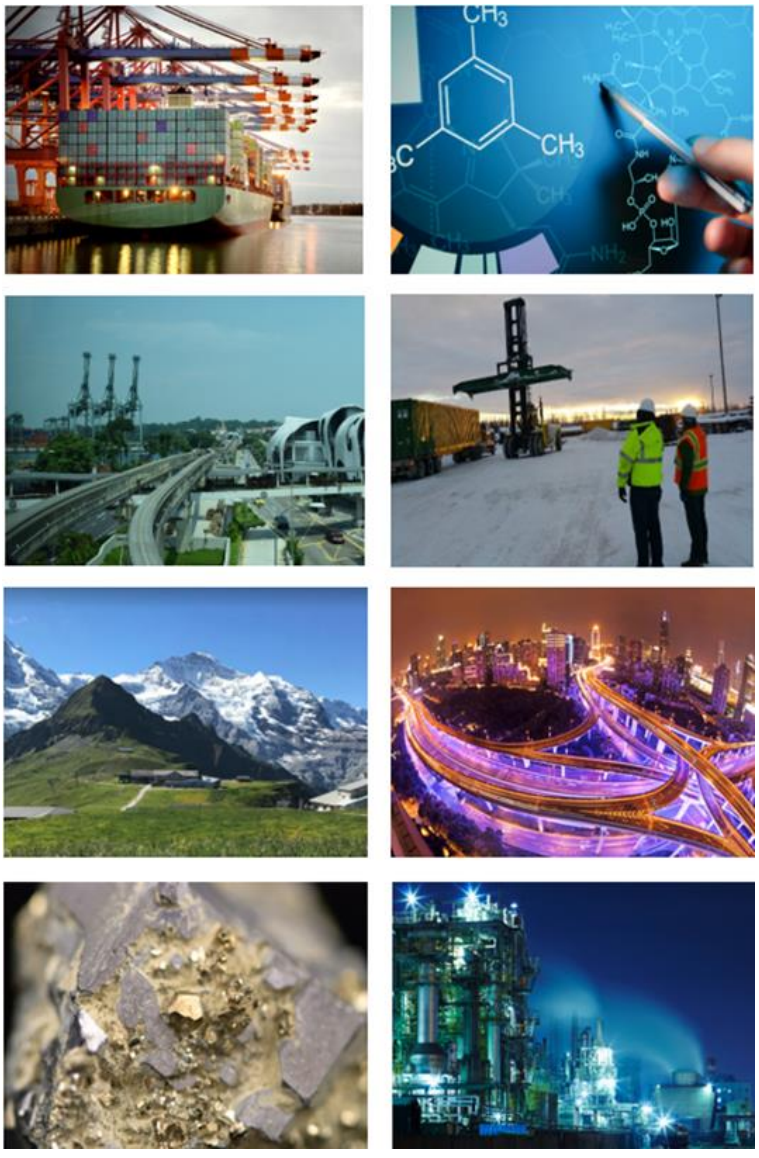
ICMI Mining Operations Verification Protocol (Revision June 2021)

Summary Audit Report

Nevada Gold Mines LLC

Carlin Process Complex – Goldstrike

2023 Re-Certification Audit



Carlin Complex – Goldstrike

Submitted to:

The International Cyanide Management Institute
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USA

MSS® Code Certification Service

www.mss-team.com

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Operation General Information

Name and location of Mine:	Nevada Gold Mines LLC - Carlin Complex - Goldstrike 1655 Mountain City Highway Elko, NV 89801
Name of Mine Owner / Operator:	Nevada Gold Mines LLC
Name of Responsible Manager:	Gavin Ferguson General Manager – Carlin Email: gavin.ferguson@nevadagoldmines.com

Location Detail and Operation Description

The Nevada Gold Mines LLC Carlin Process Complex – Goldstrike operation (Goldstrike) is located 48 kilometers west-northwest of Elko, Nevada; and approximately 25 miles northwest of Carlin, Nevada (see Figure 1). Goldstrike is in the Little Boulder Basin adjacent to the Tuscarora Mountain Range on the county line between Elko and Eureka Counties. Goldstrike is located on both private land and federal land administrated by the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management. The local environment consists of high desert and the surrounding land uses include ranching, mining, and a limited amount of irrigated agriculture. The nearest community is the community of Carlin with a population of approximately 2,300 people.

Goldstrike consists of a single large open pit mine; two underground mines; overburden stockpiles; topsoil stockpiles; two tailings impoundments; a closed and reclaimed heap leach facility; two separate grinding and milling circuits feeding a roaster and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit and an autoclave and CIL circuit; administration and maintenance facilities; access and haul roads. These facilities are arranged in two general areas of operation: 1) the AA-Block area which includes the Betze-Post open pit, the Meikle and Rodeo underground mines, the Wet Mill/Autoclave and CIL circuit, the AA-Tailings Disposal Facility, and the reclaimed AA-heap leach facility; and 2) the North-Block area which includes the Roaster and CIL circuit and the North Block Tailings Disposal Facility. Tailings has not been added to the AA-Tailings Disposal Facility for many years and Goldstrike has been draining down the facility and removing standing water. During the 2023 Recertification Audit, the AA-Tailings Disposal Facility was dry. Since this facility was not in use during the recertification period and dry at the time of the recertification audit, it is not included in the scope of the 2023 Recertification Audit.

The Autoclave facility historically used a CIL process for gold extraction and recovery, but was replaced in 2013/2014 timeframe with a resin-in-leach (RIL) process. The CIL process equipment was removed and replaced with stainless steel tanks, process vessels, piping, and pumps. The RIL process included two RIL

trains (A and B trains) with seven stainless steel leach tanks in each train. The RIL tanks were numbered 0 through 6.

On June 6, 2022, Goldstrike requested approval from Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) for the conversion of the Goldstrike Autoclave facility from a RIL process back to a CIL process. The transition from a RIL to CIL process for gold extraction required changing both the leaching agent back to cyanide and the aqueous gold capture approach back to activated carbon. The primary process elements for the RIL to CIL process conversion project were:

(1) Designing a system to transfer loaded and stripped carbon between the CIL and strip circuits as well as return underflow from current acid wash screens to the CIL circuit.

(2) Repurposing of existing Caro's Acid reactor at the water treatment plant for use at the CIL tailings box (i.e., existing tailings tank).

(3) Re-establishing existing LIX Kill Caro's Acid reactor at the mill reclaim water tank.

(4) Addition of sulfuric acid and hydrogen peroxide reagent systems for Caro's acid cyanide destruction.

(5) Re-establishing a circuit to receive, store, and meter cyanide solution at the CIL plant.

(6) Addition of the lab pond and cyanide recycle system (CRS) bleed lines to the CIL Circuit.

(7) Modifications to the tailings pump station located at the tailings thickener.

Goldstrike received approval from NDEP on September 7, 2022 to proceed with the conversion. The CIL circuit was placed into operation in March 2023. Goldstrike was using five of the tanks in the A train for the CIL process at the time of the 2023 Recertification Audit.

The conversion to a CIL circuit also required modifications to the Goldstrike Autoclave tailings and reclaim water systems. At the time of the 2023 Recertification Audit, tailings from the CIL circuit were discharging to the North Block Tailings Facility (NBTF) and reclaim water was coming from the Tailings Storage Facility #3 (TSF3), which holds the tailings from the RIL process. Cyanide was not used in the RIL process; therefore, TSF3 does not contain cyanide and is not included in the scope of the 2023 Recertification Audit.

The *RIL to CIL Conversion: Engineering Design Change Report*, dated May 20, 2022, indicated that no modifications were required for existing secondary containment areas for the converted RIL to CIL tanks and cyanide destruction process. The RIL tanks were constructed of stainless steel and converted to CIL tanks; therefore, no modifications to the tanks were required. The existing indoor cyanide storage tank was replaced as part of this conversion project; however, the existing secondary containment, which is equipped with a sump and automated pump that discharges to the indoor cyanide storage tank or to the CIL circuit, did not require any modification. Additional details on this conversion project are included in the applicable Standards of Practice.

GQ only receives liquid cyanide in tanker trucks. The details regarding the sodium cyanide unload areas are under Standard of Practice 3.1 of this report.

Audit Implementation and Conclusions

This re-certification audit was conducted through on-site observations; reviews of records and procedures; and interviews with senior management, operations management, engineering, operators, and environmental, health, and safety (EHS) staff. The audit team used the 2021 International Cyanide Management Institute *(ICMI) Mining Operations Verification Protocol* to evaluate International Cyanide Management Code (Cyanide Code) compliance of the operation.

Procedures, site conditions, and records were evaluated during this audit. The assessment was based on random samples of information and therefore deficiencies may exist which have not been identified. The depth to which records and data were sampled was typical of an environmental, health and safety (EHS) management system audit. Although legally required records were sampled to evaluate Cyanide Code compliance, legal compliance with federal, regional, and local regulations was not part of the scope of this evaluation.

The audit was performed by an independent third-party audit team that fulfills all ICMI Cyanide Code Lead Auditor and Technical Auditor requirements for cyanide mining operations.

Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) recertified this operation concurrently with the Carlin – Gold Quarry operation this year to improve alignment between the two operations. Many NGM resources and processes are leveraged across both Goldstrike and Gold Quarry. The recertification audit strategy was deemed to be highly effective by the audit team and NGM stakeholders.

All aspects of the cyanide operations were included in this Cyanide Code Re-Certification Audit. The operation was found to be in FULL COMPLIANCE with the ICMI Cyanide Code.

Auditor's Finding

This operation is in **FULL COMPLIANCE** with the International Cyanide Management Code.

Compliance Statement

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

Auditor Information

Audit Company:	MSS Code Certification Service, a division of: Management System Solutions, Inc. www.mss-team.com
Lead Auditor:	Nicole Jurczyk E-mail: njurczyk@mss-team.com
Mine Technical Auditor:	Gina Rau E-mail: gina.rau@mss-team.com
Dates of Audit:	May 15-18, 2023

Auditor Attestation

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

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

NGM Carlin Process Complex - Goldstrike		August 15, 2023
Name of Operation	Lead & Technical Auditor Signatures	Date

Principles and Standards of Practice - Mining Operations Verification Protocol

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.		
Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) – Goldstrike Mine (Goldstrike) purchased sodium cyanide 30% aqueous solution from the Cyanco Company, LLC (Cyanco) during the term of the 2023 Recertification Audit period – February 2020 through April 2023. During the term of the 2023 Recertification Audit period, two purchasing agreements were in effect. The Supply and Service Agreement #2275863 between NGM (formerly Barrick Gold of North America) was signed in May 2008 and became effective January 1, 2009. This agreement was amended on December 19, 2018 to extend the agreement to March 31, 2021. The Master Supply Agreement #4600001462 between NGM and Cyanco became effective on January 4, 2021 and has an end date of December 31, 2025. Goldstrike is listed in Service Agreement #2275863. The Carlin Complex, which Goldstrike is a part of, is listed in Supply Agreement #4600001462. Based on review of a representative sample of Bills of Lading (BOLs) and interviews with Goldstrike operations personnel, Goldstrike has purchased cyanide solely from the Cyanco Winnemucca cyanide production plant during the 2023 Recertification Audit period. Cyanco is a signatory to the Code and has been recertified as compliant under the Code. The Cyanco Winnemucca plant was certified originally as Code compliant on October 11, 2006 and was most recently certified on January 13, 2023.		
The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 1.1

Principle 2 | TRANSPORTATION

Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.

Standard of Practice 2.1
Require that cyanide is safely managed through the entire transportation and delivery process from the production facility to the mine by use of certified transport with clear lines of responsibility for safety, security, release prevention, training, and emergency response.
Based on review of a representative sample of BOLs, Goldstrike maintains the BOLs for cyanide delivered to Goldstrike during the 2023 Recertification Audit period. The BOLs clearly identify that cyanide was obtained from the Cyanco Winnemucca, NV production plant and transported by TransWood to the Goldstrike Mine cyanide storage facilities during the 2023 Recertification Audit period. TransWood is a signatory to the Code and has been recertified as compliant under the Code. TransWood was certified originally as Code compliant on October 11, 2006 and was most recently certified on November 30, 2022.
The operation is: ☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with — Standard of Practice 2.1

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.
Goldstrike has designed and constructed cyanide unloading and storage facilities in the following areas: • Roaster Area: one 20,000-gallon vertical tank located outside • Autoclave Area: one 8,600-gallon vertical tank located outside and one 11,500-gallon vertical tank located inside the Cyanide Storage Building No changes have been made to the unloading and storage facilities at the Roaster Area since the previous recertification audit. The outdoor 8,600-gallon cyanide storage tank at the Autoclave Area was placed into

service in 2023 when the RIL circuit was switched back to a CIL circuit. The inside storage tank was replaced in 2022. The cyanide unloading area and storage tank secondary containment areas in the Autoclave Area have not changed since previous recertification audits.

The cyanide facilities listed above were designed and constructed in accordance with sound and accepted engineering practices. The cyanide storage tanks and piping are constructed of materials compatible with cyanide, cyanide offloading areas are located on concrete containment pads that drain to sumps located inside the adjacent building's secondary containment area where collected liquids are returned to the CIL process, and cyanide storage tanks are located within concrete secondary containment areas that are equipped with a sump that returns collected fluids to the CIL process. The cyanide storage tanks are located in secondary containment areas that separate the cyanide from, and prevent mixing with, incompatible materials, food, animal feeds, tobacco products, and other chemicals storage areas. The auditors did not observe other chemicals, food, animal feed, or tobacco products being stored in the cyanide storage tank secondary containment areas.

The unloading and storage facilities are located within and/or adjacent to the Goldstrike process areas. Goldstrike is a secure facility with controlled access. The unloading and storage areas are located away from public access and no surface water bodies are in proximity of these facilities. No towns or houses are located in the vicinity of Goldstrike.

To minimize human exposure during cyanide unloading and storage, cyanide unloading and storage facilities are located outdoors, except for the 11,500-gallon storage tank at the Autoclave Area, which is located within the ventilated Cyanide Building. Signs are posted at the entrances to this building warning personnel that cyanide is present inside. No office or eating areas are located within this building.

Since the unloading facilities are located next to traffic lanes/walkways between buildings, operations personnel place cones around the cyanide unloading areas to create a red zone to prevent personnel from driving into or entering an area during a cyanide unloading event. The auditor observed the placement of the cones during a cyanide unloading event during the field portion of the 2023 Recertification Audit.

Goldstrike uses level indicators, high level alarms, and procedural controls to ensure that the cyanide storage tanks are not overfilled. The three cyanide storage tanks are equipped with electronic level indicators with digital readouts at the unloading areas and on the computers in the control rooms. The auditor observed the tank levels at the storage tank areas and on the control room screens to verify that the level indicators were functioning. The tanks are equipped with high and high-high level alarms. The level indicators are inspected monthly in accordance with the Goldstrike preventive maintenance program.

At the Autoclave Area, cyanide can be transferred from the cyanide delivery truck to the inside or outside cyanide storage tank. In addition, operations personnel can transfer cyanide from the outside cyanide storage tank to the inside storage tank and are directed to do so at least once a month so that the outside storage tank receives fresh cyanide on a monthly basis.

Goldstrike only receives liquid sodium cyanide solution and therefore, does not have cyanide mixing facilities for solid cyanide. The auditors inspected Goldstrike's cyanide unloading, and storage facilities listed above and observed them to be in good condition during the 2023 Recertification Audit.		
The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 3.1

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.

Goldstrike only receives liquid cyanide in tanker trucks. The transporter (TransWood) driver offloads the cyanide from the tanker trucks into cyanide storage tanks and then returns the truck to the cyanide supplier (Cyanco). The tanker trucks are not left at Goldstrike and Goldstrike cannot reuse the tanker trucks for any other purpose. Cyanide drums, bags, containers, or liners are not used at Goldstrike, and the auditors did not observe any cyanide drums, bags, containers, or liners on site.

Goldstrike operators complete a Field Level Risk Assessment (FLRA) of the task and work area prior to Transwood offloading cyanide from their delivery truck to a cyanide storage tank. This includes a visual inspection of the unloading area and equipment. The Goldstrike operator removes the lock from the valve on the cyanide storage tank feed line. Goldstrike maintenance personnel conduct a weekly *Cyanide System Inspection* in the Roaster area and in the Autoclave area. The inspections include the evaluation of piping, valves, and couplings. If maintenance is required, the maintenance personnel performing the inspection will either complete the repairs at the time of the inspection or enter a separate work order into the maintenance system to complete the repairs at a later scheduled time. The TransWood driver is responsible for inspecting and maintaining their cyanide tanker and equipment, including shutoff valves and hoses, uncapping the quick-release coupling on the cyanide storage tank feed line, connecting the hose, and opening and closing the valves on the feed line. In addition, at the end of the cyanide transfer, the TransWood driver is responsible for cleaning any cyanide residue present on the tanker truck valves, hoses, and connections and for closing all valves on the tanker truck and the valve on the unloading line that leads to the cyanide storage tanks. Once the driver has completed these tasks and provided an 'all clear' to the operator, the operator inspects the unloading area to ensure that residues/accumulations have been cleaned. The Cyanide Delivery Checklist requires the Goldstrike operator to indicate on the checklist if drips or spills have been cleaned up after the cyanide delivery is complete. One the delivery is complete, and the area is clean, the operator signs the checklist once complete and then and the supervisor signs the checklist. Interviews, observations, and a review of records were used to confirm this

practice.

Goldstrike operators verify that TransWood drivers are wearing the required personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to the driver connecting to the transfer hose. Goldstrike operators directly observe the TransWood driver from outside the red zone while the driver attaches the transfer hose, opens the valves, and begins the cyanide transfer. During the transfer, operators either directly observe the driver by standing outside the red zone or the Control Room operator observes remotely via camera. Once the cyanide transfer is complete, the TransWood driver notifies the Goldstrike operator/Control Room and the operator observes the driver disconnecting and returning the transfer hose to the delivery truck.

Goldstrike only receives liquid cyanide solution that has had the colorant dye added by Cyanco at their Winnemucca production facility. This practice was confirmed through interviews. In addition, Amendment Number 01 to the current supply agreement between Cyanco and NGM, with an effective date of December 1, 2021, requires the addition of a red dye colorant to the cyanide

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 3.2

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.

Goldstrike has developed and implemented written management and operating plans and manuals, and standard operating procedures (SOPs).

In addition to the manuals, standards, and SOPs, the following Goldstrike permits authorize the construction and stipulate operating requirements for the cyanide facilities:

- Water Pollution Control Permits (WPCPs): NEV0091029 and NEV0090060
- Industrial Artificial Pond Permit (IAPP) #40070 issued by the State of Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW)

To verify compliance, the auditor reviewed SOPs, interviewed operations personnel, and completed a site inspection for evidence of implementation.

The WPCPs issued by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), the Operation,

Maintenance, and Surveillance (OMS) Manual and Operating Plan that Goldstrike developed for the North Block Tailings Facility (NBTF), and the Goldstrike SOPs identify the assumptions and parameters incorporated into the facility's design and identify the applicable regulatory requirements.

The OMS Manual for the NBTF includes detailed descriptions of the different components of the NBTF and describes contingency measures for unusual operating conditions and temporary cessation of operations for power outages, earthquakes, extreme rainfall, extreme low temperature, and operational shutdown.

Goldstrike has also developed and implemented inspection and preventive maintenance (PM) programs which includes practices for safe and environmentally sound operation of their cyanide facilities. The auditor found that the operation inspects cyanide facilities on an established frequency that is sufficient to ensure and record that they are functioning within design parameters. Goldstrike uses a computer-based system for identifying, assigning responsibility, scheduling, and tracking the completion of the preventive maintenance activities. The system identifies future activities for regular preventive maintenance and includes information on the task requirements and completion. The preventive maintenance program includes elements necessary for cyanide safety (i.e., HCN monitors, pH probes, cyanide pumps, back-up generators, cyanide storage tank level alarms, etc.). The audit included a review of completed cyanide-related preventive maintenance work orders for the recertification period. Review of the work orders and forms indicates that Goldstrike maintenance personnel are documenting their preventive maintenance activities.

During planned shutdowns, the tailings will be flushed with reclaim water and drained as necessary to prevent freezing or to facilitate repairs. Reclaim pumping is stopped and the supernatant pond elevation should remain constant throughout the temporary shutdown. During both planned and unplanned Roaster shutdowns, the reclaim and tailings discharge pumping are discontinued and purging and drain down of the system will be conducted as needed.

Operations and maintenance personnel conduct routine inspections of the Roaster and Autoclave CIL and cyanide storage areas and the NBTF. Inspections are documented on hard copy forms. These forms include space for personnel to note deficiencies or problems observed during the inspection. Items requiring attention are addressed by operations personnel or by maintenance personnel through the work order system. Records were reviewed for the recertification period and demonstrate that inspections are completed as scheduled and procedures are in place to inspect and monitor the operations to ensure that facilities are operated in a safe and environmentally sound manner.

Operations personnel conduct routine visual inspections of tanks for structural integrity and signs of corrosion and leakage. Inspection records for the recertification period were available for review during the audit. The Goldstrike Reliability Group performed non-destructive testing on the Roaster Area cyanide storage tank during the recertification period and measurements were consistent with previous readings and within tolerances.

Secondary concrete containment areas are inspected each shift. Secondary containments were observed during the audit as being in good condition and drains on cyanide storage tanks and piping were blind flanged with the valve preceding the blind flange locked in the closed position.

Goldstrike 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. Goldstrike has three backup generators at the roaster, four for the autoclave/CIL, one at the paste plant, and one at the NBTF seepage pond. Backup generators are not installed at the decant return pumps at the NBTF because in the event of a power outage, tailings slurry pumped from the roaster and autoclave uphill to the NBTF would stop; both inflows and outflows to the NBTF would stop. In addition, any tailings slurry backing down the pipelines would be routed to Cole's Crater Pond, a slurry catch pond designed for this purpose. The maintenance group performs monthly PMs on the generators. Cashman performs an annual generator PM.

Carlin maintains a documented Management of Change (MOC) process and MOC database to ensure that proposed changes to production processes, operating practices, and cyanide facilities are thoroughly reviewed prior to making changes. Environmental and Safety personnel are required to approve any change involving cyanide.

The MOC process requires necessary personnel, including the environmental and safety department, to review proposed process changes or changes in operating practices that may increase the potential for cyanide releases and worker exposures. Risk control measures are also identified and implemented to protect worker health, safety, and the environment.

The MOC process includes a full risk assessment to determine if the proposed change may increase the potential for cyanide releases and/or worker exposure. The process also calls for controls to be identified to ensure that negative impacts associated with the change are avoided and/or mitigated.

The MOC records were found to be complete with thorough risk assessments that included cyanide-related risks to humans and the environment. Controls that were used to mitigate risks were clearly documented and approvers included Environmental and Health & Safety professionals. Appropriate notifications were made to the regulators and to ICMI.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.1

Standard of Practice 4.2		
Introduce management and operating systems to minimize cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailings.		
Goldstrike has implemented a program for determining the appropriate cyanide addition rate in the Roaster and Autoclave CIL Circuits. Based on discussions with Roaster and Autoclave Control Room operators, the Metallurgists review the cyanide concentration data and ore chemistry and determine the optimum cyanide addition rates in order to maximize gold recovery, but also to minimize cyanide usage. The Metallurgists then provide a targeted cyanide feed concentration to the Control Room operators who then adjust the cyanide addition rate based on results of manual titrations conducted by operations personnel. In addition to using the rates provided by the Metallurgists, the Roaster Control Room operator targets a cyanide concentration at the Roaster CIL Tank #6 and the Autoclave Control Room operator targets a cyanide concentration in the tails tank.		
The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.2

Standard of Practice 4.3
Implement a comprehensive water management program to protect against unintentional releases.
For the recertification period, Goldstrike continued to use the water balance model for the NBTF that they used during the previous recertification audit. The model is comprehensive in that it includes the raises and available storage in NBTF until the year 2043. The model is also probabilistic in that inputs can be varied as needed to project different outcomes. Goldstrike updates the model once per month with actual operations, precipitation, and evaporation data. Goldstrike uses the model projections for long-range planning, not month-to-month decisions. The water balance model considers the following, which are appropriate for the NBTF and the environment: total tailings volume (solids and entrained water) from the roasters and autoclaves and solids deposition in the NBTF, the 24-hour probable maximum precipitation (PMP) storm event of 7.75 inches and a design freeboard of 7 feet, and solution losses due to evaporation and entrainment in the tailings deposited in the NBTF. The NBTF is configured so that no up-gradient runoff enters the impoundment; therefore, stormwater runoff from upgradient watersheds is not included in the water balance model. The water balance model does not evaluate the effects of freezing and thawing build up and release; however, the water balance

does capture the quantity of total solution in the system by incorporation of the precipitation and pumping rates. Any seepage from the NBTF is captured in the seepage collection system and returned to the impoundment; therefore, the water balance model does not include seepage to the subsurface nor does it include discharges to surface water since Goldstrike does not discharge to surface water. The effects of a potential power outage would be negligible because pumping slurry uphill from the roasters and autoclaves to the NBTF would stop during a power outage. The seepage pond at the toe of the NBTF is equipped with an emergency generator to allow pumping to continue and prevent overtopping of this pond.

The WPCPs require Goldstrike to operate the ponds (Cole's Crater Pond and North Block Seepage Pond) and the NBTF in accordance with the operating plans and facility designs reviewed and approved by NDEP, to contain all process fluids within the fluid management systems, and to not release or discharge any contaminants from the fluid management systems. In addition, the OMS Manual indicated that the NBTF is designed to contain the PMP storm event. Goldstrike operates the NBTF with 7 feet of freeboard, which allows for 4 feet for the PMP and 3 feet for wave run-up. This event is the worst-case weather condition, and along with the freeboard, provides a sufficient degree of probability that overtopping of the NBTF will be prevented during the operational life of the facility.

The NBTF OMS Manual and Operating Plan provide the capacities, operating levels, and freeboard levels for the NBTF and Seepage Pond and the actions to be taken if certain freeboard levels are reached. Process personnel inspect the Seepage Pond, Cole's Crater Pond, and NBTF as part of their normal duties.

Goldstrike maintains four weather stations that measure precipitation. Precipitation data from the weather station closest to NBTF is incorporated into the NBTF water balance model for calibration and evaluation. Based on discussions with Goldstrike, the weather station data is updated in the model on a monthly basis and Goldstrike revises operating practices as necessary.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.3

Standard of Practice 4.4
Implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife, and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.
Goldstrike has implemented operational controls to limit Weak Acid Dissociated (WAD) cyanide concentrations to less than 50 mg/L in open waters. The NBTF has open waters in its supernatant pool. The NBTF Seepage Pond and Cole's Crater Pond have the potential to have open waters. Tailings from the Roaster Area and Autoclave Area CIL circuits are treated in cyanide destruct circuits to reduce WAD cyanide concentrations to less than 50 mg/L WAD cyanide. This ensures that the pool within NBTF, seepage from NBTF, and any water that may enter Cole's Crater Pond from the tailings line will be below 50 mg/L WAD cyanide. Based on review of sampling data for the recertification period that was included in the 2022 Annual WPCP report submitted to NDEP, the WAD cyanide concentrations in the tailings water to NBTF have been below 32 mg/L. In addition to maintaining WAD cyanide levels below 50 mg/L in open waters, Goldstrike installed and maintains 8-foot-high fencing around the Seepage Pond and Cole's Crater Pond to restrict wildlife and livestock access to the ponds. The fence consists of a combination of mesh (lower portion) and four-strand wire (upper portion) to prevent access by small and large mammals. Goldstrike personnel are required to report all wildlife mortalities to the Environmental Department. The Environmental Department submits quarterly Wildlife Mortality Reports to the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) that list all wildlife mortalities and the suspected cause of death. A review of eleven quarterly wildlife reports submitted to NDOW during the recertification period revealed no process solution-related wildlife mortalities. Efforts to maintain a WAD cyanide concentration of 50 mg/L or less in open waters has been effective in preventing significant wildlife mortalities.
The operation is: ☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with — Standard of Practice 4.4

Standard of Practice 4.5		
Implement measures to protect fish and wildlife from direct and indirect discharges of cyanide process solutions to surface water.		
No perennial streams or other natural water bodies are located within the mine permit boundary. Goldstrike does not have any direct or indirect discharges of cyanide process solutions to surface waters.		
The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.5

Standard of Practice 4.6
Implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of ground water.
Goldstrike has implemented measures to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater beneath and immediately down-gradient of the operation. Goldstrike has installed and samples groundwater monitoring wells and reviews the analytical data to detect if cyanide seepage occurs. Goldstrike submits the data to NDEP on a quarterly basis. Goldstrike has not modified their groundwater protection measures for the NBTF. The NBTF is lined with a composite liner system consisting of compacted low permeability soil through stage seven overlain by a synthetic liner. The synthetic liner is overlain with a coarse rock drainage system, or full blanket drain, in the southwest portion of the impoundment where the supernatant pond is located. Finger drains, also constructed with coarse rock, connect to the full blanket drain, and collect fluid from the tailings in the area upgradient of the supernatant pond to the perimeter of the basin. Piezometers were installed at various locations and depths within the impoundment, including paired piezometers in the blanket drain, to monitor hydraulic pressure on the liner system at specific locations and to ascertain proper operation within the impoundment. The fluid collected in this drainage system is collected in pipes, which drain to the drainage collection vault. From the vault, the fluid is pumped back into the process or the tailings impoundment. A double-lined Seepage Pond is located adjacent to the collection vault and is lined with high-density polyethylene (HDPE) with a geonet/gravel-filled sump leak detection and collection systems installed between the liners for monitoring. The cyanide facilities at the Roaster Area and Autoclave Area (cyanide storage tanks, CIL tanks, and cyanide destruct process) are provided with concrete secondary containment as a measure to prevent seepage. The auditors observed these secondary containment areas during the field portion of the 2023

Recertification Audit and found them to be in good condition.

In accordance with their WPCPs, Goldstrike is required to conduct quarterly groundwater monitoring in monitoring wells located downgradient of the process facilities and in other various locations around the mine site. Samples are collected from the wells and analyzed for a defined list of parameters, including WAD cyanide. Goldstrike submits the sampling results to NDEP on a quarterly and annual basis.

The Nevada Groundwater Standard for WAD cyanide is 0.2 mg/l, which is based on the federal drinking water standards. Goldstrike collects samples from five groundwater wells located around the site. Review of the sampling results from the five wells in the 2022 Annual Water Monitoring Report for WPCP NEV0091029 indicates that WAD cyanide was not detected in these wells during the recertification period.

The beneficial uses of groundwater in the region around the mine are irrigated agriculture, ranching, industrial (i.e., mining), and drinking water. The beneficial use of groundwater at the mine is water supply for processing.

Goldstrike uses part of the roaster tailings as cemented rock fill (i.e., paste backfill) in the Meikle and Rodeo underground mines. The paste plant is preceded by its own cyanide destruction process. Cement and fly ash are added in the paste plant so that the paste hardens after placement via pipeline behind bulkheads in the underground workings. The cement and fly ash also contribute to an alkaline pH in the paste.

WPCP requires monthly testing of the filter cake for WAD cyanide, limits the filter cake WAD cyanide concentration to 20 ppm, and specifies the percentage of binders required in the paste backfill. Based on review of a representative sampling of filter cake results, WAD cyanide concentrations remained below 20 ppm during the recertification period.

The potential for worker exposure to cyanide in paste backfill is adequately controlled by cyanide destruction, addition of cement and fly ash, and mine ventilation. The potential for impacting groundwater is adequately limited by the regulator-approved mix design and monthly sampling of the filter cake. The auditors reviewed the permit and sampling results from the recertification period to verify compliance.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.6

Standard of Practice 4.7

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

Goldstrike provides secondary containment with sufficient holding capacity for the two cyanide unloading areas, three cyanide storage tanks, the Roaster and Autoclave CIL process tanks, and the Paste Backfill. The spill prevention and containment measures for the cyanide unloading, storage tanks, process solution tanks, and Paste Backfill were observed to be in good condition. In addition to providing concrete secondary containment areas, Goldstrike has automated pumps with level controls within the sumps in the containment areas to pump collected solutions back to the CIL processes. The secondary containment areas are sized to hold a volume greater than that of the largest tank within the containment and any piping draining back to the tank, including capacity for a storm event. The Roaster milling process is a dry milling process. The Autoclave wet mill is currently using reclaim water from TSF3, which does not contain cyanide. Goldstrike has installed sumps with pumps to return cyanide solutions, slurry, and/or precipitation to the process circuits. Cole's Crater Pond (the emergency catch pond along the route of the tailings and reclaim pipelines) is pumped automatically to the Cyanide Destruction Tank and is evacuated with a portable pump after any event that puts slurry or solution into the pond. Each tailings facility has an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) where the actions necessary to respond to upset conditions are detailed. These EAPs include information, including the use of pumps, to prevent discharge of cyanide-containing water into the environment.

Goldstrike has provided spill prevention or containment measures for all cyanide process solution and tailings slurry pipelines to collect leaks and prevent releases in accordance with their WPCPs. Roaster Area and Autoclave Area cyanide addition lines are located above the secondary containment area provided for the CIL tanks. The tailings and reclaim lines between the Roaster CIL process and the NBTF are located within geomembrane-lined channels. Sections that pass under roads are installed in culverts as secondary containment. Sections extending up the NBTF slope have a pipe-in-pipe configuration rather than a lined ditch. In addition, Cole's Crater Pond is an emergency catch pond for spills from these pipelines. Cole's Crater Pond is double lined with a leak detection system. The lines from the seepage collection pond for the NBTF are either pipe-in-pipe or in a lined ditch; the pond itself is double-lined with leak detection. The tailings line between Autoclave CIL process and NBTF is in a lined ditch. Where the tailings line passes under the NBTF access road, the line passes through a corrugated metal pipe for protection and to provide containment. The auditors observed these pipeline containment measures to be in good condition.

The auditors observed in the Roaster Area and for the NBTF that Goldstrike uses carbon steel or stainless steel for cyanide storage tanks and process tanks; carbon steel, stainless steel, and HDPE pipelines for process solutions; HDPE pipelines for tailings and reclaim solutions; and stainless steel and carbon steel pipelines for reagent grade cyanide. The Autoclave Area CIL tanks and the new cyanide addition piping are

constructed of stainless steel and the cyanide storage tanks are constructed from epoxy-coated carbon steel. These materials are compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions		
The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.7

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.

Goldstrike implemented and conducted quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) programs for the construction and modification of cyanide facilities during the 2023 Recertification Audit period. New construction or modifications to the Goldstrike cyanide facilities that occurred since the previous Cyanide Code recertification audit include completion of Stage 11 on the NBTF and conversion of the Autoclave RIL process to a CIL process, including a new indoor cyanide storage tank and the addition of a tailings line from the Autoclave CIL process to NBTF. QA/QC programs for the Stage 11 construction and Autoclave RIL to CIL modifications are available in multiple documents.

The QA/QC program documentation for the piping that was required to complete the RIL to CIL conversion included hydrostatic test records, certifications for the gauges used during the hydrostatic testing, weld log with visual inspection results, x-ray and radiographic inspection reports for welds, and certifications of personnel completing the weld testing.

The final report for NBTF's Stage 11 included design modifications; as-built drawings; daily reports with observations on earthworks and geosynthetics installation; testing results for materials suitability, including structural fill, random fill, drain rock, geosynthetic clay liner (GCL), and linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) liner; field compaction testing results via nuclear density testing; and geosynthetics manufacturers' quality certificates.

The new indoor cyanide storage tank in the Autoclave Area was constructed onsite. Documentation for this tank included a Quality Control Manual, Quality Assurance Plan, Weld Procedures and Welding Certifications, Inspection Reports, Letter of Completion, Weld Maps, Material Test Certifications, and results of x-ray testing performed on welds. Based on review of the documentation, the QA/QC program for this tank addressed the suitability of the materials of construction.

The original RIL tanks that were converted to CIL tanks were fabricated on site in 2013 and 2014. The non-destructive testing that was performed on each CIL tank included: X-ray testing of selected welds, radiographic inspection on seams, hydrostatic testing, testing of tank plumbness and roundness, tank

banding and tank peaking tests, various visual and dimensional inspections, leak testing using the penetrating oil method, and dye penetrant testing of selected welds. Details on follow-up actions were included in the test reports if a test result was not satisfactory.

Goldstrike has retained copies of QA/QC documentation related to its cyanide facilities in hard copy and/or electronic format. QA/QC documentation was obtained and reviewed for the new construction and modifications that were completed since the previous recertification audit.

Personnel certifications and drawings and test results indicating that the new cyanide storage tank and piping installed as part of the RIL to CIL Conversion were built as proposed and were approved. RMF's *Quality Control Manual* indicated that all welding would be performed by welding operators qualified in accordance with American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard 650 and Section IX of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Code.

The Record of Construction document for the RIL to CIL conversion project was stamped by a Profession Engineer in the State of Nevada certifying that the project was constructed in conformance with the approved drawings and specifications.

The RIL-CIL Pipeline Corridor Report was stamped by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of Nevada certifying that the corridor's construction was consistent with the original design intent, with all modifications reviewed and approved; construction activities were observed by an on-site Resident Engineer; appropriate materials were selected for the Project based on existing site conditions; and construction activities and inspections were performed in accordance with the Project's Technical Specifications.

The As-Built Report for the NBTF was stamped by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of Nevada certifying that the construction was completed in general accordance with the approved plans and specifications with deviations explained in the report and shown on the drawings.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.8

Standard of Practice 4.9

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

Goldstrike has developed written procedures for monitoring activities and maintains those procedures in the Sampling and Analysis Plan (revision dated July 1, 2018).

Monthly wildlife inspections are documented on the Wildlife Inspection form, which specifies the wildlife protection measures the inspector is to observe at the process areas, solution channels, and leach pads. In addition, wildlife activity is inspected for and documented on the Shift Tailings Storage Facilities Log. The Environmental "On-Call Manual", dated May 2021, includes a "Wildlife Incident Action Flow Chart" which details reporting requirements, information gathering requirements, preservation, disposal, and investigation protocols.

All sampling and analytical procedures in the Sampling and Analysis Plan were originally developed by appropriately qualified environmental professionals in the Carlin Complex Environmental Department and approved by NDEP. Revisions to the Plan are completed by the Carlin Complex Water Team. This team consists of a degreed Senior Environmental Engineer and three junior Environmental Engineers with degrees in hydrology or ecology.

The monitoring requirements are detailed in the various sections of the Sampling and Analysis Plan. The Plan describes sampling techniques, when and where the samples are to be taken, standard operating procedures, and equipment cleaning methods and includes sample identification, chain of custody, labeling/packing, and sample handling/preservation procedures. The Plan also includes a section on data quality indicators, validation, and verification. The Goldstrike WPCPs require that WAD cyanide is analyzed.

Sampling technicians use EQuiS™ Collect to document the date, time, and conditions when collecting water samples. Documented field parameters/conditions include well depth, depth to water, temperature, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, pH, total dissolved solids, oxidation reduction potential, weather conditions, and purge volume. Any abnormal conditions are also noted in the system. Any wildlife sightings are reported to the Environmental Department as required.

In the opinion of the audit team, Goldstrike conducts monitoring at frequencies adequate to characterize and identify changes in a timely manner in the groundwater, leak detection systems, and process solutions. In addition, the monitoring frequencies have been established by the NDEP in the WPCPs. Groundwater samples are collected and analyzed, and leak detection systems are monitored on frequencies specified in the WPCPs. Wildlife monitoring is continuous while employees are outside on the property and observations are documented. Cyanide concentrations in process solutions are monitored at least daily and, in many cases, several times per day.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.9

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.		
Goldstrike has developed written procedures to decommission cyanide facilities at the cessation of operations. The permit renewal applications and closure plans were prepared in accordance with applicable state and federal requirements and contain measures to address decommissioning of the cyanide facilities, including the heap leach facility, solution ponds, collection ditches, and equipment that has contained process solutions. Measures include cyanide stabilization/neutralization, and treatment of outflows, residual chemicals, or fluids. The plans provide seasonal, temporary, and tentative final closure plans. The tentative final closure plans present preliminary details for final closure of all project facilities following cessation of mining, heap leaching operations, and solution processing operations. The closure plans were found to be sufficiently detailed. The Barrick Closure Standard, last revised in April 2020, was reviewed and the Environmental Engineering and Lands Team were interviewed during the audit. The Plan of Operations was reviewed and discussed. The Goldstrike closure plans have been reviewed and approved by the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP). Goldstrike maintains a comprehensive reclamation and decommissioning schedule. The schedule has not significantly changed since the previous recertification audit. Once closure and reclamation are complete, post reclamation monitoring, including re-vegetation and monitor well sampling, will be conducted over approximately a 30-year period. Nevada BLM regulations require that Goldstrike reviews and updates the Reclamation Plan at least every three years, or as needed. The next revision to the Plan was due to be submitted to the regulatory agency later in the recertification year following this audit.		
The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 5.1

Standard of Practice 5.2

Establish a financial assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide-related decommissioning activities.
The State of Nevada and federal land management agencies require financial guarantees for Goldstrike. Goldstrike complies with regulations and has established a financial mechanism approved by regulators to cover the estimated costs for cyanide-related decommissioning activities as identified in its reclamation and closure plans. Goldstrike has developed a cost estimate for the funding of third-party implementation of the decommissioning activities defined in the reclamation and closure plans. The cost estimate is part of the Goldstrike Gold Mines Reclamation Permit; and utilized the Nevada Standard Reclamation Cost Estimator (SRCE) to estimate the reclamation and closure costs. The estimated reclamation and closure cost is for the entire Goldstrike operations. The cost estimate has been reviewed and approved by the Nevada Bureau of Mining Regulation and & Reclamation. Goldstrike reviews and updates the cost estimate at least every three years and when revisions to the plan are made that affect cyanide-related decommissioning activities. This is required by the authorities (NDEP and BLM). The Barrick Closure Standard also requires ongoing reviews and updates to the Life of Mine Plan. Additionally, U.S. Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) requirements encourage annual evaluation of mine closure liabilities. The Barrick / NGM financial practices are in alignment with SEC guidelines.
The operation is: ☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with — Standard of Practice 5.2

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.
Goldstrike has developed and implemented Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and other procedures that describe the management and operation of its cyanide facilities. These procedures cover the safe operation of the cyanide management facilities, decontamination of cyanide equipment prior to

maintenance work, entry into confined spaces, and describe personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements, operator responsibilities, and procedures for using and handling cyanide. Verification of the written procedures included review of the SOPs and worker interviews. The procedures and plans have been updated as needed.

The Goldstrike SOP format includes a section titled PPE Required. This section lists the standard PPE required, which is a hard hat, safety glasses with site shields, steel-toed footwear, and high visibility clothing. When a task requires additional PPE, this section also lists the additional PPE that is required.

Based on review of multiple SOPs during the 2023 Recertification Audit, Goldstrike requires that a Field Level Risk Assessment, which requires identifying the hazards of the task and work area, is completed before a task is performed.

The operation considers worker input into the development of health and safety procedures through various mechanisms and implements an open-door policy for employees to provide input into operations including health and safety matters. Additionally, Goldstrike solicits worker concerns and comments on safety issues during safety training, monthly safety meetings, and daily line out meetings. Safety meetings are documented and reviewed.

Based on discussions with operators during the field portion of the 2023 Recertification Audit, the operators reported that they can provide input during daily and monthly meetings and indicated that if they have a safety issue, they are comfortable discussing the issue with their supervisor and are able to provide input.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 6.1

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.

To avoid off-gassing of hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas during production activities, the targeted setpoint for the Autoclave CIL circuit pH is 9.5 to 10. This was confirmed through interviews with Autoclave CIL operators and a review of the *CIL Sampling* SOP and operator log sheets. The pH in the circuits can be increased by adding lime to the neutralization tanks. The pH is measured in samples collected in multiple locations and three times per shift.

Goldstrike has identified the following areas where workers may be exposed to hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas: Roaster Area unloading area, the pump house adjacent to the unloading area and cyanide storage

tank containment area, and the upper level of the CIL process; Autoclave Area unloading area, Cyanide Building, and the upper level of the CIL process. Goldstrike has installed fixed, ambient HCN monitors for confirmation that controls are adequate to limit worker exposure to HCN gas. Fixed HCN monitors were observed during the field portion of the 2023 Recertification Audit in multiple locations in the Roaster and Autoclave unloading areas, CIL process areas, Cyanide Building in the Autoclave Area, and Pump House in the Roaster Area. The monitors have an initial alarm set at 4.7 ppm and a high-level alarm set at 10 ppm. Based on discussions with operations and maintenance personnel, they understand that they are to evacuate the area when the light is flashing, which begins at 4.7 ppm, and that a flashing light plus a siren means that HCN levels exceed 10 ppm, and they are to evacuate the building.

Workers completing tasks that have the potential for worker exposure to HCN, such as opening equipment that contained cyanide, use Gas Badge Pro Industrial Scientific portable HCN monitors. These portable monitors are set to alarm at 4.7 ppm and 10 ppm and are automatically calibrated when set in their docking stations.

Exposure to cyanide dust is not expected since Goldstrike uses only liquid sodium cyanide in their processes.

Hydrogen cyanide monitoring equipment is maintained, tested, and calibrated monthly, as directed by the equipment manufacturer. Process maintenance is responsible for ensuring that the fixed HCN detectors undergo a monthly calibration according to manufacturer's specifications. The handheld portable HCN detectors are kept, when not in use, in charging cradles that automatically calibrate the meters. Bump tests are done each shift and each monitor has a calibration done monthly at the docking station. The portable HCN detectors are also sent offsite for calibration by a third-party as needed. Calibration records for both portable HCN detectors and fixed HCN monitors are kept for at least three years and were available for the re-certification period.

Warning signs were located at the doors of the Cyanide Building (Autoclave Area) and Pump House (Roaster Area) and at the stairways leading to the upper level of the CIL processes stating that "All process solution contains cyanide". Other areas of the facility, such as the cyanide unloading and outdoor cyanide storage tank areas, included signs identifying the presence of cyanide and state "No Eating, No Drinking, No Smoking, and No Tobacco Products." Smoking is only allowed in designated areas throughout the entire mine site; therefore, signs that state no smoking or open flames are allowed are only posted in key areas. The warning signs were physically evaluated during the field portion of the 2023 Recertification Audit and found posted in areas where cyanide may be present and were readily visible and in good condition.

All cyanide delivered by Cyanco is dyed a red color for clear identification that the product is high-strength liquid cyanide. The Safety Data Sheet for the sodium cyanide delivered to site was reviewed and indicates the solution is dyed.

Goldstrike has installed safety showers, eye wash stations, and fire extinguishers at strategic locations throughout the Roaster and Autoclave Areas where a potential for exposure to cyanide exists. These items

were observed in the Cyanide Building and Pump House, cyanide unloading and storage tanks areas, and CIL process areas. A sample of safety showers and eyewash stations were checked during the site inspection and found to be operational. When a safety shower or eye wash is used, an alarm is activated in the respective control room (i.e., Roaster Control Room or Autoclave Wet Mill Control Room). Operations personnel check the eye wash and safety showers throughout the process areas where cyanide is used daily and record that they are fully operational and clean on the Process Area Inspection forms. Records were available for review.

All fire extinguishers in and around the process areas and cyanide unloading/storage tank areas were visible, inspected as verified by observation of inspection tags on each extinguisher, and observed to be ABC dry chemical extinguishers. Fire extinguishers are visually inspected monthly and hydrostatically tested every three years.

Goldstrike has identified tanks and piping that contain cyanide to alert workers of their contents. All storage tanks containing cyanide were labeled as “Cyanide”. Piping containing liquid cyanide and process solutions were observed for signage, labelling, and directional labels. The audit team found the signage acceptable.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and SOPs are maintained on a computerized system accessible to Goldstrike employees through any computer terminal on the Nevada Gold Mines network. Based on demonstrations and interviews with operators, they were able to access the SDSs from computer terminals in the control rooms and employees who do not have access to the computer terminals said that they would request a copy of a SDS from their Supervisor when needed. SDSs and SOPs are available in English, which is the language of the workforce.

No cyanide related incidents (i.e., cyanide exposures or releases) occurred during the recertification period. Detailed records of completed investigations were reviewed for non-cyanide related incidents from the re-certification period. A disciplined approach was used that involved EHS personnel, the identification of root causes, multi-faceted corrective action plans, and formal action tracking. Corrective actions appropriately included re-training, modification of engineering and safety controls to protect workers and the environment, and procedural modifications. The “Action Manager” database is used to track actions to closure. Actions reviewed were closed out as complete. The auditor concluded that the NGM investigation procedure is implemented and effectively used by personnel to investigate incidents.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 6.2

Standard of Practice 6.3

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

cyanide.

Five ambulances are located at strategic locations to ensure timely response to any emergency at Goldstrike. There is a single emergency response team that services Goldstrike and the other Carlin Complex operations. All ambulances were observed to have planned emergency response equipment, including Cyanokits. Radios and cell phones are used throughout the operation for communications.

Oxygen and resuscitators are stored in the control rooms, in the onsite ambulance, the Emergency Response Team jump bags, and the Ambulance Barns. First Responders are trained to use and know the location of the equipment and Cyanokits.

Self-contained breathing apparatuses and cylinders are maintained by the Emergency Response Team on the fire truck and with the ambulances.

The oxygen, Cyanokits, and emergency response vehicles are inspected monthly by the Emergency Response Team. Automated External Defibrillator (AED) machines are inspected every three months by the Emergency Response Team. The Emergency Response Team inspects the ambulances on site weekly. Records of these inspections for the recertification period were randomly selected for review during the audit and appeared complete. The Process Supervisors complete a monthly inspection of the first aid kits and the oxygen tanks. The emergency equipment was determined to be readily available for use at appropriate locations throughout the operation through field observations during the audit.

The first aid cabinets, ambulance emergency equipment, Cyanokits, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs), and oxygen tanks were observed during the site inspection. Auditors verified that the Cyanokit was stored in accordance with manufacturer's specifications (secure location, within temperature range, with regular checks for expiry dates). The ambulances are stored in temperature-controlled garages.

The Nevada Gold Mines Hazardous Materials and Cyanide Emergency Response Guideline includes specific written emergency response plans to respond to cyanide exposures. The Emergency Response Team (ERT) is trained in the use of the Cyanokit. During the Annual Refresher Training (ART) for Carlin Complex employees, the Safety Department presents training on cyanide first aid, including the use of oxygen by operations, signs and symptoms of cyanide poisoning, and response plans. In addition, employees working in cyanide areas are shown a cyanide code training video that covers emergency response and first aid.

Additionally, all personnel receive Cyanide Training that also includes First Aid Measures for cyanide exposure. The training package and training records were reviewed and accepted by the auditor.

Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and Advance EMTs (AEMT) are part of the ERT. There is at least one AEMT on each shift who is qualified to administer the Cyanokit. All workers who work with cyanide have received cyanide training, which includes first aid training. Every shift has First Responders on site ready to respond to emergencies. Annual Refresher Training is provided to all workers, which includes training in cyanide first aid, including the use of oxygen, signs and symptoms of cyanide poisoning, and

response procedures.

The ERT has five onsite ambulances equipped with Cyanokits and two emergency response trailers to respond to cyanide exposure incidents.

The operation has five on site ambulances that are all licensed to transport employees to Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital in Elko, Nevada. The operation provides a Certified Emergency Vehicle Operations course to EMTs. The Emergency Response Team ambulance attendants would radio into the hospital to provide information on the incoming patient. The radios in the ambulances are in direct contact with the hospital. If additional paramedic assistance is needed, an air ambulance or offsite ambulance is available for transporting workers to medical facilities in Elko.

NGM has an agreement with the local hospital (Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital) to provide medical services to workers in the event of cyanide exposure. Arrangements to accept patients are clearly stated in an agreement letter between the hospital and NGM that is renewed annually. The most recent letter was signed in 2022.

Landing sites for the air ambulances have been approved and were observed during the site inspection.

In addition to the agreement with the hospital, NGM maintains a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for emergency services between Eureka County and NGM. The MOU clarifies roles and responsibilities for ambulance assistance, wildfires, law enforcement, and hazardous material spills. NGM meets on an annual basis with the Board of Eureka County Commissioners to re-affirm the agreed roles and responsibilities.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 6.3

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 mine maintains several emergency response plans (ERPs) to respond to all possible emergency scenarios, including possible cyanide exposures and/or accidental releases to the environment. ERPs were most recently updated in 2022 and 2023. The emergency plans address the potential cyanide failure scenarios that are relevant for the operation, including:

- Catastrophic release of HCN
- Transportation accidents involving cyanide
- Cyanide unloading
- Cyanide releases during fire and/or explosion
- Pipe, valve, and tank ruptures
- Overtopping of ponds
- Power outage
- Environmental spill
- Failure of cyanide facilities, including treatment facilities and tailings impoundments

The auditor confirmed through interviews with emergency response personnel and a review of the emergency response planning information that the action steps in the plans are sufficiently detailed and are appropriate for the operation.

A travel route for transporting 30% liquid cyanide to all offloading areas has been established. TransWood truck trailers have internal valves to prevent them sheering off in the event of a crash. TransWood only delivers liquid sodium cyanide via tanker trucks. The auditor verified this information through an interview with a TransWood driver during the site inspection.

Cyanco and TransWood take primary responsibility for any accidents resulting in a cyanide spill up to the point of unloading at the operation. However, the ERPs do include actions to be taken for cyanide spills on- and offsite.

Procedures for clearing site personnel from affected areas are described in the Hazardous Materials and Cyanide Emergency Response Guidelines. The plan addresses containment, assessment, and remedial response to cyanide releases. The Hazardous Materials and Cyanide Emergency Response Guidelines contain procedures for treating cyanide exposures and provide all relevant contact information for the emergency response resources. Directions for the use of oxygen and antidote are included in the

Hazardous Materials and Cyanide Emergency Response Guidelines. All the emergency plans call for stopping cyanide releases at their source. A review of the ERPs determined that they contain a suitable level of detail regarding specific hazards and risks associated with cyanide-related emergencies from both an environmental and safety perspective.

While the site is not located near any communities that might foreseeably be affected by on- site cyanide releases, the ERPs include requirements to notify the Eureka County Sheriff, the Nevada Division of Emergency Management / State Emergency Operation Center, and the Nevada Division of Water Resources.

All the emergency plans call for stopping cyanide releases at their source. Prevention of future releases is dependent on incident investigation procedures outlined in the Incident Management and Investigation Standard that requires the identification of corrective and preventive actions following a cyanide-related incident.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.1

Standard of Practice 7.2

Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation involves internal and external stakeholders in its cyanide emergency response planning process.

Employees participate in the emergency response planning process by attending and contributing to daily safety meetings as well as participating in the mock drills that are conducted on site. Safety meetings are utilized to provide information and to solicit comments and ideas on cyanide safety procedures as well as cyanide response activities.

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) participates in Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings along with one or more of the NGM Emergency Response Team members. Personnel interact with Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) members in Elko. Records were available for 2022 and 2023 to show that personnel have participated in regular meetings and that the Elko LEPC is active. Responsibilities for interacting with local communities and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) are included in the ERPs.

During these meetings, local medical, sheriff, ambulance and other invited guests are present to discuss safety in and around the neighboring communities. The ERT members also participate in LEPC drills offsite and members can bring information back to site to share for planning purposes. The operation does not

have any nearby communities that would be affected by cyanide releases at the site; however, community meetings occur regularly where the NGM Community Relations Team is present and the public is invited to participate and comment on the meeting topics, which include cyanide awareness.

Mine personnel also participate in annual Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) workshops run by the State of Nevada, Department of Public Safety. Records were available for 2021 and 2022 workshops that involved the interaction and collaboration of multiple stakeholders for the purpose of emergency response planning and threat analysis.

The ERPs clearly designate responsibilities to external responders, the Sheriff, Nevada Division of Emergency Management, and the hospital. The mine works closely with the area hospital to ensure the hospital has the proper antidotes for a cyanide incident that may occur at the mine and the hospital has agreed to assist with any cyanide victims that are transported to their facility.

Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital annually acknowledges that the emergency room staff does know the proper procedure for treating cyanide poisoning and has a Cyanokit.

Based on discussions with the ERT Lead, the ERT incorporates comments and suggestions gathered at LEPC meetings and the community meetings into their Emergency Response Plan and training, as applicable. The ERPs were updated in 2022 and 2023 and were found to be current.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.2

Standard of Practice 7.3

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

The mine's emergency response plans (ERPs) were found to be appropriate for the operation. The plans address Cyanide Code requirements, as follows:

a) The ERPs discuss general response for emergencies classified as an Alert, Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3. The plans include a description of the roles and responsibilities of employees on site and leads and directs users to follow the directions in the Incident Command Center, which establishes lines of authorities for primary and backup incident commanders.

b) The ERT has a complete roster of available Emergency Response personnel on each shift. In the event of a response to an incident, the Emergency Response Team is dispatched to the scene and the remaining pool of responders is reconfigured so that if an additional event occurs that pool of responders can be

properly dispatched. Miners from NGM's other locations in Northern Nevada can be deployed as well.

c) The ERT has a monthly training schedule for all its first responders. Training is conducted while the Emergency Response Team employee is on site. First aid drills, review of Hazard and Operability Analysis (HAZOP) scenarios, rope rescues, extraction drills, and assembling of detoxification chambers occur during these training sessions.

d) Emergency Response personnel are on site each shift; therefore, the operation has 24-hour response team coverage. All Emergency Response personnel carry a radio upon arrival at site for their work shift. The Active 911 system, which is an app that Emergency Response personnel have downloaded on their phones, and radio system is used to send a tone out for the Emergency Response Team. A contact list is included in the Emergency Response Binders onsite. The contact list has phone numbers for response team members and management that can always be reached.

e) Specific duties and responsibilities are outlined in the ERPs. The information was found to be sufficiently detailed for the operation.

f) The Emergency Response Team has a Mine Rescue Equipment Inventory Sheet and an Emergency Response Vehicle Checklist that details all PPE and equipment on site.

g) All equipment used in the operation related to Emergency Response is inspected on a regular basis. The Cyanokit, oxygen, and first aid kits are inspected monthly by the Emergency Response Team and Process Supervision.

h) Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital is trained in the use of the Cyanokit, and they are aware of their anticipated roles needed in the treatment of a cyanide exposed victim as confirmed through letters corresponding with the hospital. The roles of the Sherriff, Nevada Emergency Management office, and the hospital are detailed in the ERPs.

Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital annually acknowledges that the emergency room staff does know the proper procedure for treating cyanide poisoning and the hospital has received the Cyanokit. NGM has a mutual aid emergency response agreement in place with the LEPC. The most recent records were available from 2022.

Mine personnel collaborate external entities in mock drills and in the development of medical protocols for emergency responders. The Nevada Mines (Medical) Protocols for EMTs were developed between the ERT Lead and a physician in Elko, Nevada. Personnel from the mine participated in an Elko County "Disaster Day" multi-organizational drill in April 2023 and participate regularly in the local LEPC meetings.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.3

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

The ERPs include notification procedures and contact information for notifying management, regulatory agencies, and outside medical facilities in the event of an escalated Level 3 event in which an Incident Command Center (ICC) would be activated. The ERPs include phone numbers for Elko County Dispatch, Elko County Sheriff, and the Emergency Response Coordinators.

Various positions are required in an ICC situation such as Incident Commander, Community Relations representative, Emergency Response Coordinators, logistics personnel and other key personnel. The Carlin Complex Water Pollution Control Permits and Fluid Management Plans contain information on contacting regulatory agencies of a process solution release out of containment.

The Corporate Social Responsibility team maintains relationships with the community and is tasked with notifying the area community representatives, as well as the media if required, for cyanide-related incidents. The ERPs detail the roles and responsibilities of the Corporate Social Responsibility group in the event of a cyanide incident.

Phone numbers of key area community members are listed in the ERPs. The operation does not have any nearby communities that would be impacted by a cyanide release at the site.

Nevada Gold Mines developed a new procedure in 2023 in response to the new ICMI requirement for a documented procedure for notifying ICMI of any significant cyanide incident. The procedure, entitled "Significant Cyanide Incident Reporting Procedure" was approved by the Environmental Manager, Safety and Health Manager, and the Security Manager. The procedure defines "significant cyanide incident" and the definition matches the ICMI definition. The procedure includes detailed notification steps from the moment of discovery through the initial 24-hour period in which ICMI is to be notified. The notification email and phone number for ICMI are included in the procedure. Nature of the information that is to be reporting, roles and responsibilities for immediate reporting, and the responsibility for a 7-day follow-up with ICMI are included. The procedure was noted as a Best Practice by the auditor. The operation did not experience any significant cyanide incidents during the re-certification period.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.4

Standard of Practice 7.5

Incorporate into response plans monitoring elements and remediation measures that account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.
The mine takes specific remedial measures in the instance of a cyanide release as specified in the Fluid Management Plans and Cyanide Spill Response and Clean Up SOP. According to the plans and SOP, all affected soils and solution are to be placed on the heap leach pads or in the tailings impoundment; the Environmental and Health and Safety departments will work with the Emergency Response Team on proper neutralization, if required. The operation does not store treatment chemicals on site. Emergency containment structures to contain the cyanide solution will be constructed with available resources on site; all proper PPE will be worn when neutralizing spilled cyanide; and HCN monitors will be used during the recovery and neutralization process. The Cyanide Spill Response and Clean Up SOP details neutralization, cleanup, and disposal requirements in the event of a process solution release. All cyanide-contaminated soil is to be placed on the heap leach pad or tailings impoundment. The soil will be excavated until the cyanide concentration level is below the requirements outlined by the NDEP. The operation coordinates soil-sampling requirements with NDEP. The Environmental Department determines the extent and location of soil sampling in consultation with NDEP. The Equipment Decontamination SOP details procedures for decontamination of equipment or materials that come into contact with cyanide solution. Per discussions with the Environmental Department, all spill clean-up debris related to any cyanide spill would be rinsed and diluted per the Equipment Decontamination SOP and properly disposed of in the heap leach pad or tailings impoundment after verification that no residual cyanide remains. If needed, material can be sent offsite as hazardous waste as well. Verification of residual cyanide levels is through sampling of the material, analysis by an accredited laboratory, and a comparison of the analytical results to allowable limits. In the event a cyanide spill affects the potable water supply for the mine site, the operation will provide bottled water to its employees. The ERPs state “Hypochlorite solutions, Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, or ferrous sulfate shall not be used when spills have reached flowing water bodies.” In the event of a cyanide spill, the operation is required to do extensive soil sampling to verify that no residual cyanide remains in the affected area. Mine personnel coordinate soil sampling requirements with NDEP. The Environmental Department determines the extent and location of soil sampling.
The operation is: ☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with — Standard of Practice 7.5

Standard of Practice 7.6
Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.
The ERT periodically updates their ERPs based on the after-action findings from cyanide mock drills to ensure that the ERPs remain adequate. The site requires the ERPs to be reviewed at least annually. The Fluid Management Plans, Cyanide Spill Response and Clean Up SOP, and Cyanide Medical Emergency SOP, which detail emergency response for cyanide releases, are reviewed as needed. The ERPs were most recently updated in 2023 and were found to be up to date. The audit included a records review of the mock drills that have taken place during the recertification period. The mock drill records are maintained by the ERT Lead. The drills were different in nature and tested different aspects of the response procedure. The operation maintains its drill records in SharePoint. The drills reviewed included an operator who went down in the lab and had suspected cyanide exposure, a cyanide spill at the Goldstrike Autoclave operation (both Carlin Complex and Goldstrike personnel participated), and a tailings dam emergency. The lab exposure drill was a physical drill, and the other cyanide drills were tabletop exercises. Physical drills for non-cyanide related scenarios were performed together with external responders and many different organizations. These hands-on drills were useful for ensuring that all personnel understand their cross-organizational roles in an emergency and for ensuring that communication channels are robust. The operation evaluates and revises the ERPS, as necessary, after any incident requiring the implementation of the ERPs. “After Action” records with response evaluations were available for the drills and actual (non-cyanide) incidents during the recertification period that required responses. Drill critiques were also available for the county multi-organizational drill that was reviewed during the audit. Personnel interviewed confirmed that actions are tracked, and ERPs are updated, if necessary, following drills and actual deployments. Aside from additional training and improvements with communication equipment, there were no corrective measures needed from recent drills and/or ERP responses.
The operation is: ☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with — Standard of Practice 7.6

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.
All personnel who may encounter cyanide are trained in cyanide hazard recognition before starting to work at the mine. The training is given together with the annual Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) refresher training for a week in town prior to coming to the mine to work. Cyanide hazard recognition / safety training is given to all personnel on an annual basis. The training materials were available for review and training records were found to be complete for the recertification period. Cyanide training records are retained along with other training records for the length of employment. Cyanide training records for the recertification period were found to be complete. Goldstrike holds its Annual Refresher Training each year and all employees are trained and refreshed in cyanide hazard recognition. The training materials reviewed for 2021-2023 include training and refresher information on cyanide exposure routes, the HCN gas detector warning light system, signs, and symptoms of poisoning, first aid, and directions to administer oxygen. Cyanide training records are retained along with other training records for the length of employment. Training records were available for review and were found to be complete. Employee understanding of cyanide-related hazards and risks was acceptable.
The operation is: ☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with — Standard of Practice 8.1

Standard of Practice 8.2
Operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.
Workers are trained to perform cyanide- related tasks safely with respect to themselves, their teams, and the environment through orientation training, cyanide awareness training and videos, training criteria checklists, and SOP reviews. The training includes cyanide safety, environmental, and process issues. Operators are required to complete the training criteria checklists, which include reviewing all applicable Standard Operating

Procedures (SOPs), prior to working in these areas and all documentation is kept in their personnel files on site.

Verification of training of operators was conducted with the Process Supervisor and Leach Foreman while on site as well as reviewing a sampling of training records from the recertification period.

The Process Division training program includes training presentations, a cyanide training video, training criteria, and SOPs for specific tasks.

Workers are trained on the equipment, given a walkthrough of the work area, review white board drawings of the facilities, and are required to demonstrate competency prior to working unsupervised on a job..

Following the new hire training and job departmental training, the primary training method is on-the-job training which is provided by a competent person. The employee is instructed on the proper use of the equipment and related safety hazards. The training criteria checklists outline task specific details.

Only qualified personnel who have knowledge of the area and specific tasks provide task training to operators and mechanics working with cyanide. New hire training and the department-specific cyanide training is provided to all new employees by those qualified and experienced to conduct the training and communicate requirements. The mine trainers are competent in the subject in which they teach. Trainers are lead personnel, supervisors, experienced personnel, dedicated process trainers, or a combination of all four. Trainer qualifications were sampled and were found to be appropriate.

Employees who will be working with cyanide are required to have training in cyanide safety and first aid before they are scheduled to work in a cyanide area. The auditors interviewed the employees and sampled training records to validate that employees are trained in cyanide before beginning their work.

Refresher training on cyanide management tasks is performed on an annual basis to ensure that employees continue to perform their jobs in a safe and environmentally protective manner.

The mine evaluates the effectiveness of cyanide training in both written and verbal formats. Written tests are kept in the personnel files to document that employees are current and tested. These records were reviewed during the audit. A competent person trains and observes a new employee working before signing the new employee off on the training criteria checklist. New employees must demonstrate knowledge for each task identified on the training criteria checklist.

During the site inspection, the auditors asked the employees questions like what they have been tested on, and their responses were accurate.

All training records throughout an employee's employment are kept in their files located on an internal SharePoint site and supervisors are responsible for keeping hard copy records for their employees. A review of several operator files was conducted for completeness and SOPs reviewed with the employee and cyanide assessments were in their files as proof that training occurred. Tests and associated completed MSHA 5000-23 training forms are kept in these same files and uploaded via scanning into electronic

format. The training records include the trainer, topics covered, and date of training. These files are only purged after an employee leaves the company and storage of all files are kept in accordance with company record retention policies.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 8.2

Standard of Practice 8.3

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

All workers who work in or may enter cyanide areas are trained in the potential exposures and appropriate emergency response for worker exposure and environmental releases of cyanide. Personnel at the mine who are responsible for the offloading of liquid cyanide, production, and maintenance are trained in decontamination and first aid procedures for cyanide release incidents.

Employees working with cyanide are trained in cyanide awareness, cyanide emergency response (including evacuation), first aid for cyanide poisoning, spill response (spills and leaks in the process area, spills during transportation of cyanide, etc.), use of the emergency response equipment, Mayday procedures, signs, audible and visual alarms and SDSs.

First aid, Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), general cyanide awareness, and oxygen administration training is provided to all employees.

The auditors reviewed a representative sampling of training records. The characteristics of cyanide exposure, first aid procedures, and location of emergency equipment were discussed with process personnel and emergency responders to verify their understanding.

Per discussions with the Health Safety & Emergency Response Superintendent, all Emergency Response Coordinators and Emergency Response Team members are trained in the procedures described in the Emergency Response Plans (ERPs). Training includes MSHA, Hazardous and Toxic Materials (HAZMAT), and First Responder training, firefighting, advanced first aid, vehicle and equipment rescue, rope rescue for confined space and highwall rescues, all incident command positions, as well as additional miscellaneous training. The Emergency Response Team meets monthly for training. All Emergency Response Team members are trained in equipment that is used for responding to cyanide related exposures and releases. Site leadership is also trained in the Incident Command Center (ICC).

Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital annually acknowledges that the emergency room staff does know

the proper procedure for treating cyanide poisoning and the hospital has received the Cyanokit. NGM has a mutual aid emergency response agreement in place with the LEPC. The most recent records were available from 2022.

Mine personnel collaborate external entities in mock drills and in the development of medical protocols for emergency responders. The Nevada Mines (Medical) Protocols for EMTs were developed between the ERT Lead and a physician in Elko, Nevada. Personnel from the mine participated in an Elko County "Disaster Day" multi-organizational drill in April 2023 and participate regularly in the local LEPC meetings.

Annual Refresher Training (ART) is conducted each year and all employees are trained and refreshed in cyanide hazard recognition. The training that was presented describes cyanide exposure routes, the HCN gas detector warning light system, signs, and symptoms of poisoning, first aid, and directions to administer oxygen. The training includes the proper response actions for cyanide exposure and release. Emergency Response Team members receive additional training on exposure and environmental release response topics to ensure the appropriate level of response capability for the operation.

Training records are retained and document the training employees receive at the mine. The records include the names of the employees as well as the trainer(s), the training date, and the topics covered. Cyanide hazard awareness tests are administered and maintained as records to demonstrate that the employees understand the training materials.

Emergency Response Team members' training records are tracked through the Emergency Response Team SharePoint site.

The auditors verified compliance through interviews with the Health & Safety Emergency Response Superintendent, the Maintenance Trainer, and a review of a representative sampling of training records from the recertification period.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 8.3

Principle 9 | DIALOGUE

Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

Standard of Practice 9.1

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

The mine works openly with stakeholders and has developed robust stakeholder engagement processes to ensure that effective communications are maintained. Information specifically regarding cyanide management practices, risks, and outreach information was most recently communicated to external stakeholders in 2022 at a meeting with the community. The cyanide producer, Cyanco, was invited to discuss cyanide safety and the use of cyanide at the mine.

Nevada Gold Mines maintains a Community Relations telephone number, email address, and website for connecting with communities near all its mines. This contact information is available to the public in the form of a "Community Card" and on the website. Communities are encouraged to offer feedback and ask questions. The Corporate Responsibility Specialist was interviewed and numerous examples of community engagement including meetings, tours, and one-on-one outreach activities were available for review. The Corporate Social Responsibility group completes weekly and quarterly reports where NGM records and tracks engagement issues and concerns related to NGM's operations. According to a review of records and interviews, there have been no concerns voiced by the communities regarding cyanide.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 9.1

Standard of Practice 9.2

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

NGM holds quarterly community meetings where members of the public are provided with information on the Carlin Complex Operating Areas. A phone number and e-mail address are listed on the Nevada Gold Mines Community Card that is made available to the public via community newspapers that allows individuals to inquire regarding cyanide use and other issues.

Goldstrike provides periodic tours of the facility, which includes reviewing cyanide awareness and hazards. Information specifically regarding cyanide management practices, risks, and outreach information was most recently communicated to external stakeholders in 2022 at a meeting with the community. The

cyanide producer, Cyanco, was invited to discuss cyanide safety and the use of cyanide at the mine.

The Corporate group issues an annual Sustainability Report to the public that contains information on the activities at Carlin Complex as well as a description on cyanide controls.

Compliance was verified through an interview with the Corporate Social Responsibility Specialist and by viewing various handouts, websites, and meeting agendas.

The US Census Bureau reported that 86 percent of the population in Elko County are high school graduates or higher, indicating a high degree of literacy in the region. This high degree of literacy reduces the need for extensive dissemination of information in verbal form. Nonetheless, NGM has verbally disseminated information on cyanide management through community meetings and videos online.

The Gold Fever Seminar is held every year and is a venue to educate the community on cyanide safety. Gold Fever is where NGM employees volunteer at local elementary schools to walk school age children through a gold mining activity. Mining Rocks is a tour on site for high school Juniors and Seniors that provides an opportunity for NGM to share information on cyanide.

The Water Pollution Control Permits require that the operation file quarterly and annual reports to the NDEP that include a report of any cyanide spills and releases. These reports are available to the public.

Additionally, NGM is required to complete MSHA reports that include any cyanide-related worker exposure or death.

NDEP makes information regarding incidents publicly available through a request process (https://ndep.nv.gov/environmental-cleanup/all-appropriate-inquiry). A database of open and closed cleanup activities is accessible through this website. A search of the database did not identify any cyanide-related incidents pertaining to this operation.

Operational and environmental information is provided in the Barrick Gold Corporation Sustainability Report and on NGM's website, https://www.barrick.com/English/operations/nevada-gold-mines/default.aspx. Links to the Barrick Sustainability Report are available, in addition to investor presentations and other news releases. The Sustainability Report generally includes global and regional, rather than site-level, information. The operation reports publicly available environmental release information to the NDEP on a quarterly basis. In the event of a fatality, this would be reported immediately to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and would be available to stakeholders through the MSHA database.

For items a) through e), the mine publicly reports when any person is hospitalized or killed by a cyanide incident, any releases occur out of containment, any incidents have caused adverse effects to anyone's health or the environment, any spills from TransWood cyanide delivery trucks while enroute to site, or any releases that cause applicable limits for cyanide to be exceeded occur.

No incidents of cyanide-related offsite releases or cyanide exposures occurred during the re-certification

period. Operational and environmental information is provided in Nevada Gold Mines corporate annual report and on NGM website: https://www.barrick.com/English/operations/nevada-gold-mines/default.aspx Links to the Sustainability Report are available, in addition to investor presentations and other news releases.

There have been no incidents of off-site releases, exposure or other reportable incidents relating to cyanide during the recertification period.

This information was confirmed through interviews with the Corporate Social Responsibility Manager, Environmental, Health, and Safety personnel, as well as a review of MSHA and environmental reporting information.

The operation is:	☒ In full compliance with ☐ In substantial compliance with ☐ Not in compliance with	Standard of Practice 9.2