing.

Salares Norte does not have indirect discharges to surface water. Aquatic life is not known to exist downgradient of the Salares Norte operation. The operation indicated there is not a regulatory numerical standard for cyanide in surface water, nor is there a designated beneficial use of surface water downgradient of the site.

Standard of Practice 4.6

Implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater.

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.6
 in substantial compliance with
 not in compliance with

The use of groundwater in the mine area is for public use, used by the communities that are in the sector. According to Chilean Standard, Decree 46 Standard for the Emission of Liquid Waste into Groundwater, the maximum limit allowed for groundwater is 0.2 mg/l free cyanide. Salares Norte has implemented measures for protecting groundwater quality, to manage seepage to protect the beneficial use of groundwater and implemented measures to accomplish this goal.

The mine's standard operation has developed and implemented the document GFSN03-OP-SG-10500-ST-00006 Environmental Standard No. 6 – Water Resources Monitoring, which includes the guidelines to follow for the proper execution of its superficial and groundwater water monitoring program, methodology and reporting. The operation monitors groundwater for total cyanide in wells associated with the remediation area.

Figure 1 of Standard 6 depicts how groundwater quality monitoring points are arranged around the mine-plant area. It shows the strategic placement of groundwater monitoring wells both upstream and downstream of the site.

The area known as Mina-Planta, situated at the westernmost part of the basin and upstream from the main aquifer, is characterized by the presence of Project facilities, including an open-pit mine, waste rock dumps, and a filtered tailings storage facility. In this area, there are seven monitoring points reportable to the authorities. These include wells and Casagrande-type piezometers, which are tasked with assessing the quality of groundwater in the Mina-Planta Area. Additionally, there are three internal monitoring wells designated for internal reporting. These wells (MW-1_C, WERC-13_C, and MW-2_C) are located exclusively within the unsaturated zone and are intended to detect potential seepage from the tailing's storage facility, North Dump, and South Dump installations.

To safeguard groundwater, the operation features a fully protected dry tailings storage facility with a geomembrane lining at its base. The entire surface of the tailings deposit, including horizontal areas and slopes, is covered with a bituminous geomembrane. The operational procedure, "Filtered Tailings Deposition Plan" (Code: GFSN03-OP-EV-6100-PT-00003), outlines the sequence and precautions necessary for optimal filtered tailings deposition. As part of the process, an initial layer of tailings, 1 meter thick, is spread across the entire surface of the deposit. This layer serves to protect the geomembrane from potential damage caused by machinery and truck traffic.

The values obtained from laboratory tests since Salares Norte started operations till the site audit, range from 0.04 to 0.10 mg/l of total cyanide. The contractor SGA Gestión Ambiental performs the field monitoring.

The auditor reviewed the work procedures, the water monitoring program, and the laboratory analytical data results, verifying that total cyanide concentrations in groundwater are below the established the maximum limit allowed. The auditor also interviewed the site personnel, confirming controls are consistently in place.

The area designated as the Mine-Plant is characterized by the presence of the Project's facilities, such as the open pit, waste dumps, and filtered tailings storage facility. For this area, there are seven monitoring points reportable to the authorities, including wells and Casagrande-type piezometers, designed to verify the quality of groundwater in the Mine-Plant Area. Additionally, there are three monitoring wells in the internal reporting area. Furthermore, three monitoring points have been defined, corresponding to wells located exclusively in the unsaturated zone, to detect potential seepage from the FTD facilities, the North Waste Dump, and the South Waste Dump. The average results are <0,02 mg/l WAD cyanide, designated beneficial use of groundwater for irrigation in agriculture. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte does monitors for cyanide in groundwater downgradient of the site and can demonstrate that concentrations of WAD cyanide are at or below levels that are protective of identified beneficial uses of the groundwater.

Salares Norte does not use mill tailings as underground backfill. Salares Norte is an open pit mine site.

Salares Norte has found no seepage with cyanide concentrations of groundwater to rise above levels protective of beneficial use. No remedial activities have been needed to engage.

Standard of Practice 4.7

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

in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.7

The operation is in substantial compliance with

not in compliance with

All cyanide storage, mixing and process solution tanks are installed within concrete secondary containment, which conform containment areas surrounded by parapets, providing competent barriers to seepage. Many concrete containments connect to the synthetic-lined emergency pond system, which offers additional containment. All cyanide solution tanks have an epoxy-coated concrete-based containment device on the base and exposed face that provides spill prevention and containment measures. The process tanks are secured to solid, reinforced concrete plinth (pedestal-type) foundations.

The auditor reviewed the tank designs for plant operations, the descriptive reports from the civil works and tank installation construction contractors and reviewed the field facilities on-site. Based on the congruence between what was designed, what was received by Salares Norte, and what was observed in the field, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte has provided spill prevention or containment measures for all cyanide unloading, storage, mixing, and process solution tanks.

Salares Norte receives sodium cyanide in solid form. The entrance and cyanide unloading area is made of solid concrete and has berms to prevent any solid or liquid product from leaving the area.

The first tank that processes liquid cyanide is the mixing tank, adjacent to the storage tank for strong cyanide solution. These two tanks have containment systems with berms and drains, which can hold up to 110% of the volume of the largest tank, considering any piping draining back to the tank, and the additional capacity for the design storm event.

The cyanidation tanks and CIP tanks share a system of containment walls/parapets, berms, and pools, interconnected via a system of sump and gravity-flow drains. The total containment of this system exceeds 110% of the largest tank in the area. Similarly, the thickener and clarifier tank area shares a system of containment walls/parapets, berms, and containment pools, interconnected via a system of sump and gravity-flow drains. The total containment of this system exceeds 110% of the largest tank in the area. Finally, the building housing the mills has a system of berms and parapets that channels any spills of solutions to a containment pool on the outside of the building. The containment pool can hold 110% volume of the biggest mill. All these containment systems have a drain at the lowest point of each parapet with a 1% slope and a pumping system to prevent the cyanide solution from overflowing. Any accumulated solution will be pumped back into the process. Also, these containment systems are interconnected by pumps and pipes, which can divert the contained fluids to the Emergency Pool at the tailings filtration plant if needed.

The auditor reviewed the containment systems designs for plant operations, the descriptive reports from the civil works contractors, and reviewed the field facilities on-site. Based on the congruence between what was designed, what was received by Salares Norte, and what was observed in the field, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte has provided proper secondary containments for cyanide unloading, storage, mixing, and process tanks.

Salares Norte has dedicated pumps within secondary containment collection areas that remove solutions and return them into the process circuit. The automatic pumps are part of the defined preventive maintenance program. Water collected in the containment can also gravity drain to the emergency pond. Then water would be pumped back to the process.

Plant operating work procedures describe upset in the operational water balance that could present a risk of exceeding the design containment capacity of the emergency pond, although the mine site area is extremely dry.

All process tanks with content of cyanide in Salares Norte have secondary containment. Nevertheless, the document GFSN03-OP-SY-0000-PT-00001 Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide details the specific procedures and tasks to be carried out in the event of spills or leaks of cyanide-containing solutions into the environment, to remedy the impact on the soil and prevent any adverse impact on surface or groundwater.

All cyanide process solution pipelines (and all process pipelines in general) at Salares Norte have spill prevention and secondary containment to collect leaks and prevent release to the environment. The operation has installed channel tray containment systems for all the overhead process solution pipelines, within areas of high personnel activity and outside of secondary containment. The channel tray containments are designed to drain to concrete secondary containment areas. The pipes that do operate as part of a pipe-in-pipe system are above ground and have inspection boxes located inside the trays.

The buried pipeline that carries tailings between the process plant and the filtering plant is installed within a concrete trough, protected by removable concrete slabs within the boundaries of the processing facility. As the pipeline extends to connect the process plant with the tailings filtering plant, it is laid within a trench lined with geotextile and a 1.5 mm thick HDPE geomembrane. This trench is filled with compacted structural materials, including gravel and sand, for added stability. At road crossings, extra safety measures are in place, with the pipeline enclosed in a concrete channel and further reinforced with corrugated metal piping.

The tailings pipeline has a diameter of 10 inches and is constructed with carbon steel material for sections within the processing facility and filtration areas, where it is mounted on containment berms. As observed by the auditor from construction and design plans, once buried underground between both plant areas, the material transitions to HDPE piping while maintaining the same diameter. Based on the requested plans, the pipeline spans approximately 1.5 kilometers in length.

The Operational Procedure for Tailings Pipeline, document code: GFSN03-OP-EV-3620-PT-00001, outlines the activities required for the operation, monitoring, and verification of the tailings pipeline system, which transports material from the thickener 3620-TH-0006 to the tailings filtration area. The process begins with slurry being pumped via pumps 238/239 toward tanks TA 25 and TA 26 in the tailing's filtration zone. The average pumping pressure for this buried pipeline is approximately 500 kPa. Inline pressure sensors are installed directly on the pipeline, along with ultrasonic flow meters. These sensors are strategically placed both at the start of the pipeline and at its endpoint near the filters. When a deviation of 5% from normal operating parameters is detected, an alarm is triggered for review. In such cases, the control room operator will request an on-site inspection by filtration operators to ensure there are no leaks. If the deviation is confirmed to be caused by an actual slurry spill, the system's recirculation feature in the TH06 is activated to immediately halt the spill. The material is redirected to tank 3620-TK-94, which returns the flow to the TH06 thickener. It is mandatory for operators to inspect the condition of the pipeline every four hours during their shifts.

No cyanide pipelines pose a risk to surface water since there is no surface water body needing extra protection beyond existing containment measures. Salares Norte does not have any perennial or ephemeral surface water bodies that require special protection needs for pipelines over and above the containment measures already taken. However, the risk of cyanide-containing solutions freezing in pipelines due to extreme low temperatures has been considered. To prevent any damage to the pipelines from the solidification and expansion of the water content, measures have been taken such as lining the pipes with insulating materials, installing external encapsulation to protect them from the direct impact of extremely cold air currents, and even placing industrial heaters in operating areas to prevent the solutions from freezing.

All cyanide process tanks and pipelines at the Salares Norte are constructed with materials compatible with high pH cyanide solutions. These include cyanide preparation and distribution tanks constructed of Carbon Steel (ASTM A36) considering API 650 steel tanks construction guidelines. Piping is constructed of Carbon Steel (ASTM A53 B), using 150-pound class pipelines, and HDPE pipelines. The auditor reviewed the material specifications and construction material testing records for all cyanide-containing equipment, finding them compliance with the use of cyanide and high pH conditions.

Standard of Practice 4.8

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

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.8

not in compliance with

Salares Norte implemented quality assurance and quality control programs (QA/QC) since the beginning of the design and construction process.

Fluor, which managed both the design and management of the mining project, provided a thorough description of the initial stage of quality control. (<https://www.fluor.com/>) Fluor, under EPCM contract, implemented during the assurance phase, quality assurance, and quality control (QA/QC) programs for the cyanide facilities including the cyanide offloading, storage and mixing facilities. The program included appropriate testing regarding the suitability of materials, welding, concrete, adequacy of earthworks and soil compaction, and installation of geomembrane liners.

Secondly, each contractor submitted a quality dossier for each element constructed or installed, such as infrastructure, foundations, geomembrane placement and soil waterproofing, concrete tank bases, tank installation, piping installation, pump installation, motors, compressors, sensor and actuator installation, and electrical and electronic installations. These dossiers specified not only the technical design

characteristics but also legal compliance with applicable Chilean regulations (mining, energy, hazardous materials storage, soil protection, environmental protection, protection of watercourses and groundwater, among others).

Finally, once Salares Norte formally received the operation to begin its operation, it commissioned the firm Equalitas Ingenieria (<https://equaling.cl>) to prepare a report consolidating all the quality assurance and quality control information (including documents) corresponding to the design and construction of the plant until its delivery and start of operations.

Once the plant operation began, Salares Norte saw the need to make some modifications or additions to the design of the facilities, either due to changes in the hydrometallurgical process initially outlined, or due to the extreme weather conditions they encountered during the first year of operation and which were considered to be repeated throughout the useful life of the operation.

All as-built drawings indicate the responsible engineers. The main construction contractors were:

- Earthworks: Vecchiola (<https://www.vecchiola.cl>)
- General Construction: Sigdo Koppers S.A. (<https://www.sigdokoppers.cl>)
- Geomembrane Installation in FTD: TDM (<https://www.tdmchile.cl>)
- Leaching Tanks, CIP, Thickeners, Clarifiers: Metso (<https://www.metso.com/es/>)
- Cyanide Plant: Tecpromin (<https://www.tecpromin.cl/>)
- Power Plant: Aggreko (<https://www.aggreko.com/es-cl>)

The auditor reviewed the QA/QC documents and registries, from the original design, from the construction & installation process, and from a MOC process. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte has implemented a quality assurance and quality control program, which has been enforced and properly followed during construction and substantial modification of all cyanide facilities.

The QA/QC records from the design and construction of Salares Norte address the suitability of all the aspects related with the cyanide facilities, such as adequate soil compaction and installation of synthetic geomembrane in order to prevent any seepage; the technical characteristics of concrete slabs and infrastructure; the thickness, chemical composition and heat-sealing characteristics of the geomembrane in the Emergency Pond; and the characteristics of the material, physical resistance, corrosion resistance, and design of tanks and pipes.

The operation retains the existing information for the QA/QC programs implemented. Records were available, the auditor verified this documentation is retained in a digital repository on the Intranet of the operation, and in printed copies in the camp mine site offices.

In general, all technical designs and all QA/QC reports from Salares Norte have been signed as a sign of commitment by one or more registered and licensed engineers in Chile, according to their respective specialties (civil, mechanical, electrical, electronic, materials, among others).

For instance, regarding the MOC process recorded in Aconex (file WF-028312), the quality dossier supplied by Solind (<https://www.solustriales.cl/>) for the fabrication and installation of pipe racks outlines the following details:

- Reference to design drawings provided by Stracon (<http://stracon.com/>) for the manufacture and installation of three thousand yards of pipe rack
- Signature of VH Manufactura de Tubos de Acero (<https://vhaceros.cl/>), for the quality of the steel provided,
- Signature of NDT Inspecciones SpA (<https://ndtinspecciones.cl/>), for the report on penetrant testing and certification on the welding works
- Signature of Renner Coatings (<https://rennercoatings.com/es/>), due to the quality of the components for epoxy coatings
- Signature of Bonilla y Cía Ltda (<https://bonilla.cl/>), for the shot blasting, surface preparation, and application of epoxy coatings
- Signature of Idiem (<https://www.idiem.cl/>), for the certification of the final metal products, and
- Signature of Solind, for the final installation and guarantee.

In this case, Stracon is the main contractor with a direct relationship with Salares Norte. Stracon oversees the technical design, reviews all steps and certifications to ensure compliance with guidelines, signs off as the final authority, and Salares Norte accepts the completed work.

Salares Norte, as a new greenfield project from Gold Fields, has all the necessary QA/QC elements in place to support its facilities, from design to commissioning up to current operation. It is part of its internal policy that no MOC will be implemented without the corresponding QA/QC support. As of the date of this audit, this policy is considered to have been adhered to.

Standard of Practice 4.9

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

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.9

not in compliance with

Salares Norte has developed and implemented the documents GFSN03-OP-SG-10500-ST-00006 Environmental Standard No. 6 – Water Resources Monitoring, and GFSN03-OP-SG-10500-PT-00011 Wildlife Protection Procedure, to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on surface water and groundwater quality, as well as on wildlife. These documents detail the general guidelines for performing the monitoring activities for these aspects.

SGA Gestión Ambiental – SLR (<https://sgasa.cl/>) prepared a water sampling plan specifically for Salares Norte, as well as a monitoring plan for wildlife. Both documents

were validated by the Environmental Manager of Salares Norte and are in full application.

SGA Gestión Ambiental – SLR (<https://sgasa.cl/>) is the company in charge of water sampling and keeping the chain of custody of samples. The laboratory analyses are conducted by ELAB (<https://www.elab.cl/>). ELAB is a registered laboratory, recognized and certified by the Chilean authority. Together, they developed sampling and analytical protocols with input from certified chemical and environmental engineers. The development of these protocols considered the standards ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO/IEC 17020:2012, as well as Chilean regulations as:

- NCh 411/11:2022 8 Water quality - Sampling - Part 11: Guide for groundwater sampling
- NCh411/11:2022 8 Water quality - Sampling - Part 11: Guide for groundwater sampling
- NCh-ISO 5667/1:2017 Water quality - Sampling - Part 1: Guide for the design of sampling programs and sampling techniques
- NCh-ISO 5667/6:2015 Water quality - Sampling - Part 6: Guide for the sampling of rivers and watercourses
- NCh-ISO 5667/14:2015 Guide for Quality Assurance and Quality Control of Environmental Water Samples and Management

These protocols were validated by the Environmental Manager of Salares Norte and are in full application.

Salares Norte's Environmental Standard No. 6 – Water Resources Monitoring, specify personnel responsibilities; sampling points; preparation of materials for sampling; sample bottles; collection of double, triple, and blank samples; analysis of the samples; and reporting and analysis of results. The protocol for water sampling describes how representative samples should be taken, field parameters to take, sample preservation, sample handling, shipping instructions, chain-of-custody, field monitoring equipment calibration, and quality control. Groundwater and surface water samples are shipped to outside laboratories for analysis. The Standard N° 6 – Water Resources Monitoring, also shows on detail the monitoring locations inside Salares Norte and surrounding areas.

The groundwater-monitoring program includes the process plant, the Emergency Pond, the FTD, and groundwater monitoring wells located up and down gradient of the operation. The auditor reviewed Salares Norte's water monitoring procedure and water quality monitoring program, including data records of all the points for sampling, and the updated sampling procedures for the seepage collection from monitoring wells, finding it to be appropriate. Wildlife, surface water, and ground water are being regularly monitored. Salares Norte has not had any recorded cyanide-related wildlife mortalities since the start of the operations in 2024.

Water sampling procedures and wildlife monitoring procedures are documented in writing. Field log sheets were reviewed during this onsite verification audit. These records document sample locations and time, environmental conditions such as dust and wildlife presence, purge volume/time and levels (for groundwater samples), pH, conductivity, temperature, analyses to be performed, container type/size, general

observations, and laboratory to which samples are sent. The auditor reviewed completed field forms and verified that these conditions are being registered.

Based on Table 1: "Location of Monitoring Points in the Mine-Plant Area" from Standard 6: Water Resource Monitoring, groundwater the monitoring reported to authorities is conducted monthly, except for three internal reporting points, which are monitored quarterly. The operation conducts surface water monitoring monthly. The current monitoring and inspection of wildlife is conducted weekly. Therefore, the auditor considers that Salares Norte performs monitoring with adequate frequency to characterize the medium that is being monitored and to identify any changes on time.

Principle 5 | DECOMMISSIONING

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

Standard of Practice 5.1

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

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

Salares Norte has the following written documents related to cyanide facilities decommission:

- GFSN01-DD-LE-0000-PE-PPF-00001: Closure Plan File – Salares Norte Mining Operation
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3000-PL-00002: Procedure for Closing Cyanide-Containing Facilities
- GFSN03-OP-EV-0000-PT-00014: Equipment Decontamination Procedure

The first document (Closure Plan File) was prepared by SRK Consulting (Chile) S.A., in accordance with the guidelines and requirements of Chilean Law 20.551/2011 Closure of Mining Operations and Facilities and Decree No. 41/2012 of the Ministry of Mining, which approves the Regulations of the Law on Closure of Mining Operations and Facilities. The second document (Cyanide Facility Closure Procedure) details the methodology for planning and executing the work involved in dismantling facilities where cyanide has been used. The third document (Equipment Decontamination Procedure) details the process for decontaminating equipment and materials contaminated with hazardous materials, especially sodium cyanide, as well as the control and protection measures for workers and the environment during the process.

These documents include the general and detailed procedures for closing all the cyanide facility. They consider those aspects of closure that address the cyanide remaining on site upon cessation of production activities and prepares the site for its closure, describing the necessary activities for treating, neutralizing, managing cyanide and cyanide containing process solutions remaining in storage and production facilities in preparation for closure so that they do not present a risk to people, wildlife or the environment due to their cyanide content. The decommissioning activities they describe include activities such as decontamination of equipment, removal of residual cyanide reagents, neutralization of process solutions and installation, and the necessary measures for surface and groundwater management such as pumping systems that would operate during the facility's closure period.

The auditor reviewed these documents, confirming they contain written planification to conduct the mine closure to do necessary activities, as applicable to its cyanide facilities.

The "Closure Plan File" includes a schedule for the execution of the proposed closure activities. This schedule covers years following closure and shows the order in which the planned activities will be conducted and the duration of each, starting from the moment production ceases. As of the date of this audit, Salares Norte is considered to have a useful life of 12 years, with years 13 and 14 designated as "mine closure," beginning with the dismantling of the plant in the first six quarters of the schedule, and with the disposal of potentially contaminated waste until the final quarter of closure. The closure schedule also includes specific activities for 12 years after the closure finishes, and general inspection and minor maintenance activities thereafter. The first 10 years after closure are focused on maintaining water monitoring, and activities after year 12 consider perpetual maintenance of signage and access closures. This schedule will be refined as Salares Norte progresses with the development of its mining operations and approaches the closure period.

The auditor reviewed this document, confirming it contains an implementation schedule for decommissioning activities, as applicable to its cyanide facilities.

Salares Norte reviews its decommissioning plan throughout the active life of the operation to keep it up-to-date and applicable to ongoing operations as they evolve over time. This review reflects operational changes that affect decommissioning, as well as changes in planned decommissioning techniques and measures. This periodic review is also a legal requirement established in Chilean Law 20.551/2011. The plan is reviewed every five years, focusing on revising the plan's closure procedures in accordance with the operation's development.

The mine decommissioning plan includes a provision requiring its periodic review and indicates the date of the most recent plan review, which addresses all expansions and modifications to the operation that significantly affect the plan, as well as their estimated cost.

The Salares Norte Closure Plan was submitted to and approved by the competent Chilean national authority, SERNAGEOMIN (National Geology and Mining Service), in 2021, so its next review is due in 2026.

In 2024, Salares Norte submitted a minor modification to the Closure Plan to include the decommissioning costs of the photovoltaic plant to be installed to provide electricity to the operation. This modification, received and approved by SERNAGEOMIN, does not alter the overall review period for the document, which remains set for 2026.

The auditor reviewed this document and confirmed that the operation reviews its decommissioning procedures for cyanide facilities throughout the life of the operation and revises them as needed.

Standard of Practice 5.2

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

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

Chilean Law 20.551/2011 (Closure of Mining Operations and Facilities) and Decree No. 41/2012 (Regulations of the Law on Closure of Mining Operations and Facilities) establish a clear methodology for formulating mine closure plans. Among its provisions, it establishes the methodology for calculating the volumes of materials and infrastructure to be dismantled, as well as an explicit requirement to use market-based economic values provided by third parties for valuing estimated closure costs.

Closure costs are expressed in UF (*Unidad de Fomento* – Development Unit [a Chilean monetary economic unit of accounting indexed to inflation]), which is reviewed and updated daily by the Central Bank of Chile. The Central Bank calculates and publishes the UF value daily, which is adjusted according to the variation in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), determined by the National Institute of Statistics (INE). Therefore, the Central Bank is responsible for the daily publication, and the INE provides the inflation base for the calculation. The UF is crucial to the Chilean economy, as it is used to adjust the value of contracts, mortgages, dividends, insurance, and other instruments, protecting their real value from inflation.

Salares Norte has developed its Closure Plan File in accordance with the technical and legal requirements of Chilean legislation, considering a technically supported estimate of the costs of dismantling the mine at the end of its useful life, using third-party costs as a reference.

The auditor reviewed the Closure Plan File and confirmed that the operation has developed an estimate of the cost to fully fund third-party implementation of the cyanide-related decommissioning measures, as identified in such document.

Chilean Law 20.551/2011 (Closure of Mining Operations and Facilities) and Decree No. 41/2012 (Regulations of the Law on Closure of Mining Operations and Facilities) establish a clear methodology for formulating mine closure plans. Among its provisions, it establishes the methodology for estimating, reviewing, and updating the costs of closing mining operations. In this regard, the Closure Plan File regularly updates two integral aspects of mine closure costs:

- Cost variations due to inflation and exchange rates, which are automatically updated since closure costs are expressed in UF, and
- Cost variations due to changes in the development of the mining operation. Minor changes can be added to the Closure Plan File and submitted to SERNAGEOMIN (the Chilean National Geology and Mining Service), but the overall review of the plan is conducted every five years. This comprehensive review involves updating the

calculation of the overall activities and costs associated with mine closure, as well as updating any required change on the methodology or technology to be used for mine closure, ensuring compliance with Chilean legal requirements. This update could significantly alter the estimated economic value of mine closure costs, thus warranting a more in-depth and detailed review.

The Closure Plan File indicates in its formulation the provisions to amend it, both in technical and methodological aspects that affect a part or the entirety of the Closure Plan and therefore reflect the economic variations that result from these changes.

The auditor reviewed the Closure Plan File and related documents submitted to SERNAGEOMIN, confirming that the operation has the mechanisms, provisions, and planning in place to review and update the cost estimate for closure operations at least every five years, and whenever revisions are made to the decommissioning plan that affect cyanide-related decommissioning activities. As of the date of this audit, a full review cycle of the Closure Plan File, scheduled for 2026, has not yet been completed.

Salares Norte has issued a First Demand Guarantee Insurance Policy for Mine Closure, designating SERNAGEOMIN as the beneficiary in the event of its execution, as a guarantee of coverage for the costs of closing the operation.

This insurance policy was issued and renewed annually by AVLA, a Chilean-based insurance company specializing in credit and surety insurance. The policy issued in favor of Salares Norte is a type of "Guarantee Insurance," as it covers the fulfillment of contracts and obligations, such as letters of guarantee for bids, advance payments, or the execution of works, protecting the company from defaults.

The First Demand Guarantee Insurance Policy for Mine Closure issued by AVLA on behalf of Salares Norte is expressed in UF, and its total value increases each year of mine operation, reaching its maximum value in year 12. As of January 7, 2025 (year 02 of operation), its value totaled 433,594 UF (equivalent to USD 16.5 MM). According to the Closure Plan File, by year 12 of operation, the policy value must equal the total estimated closure costs, which are three times the value indicated for year 03.

The auditor reviewed the First Demand Guarantee Insurance Policy for Mine Closure issued by AVLA on behalf of Salares Norte and confirmed that the operation established a financial mechanism approved by the applicable jurisdiction to cover the estimated costs for cyanide-related decommissioning.

the Chilean Government does require mining operations to provide financial guarantees for the closure of operations.

Salares Norte has a financial guarantee for the closing of operations provided by a recognized external financial entity in Chile.

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.

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.1

not in compliance with

Salares Norte has developed and implemented written procedures for the tasks that require management of cyanide including procedures for unloading, mixing, plant operations, entry into confined spaces, and equipment decontamination prior to maintenance. The operational procedures focused on the plant operations with cyanide are the ones listed and reviewed under Standard of Practice 4.1, which the auditor determined accurately describe cyanide-related safe work practices.

The procedures are available through the intranet with the original approved and signed documents maintained by the H&S (Health and Safety) Department. The main operating procedures available that address cyanide unloading and storage, cyanide mixing, plant operations, and equipment decontamination prior to maintenance, are:

- GFSN03-OP-EV-3000-PT-00008: Operational Procedure – Sodium Cyanide Entry and Unloading
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3800-PT-00002: Operational Procedure – Cyanide Preparation and Handling
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3200-PT-00001: Leaching Circuit Operation
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3200-PT-00002: Procedure – Manual Leaching Sampling
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3000-PT-00001: Procedure – Thickener Operation
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3310-PT-00001: Procedure – CCD Circuit Operation
- GFSN03-OP-EV-6000-PT-00001: Procedure – Filtration Circuit Operation
- GFSN03-OP-EV-3600-PT-00001: Procedure – Pulp Detoxification Operation
- GFSN03-OP-EV-6100-PT-00003: Operational Procedure – Filtered Tailings Deposition Plan
- GFSN03-OP-EV-0000-PT-00014: Procedure – Equipment Decontamination

Salares Norte has also several specific safety procedures that are been referenced directly from the Chilean Health & Safety Regulations mandatory in the country, as Supreme Decree No. 132 (Mining Safety Regulations), Supreme Decree No. 40 (Regulations on Occupational Risk Prevention) and Chilean Standard NCh 3190 (Air Quality), which detail requirements for risk identification, permits, ventilation, gas monitoring (LEL/UEL), PPE and safe entry/work/exit procedures in hazardous spaces.

These safety working procedures are called PTS – *Procedimientos de Trabajo Seguro* (Safe Work Procedures), and include, i.e.:

- Work, Supervision, and Emergency Response in Permit-Required Confined Spaces
- Work at Heights
- Hot Work (oxyfuel cutting, welding, and grinding)
- Moving Machinery Protection
- Host Rail Crane Operation
- Hazard Communication
- Personal Protective Equipment – Selection and Use
- Respiratory Protective Equipment – Selection and Use
- Safe Work Analysis
- Monitoring and Medical Surveillance
- Occupational Health Program

These procedures describe risks associated with specific work tasks and the precautions and safety equipment required to safely complete the tasks.

This requirement was verified through review of documented procedures and discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas from Salares Norte. Therefore, the auditor confirmed that the operation has developed procedures describing how cyanide-related tasks should be conducted to minimize worker exposure.

Both Gold Fields corporate safety management guidelines & policies, as well as Chilean H&S and mining safety regulations, require Salares Norte that a risk analysis must be conducted for all operations, especially those that have elements of substantial risk to workers. In compliance with these requirements, Salares Norte proceeded with the elaboration of a “Matriz IPERC Base” – Baseline Matrix for Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Application of Controls – as the basis of analysis for each regular operations procedure: unloading and storage of solid sodium cyanide, preparation of cyanide solution, leaching and hydrometallurgical processes, tailings and water management, mechanical maintenance, waste management and disposal of empty cyanide packaging, and emergency response. As part of this extensive analysis, there have been considered controls that consider the use of physical protection PPE for solid or solution sodium cyanide (body, hands, eyes, feet), respiratory protection PPE for particulate sodium cyanide or HCN, as well as environmental monitoring elements for HCN (fixed or portable).

Likewise, there are procedures for evaluating risk and apply additional H&S controls for critical and/or non-regular operations at Salares Norte. For them, it is required that at the beginning of any non-regular operation in the field or in the plant, an ART – *Análisis de Riesgo en el Trabajo* (Job Risk Analysis) must be carried out, in order to obtain a ATS – *Asignación de Tarea Segura* (Safe Task Assignment, equivalent to a High-Risk Work Permit). In these documents, additional security measures are considered according to the work to be conducted. In particular, PPE with a higher level of respiratory protection is considered according to the potential level of exposure to sodium cyanide and HCN in the workplace or in the operation to be carried out, PPE with a higher level of physical protection for potential or direct solid or solution sodium cyanide exposure (body,

hands, eyes, feet), as well as the need for atmospheric monitoring in addition to HCN [as lower explosive limit (LEL) and percentage of oxygen (O₂)] in the working atmosphere. In some cases, it will be considered additional safety measurements for specific risks, i.e.: lifelines, body harnesses, means of entrance and exit, airline supplied air respiratory protection, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) respiratory protection, atmosphere ventilation, and others.

The H&S area has developed a matrix of PPE required for the whole mine, including cyanide facilities. Observations during the audit confirmed that hard-hat, hearing protection, rubber boots, rubber gloves, and chemical suits were in use for tasks that were performed involving direct or potential presence of sodium cyanide or HCN: sodium cyanide discharge, sodium cyanide warehouse, sodium cyanide solution preparation area, lixiviation and hydrometallurgical processes areas, water and tailing management area, maintenance area, and emergency response. Face and respiratory protection depend on the regular task to be performed, considering one of two options:

- Half-face respirator with gas and particulates filters, and safety glasses; or
- Full-face mask respirator with gas and particulates filters.

The use of respiratory protection in Salares Norte fulfills the requirement of the following Chilean regulations:

- Supreme Decree N° 594 Regulation on Basic Sanitary and Environmental Conditions in Workplaces: Sets the permissible limits for exposure to chemical agents at work, determining when a respirator is necessary.
- Chilean Standard NCh 1284: Specifies requirements and tests for half masks and quarter masks.
- Chilean Standard NCh 1285: Defines requirements, testing and marking for particle filters.

These Chilean technical standards are aligned with international standards such as the European Standards EN 149, EN 143 and EN 140: EN 149 is for disposable filtering masks (FFP1, FFP2, FFP3); EN 143 is for reusable particle filters (P1, P2, P3) that attach to masks; and EN 140 specifies reusable half-masks where these filters are inserted.

This requirement was verified through review of documented procedures, review of PPE delivery files to workers, pre-work check lists, work inspections, job risk analysis and work inspections, safe task analysis records, historical record of calibration of gas monitors, and discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas. Operators and maintenance personnel in the different process areas were interviewed and demonstrated knowledge and good awareness of what PPE has to be used in work areas with cyanide presence, as well as issuing pre-work checklists, work safety analysis and inspections, and soliciting work permits to the appropriate supervision or management levels on each work area when required. The auditor confirmed that the operation's procedures require, where necessary, the use of personal protective equipment and address pre-work inspections.

Salares Norte obtains employee input regarding its H&S procedures, and considers this input in developing, evaluating, revising, and updating these procedures. Methods

include daily pre-task safety meetings (5-minute talks), training sessions (on classroom on-field), investigation of incidents, IPERC, ARTs and ATs.

During the daily pre-task safety meetings there is direct communication between supervisors and operators where worker input is considered to improve existing procedures. Records of daily safety meetings conducted since the beginning of the regular plant operation, including discussion of safety issues related to cyanide, were reviewed by the auditors.

The procedures related to the handling and use of cyanide (including unloading, storage, preparation of cyanide solution, hydrometallurgical use, and detoxification) have been developed based on the expertise of workers, supervisors, superintendents, and managers with prior experience in operations involving the handling of sodium cyanide, as well as input provided by Draslovka, and the safety guidelines stipulated in Chilean regulations for safety in mining operations and environmental protection. This initial process of developing technical documents required extensive dialogue and an exchange of ideas and opinions among all participants on the work teams, at all levels of the operation. It is expected that this same level of dialogue will be maintained throughout the lifespan of Salares Norte, especially with the participation of process operators. In the case of incidents investigation, workers also have had the opportunity to provide input on how to improve safety procedures. The auditors reviewed examples of incidents investigation reports. Although these incidents were not related to cyanide, it was evidenced that the system and mechanism to provide feedback in safety procedures are in place.

Operators and maintenance personnel interviewed demonstrated knowledge and understanding of the company's ARTs and ATs, where workers identify potential risks associated with the work and communicate any potential procedural or other problems to a supervisor. Interviews with medical staff also demonstrated that they had been instrumental in the development of the procedures.

During general cyanide safety training, as well as in specific training for operational areas, updated procedures are disseminated, and staff provide feedback during these sessions. The auditor reviewed the records of worker input and training sessions and found them complete and consistent.

This requirement was verified through review of documented procedures, work inspections, work safety analysis and work inspections, and discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas. Operators and maintenance personnel from the different process areas with sodium cyanide or HCN direct or potential presence were interviewed, and they stated that they maintain a constant dialogue with their supervisors and managers regarding health and safety at work, and consider that their opinions are listened to, valued, and used. In the process of continuous improvement of procedures and operations. The auditor confirmed that Salares Norte solicits and actively considers worker input in developing and evaluating health and safety procedures.

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.

✓ in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.2

not in compliance with

Salares Norte has established an operational standard for pH of 10.5. Procedures GFSN03-OP-EV-3800-PT-00002 Operational Procedure – Cyanide Preparation and Handling and GFSN03-OP-EV-3200-PT-00001: Procedure – Leaching Circuit Operation, specifies that the preparation of a pH 10.5 solution in the mix tank prior to adding solid cyanide briquettes during the cyanide preparation process and keep during all the process a pH no lower than 10.5 in solutions with sodium cyanide content. Also, they must consider the content of the procedures indicated in Standard of Practice 4.1. for either the appropriate pH for limiting the evolution of HCN, or the maximum expected sodium cyanide and HCN for each specific process and operational area.

This requirement was verified through a review of procedures, daily plant operations logs, control room operations logs, and discussions with Health and Safety and Plant Operations personnel, along with a review of Standard of Practice 4.1. Observation of a cyanide mixing event confirmed that the pH of the mixing tank was checked and recorded on the checklist before the mixing process began. The auditor confirmed that Salares Norte has determined the appropriate pH to limit the evolution of hydrogen cyanide gas during mixing and production activities and enforces its application during all processes involving cyanide.

Salares Norte has identified the areas and activities where workers may be exposed to cyanide, either as sodium cyanide (dust of solids or cyanide solution splash, droplets, mist, or vapors), or as HCN gas. This identification has been made in the general Baseline IPERC Matrix for the operation, as well as on each specific IPERC for each operational area. This identification has been made considering the employer's obligations detailed in Chilean government Supreme Decree 594. This regulation estates as Absolute Permissible Limit, equivalent to a STEL – Short-Term Exposure Limit of chemicals in the working atmosphere, 5 mg/m³ (as cyanides) or 4.7 ppm (as HCN).

The controls determined in each IPERC indicate the level of protection for the workers (respiratory protection and physical barrier protection), and the need for working atmosphere monitoring (as portable monitoring devices or as fixed area monitoring stations).

In the case of respiratory protection, the highest potential exposure working positions are in the cyanide mixing area (preparation of cyanide solution), followed by the cyanide unloading and warehousing. In both cases, workers are requested to use negative-pressure full face protection with combined filters (A1B1E1K1HgP3 R D). In all the other

areas of hydrometallurgical operation with cyanide direct or potential presence, it is mandatory for all workers to use all time a half-face mask respirator with the same combined filters, and safety glasses. All the filtering respiratory protection PPE fulfill the European Standard EN 14387:2004+A1:2008 "Respiratory protective equipment – Gas filters and combination filters", all from the brand Dräger (www.draeger.com). All the filtration respiratory protection PPEs are authorized for use up to 50 ppm of HCN, or 50 mg/m³ of sodium cyanide (IDLH for HCN as gas and NaCN as particle). On atmospheres with direct or potential cyanide presence higher than these values (usually on emergency response cases), it will be required the use of a SCBA equipment. Risk analysis may also require a higher level of physical protection, either encapsulated or semi-encapsulated, with high chemical resistance suits.

The provider for respiratory protection PPE, as well as physical protection PPE (i.e., chemical protection suits, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant boots, and safety glasses/goggles), is Segurycel (www.segurycel.cl).

This requirement was verified through a review of procedures, review of the record of delivery and replacement of PPE to workers, observation of tasks during inspections at the plant (preparation of cyanide solution, operations at the hydrometallurgical plant), and discussion with workers, as well as with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas. The auditor confirmed that Salares Norte has properly identified areas and activities where workers may be exposed to HCN or cyanide dust more than Chilean permitted exposure limits; as well as determined and provide all the workers the appropriate personal protective equipment to be used in these areas or when performing these activities.

Salares Norte uses continuous atmospheric monitoring for HCN in all the hydrometallurgical operations area on which cyanide is involved (as main chemical reactive, or as waste recovered from the process in the form of barren solution or tailings). All its atmospheric monitoring devices and fixed equipment are from the DRÄGER (www.draeger.com) brand, on the following models and uses:

- Dräger Pac 8000 (for HCN) – 91 units in all the operation: assigned to each individual worker or supervisor of a working group performing tasks on hydrometallurgical plant,
- Dräger X-am 5600 (for lower explosive limit [LEL], oxygen, HCN, CO and SO₂) – 15 units in all the operation: assigned to each area shift supervisor or H&S supervisor, and
- Dräger Polytron 7000 (for HCN) – 17 units throughout the operation: installed in fixed positions on top of the leaching and thickening tanks, in the mill area (where the barren solution is added to the ore), in the cyanide solution preparation area, in the cyanide storage area, in the Merrill-Crowe area, and in the tailings filter and barren solution recovery area.

In all three cases, each equipment is configured with three alarm levels:

- 2.0 ppm (warning level)
- 4.7 ppm (occupational limit, plant evacuation level), and

- 10 ppm (NIOSH [National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health] | PEL [permissible exposure limits])

The technical measuring limit on each case is up to 50 ppm (NIOSH IDLH [Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health]). Chilean Supreme Decree 594, art. 6.1, does not permit workers to remain in a work area if HCN levels are 4.7 ppm or more. Workers are required to leave the area immediately, using the PPE that is regularly provided (filtering respiratory devices). The HCN levels in the affected area would be checked by the control room to determine if it is a process failure that can be corrected remotely, or if, on the contrary, an emergency response team with a higher level of respiratory and chemical protection will be required to determine the origin of the emission and control it.

This requirement was verified through a review of procedures, review of the record of equipment's inventory, record of equipment's calibration log, observation of tasks during inspections at the plant (preparation of cyanide solution, operations at the hydrometallurgical plant), plant and warehouse inspection, and discussion with workers, as well as with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas. The auditor confirmed that Salares Norte uses monitoring devices in process areas and for activities involving management of cyanide, to confirm that workers are not exposed to hydrogen cyanide gas or cyanide dust exceeding Chilean permitted exposure limits; as well as determined and provide the appropriate fixed or portable monitoring devices.

Salares Norte maintains, tests and calibrates its fixed and portable HCN monitoring equipment as recommended by the manufacturer and beyond. All the fixed and portable HCN monitors are calibrated by Segurycel (www.segurycel.cl), the supplier of the units and maintenance contractor, and local representative of the brand Dräger.

Portable detectors have a technical specification to be calibrated every six months on this specific brand. Each piece of equipment is marked with a physical adhesive label indicating the next calibration date required. However, Salares Norte considers a shorter period of review and calibration, considering the harsh conditions (altitude and climate) of the operation, and the importance given to preventive health and safety controls. Under these considerations, all the HCN monitors (fixed and portable) are calibrated monthly. Additionally, it is anticipated that the sensors will be replaced at an average interval of six months, rather than the manufacturer's expected lifespan of two years. This decision is based on the assessment of the technical equipment supplier, who evaluates each device's performance individually.

H&S area retains a digital and a hard copy of the calibration records for the HCN monitors (fixed and portable). These records will be retained for at least 03 (three) years as hard copies, and a permanent record as digital copies. This requirement was verified through a review of procedures, review of the record of gas monitor detectors inventory, records of equipment's calibrations (since the start of the operation), and discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas. The auditor confirmed that Salares Norte keeps hydrogen cyanide monitoring equipment maintained, evaluated, and calibrated as directed by the manufacturer, and records are properly retained.

Salares Norte notifies its employees, external operators, and visitors about the presence of cyanide and reiterates the many restrictions on its use. Warning signs are installed on gates entering the cyanide unloading and storage area, as well as on the entrance of the cyanide solution preparation area. Also, they are placed on the access routes to the leaching and thickening tanks on the process plant area, in the milling area, in the Merrill-Crowe area, and at the tailings filtering plant. Warning signs are posted in all areas where cyanide is present, advising workers that cyanide is in use, indicating that smoking, open flames and eating and drinking are not allowed, and that, if required, suitable personal protective equipment must be worn. Separate signage was also posted that prohibited eating, smoking, and drinking inside these areas, as well as the ones indicating emergency response equipment (i.e., fire extinguishers, emergency showers, spill kits), and exit routes. The PPE requirements are also posted in each area, indicating the need for physical barrier protection and respiratory protection.

All the signs are in Spanish, which is the national language in Chile, and of all the field workforce in Salares Norte. Verification was performed through visual inspection of the signs located in all the areas from the hydrometallurgical process plant on which has been determined the actual or potential presence of cyanide, either as sodium cyanide or as HCN.

All the warning signs have been placed considering the findings on the general Baseline IPERC Matrix for the operation, as well as on each specific IPERC for each operational area, and following Chilean H&S and mining safety regulations. The regulations considered are the Supreme Decree No. 40 (Regulations on Occupational Risk Prevention) Art. 21 Obligation to inform occupational hazards, which require employers to inform workers of all hazards in the workplace. All the signs have been prepared considering the Chilean Standards NCh 3690 Safety Signs and Colors and NCh 1410 Graphic Symbols – Safety Colors and Safety Signs.

This requirement was verified through site inspection and review of physical positioning of information, awareness, and alert signs. Also, it was reviewed the plant risk map, and the checklist of signs deployed by operational area, and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas. The auditor confirmed that Salares Norte has warning signs properly placed where cyanide is used, advising workers that cyanide is present, and communicating effectively if any necessary personal protective equipment must be worn, and that smoking, open flames and eating and drinking are not allowed.

High-strength cyanide solutions at Salares Norte contain red colorant dye for clear identification when observed out of proper containment and for clear differentiation with other solutions or rainwater that may be present. Draslovka, the cyanide producer, includes carmoisine dye on each Eco Pack of sodium cyanide, in a concentration that provides a clear visual indicator of the presence of high-strength cyanide solution.

This requirement was verified through work task observation during cyanide solution preparation, review of technical documentation related to sodium cyanide characteristics provided by Draslovka and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas, and direct observation on-site of the

cyanide solution addition point in leaching tank 01. The auditor confirmed that Salares Norte has high-strength cyanide solution dyed for clear identification.

Salares Norte has emergency showers, eyewash stations and fire extinguishers available all around the unloading area and cyanide warehouse, as well as in the cyanide mixing area, all the hydrometallurgical plant circuit, and the tailings filtering area, as well as in all areas on which personnel may be exposed to cyanide in the normal course of their work (for emergency showers and eyewash stations), or there is a identified potential source of fire (for fire extinguishers).

The emergency shower and eyewash station at the unloading area and cyanide warehouse is a fixe equipment, connected to the potable water pipeline of the operation. There were observed portable and fixed emergency showers with built-in eyewash stations in the cyanide mixing area, on ground level and in the platforms area on top of lixiviation, thickening and clarification tanks, in the tailings filtering area, and in the mill area. Also, there were found stand-alone fixed eyewash stations installed in the hydrometallurgical circuit area. The portable showers with built-in eyewash stations were lined with a thermal blanket to prevent the water from freezing and to keep it at a suitable temperature for use in case of emergency.

Emergency showers and eyewash stations are built and operated under the ANSI/ISEA Z358.1 Standard (American National Standard for Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment). Dry-chemical portable extinguishers comply with NCh series related to Portable Fire Extinguishers, on terms of construction and components, dry agent characteristics, fire extinction rating, conductivity, inspections, and labelling. The distribution, installation and signposting are fulfilled in compliance with NCh1433 standard "Location and signaling of portable fire extinguishers". All the NCh standard series related to fire extinguishers are based on NFPA 10: Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.

Showers and eye wash stations are inspected daily, and tested on a weekly basis, except when it is going to be executed a task that has the potential for cyanide exposure (i.e., cyanide mixing, opening a pipeline for maintenance), on both the inspection and test will be conducted previous to the task execution. Fire extinguishers are inspected monthly, and their maintenance and recharge are conducted annually or as needed. The fire extinguishers' monthly inspection is conducted by each operational area, and the maintenance and recharge are conducted by Nortenergy (<https://nortenergy.cl>), an outside contractor.

This requirement was verified through physical inspection during the plant visit, checking the proper operation of the emergency showers and eyewash stations, as well as the location, availability of access and validity of use of the dry chemical powder extinguishers distributed within the plant. Also, it was reviewed the plant risk map, the checklist of emergency showers, eyewash stations, and fire extinguishers, and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte has showers, low-pressure eyewash stations and dry powder fire extinguishers located at strategic locations

throughout the operation, which are maintained, inspected and tested on a regular basis.

In order to ensure that individuals that may come into contact with cyanide or cyanide solutions (including employees involved in maintenance, and any other individual that may be exposed to released solution) be alerted to its presence, Salares Norte identifies with appropriate signs and labels all the areas with actual or potential content or presence of sodium cyanide, as solid or as liquid. This includes:

- Sodium cyanide unloading area
- Sodium cyanide storage warehouse
- Sodium cyanide solution mixing area
- Lixiviation tanks and all hydrometallurgical circuit tanks and piping
- Mill plant
- Tailings filtration facility

Labeling provides workers and others with notice that a dangerous material is present as necessary to protect their health and safety. Pipes containing cyanide (high or low concentration) are marked as containing cyanide solution or barren solution, and flow direction is indicated. Cyanide storage and process tanks are marked as containing cyanide. Signage of confined spaces are also placed on cyanide tanks. The auditor followed the cyanide solution circuit from the cyanide mixing area, the process plant area and pipelines transporting tailings to the filtering area

All the warning signs have been placed considering Chilean H&S and mining safety regulations. The regulations considered are the Supreme Decree N°40 “Regulation on Occupational Risk Prevention” Art. 21 Obligation to inform occupational hazards, which requires employers to inform workers of all hazards in the workplace. All the signs have been prepared considering the NCh3690 Technical Standard 3690 Safety Signs and Colors and NCh1410 Technical Standard 1410 Graphic Symbols – Safety Colors and Safety Signs.

This requirement was verified through site inspection and review of physical positioning of information, awareness, and alert signs. Also, it was reviewed the plant risk map, and the checklist of signs deployed by operational area, and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte has its unloading, storage, mixing and process tanks and piping containing cyanide solution properly identified to alert workers of their contents, as well as a clear indication of the direction of cyanide flow.

Employees at Salares Norte have access to Safety Data Sheets and information on cyanide intoxication first aid in areas where cyanide is used and particularly where reagent-strength cyanide is managed, including cyanide storage area, mixing areas, the control room, as well as in areas at the hydrometallurgical process plant where cyanide presence (as sodium cyanide or HCN) is possible. Sodium Cyanide Safety Data Sheet are also available in medical first aid kits and at the medical clinic; and is referenced in the operational procedure for Cyanide Emergencies, which is part of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

Draslovka supplies Safety Data Sheets in Spanish. Salares Norte is responsible for the information validation and request for updated technical content to the provider. Safety Data Sheets comply with ANSI Z400.1/Z129.1-2010 standard “Hazardous Workplace Chemicals – Hazard Evaluation and Safety Data Sheet and Precautionary Labeling Preparation”, as well as with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Rev. 11, 2025, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe).

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is part of the hazardous materials information system used to inform workers at the mine. As part of the “Right to Know” program (D.S. N°40, Art No. 21), workers are trained in cyanide hazard recognition during induction training and annual cyanide hazard training and provided with a quick-reference manual on cyanide safety and emergency response. Cyanide warning signage has been placed all around the hydrometallurgical plant. This signage provides information on the characteristics and hazards of cyanide; effects of exposure to various levels of cyanide, the symptoms of cyanide exposure; and the precautions, protective personal equipment, and safe practices required to be followed. All this information is in Spanish.

This requirement was verified through site inspection and physical review of information available for the workers along the cyanide warehouse and hydrometallurgical plant and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte provides Safety Data Sheets, first aid procedures and any other informational materials on cyanide safety written in the language of the workforce (Spanish) and available in areas where cyanide is managed.

Salares Norte has the written document procedure GFSN03-OP-SY-0000-PT-00001 Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide. On this plan detail the requirement and the process for investigating and evaluating incidents related to cyanide, including cyanide exposure incidents, to determine if the operation’s policies and programs to prevent such incidents are adequate or whether they need to be revised. This procedure fulfills the legal requirement for incident investigation on mining operations indicated on Decree N°132 Mining Safety Regulations.

The procedure mentions two report templates to be used for incident reporting and investigation. One is a flash report to be completed within 24 hours of the incident. This report includes incident location, incident description, incident nature, and immediate measures taken. The other report is the Gold Fields Incident Investigation Report, to be used to conduct a detailed investigation of the incident. This report includes an incident description, personnel involved and injured, physical damage, incident causes, and preventive and corrective actions. Once the investigation is finished, the complete incident report is shared in the Intranet of Salares Norte as control and follow-up of reports of significant incidents, which allows them to track compliance to the corrective actions, and to share incidents in Gold Fields Chile and worldwide in Gold Fields operations.

The auditor reviewed this procedure as well as records of past investigations. Since the start of operations of Salares Norte in 2024, the operation has reported no incident

related to sodium cyanide or HCN in the operation. The auditor reviewed the incident report records, including incidents not related to cyanide, confirming that the operation is implementing the general program for incident investigation.

This requirement was verified through revision of documented procedures and incident investigation records and registries, as well as with interviews with the workers and discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas. Therefore, the auditor concluded that Salares Norte has procedures in place and being implemented to investigate and evaluate cyanide exposure incidents, and to determine if the operation's programs and procedures to protect worker health and safety and to respond to cyanide exposures are adequate or need to be revised.

Standard of Practice 6.3

Develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

The operation is in full compliance with
 in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.3
 not in compliance with

Salares Norte is prepared to respond to cyanide exposure emergencies with effective response procedures and trained personnel. The operation has the necessary equipment for emergency response to a worker exposure to cyanide, initiation with first response on field, and then receiving a second response based on the technological and professional resources available in the medical center inside the operation.

Alongside the operation, next to the emergency showers, there are implemented emergency stations with trauma kits, including first aid kit, stretchers, cervical collars, oxygen and burn kit. The portable oxygen tanks are of 0.5 m³ of capacity and are provided with sterile masks and a jockey valve regulator that allows up to fifteen liter per minute oxygen dosage. There is an emergency station with this equipment next to the unloading area, outside the cyanide warehouse, and another one next to the lixiviation tanks, in the top access platform. No antidote is deployed outside the medical center.

In the medical center, the operation has available Automated External Defibrillators (AED) resuscitators available and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) life face masks (resuscitation bags) that can be used with medical oxygen to resuscitate patients that are not breathing. Safety equipment includes cyanide antidote kits, fresh water, oxygen, resuscitators, a portable hyperbaric chamber, blood pressure and oxygen saturation meters, stretchers, ambulances, radios, and telephones. All operators in the process area have radios during their daily activities, which can get rapidly online through radio communication with the medical center 24/7, using channel 2.

Amyl nitrite, sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulfate, are available at the clinic, and stored in controlled temperature refrigerators (depending on the recommended temperature for each component, according to the manufacturer's instructions). One fully equipped

ambulance is located at the medical center on mine site, which can be used for intoxicated evacuation and life support if needed.

It is important to consider that the medical center in Salares Norte, is managed by a third party, Mutual de Seguridad CChC (www.mutual.cl – “Mutual”). They have developed written procedures for managing the medical center (GCNFM-752-Policlínico) and the ambulances (GCNFM-752-Ambulancia).

This requirement was verified through site inspection, considering review of the medical center equipment checklists and physical review of equipment and infrastructure, review of the plant risk map and checklists of emergency response equipment deployed in the plant, review of procedures from Mutual for medical center and ambulances, interview with onsite doctor and nurses, interview with plant workers, and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas.

Salares Norte regularly checks the cyanide emergency response equipment to ensure it will be available when required. This includes inspections of cyanide antidote kits, blood pressure meter, blood oxygen saturation meter, AEDs, first aid stations, eye wash stations and emergency showers, portable oxygen tanks, and other medical equipment.

The personnel in the medical center are directly in charge of safekeeping and regular inspection of antidotes, as well as all the equipment regularly used in the medical center: oxygen tanks with humidifiers, blood pressure meters, blood oxygen saturation meters, heart rate meters, AEDs, digital thermometers, secretion aspirators, and other specialized equipment used regularly in a medical center and that may be required for use in emergency case of poisoning with sodium cyanide or HCN. These reviews are carried out daily, being that there is equipment that is used on a regular basis for medical control of visitors and personnel with medical conditions (typical of the altitude above sea level of Salares Norte, accidents or medical incidents in operations, and medical symptoms typical of the volume of working population in the operation)

The personnel in charge of the ambulances conduct a daily inspection of the operability of their vehicles. Likewise, it conducts a weekly review of the inventory of medical equipment in its vehicles, as well as the operation of energized or pressurized equipment: medical oxygen, AED, heart rate monitor, secretion vacuum cleaner, stretchers, immobilization elements, and transfer of the injured, and stock of consumables (cotton swabs, gauze, bandages, and others).

Plant operations personnel who regularly inspect safety showers and eyewash stations also inspect the charging and pressurization of portable oxygen cylinders found in emergency response kits distributed throughout the plant. These inspections are conducted on a weekly basis. In the event of requiring refilling of medical oxygen, replacement of masks or replacement of any other first aid material, the items that require recharging or replacement are sent to the medical center.

Medical personnel periodically inspect cyanide antidotes. Amyl nitrite, sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulfate, are available at the clinic, and stored in controlled temperature refrigerators (depending on the recommended temperature for each component, according to the manufacturer’s instructions). No antidote or injectable medical

element, as well as medicines or pills, is found outside the medical center, and only the doctor or nurse on duty is the only technically and legally authorized personnel to apply these elements.

Inspection records were available for review during the audit and were found to be complete. This requirement was verified through visual examination of the antidote expiration dates, interviews with onsite doctor, nurses and ambulance driver, and review of inspection records. The auditor confirmed that all antidotes are stored at the correct temperature and that they have not expired. This verification was complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas.

Salares Norte has developed a specific written protocol, documented as PRME-INCN-MGFSN-CNR Medical Emergency Protocol: First Aid Management in Cases of Cyanide Poisoning. In it, there is a detailed description of the routes of exposure to cyanide (sodium cyanide and HCN), symptoms of mild and acute poisoning, intoxication levels, intoxication routes, steps to be followed in the event of a cyanide exposure, including personnel responsibilities, on-site decontamination, first aid procedure (for conscious and unconscious patient), medical attention, derivation to the clinic and treatment. It is also detailed the symptoms of mild and acute poisoning, intoxication levels, intoxication routes, differential diagnosis to distinguish acute cyanide poisoning from other medical conditions, advanced treatment to conscious and unconscious patient, advanced decontamination process, advanced use of oxygen therapy, use of injectable antidotes, patient stabilization and transfer to medical centers outside the mining operation by ambulance.

This protocol fulfills the legal requirement for medical emergency response preparation on mine site, indicated on Decree N°132 "Mining Safety Regulations".

The first steps of action in case of contact or intoxication, including the use of emergency showers and basic first aid, are detailed both on posters distributed within the operation, as well as on the quick-aid cards delivered to all workers and visitors to Salares Norte. Workers are not expected to provide medical first aid during an emergency that involves cyanide exposure. Workers are trained to initiate emergency response procedures by contacting any emergency number on the operation: dialing number (+56) 950 091 818 (Medical Center / Emergency Response Control Room), dialing extension 6387 (Medical Center / Emergency Response Control Room), or using radio channel 2. Emergency shower and eyewash can be used directly by the contaminated person, or with the help of any member of the emergency response team. Also, the contaminated person can use oxygen by himself, or with the help of the emergency response team. If the person cannot evacuate the location of the incident by his own means, the emergency response team will help it to reach the medical center.

This requirement was verified through site inspection and physical review of information available for the workers along the cyanide warehouse and hydrometallurgical plant, document revisions, interview to workers on process plant, and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas.

Salares Norte has a complete medical center installed and operating on the site. These includes medical offices, a triage room, an advanced medical care room, and a quarantine area. Also, it has one fully equipped ambulance, in case it is necessary to urgently evacuate the injured or intoxicated.

Salares Norte contracts Mutual de Seguridad CChC (www.mutual.cl – “Mutual”) to provide clinical and emergency response medical services at the site. This is a Chilean regulatory requirement. Mutual provides medical and service personnel for the operation of the medical center and ambulances. For this, there is a doctor, two nurses, three paramedics, and an ambulance driver on each shift (by rotation). The staff on duty spend the night in the operation, to be available 24 hours in case of emergency. The night watch is always covered by a paramedic, who can summon the rest of the medical team if necessary.

All the medical and paramedical personnel assigned to the operation not only have their professional certification to perform medical or paramedical services but have also received advanced training in risks and emergency care with sodium cyanide, as well as risks and emergency care in mining. Doctors and nurses have received advanced training in the use of antidotes against cyanide poisoning, as well as in measures for storage and inventory control of antidotes.

This requirement was verified through site inspection, review of written procedures and training records, interview with medical center staff, and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas.

Mutual has a medical emergency response procedure, documented as PRME-INCN-MGFSN-CNR Medical Emergency Protocol: First Aid Management in Cases of Cyanide Poisoning, which details patient stabilization and transfer to medical centers outside the mining operation by ambulance.

If a patient needs to be evacuated to a hospital, there is an ambulance on site, owned by Mutual. The site is about 6 hours’ drive to Copiapó. Salares Norte also can arrange emergency air evacuation. This is coordinated through Mutual and the company that provides emergency response services to Salares Norte, Brysa (<https://www.brysa.cl/>).

It is important to indicate that Mutual, being a provider of occupational medical services at the national level in Chile, assumes within its contractual functions with Salares Norte, maintaining constant coordination with medical centers at the national level in case it is necessary to evacuate any person of mine operations to provide advanced medical treatment. Likewise, it is important to mention that the medical center in the mine has equipment and personnel to provide initial and advanced treatment to people intoxicated with cyanide, for which reason an external transfer of the patient would be considered if follow-up treatment is required rather than first response. This requirement was verified through review of written procedures, interview with medical center staff, and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas.

Salares Norte contracts the services of Mutual to provide clinical and emergency response medical services at the site. Mutual is a provider of occupational medical control services nationwide throughout Chile. Part of its contractual responsibilities

towards Salares Norte, in addition to maintaining and operating the medical center within the mining operation, is to provide support for its entire medical care network nationwide. Mutual maintain direct contact with hospitals, clinics and specialized medical centers in Copiapó (the nearest city to the mine site), as well as in Iquique, Antofagasta, Calama, (main cities in the northern mining region of Chile), La Serena, Valparaíso (main cities to the south of Copiapó) and Santiago (capital city of Chile), and in all the Chilean territory. It is important to mention that the main hospitals in Chile have specialized staff and equipment to treat chemical intoxications and other emergencies derived from mining and hydrometallurgical activities, since mining is the main economic activity in Chile, and specifically in the Atacama region.

This requirement was verified through review of written procedures, review of written contact between Salares Norte and Mutual, interview with medical center staff, and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S and Plant Operations areas.

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

Salares Norte has developed plans and procedures for responding to emergencies that involve potential accidental releases of sodium cyanide or HCN, and cyanide exposure incidents. Besides the documents GFSN03-OP-EV-3000-PL-00001 Operational Contingency Plan, and GFSN03-OP-EV-6100-PT-00001 Emergency Procedure for the Filtered Tailings Deposit, which focus mainly on the impact of cyanide in the operations, there is the document GFSN03-OP-SY-0000-PT-00001 Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide, which focus on the potential impact of cyanide on the life and health of workers and people in general, and the impact on the environment. This document addresses response procedures for several types of emergencies relate to cyanide, such as the ones related to poisoning and impact on human life, firefighting, hazardous leaks, and spills of solid or liquid products. The Operational Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedure for the Filtered Tailings Deposit also consider elements related to deviations in pH control in solutions, the generation of HCN, and the massive impact of natural disasters on operations.

Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide includes instructions for performing specific actions to respond to HCN release emergencies and cyanide spills in the mill, hydrometallurgical plant, filtration plant, and during transportation of cyanide. This document also includes an Annex: Internal Communication, Authorities, Press and Communities.

The obligation to prepare plans, procedures or protocols for potential emergencies in a mineral processing plant is indicated in Supreme Decree No. 132 (Mining Safety Regulations), which indicates in art. 326 the following: "All mineral treatment plant must have the procedure(s) to act in emergency situations, either due to operational or extra-operational contingencies. This must be complemented with the necessary supplies of elements and the periodic performance of simulations to evaluate, correct, or confirm the validity of said procedures."

This requirement was verified through revision of written procedures and documentation for plant operation and emergency response and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response, and Plant Operations areas.

Salares Norte has developed a suite of emergency and contingency documents that collectively address potential cyanide failure scenarios appropriate to its sites specific

environmental and operating circumstances. These include the Operational Contingency Plan, the Emergency Procedure for the Filtered Tailings Deposit (FTD), and the Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide. Together, these documents detail the actions to be taken in each of the identified scenarios, considering:

- The form of cyanide involved (solid, liquid, or gas)
- The stage of the operational process in which the incident may occur (transport, storage, preparation of cyanide solution, hydrometallurgical processing, tailings management)
- The potential impacts (on people, the environment, the process, and overall operational continuity)

Coverage of scenarios is as follows:

- a) Catastrophic release of HCN – considered in all three documents
- b) Transportation accidents – considered in the Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide, and primarily covered by Procedure P-TV-003 Sodium Cyanide Emergency of Transportes Verasay
- c) Releases during unloading and mixing – considered in the Operational Contingency Plan
- d) Releases during fires and explosions – considered in the Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide
- e) Pipe, valve, and tank ruptures – considered in the Operational Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedure for the FTD
- f) Overtopping of ponds and impoundments – considered in the Operational Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedure for the FTD
- g) Power outages and pump failures – considered in the Operational Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedure for the FTD
- h) Uncontrolled seepage – considered in the Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide
- i) Failure of cyanide treatment, destruction, or recovery systems – considered in the Operational Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedure for the FTD
- j) Failure of tailings impoundments – considered in the Emergency Procedure for the FTD. Salares Norte does not operate heap leach facilities.

These three documents, together with their complementary annexes, procedures, flowcharts, and checklists, constitute a well-structured and articulated set of plans that realistically address potential cyanide release scenarios with appropriate specificity.

This requirement was verified through revision of written procedures and documentation for plant operation and emergency response and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

Salares Norte takes ownership of the cyanide after the shipping containers, each containing 20 Eco Packs of sodium cyanide, are unloaded onto the floor of the cyanide warehouse using an overhead crane. Salares Norte receives the shipping container in use along with the sodium cyanide cargo, and they are subsequently removed by Transportes Verasay (www.verasay.cl). Draslovka Chile, in conjunction with its subcontractor providing land transportation services for hazardous cargo, Transportes

Verasay, is responsible for transportation of cyanide to the cyanide warehouse in Salares Norte. Draslovka and Transporte Verasay are responsible for responding to an emergency along the road transport route. Procedure P-TV-003 Sodium Cyanide Emergency Plan was prepared by Verasay and addresses actions to respond to various transportation accident scenarios, including overturned vehicles, solid cyanide spillage, spillage associated with liquid, rain or open water, and fire. The procedure includes an inventory of the emergency response equipment carried with each cyanide transport convoy. Although Salares Norte is not responsible for the transportation of cyanide, they would aid as requested in the event of an accident.

Verasay is currently a signatory of the Cyanide Code, having addressed its last certification on May 28th, 2025 (<https://cyanidecode.org/sig-directory-type/transportes-verasay-ltda-chile/>).

Salares Norte works together with Draslovka and Verasay to ensure that all transportation-related emergencies are considered and that emergency response plans for such incidents are on file and up to date.

The transporter and Draslovka have responsibility for addressing any off-site incident. Incidents involving off-site and/or transportation of cyanide to Salares Norte would be called into Draslovka hotline. Draslovka would then send a team of specialists and/or responders to the scene, as necessary.

This requirement was verified through revision of written procedures and documentation for plant operation and emergency response and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

The document that refers to these specific topics in case of emergency with cyanide is the Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide. Salares Norte considers various aspects related to potential emergencies with a sodium cyanide leak or spill (solid or in solution) or HCN generation. Elements were found in the Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide describing and referring to specific scenarios, such as:

- a) Specific actions, related to potential leak or spill scenarios, and the potential impact on people, communities, the environment, and operations,
- b) First aid and use of antidotes for cyanide poisoning,
- c) Control of leaks and spills from the source, and
- d) Containment, risk assessment, mitigation, and future prevention of leaks or spills.

In the case of first aid procedures, it must be considered not only the documents issued by Salares Norte, but also the ones issued by Mutual related to first aids, PRME-INCN-MGFSN-CNR Medical Emergency Protocol: First Aid Management in Cases of Cyanide Poisoning.

In the case of leaks and spill scenarios inside the operation, it must be considered that the entire hydrometallurgical plant has containment systems installed or built around tanks and fluid pipes. Also, it is important to mention that of all the possible scenarios identified in Salares Norte, none of them imply an affection to bodies of water (lakes, lagoons, or rivers).

The suite of emergency and contingency documents that collectively address potential cyanide failure scenarios describe appropriate actions to be taken in the event of a cyanide spill. These documents specifically address treatment procedures for personnel who may have been exposed to cyanide and procedures for evacuation of the mine. As Salares Norte is in a remote area, and Copiapó is the nearest city located approximately 280 km from the mine site (or 06 hours driving), and local communities are no closer than 60 km away from the site, the contingency plan and procedures do not include emergency considerations for communities. The cyanide transporter addresses emergency response actions for cyanide transport in case of emergencies near communities in its emergency plan.

The contingency plan of Salares Norte defines team member responsibilities, communication procedures for notifying outside emergency response resources, government agencies, the community, other stakeholders, and the media.

This requirement was verified through revision of written procedures and documentation for plant operation and emergency response and complemented through discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

Standard of Practice 7.2

Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation is in full compliance with
 in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.2
 not in compliance with

Salares Norte has considered its workers within the planning of the response to cyanide emergencies. It should be considered that the emergency response brigade is made up of workers on duty within their respective areas in operations (such as sodium cyanide warehouses, cyanide solution preparation, hydrometallurgical circuit, tailings management, mechanical maintenance) and members dedicated full-time to emergency response, along with staff from the medical center.

However, external stakeholders have not been considered in cyanide emergency first response planning, for two main reasons:

- Because the isolation of the mining operation from populated centers or nearby cities makes it unfeasible to have external support in the first response in emergencies, especially with cyanide, and
- Because the isolation of the mining operation from nearby populated centers or cities, as well as the absence of nearby water bodies, make any impact on external stakeholders or the environment potentially remote (almost impossible), and with minimal impact.

Every employee and contractor at Salares Norte receives cyanide awareness and basic emergency response training, aside from their roles and responsibilities on the

operation. Members of the emergency response brigade receive more extended and complex training on sodium cyanide and HCN related emergencies. The coordinators of the Emergency Response brigade have more extended training, considering all the potential emergency scenarios in Salares Norte, including cyanide-related emergencies, emergencies with other chemicals, and other potential emergencies in the operation. Medical center staff are trained and qualified in medical emergencies, specifically on intoxications with cyanide, symptomatology, and the adequate treatment to apply (including antidote intravenous application).

In terms of external support, Salares Norte has considered two sources of external potential support:

- Support from medical centers in Copiapó and other cities in Chile, coordinated by Mutual, and
- Second response support, technical cleanup and hazardous waste management, by Brysa (<https://www.brysa.cl/>), as a complement to the contingent of emergency personnel who are on duty at the mine 24/7

Neither of these two sources of support in case of emergencies are considered as first response, due to

- The isolation of Salares Norte, the distance and time it would take to have external resources in the operation, and
- The elevated level of preventive preparation and emergency containment and response elements that Salares Norte has, both for chemical emergencies due to leaks or spills, and worker poisoning.

This requirement was verified through site inspection, contingency plan and documents review, training records review, interview with workers, medical center staff, and emergency response coordinators, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

There are no indigenous groups or communities within many kilometers of the mine site; the nearest human habitation consists of one small family group located near the road to the mine, about 60 km to the southwest of Salares Norte. Also, there are no bodies of water in areas close to Salares Norte that could be affected in the event of cyanide leaks or spills, and therefore could affect nearby, medium-distance or distant communities.

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, geological and geographical location maps of Salares Norte and the nearest communities and cities, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

External stakeholders have not been considered in cyanide emergency first response planning, for two main reasons:

- Because the isolation of the mining operation from populated centers or nearby cities makes it unfeasible to have external support in the first response in emergencies, especially with cyanide, and

- Because the isolation of the mining operation from nearby populated centers or cities, as well as the absence of nearby water bodies, make any impact on external stakeholders or the environment potentially remote (almost impossible), and with minimal impact.

Even though, in terms of external support, Salares Norte has considered two sources of external potential support:

- Support from medical centers in Copiapó and other cities in Chile, coordinated by Mutual, and
- Second response support, technical cleanup, and hazardous waste management, by Brysa

Neither of these two sources of support in case of emergencies are considered as first response, due to

- The isolation of Salares Norte, the distance and time it would take to have external resources in the operation, and
- The elevated level of preventive preparation and emergency containment and response elements that Salares Norte has, both for chemical emergencies due to leaks or spills, and worker poisoning.

This requirement was verified through site inspection, contingency plans and documents review, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

Due to the remote and isolated location of the Salares Norte operations, the primary stakeholders considered for cyanide management are its own workforce. Dialogue and consultation process is regular and ongoing, incorporating their input not only in terms of occupational safety and health, but also on emergency response preparedness, particularly in relation to cyanides.

This requirement was verified through review of contingency plans and supporting documents, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

Standard of Practice 7.3

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

The operation is in full compliance with
 in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 7.3
 not in compliance with

The suite of emergency and contingency documents that collectively address potential cyanide failure scenarios do consider the following cyanide-related elements:

- a) Emergency response coordinators have been designated, both by plant areas and by work shifts as primary and alternate emergency responses who have explicit authority to commit the resources necessary to implement the emergency procedures.
- b) Emergency response teams priorities the on-duty emergency response coordinator, who is responsible for preparedness and response. They also consider those responsible for H&S on duty, supervisors on duty at the plant, and plant workers on duty who are part of the emergency response brigade. In each job rotation, one emergency response squad leader and one alternate are considered.
- c) The suite of emergency and contingency documents considers the levels of training in emergency response with sodium cyanide of all the people in the operation, being the same:
 - o General induction in warning of risks with cyanide
 - o Specific risks of sodium cyanide according to jobs
 - o Emergencies due to HCN generation outside the operating parameters
 - o Response to emergencies due to contact or cyanide poisoning (first response for all workers in warehouses and in the operations plant, advanced level for medical center personnel)
 - o Emergency response due to sodium cyanide spills or leaks (including technical cleanup and environmental remediation)
- d) Not only are the communication channels in case of emergency are considered, but also the communication protocol and call to personnel of the emergency response brigade. Calls to the coordinator and brigade leaders (designated or alternate on shift), call and activation to members of the emergency response brigade, and activation of medical center personnel are considered.
- e) The suite of emergency and contingency documents specifies the tasks and responsibilities that correspond to the coordinator and leader of the emergency response brigade, the members of the emergency response brigade, and the members of the medical center. Likewise, if external support from Brysa is required, the scope of the required support activities is considered, such as waste collection, technical cleaning, or environmental remediation.

- f) The H&S area has checklists of the emergency response equipment and materials that are available in the operation, both those distributed within the plant and warehouse, as well as those available at the emergency response base and in the emergency response vehicles.
- g) The suite of emergency and contingency documents considers the regular inspection of materials, equipment, and consumables for emergency response, especially those that may occur with cyanide. Not only the inventory is considered, but the expiration dates, calibrations requirements, replacement dates or limits of use, and the temperature conditions in which they must be stored, if applicable.
- h) Potential external support in case of emergency has been considered:
 - o External hospitals, beginning with those located in the city of Copiapó. The coordination would be held by Mutual. The role considered in the case of cyanide poisoning is that of medical follow-up of potential patients.
 - o Brysa, for the provision of additional brigade members for specific cases (task forces) that require elevated levels of protection or high-risk operations (such as rescue of victims in confined spaces or recovery of corpses from leaching, thickening or clarification tanks).

This requirement was verified through plant visit, emergency response base visit and inspection, contingency plan and documents review, interview to workers and medical center staff, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

The potential involvement of external support entities in case of emergencies in Salares Norte has been coordinated and confirmed as follows:

- In the case of medical centers in Copiapó or nationwide, through Mutual
- In the case of Brysa, by extension of the contractual agreement. Brysa has divisions in Chile that provide training services in emergency response (which has already provided services to the Salares Norte brigade), and that provide second response services in emergencies involving hazardous chemicals. The current contract with Brysa allows Salares Norte to request support in case of emergency, the latter accepting Brysa's commercial service conditions.

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, review of contracts between Salares Norte and Mutual, and Salares Norte and Brysa, interview to medical center staff, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

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

The suite of emergency and contingency documents of Salares Norte provide specific guidelines for notifying management and defines the roles and responsibilities for communication to management, regulatory agencies, and outside responders. A flow diagram is provided that summarizes the communication chain.

Workers are trained to initiate emergency response procedures by contacting any emergency number on the operation: dialing number (+56) 950 091 818 (Medical Center / Emergency Response Control Room), dialing extension 6387 (Medical Center / Emergency Response Control Room), or using radio channel 2.

The Emergency Response Control Room initiates a series of calls that include contacting the area supervisor who confirms the emergency and requests the emergency brigade; contacting the emergency coordinator who activates partially or totally the emergency response brigade, including the medical center.

Depending on the emergency level and the kind of emergency occurred, there will be run a communication chain, which will escalate to the General Manager of the company, or the most senior manager on duty on the operation.

In the case of major impact on life and health of workers, there will be activated the medical center emergency response protocols, and eventually the need of external medical services. Evacuation procedures will begin at the mine site, while Mutual will manage external coordination from their offices in Copiapó or Santiago.

In the case of major impact on environment, or loss of containment of major quantities of solid or liquid cyanide, it will be requested the services of Brysa either as an external brigade support for hazardous works in highly contaminated areas, providing services for technical cleaning and environmental remediation, or providing hazardous waste disposal services.

In the case of major events, Salares Norte would be requested to notify Chilean government agencies, as Ministry of Mining (www.minmineria.cl), Sernageomin – National Geology and Mining Service (www.sernageomin.cl), and Senapred – National Disaster Prevention and Response Service (www.senapred.cl).

As an additional element with the potential to provide emergency response resources in case of disasters, Salares Norte (through the Gold Fields corporate offices in Chile), could request the support of other mining companies through Sonami – National Mining Society (<https://www.sonami.cl/>).

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, interview to workers and medical center staff, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

Because of the remoteness of the operation the probability of a cyanide incident impacting a community is considered extremely low. However, if such an incident were to occur, Salares Norte would initiate its crisis management protocol. The suite of emergency and contingency documents' procedures and protocols would be initiated in situations that involve a serious accident or fatality; damage to adjacent property, bomb threat; environmentally significant incidents, road blockage, or need of evacuation of a community. The crisis management team comprises management from both Salares Norte and Gold Fields Corporate. The plan sets out procedures for communicating with communities and media during potential or actual emergencies with major impact on human lives or environment.

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, and discussion with personnel from Community Relations, H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

The Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide from Salares Norte includes a requirement and details to notify ICMI of any significant cyanide incidents, as defined in ICMI's Definitions and Acronyms document. Such incidents have not occurred since the beginning of operations of Salares Norte.

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, and discussion with personnel from Corporate Communications and P.R., H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

Standard of Practice 7.5

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

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

The Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide from Salares Norte provides specific instructions on the mixing and application of chemicals on cyanide release scenarios, describing the following specific remediation measures:

- a) In the case of sodium cyanide solids, cyanide-containing soils, or cyanide-containing solutions (in high or low concentration), it will be preferable to derive said materials to grinding or leaching tanks, in order to incorporate them back into the hydrometallurgical process and eliminate the need to carry out a neutralization that implies the use of additional chemical inputs in solid or liquid materials.
- b) The use of chemicals to neutralize cyanide in soils will be used when it is not feasible to collect contaminated or impacted soils, such as asphalt or concrete soils. In these cases, one of three options will be considered:

- Hydrogen peroxide solution (between 5 and 10%)
- Calcium hypochlorite solution (between 5 and 15%)
- Sodium hypochlorite solution (between 5 and 15%)

For emergency response cases, 02 (two) 45-kilogram drums of 70% calcium hypochlorite in dry flakes are kept in stock in the emergency response base, for the preparation of a liquid solution. Likewise, the use of the stock of sodium hypochlorite solution that is kept in maintenance warehouses for office cleaning and camp facilities is considered as potential use in case of contingency. This stock is usually not less than 40 (forty) gallons, at a concentration of 5%, between mine and camp. In the case of requiring hydrogen peroxide, it can be obtained from the operational stock of reactives used in plant processes. In all cases, the greatest volume of solutions generated must be recovered, to prevent them from reaching soils with the potential to absorb or percolate the neutralizing or neutralized solutions and therefore generate an environmental impact.

In the remote case that there is a need to decontaminate large volumes of non-current water with cyanide content that cannot be reincorporated into the hydrometallurgical process, the use of ferrous sulfate will be considered, to the extent that a tank can be available that allows perfect mixing and agitation of contaminated water with the neutralizing chemical, keeping control of the release of decontaminated water into the environment.

The decontamination of other contaminated elements will proceed to the extent that it is neither feasible nor economic to dispose of said materials, such as light and heavy vehicles. The PPE used in the emergency response and decontamination process will preferably be collected, packaged, and disposed of as hazardous waste.

- c) As in the case of the used PPE, all the disposable materials used or the debris generated on the clean-up process of a cyanide spill will have to be collected, packaged and disposed as hazardous waste.
- d) The provision of an alternate drinking water supply is not considered a specific direct requirement in the contingency plan of Salares Norte, since there are no communities located in the proximity of the mine, there is no potential of contamination of water sources on the proximity of the operations, and Salares Norte uses bottled drinking water.

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

Even though Salares Norte does not have surface water bodies in areas close to the operation, the emergency response plan explicitly prohibits the use of chemicals in cyanide-contaminated water bodies, whether stagnant or flowing. For this reason, the release into water of hydrogen peroxide, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, or ferrous sulfate is prohibited. The Verasay contingency plan also explicitly prohibits the use of neutralizing chemicals in bodies of water potentially contaminated with cyanide. In both cases, this requirement is presented with the following considerations:

- Due to the risk that the chemical elements added to the water percolate towards the groundwater table or impact other surface waters, and

- Because there is no operational guarantee that cyanide in water will mix with the chemical element that can be added to the body of water, even more so if it is running water.

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas. The Emergency Plan for Sodium Cyanide from Salares Norte indicates a method to evaluate an impacted area through sampling and analysis of cyanide and pH concentrations. In general, excavation of impacted soil is continued until no evidence is visible, and the procedure calls for over-excavation to ensure all impacted soil is addressed. The document describes procedures for soil sampling including methodologies, parameters and the final cyanide concentration that will be allowed in residual soils as evidence that the spill has been completely cleaned up. Also, this plan refers to document GFSN03-OP-SG-10500-ST-00006 Environmental Standard

No. 6 – Water Resources Monitoring, for the methodologies and parameters for water sampling, as well as the methodology for selecting additional sampling locations.

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

Standard of Practice 7.6

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

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

The suite of emergency and contingency documents of Salares Norte have been prepared and approved between July 2024 to November 2025. They indicate a review and update term of no more than one year from the date of the last review, although shorter terms are considered for review and update in case of relevant events, such as: real incidents, relevant national or global case studies, changes in Chilean legislation, changes in Gold Fields corporate standards.

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

Salares Norte conducts monthly mock emergency drills according to an annual mock drill plan included in the operational procedure for training and drills. On their regular planning, at least two drills per year must be related to cyanide and are based on cyanide release/exposure scenarios to test the response procedures, and incorporate lessons learned from the drills into its response planning.

Drills are developed to include a variety of locations and scenarios including environmental release and exposure responses. Internal observers are included in the drill to evaluate the response. Salares Norte evaluates the mock drills and identifies

corrective actions. A debrief is conducted after each drill to identify lessons learned from the drills and corrective actions to be taken.

No field drills were conducted in 2024, due to the shutdown of operations caused by extreme weather conditions. Auditors reviewed the record of the first drill that considered a cyanide exposure scenario, executed in late 2025. This first field drill tested the entire cyanide emergency response process, from the initial emergency callout notification, through to the close-out of the response process. Auditors reviewed also that it has been planned for 2026 that the execution of at least two complex cyanide drills is on the agenda, considering scenarios that require decontamination of contaminated personnel, and advanced procedures for the evacuation of victims and application of advanced first aid. This programming considers only the participation of personnel and internal resources within the operation. The participation of external elements for medical support or for environmental impacts has not been considered, considering the distance and time it would take to mobilize these resources from outside the operation.

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, training and drills records, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

The suite of emergency and contingency documents of Salares Norte, as well as all standardized documents within your integrated management system, include a chapter referring to Updates and Change Control. This chapter, in general, indicates the basic assumptions for updating, reviewing, or changing the contingency plan or the documents related to it. Among these basic assumptions are considered:

- Minimum review period: 12 months
- Reviews and updates to be made by:
 - o Technological change
 - o Change in the process cycle of the operation

Social changes affecting the operations area.

- o Findings and learning during training execution
- o Findings and learning during the execution of simulations and directed practices
- o Findings and lessons learned during incidents or accidents that occurred in Salares Norte
- o Findings and learnings during incidents or accidents at Gold Fields mining operations
- o Findings and lessons learned during incidents or accidents that occurred in mining operations in Chile or worldwide
- o Changes or requirements in Chilean national legislation
- o Changes or requirements in Gold Fields corporate standards
- o Changes or requirements in voluntary certification standards, such as ISO standards or the Cyanide Code

No update of the suite of emergency and contingency documents of Salares Norte was performed due to cyanide incidents as no such emergencies requiring its activation occurred since the start of operations at Salares Norte in 2024 to date of the audit.

Likewise, the drill carried out at the end of 2025 also did not require changes to the Emergency Response Plan or related documentation, based on its evaluation and findings.

This requirement was verified through contingency plan and documents review, training and drills records, and discussion with personnel from H&S, Emergency Response and Plant Operations areas.

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.

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 8.1

not in compliance with

All Salares Norte workers and contractors receive induction training prior to being permitted on the mine site. This is provided by Mutua de Seguridad CCh, Training Division (<https://www.mutual.cl/portal/publico/empresa/home/servicios-integrales/prevencion-de-riesgos/capacitaciones/introduccion>), either in person or virtually online synchronously. The training includes general site hazards, PPE requirements, emergency response, and a basic introduction on cyanide hazard recognition. This initial induction prior to entering Salares Norte is reviewed and authorized by the occupational safety area, the operations area, and the maintenance area.

All new employees that work in the plant then undertake further induction training provided by the operational or maintenance area in which they will work, by means of the trained supervisor for these activities. This training addresses plant specific hazards and includes cyanide awareness training. The training includes characteristics of cyanide, precautions to prevent exposure, PPE, monitoring, symptoms of cyanide exposure, first aid, and emergency response. This training also includes topics related to hazardous materials management, spill prevention, and emergency response. This training also addresses cyanide as well as other hazardous materials.

The legal requirement for this training is indicated in Supreme Decree 40 (Regulation on the Prevention of Professional Risks), and Supreme Decree 132 (Mining Safety Regulation).

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

Cyanide hazard refresher training will be conducted for all workers and management, including contractors that work in the plant. This requirement was verified through review of training procedures and programming, with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, planned by the operational area and coordinated jointly. This schedule is consistent with the fact that Salares Norte started operations in 2024 and is still beginning or in the

middle of their first refreshment training period campaign in safety and emergency response with sodium cyanide.

The legal requirement for this refresher training is indicated in Supreme Decree 40 (Regulation on the Prevention of Professional Risks), and Supreme Decree 132 (Mining Safety Regulation).

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

The operation retains the training records pertaining to cyanide hazard recognition and was to demonstrate that personnel received both initial and refresher training in cyanide hazard recognition. The auditors reviewed training records for workers interviewed during the field audit. The records identify the trainer, trainee, topics covered, date and sign off sheet. The participants' evaluation records from the end of the training were also reviewed. These written records were supplemented with video recording and photographs. This requirement was verified through review of a sample of records since the start of the operation.

The legal requirement for this refresher training is indicated in Supreme Decree 40 (Regulation on the Prevention of Professional Risks), and Supreme Decree 132 (Mining Safety Regulation).

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

Standard of Practice 8.2

Train appropriate personnel to operate the facility according to systems and procedures that protect human health, the community and the environment.

The operation is in full compliance with
 in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 8.2
 not in compliance with

All personnel involved in every stage of sodium cyanide management and handling are trained in Salares Norte to perform their assigned tasks in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Task training is focused on instructing new employees on how to accomplish their assigned tasks safely and ensuring that the tasks are accomplished in a manner that prevents exposure and releases.

A comprehensive review of formal training in operational procedures was conducted for all cyanide-related activities, including cyanide unloading, solution preparation and bag rinsing, the cyanidation process (leaching, clarification, thickening, Merrill-Crowe), and tailings management encompassing filtration and FTD operations. Aside to the specifics in the industrial operation involved (as use of cyanide in the process, handling and use

of cyanide, preparation of sodium cyanide, procedures for safe storage, overhead crane handling, forklift handling), they are included topics related to, cyanide dosing points, HCN measurement method, HCN alarms, cyanide exposure, HCN poisoning, PPE per operation and level of exposure to sodium cyanide or HCN, treatment of patients intoxicated with cyanide, and response to cyanide emergencies.

The records for these training courses are kept in the operational area, being included in the personal file of each worker. The legal requirement for this refresher training is indicated in Supreme Decree 40 (Regulation on the Prevention of Professional Risks), and Supreme Decree 132 (Mining Safety Regulation).

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

Operational procedures and cyanide management procedures collectively form the basis for the training program. As part of operator-specific training, the program details all hazards (physical, electrical, gravitational, and chemical) associated with each area of the plant and activity the worker will encounter when undertaking work assignments. The program identifies the safety and monitoring equipment in-place, warning signage, PPE requirements, and procedures to be followed to minimize risks associated with those hazards. Training requirements associated with the operational procedures applicable to each area/process in the plant that must be completed to the satisfaction of the supervisor before a worker is allowed to work unsupervised in that area or process.

The legal requirement for this refresher training is indicated in Supreme Decree 40 (Regulation on the Prevention of Professional Risks), Art. 21, in which employers are obliged to inform employees of the risks in the workplace, also known as "*Derecho a Saber*" (Right to Know), and Supreme Decree 132 (Mining Safety Regulation).

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

The task specific training is conducted as an on-the-job training program, where experienced supervisors train process workers before they are allowed to work by themselves in the process plant. A training program for specific training required by each process plant worker was evidenced by the auditors. The auditor reviewed the presentations, training materials, tests and records of these training sessions from the beginning of the operation in 2024 on forward, were found to be complete and appropriate for each individual task that involves sodium cyanide usage or presence.

Task specific training for operators is provided by process supervisors and shift managers, who each have extensive years of experience in the tasks and working areas for which they provide training. Supervisors and shift managers are considered qualified to provide training based on their experience. Also, they have received specific training on sodium cyanide hazards provided by their sodium cyanide provider (Draslovka).

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

Salares Norte employees and contractors are provided with induction training that includes cyanide hazard recognition prior to working on the site. All employees that work with cyanide are also provided with cyanide awareness and hazard training which includes cyanide hazard recognition, exposure symptoms, and appropriate emergency response actions. Trainees are required to undertake and pass an examination. Operational training is provided when an employee is first hired or first assigned to a new work area involving cyanide. Operational training is supervised, and supervisors must sign off on an employee's ability to safely conduct the required work before they are authorized to work without direct supervision.

The legal requirement for this refresher training is indicated in Supreme Decree 40 (Regulation on the Prevention of Professional Risks), Art. 21, in which employers are obliged to inform employees of the risks in the workplace, also known as "*Derecho a Saber*" (Right to Know), and Supreme Decree 132 (Mining Safety Regulation).

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

Salares Norte employees and contractors will have refresher training, which will include the topics referred to sodium cyanide and HCN awareness, hazards, and risks, and the performance of specific cyanide-related tasks. In this last case, field evaluations are conducted in the form of task observations, conducted by the respective area supervisors. The results of these evaluations will be kept on record in each worker's file.

The legal requirement for this refresher training is indicated in Supreme Decree 40 (Regulation on the Prevention of Professional Risks), and Supreme Decree 132 (Mining Safety Regulation).

This requirement was verified through review of training procedures and programming, with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site. This schedule is consistent with the fact that Salares Norte started operations in 2024 and is still beginning or in the middle of their first refreshment training period campaign in safety and emergency response with sodium cyanide.

Salares Norte evaluates the effectiveness of cyanide training by written testing and on-the-job observation. Salares Norte requires written tests to evaluate the effectiveness of cyanide training. Following classroom training, every employee is first supervised in the performance of the operational functions assigned to him/her. The supervisor will determine when that individual is then able to perform the task on his/her own. Records of written tests and the employees' understanding of cyanide are retained.

Training records and testing results were reviewed since the start of the operation and were found to be complete. Verification was by interview with process and maintenance personnel, and a review of training records.

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

Training records are retained not only as group records, but as individual records throughout employment history. The records identify the trainer, trainee, topics covered, date and sign off sheet. The results of the testing are also maintained as part of the files. Written tests are completed to demonstrate the employees' understanding of the training materials. The training materials are either PowerPoint presentations, as in the case of induction training and cyanide hazard and refresher training, or the actual standard operating procedures in the case of task training.

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

Standard of Practice 8.3

Train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.

in full compliance with

The operation is in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 8.3

not in compliance with

Cyanide unloading, mixing, production and maintenance personnel are trained in the requirements of operational procedures as well as relevant cyanide management procedures, including emergency response procedures.

Cyanide unloading, mixing, production and maintenance personnel are trained in the procedures to be followed if cyanide is released, to decontaminate a cyanide exposure victim and bring first aid support, considering also if they must apply this emergency response measures to themselves. The requirements of operational procedures including emergency response procedures are covered in trainings, which include topics such as oxygen therapy, treatment and first aid to intoxicated patients, and emergency response.

Employees working with cyanide receive specific training in the operational procedure for cyanide emergencies and response to spills including containment, stabilization, neutralization, decontamination, first aid, cyanide antidotes usage (which will be performed at the medical center by qualified healthcare professionals), and oxygen dosing. The cyanide emergencies procedure addresses several cyanide exposure scenarios such as cyanide transportation incidents, spills, and cyanide exposure (through

inhalation, absorption by skin or eyes contact, and ingestion). In addition, the procedure describes decontamination procedures, evacuation, and cleanup measures.

Control room operators receive task training on emergency responses to cyanide releases. These include tasks referred to emergency plant stoppage and emergency communications (for plant evacuation and for requesting emergency response support).

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

The emergency brigade is comprised of operators, supervisors and shift supervisors who are experienced in plant operations. They are led by professional emergency responders (shift coordinators and professional brigade members), who cover shifts at the emergency headquarters at the mining operation. At a minimum, members of the brigade are required to have completed training in the following areas: firefighting, hazmat, height rescue, confined space, and first aid. Professional emergency responders have advanced training in these topics, as well as vehicular rescue, rope rescue, and rescue in collapsed structures. Within the training topics that the members of the emergency response brigade receive, the elements relevant to emergencies with sodium cyanide are considered. They are considered topics regarding toxicology, first aid, and attention to leaks and spills of solid and liquid sodium cyanide. In the latter case, the training considers the use of PPE for chemical and respiratory protection, the use of chemical absorbent elements, and protocols for handling, recovery, and/or encapsulation of solid or liquid sodium cyanide. Training in firefighting, hazardous materials and confined space rescue includes comprehensive topics on respiratory protection (such as IDLH conditions and atmospheric monitoring techniques) and extensive practice with the use of SCBA equipment.

Salares Norte also has an emergency response service with a permanent presence in the operation. This includes a medical center (with a physician and registered nurses always on duty), and an ambulance service. The medical personnel have received training in the application of intravenous antidotes, evaluation and follow-up of symptoms and medical conditions for treatment of the poisoned with cyanide. On their off-hours, the physicians, nurses, and ambulance drivers sleep at the mine to ensure that medical assistance is always available at the mine. The medical center and ambulance service is operated by the company Mutual de Seguridad CChC (<https://www.mutual.cl/>), which is a national provider authorized to provide medical and occupational health services, in this case particularly to mining companies. Medical and ambulance personnel are on the payroll of this company.

In the case of first aid, brigade members have been trained in the use of medical oxygen, use of safety showers and decontamination of people, and immobilization and transfer of the wounded. In a complementary way, the medical personnel have advanced training in the treatment of people intoxicated with sodium cyanide, advanced monitoring of medical conditions (such as oxygen saturation, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature), application of injectable antidotal elements by intravenous infusion, and in general for prehospital care and life support.

Advanced training in emergencies with sodium cyanide was provided to the professional emergency responders, medical staff, and training staff by Draslovka.

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

Because of the remoteness of the site, Salares Norte has developed the capacity (i.e., skills, materials, and equipment) to respond to all probable emergencies. In the unlikely event that additional backup is required, the Copiapó Fire Department can be called upon for assistance, in the event of a large fire or a complex situation requiring technical rescue. In the case of emergencies that involve hazardous materials that exceed the response capabilities of the operation, Salares Norte can request the support of brigade and equipment from the company Brysa. This company currently manages the empty cyanide packaging and provides specialized training to the operation's brigade on hazardous materials emergencies.

The medical services provided on mine by Mutual's medical personnel are available 24 hours in the event of an emergency. They are familiar with the emergency response plan and participate in emergency simulations and emergency responses. If there is a need to involve the local hospital, Mutual has on-going communication with doctors at the regional hospital in Copiapó, and in all major cities within Chile. However, most of the treatment would be undertaken onsite as the ambulance drive from the site to the hospital takes about 6 hrs. The hospital staff are therefore well prepared to respond to an emergency request to receive a patient exposed to cyanide.

This requirement was verified through review of training records, training materials and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site, as well as interviews with brigade members, and medical area members. The considerations for external support are detailed in the Operational Contingency Plan, as well as in the service contracts between Salares Norte and Mutual, and Salares Norte and Brysa.

Norte employees and contractors will have a refresher training, which will include the topics referred to sodium cyanide and HCN awareness, hazards and risks, and work safety involving usage of sodium cyanide or presence of HCN. This requirement also includes refresher training for the emergency response brigade members, related to the level of involvement they will have in case of an emergency. This refresher training will be conducted annually or less, depending on the rotation of the personnel that make up the emergency response brigade (exit of personnel, entry of new personnel, and/or new members within the brigade).

This requirement was verified through review of training procedures and programming and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site. This schedule is consistent with the fact that Salares Norte started operations in 2024, and it is still beginning or in the middle of their first refreshment training period campaign for the emergency response brigade members.

Records of emergency response training and hazardous materials emergency response training are retained not only as group records, but as individual records throughout each brigade member history. The records identify the trainer, trainee, topics covered, date and sign off sheet. The results of the testing are also maintained as part of the files. Written tests are completed to demonstrate each brigade member's understanding of the training materials. The training materials are either PowerPoint presentations, or the actual standard for emergency response from Salares Norte. In the case of training developed by an external company (in the case of Brysa), there is a certificate emitted for each brigade member that participated, as well as copy of the training material used.

This requirement was verified through review of training records, brigade members personal files, and discussion with the Operations Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Safety Coordinator, Emergency Response Coordinator, and the Cyanide Code champion on site.

Principle 9 | DIALOGUE AND DISCLOSURE

Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

Standard of Practice 9.1

Promote dialogue with stakeholders regarding cyanide management and responsibly address identified concerns.

in full compliance with

The operation is

in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 9.1

not in compliance with

The most significant stakeholders in Salares Norte are employees, contractors, and their families. They are small local groups of seasonal livestock farmers approx. 60 km from the operation. The Gold Fields local offices are in Copiapó city, and they have a "Community house" for contact with the inhabitants of the area, in the town of Diego de Almagro. Salares Norte provides the opportunity for stakeholders to communicate issues of concern through frequent dialogue and engagement with communities of the influence area. The operation has a community attention system (i.e., complaint and grievance mechanism) where communities can raise concerns related to mining activities, including issues related to cyanide management in the operations. This mechanism is openly communicated through different means (i.e., brochures, media, others). Complaints can be received at the Community house in Diego de Almagro, in the offices in Copiapó, or via mail, email, phone and social media. Once complaints are received, they are followed until they are closed. The auditor reviewed the complaints and grievance procedure and registered. No concerns related to cyanide management were received during the recertification period.

Salares Norte also participates in many public relations and economic development forums and events where stakeholders can have the opportunity to communicate issues of concern regarding cyanide management.

Standard of Practice 9.2

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

- The operation is
- in full compliance with
 - in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 9.2
 - not in compliance with

Salares Norte has developed presentation and informative posters that are presented to communities and stakeholders. The workshop presentation includes topics like introduction to the Cyanide Code, cyanide characteristics, safety practices, uses of cyanide, transportation practices, and the cyanide transportation route.

Salares Norte has developed a cyanide management brochure including key questions and answers about cyanide management. This brochure is distributed to workers, contractors, communities, and visitors and is also distributed during public relations or local fairs and at the Community house in Diego de Almagro, and at community events in which it participates in influence.

All printed materials and brochures, as well as presentations, videos and audios used by Salares Norte in Chile in its interaction and dialogue with communities and stakeholders, have been produced in Spanish.

The company publishes an Integrated Annual Report (<https://www.goldfields.com/reports/annual-report-2024/index.php>). Other information specifically regarding the Salares Norte mine operation is also posted on the internet on the Gold Fields Chile website, in the section "Community Relations" (<https://www.goldfields.cl/comunidades/>).

As outlined in Standard of Practice 6.2.9, Spanish is the most widely used and widespread official language in Chile. It is also the language used by most of the workforce in Salares Norte (100% of Chilean workforce on field operation). Although Chile presents statistics of a high literacy rate (97%), the reality in rural areas is that Chile faces significant challenges in functional illiteracy and digital illiteracy.

In this sense, the Community Relations area of Salares Norte prioritizes one-on-one contact with members of rural communities in influence of the operation. Information is disseminated in verbal form during Salares Norte community meetings. The people from the communities located around the mine speak and write in Spanish. Salares Norte provides information on cyanide in written format (brochure) and verbal form (i.e., presentations provided to communities). Records, photographs, videos, and material of the workshops were reviewed.

Salares Norte is required to report any cyanide exposure and release incidents to the relevant national and local authorities. The information reported to the regulatory agencies will be made available to the public by those agencies. Also, any significant incident would be published in both the main Gold Fields' website, media release section

(<https://www.goldfields.com/index.php>) and in the local Chilean website, news section (<https://www.goldfields.cl/>), as well as in the Integrated Annual Report. This annual publication is available to the public via Gold Fields's corporate website. Any publication regarding incidents with sodium cyanide that may be published in any of these digital media will specify the operation in which they occurred, which may be Salares Norte or any other from the Gold Fields group.

- a) No cyanide exposures have occurred at the Salares Norte since the start of the operation. As described in the suite of emergency and contingency documents of Salares Norte, they will report any cyanide exposure resulting in hospitalization or fatality to the relevant national or local authorities.
- b) No off-site cyanide releases have occurred at Salares Norte since the beginning of the operation. The mine will report any cyanide releases off the mine requiring response or remediation to the corresponding regulatory agencies, national or local authorities, and communities, as described in the emergency response procedures.
- c) No off-site cyanide releases have occurred at Salares Norte that would result in significant adverse environmental effects since the start of the operation.
- d) No off-site cyanide releases have occurred at the Salares Norte Mine that would require reporting under applicable regulations since the start of the operations.
- e) No significant release occurred since the start of the operation that cause applicable limits for cyanide to be exceeded.

Appendix A: Salares Norte Interviewees

Principle 1 | PRODUCTION AND PURCHASE

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Pablo Salazar | Roberto Ramírez |
| Rodrigo Valdebenito | Jocelyn Rojas |

Principle 2 | TRANSPORTATION

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Pablo Salazar | Roberto Ramírez |
| Rodrigo Valdebenito | Jocelyn Rojas |

Principle 3 | HANDLING AND STORAGE

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Pablo Salazar | Francisca Merino |
| Carlo Pérez Cicardini | Rodrigo Pérez |
| Carlos Gallegos | Fernando Rodríguez |
| Miguel Montecinos | Julián Mutis |
| Pablo Muñiz | Carlos Apala |

Principle 4 | OPERATIONS

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Cristian Castro | Óscar Herrera |
| Pablo Salazar | Vladimir Lamas |
| Carlo Pérez Cicardini | Aldo Núñez |
| Pablo Muñiz | Francisco Medina |
| Francisca Merino | Henry Béjar |
| Edgard González | Luis Ortega |
| Exequiel Carrizo | Francisco Báez |
| Cristóbal Araya | David Soto |
| Ángel Ruiz | Cristian Chau |
| Miguel Montecinos | David Cortés |
| Carlos Gallegos | Constanza Harris |

Principle 5 | DECOMMISSIONING

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Pablo Salazar | Francisco Báez |
| Carlo Pérez Cicardini | Pablo Muñiz |
| Luis Ortega | Francisca Merino |

Principle 6 | WORKER SAFETY

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Nickol Ravanal | Pablo Muñiz |
| Giovany Castro | Francisca Merino |
| Lily Comila | Germán Arancibia |
| Felipe Andauero | Andrés Zavala |

Principle 7 | EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Germán Arancibia | Rodrigo Lillo |
| Claudia Osses | Fernando Castillo |

Principio 8 | TRAINING

Cristian Castro

Pablo Salazar

Carlo Pérez Cicardini

Edgard González

Exequiel Carrizo

Germán Arancibia

Pablo Muñiz

Francisca Merino

Principio 9 | DIALOGUE AND DISCLOSURE

Pablo Salazar

Carlo Pérez Cicardini

Katia Bordoli

Álvaro Gutiérrez

Germán Arancibia

Pablo Muñiz

Francisca Merino

