Newmont Ahafo North Gold Mine

ICMI GOLD MINE OPERATIONAL AUDIT

Summary Audit Report



OCTOBER 2026

PUBLIC

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1 SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT FOR GOLD MINING OPERATIONS

Name of Cyanide User Facility:	Ahafo North Gold Mine
Name of Cyanide User Facility Owner:	Newmont Corporation
Name of Cyanide User Facility Operator:	Newmont Ghana Gold Limited
Name of Responsible Manager:	Mr Charles Bissue General Manager
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2 LOCATION DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

Newmont Ahafo North mine is located approximately 30 kilometres (km) north of Newmont's existing Ahafo South operations in the Ahafo Region of Ghana.

The Ahafo North Mine includes mining development for six open pits (Subenso South, Subenso North, Terchire West, Yamfo North, Yamfo South and Susuan pits) and a 3.7 million tonne per annum processing plant with an average gold production rate of 275kOz (thousand ounces) to 325 kOz per year (oz/yr). The plant's design throughput rate is 463 dry tons per hour (tph) at 91.3% availability and an average gold recovery of 91%.

The process plant flowsheet begins from the comminution circuits and ends at the tailings storage facility (TSF). Below are the various circuits the ore passes through to obtain the final gold bullion. The comminution circuits (i.e., crushing and grinding/classification circuit), leaching and adsorption circuit, elution circuits, electrowinning and gold room, Counter Current Decantation (CCD) circuit, and TSF.

The crushing circuit begins from the primary Run-of-Mine (ROM) bin and ends at the live/final stockpile at the processing plant. Major equipment utilized during crushing includes a grizzly (fixed and vibratory), a single toggle jaw crusher, conveyor belts, and apron feeders. A reclaim area dust scrubber collects dust generated at the crushing plant. The crusher is designed to have a 74% availability and a feed rate of 567dry tph.

Notable among the equipment used in the grinding circuit are a high aspect Semi-Autogenous Grinding (SAG) mill, hydrocyclones, a declined vibrating single deck screen, short head coarse cone crusher, trommel screen, overflow ball mill, and trash screens. The grinding circuit produces P80 (80% passing particle size) of 53microns for leaching.

Gold leaching and adsorption onto carbon happen at the carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit utilizing a cyanide solution prepared via the cyanide sparging plant. Solid sodium cyanide, supplied in briquette form within Isotainers, is sparged into dedicated storage tanks to produce the cyanide solution required for both CIL and elution processes. CIL circuit comprises of six (6) CIL tanks, each with a design volume of 2,537 m^3.

Ahafo North elution circuit performs one strip a day, six strips a week. Gold in solution is recovered by electrowinning onto stainless steel cathodes and smelted into gold bullion. Cyanide in solution is recovered to minimize the cyanide content in the final tails stream (< 50 ppm (parts per million) Weak Acid Dissociable (WAD) cyanide (CN)) by washing using the CCD method with either decant return or raw water. Tails from the CIL circuit is deposited at the TSF.

Ahafo North Gold Mine is currently in the operational phase with commercial production declared in November 2025.

3 SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

3.1 AUDITOR FINDINGS

Ahafo North Gold Mine is:

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with

☐ not in compliance with

The International Cyanide Management Code

3.1.1. Compliance Statement

This operation has demonstrated full compliance with the International Cyanide Management Institute Mining Operations Verification Protocol for the International Cyanide Management Code.

3.2 AUDITOR INFORMATION

Audit Company: WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd

Audit Team Leader: Marié Schlechter (Lead Auditor and Mine Technical Specialist)

Email: marie.schlechter@wsp.com

Name and signature of other auditors:

Name	Position	Signature	Date
Marié Schlechter	Lead Auditor and Technical Specialist		08 September 2026
Benjamin Asiedu	Auditor Trainee		08 September 2026

3.3 DATE OF AUDIT

The operational audit was undertaken between 29 June and 02 July 2026.

3.4 AUDITOR ATTESTATION

I attest that I meet the criteria for knowledge, experience and conflict of interest for International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC or Code) Verification Audit Team Leader and Mine Technical Specialist, established by the International Cyanide Management Institute.

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

PRINCIPLE 1 – PRODUCTION

Encourage Responsible Cyanide Manufacturing by Purchasing from Manufacturers that Operate in a Safe and Environmentally Protective Manner

Standard of Practice 1.1: Purchase cyanide from certified manufacturers employing appropriate practices and procedures to limit exposure of their workforce to cyanide, and to prevent releases of cyanide to the environment.

The operation is

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

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.1; to purchase cyanide from certified manufacturers employing appropriate practices and procedures to limit exposure of their workforce to cyanide, and to prevent releases of cyanide to the environment.

The cyanide purchased for use at Ahafo North Gold Mine is manufactured at a facility certified as being in compliance with the Code.

Newmont Ghana Gold Limited, including Ahafo South and Ahafo North Gold Mines, has a contract with Samsung C&T Deutschland for the supply of sodium cyanide.

Samsung C&T Deutschland supplies cyanide to the Newmont Ghana Gold Limited operations via their Africa Supply Chain that includes the TongSuh Petrochemical Corp.,Ltd. facility.

The TongSuh Petrochemical Corp.,Ltd. facility is certified as being in full compliance with the Code on 08 April 2026.

PRINCIPLE 2 – TRANSPORTATION

Protect Communities and the Environment during Cyanide Transport

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 2.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 2.1; requiring 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.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has chain of custody records identifying all the elements of the supply chain, (producer, transporters) that handle the cyanide brought to the mine.

The cyanide is transported via the Samsung C&T Deutschland GmbH Africa Supply Chain to the Port of Tema in Ghana where it is accepted by Vehrad Transport & Haulage Company Limited, taken to their sparging facility and transferred to Isotainers. The Isotainers travel to the mine via road.

The identified transporters are individually certified in compliance under the Code or included in certified supply chains:

- The Samsung C&T Africa Supply Chain includes transport from manufacturers in Korea using certified carriers Bukwang Logistics Co. Ltd. and Hae Dong Logistics to Pusan New Port, South Korea, followed by ocean transport by shipping companies MSC, Maersk Hapag Lloyd, and CMA-CGM to, *inter alia*, the port of Tema, Ghana, followed by road transportation in Ghana by certified transporter Vehrad Transport and Haulage Ltd., amongst others, in Africa.
  The Samsung C&T Africa Supply Chain was recertified on 9 August 2024.
- Vehrad Transport and Haulage is a certified transporter under the Code, which includes repackaging the cyanide at the Vehrad Transport & Haulage Repackaging Plant #1 and #2 in Tema and transporting cyanide from this facility to mines in Ghana.
  Vehrad Transportation and Haulage Ltd., as well as the repackaging plants, were recertified against the code on 5 September 2024.
- Movis Logistics Limited was recertified on 01 December 2025.

PRINCIPLE 3 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect Workers and the Environment during Cyanide Handling and Storage

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

☒ **in full compliance with**

The operation is

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 3.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.1; design and construct unloading, storage and mixing facilities consistent with sound, accepted engineering practices, quality control/quality assurance procedures, spill prevention and spill containment measures.

The facilities for unloading and storing cyanide have been professionally designed and constructed in accordance with applicable jurisdictional rules and sound and accepted engineering practices.

The cyanide reagent facility consists of:

- Cyanide offloading area
- Cyanide sparge tank
- Cyanide storage tank

The auditors observed the design and as-build drawings and specifications for the unloading, cyanide sparging and storage tanks.

The cyanide unloading, sparging and storage areas are away from people and surface waters, and located within the high security and access-controlled area of the process plant.

Solid sodium cyanide is sparged and unloaded on a concrete surface that can minimise seepage to the subsurface. The Isotainer delivering the cyanide to the processing plant parks on a concrete ramp that has a bund on the one side and humps on the entry and exit ends. The concrete ramp is sloped towards the cyanide storage area, and any spillage will flow into the cyanide / caustic bund. The bund is fitted with a spillage pump that can pump spillage to Leach Feed Distribution Box at the CIL.

There is a method to prevent the overfilling of cyanide sparging and storage tanks, such as level indicators and high-level alarms. Level indicators and alarms are installed on the cyanide sparge and the cyanide storage tank. The levels of these tanks and the alarm levels are visible to the Control Room Operator on the Distributed Control System (DCS). An urgent alarm will be raised when the cyanide sparge mixing tank level reaches a high-high (95%) level. A field inspection must be conducted by an area operator to ascertain the reason for the high-high level.

The same high-high levels apply to the cyanide storage tank. If the level in the cyanide storage tank level reaches high-high (95%) the cyanide sparge pump will shut down, regardless of the mode setting.

The level sensors on the cyanide sparge and storage tanks will undergo a 2 yearly calibration test, as indicated in the Planned Maintenance System.

The cyanide storage and sparge tanks are located on a surface that can prevent seepage to the subsurface.

It was confirmed that the cyanide storage and sparge tanks are located on solid concrete bases coated with three layers of PERMACOAT 300 and 400 to prevent spills and leaks to the subsurface. It was further confirmed that a damp proof membrane, overlain by a concrete floor, was installed below the concrete bases.

The cyanide storage and sparge tanks are located in a concrete bund. It was confirmed during the site assessment that the concrete bund floor and walls are in a good condition without any visible cracks and other defects.

Solid cyanide is received in Isotainers and sparging is conducted onsite. No solid cyanide is stored on site.

Both the cyanide storage and sparge tanks are located outside in an open-air environment and have ventilation pipes at the top to prevent the build-up of hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas.

The cyanide unloading, sparging and storage tanks are located in a fenced and locked area inside the high security, fenced area of the processing plant.

The cyanide is separately from incompatible materials. The cyanide tanks and caustic tank shares a bund.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 3.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

Solid cyanide is received in Isotainers and sparging is conducted onsite. The operator washes all flexible hoses and hoses the general area unloading area as well as personal protective equipment (PPE) used. The rinse water is contained and drains to the cyanide storage bund sump from where it is returned to the process. After sparging, the Isotainer returns to the Vehrad facility in Tema.

Procedures are in place that detail:

- The operation and sequencing of feed and discharge valves during and after sparging and transferring of the cyanide.
- Maintenance of all hoses, valves and couplings for sparging and transferring of cyanide.
- Timely clean-up of solid or liquid cyanide spills during mixing.
- The role and responsibilities of an additional individual to observe from a safe distance in order to be able to respond to any emergency.
- The use of appropriate PPE during the sparging and unloading of liquid cyanide.

The cyanide transporter, Vehrad Transportation and Haulage, adds the carmoisine dye with the solid sodium cyanide in the Isotainer prior to transport from the facility in Tema to Newmont Ahafo North Gold Mine.

PRINCIPLE 4 – OPERATIONS

Manage Cyanide Process Solutions and Waste Streams to Protect Human Health and the Environment

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

Written management and operating plans or procedures have been developed for cyanide facilities, including unloading, sparging, storage, CIL, elution, CCD, mills, process water ponds and the tailings storage facility.

The operation has plans and procedures that identify the assumptions and parameters on which the facility design was based and any applicable regulatory requirements (e.g., freeboard required for safe pond and impoundment operation; the cyanide concentrations in tailings on which the facility's wildlife protection measures were based) as necessary to prevent or control cyanide releases and exposures consistent with applicable requirements.

Critical parameters include:

- pH in the process solution to prevent the excessive evolution of HCN gas.
- The concentration of WAD cyanide at the TSF spigot discharge.
- The design storm events for process solution ponds and impoundments.
- Freeboard at the TSF.
- Water levels at the Event Pond and the Process Water Pond.

The operation has plans and procedures that describe the standard practices necessary for the safe and environmentally sound operation of the facility including the specific measures needed for compliance with the Code, such as water management, inspections and preventative maintenance activities.

The *TSF Management Plan* and *Event Pond* Standard Operating Procedure have been developed and details how these water facilities must be managed to retain the design storage capacities.

Ahafo North Gold Mine conducts operational inspections and use the following operational inspection checklists:

- Cyanide offloading checklist that is used during a sparging and offloading event.

- Daily reagent area checklist (2 shifts per day) which includes the cyanide sparge and storage tanks.
- Daily pre-leach and CIL daily checklist.
- Daily elution checklist.
- Daily CCD and Event pond checklist.
- Gold room checklist.
- Daily grinding area checklist.
- Daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly TSF and Impacted Water Pond (IWP) checklist.
- Services daily checklist, includes the Process Water Pond.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has developed a Change Management Procedure. The purpose of the procedure is to identify, evaluate, and control risks associated with new and/or changes to programs, processes, facilities, equipment, and/or materials prior to the implementation of these changes in order to mitigate potential impacts to the operation, personnel, the community and the environment.

It was observed that the Management of Change Tool, an electronic system used to capture and guide the change management process, requires the relevant stakeholders, including the Health, Safety and Environmental Department, to review and sign-off on all changes, including cyanide-related process changes and modifications, prior to implementation of the changes and modifications.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has developed and implemented the following procedures and practices for contingencies and non-standard operating conditions, including upset in water balance, corrective action, and either planned or emergency shutdowns, both long and short-term:

- The *Tailings Storage Facility Management Plan* describes the measures to ensure that the Ahafo North Tailings Storage Facility is operated safely, in accordance with the design and local legal requirements. The plan requires the daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual monitoring and maintenance of the TSF Decant Pond level to prevent an upset in the operational water balance that could present a risk of exceeding the design containment capacity.
- The *TSF Emergency Response Plan (ERP)* has been developed to ensure effective response to an emergency event that could result in the release of tailings and/or water from the site. The ERP presents the general procedures to be followed during major storm events or when other emergencies occur that could potentially endanger the operation of the dam and create downstream impacts. The procedures implemented under the ERP consist of monitoring dam conditions, taking mitigative actions where necessary and appropriate, and establishing protocols for notifying appropriate emergency responders and local officials, if conditions indicate an actual or potential dam failure.
- The *Process Plant Emergency Management Plan* describes response actions in the event of a major power failure and other emergency events that could result in a tailings release or overtopping of ponds.
- The Event Pond and Process Ponds levels are visible on the DCS in real time. The ponds have level alarms installed to prevent possible overtopping.
- In addition, the SAP system records the corrective actions and corrective maintenance that will be undertaken when inspections or monitoring identifies a problem.

- The *Process Plant Shutdown Protocol* establishes activities to assess, mitigate or control potential health, safety and environmental hazards when planning maintenance or operational activities around either a scheduled or an unscheduled process plant shutdown.
  The Protocol makes provision for both when short term and longer-term temporary closure or cessation of the operations may be necessary by requiring regular inspection of all plant areas by assigned operations personnel to continue throughout the duration of the shutdown.
- The Plant Controlled Start-Up procedure is designed for the safe, efficient and smooth start-up of process plant operations. The procedure details the steps to take to correctly start the SAG & Ball mills and other operating equipment after a short- or longer-term shutdown.

The operation inspects the following at unloading, storage, mixing and process areas, as applicable to the site:

- Tanks holding cyanide solution for structural integrity and signs of corrosion.
- Secondary containments provided for tanks and pipelines for physical integrity, the presence of fluids and available capacity, and to ensure that any drains are closed and, if necessary, locked, to prevent accidental releases to the environment.
- Leak detection and collection systems at ponds, as required in the design documents.
- Pipelines, pumps and valves for deterioration and leakage.
- Ponds and impoundments for the parameters identified in their design documents as critical to their containment of cyanide and solutions and maintenance of the water balance, such as available freeboard and integrity of surface water diversions.

The operation inspects cyanide facilities on an established frequency sufficient to ensure and document that they are functioning within design parameters.

Additional operational and preventative and planned maintenance inspections are conducted on frequencies varying between daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annually, dependent on the equipment, task and area, and risk and manufacturer requirements.

Inspections are documented, listing specific items to be observed, including the date, name of the inspector and any deficiencies observed. It further has the necessary prompts to include the nature and date of the corrective actions documented. These were observed to be completed, where applicable. Records are retained as part of the planned maintenance system and operational inspection management system.

Preventative maintenance programs are implemented, and activities documented to ensure that equipment and devices function as necessary for safe cyanide management.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has implemented the computer-based SAP planned maintenance system, to plan and schedule inspection and maintenance activities at varying frequencies. Work orders are issued on SAP and stored electronically on the system. The Maintenance Planning Department also keeps hard copies of the records of maintenance activities.

Job cards are raised where ad hoc maintenance is required by the plant inspections or observations from plant employees. Records observed by the auditor indicated that the maintenance programme includes cyanide facilities and infrastructure, including pumps, pipelines and instrumentation, to ensure that equipment and devices function as necessary.

Electricity is supplied to the Ahafo North Gold Mine via the national grid. Two standby emergency Genset (2MW each) have been installed to provide emergency power resources to the operations.

The emergency power will power the CIL tanks (agitation), lubrication pumps for the mills, Elution section, water services including the safety shower pumps and thickeners in the event of a power failure.

The Human-Machine Interface (HMI) system has been set up to manage the power load for the plant facilities. Critical items such as the Event Pond and tailings pipeline pumps will be given priority for emergency power in order to maintain the water balance at the plant facilities. An additional mobile diesel generator is available for use at the TSF and the Tailings Decant Return Trench Pond as a back-up to the two Plant Gensets, if required.

Inspections, as part of the planned maintenance system, is performed on the Genset at various intervals to ensure optimal operation and availability during a power failure. Newmont Ghana Gold has entered into an agreement with Cummins Ghana Limited for routine preventative maintenance of the generators based on hours of operations.

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

	☒ **in full compliance with**	
The operation is	☐ in substantial compliance with	**Standard of Practice 4.2**
	☐ not in compliance with	

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.2; To introduce management and operating systems to minimize cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailings.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has conducted test work to determine appropriate cyanide addition rates prior to commencement of operations.

A series of test work was conducted by the Newmont Mining Corporation Metallurgical Services in Colorado USA during the design of the Ahafo North Gold Mine Project. The test work analysed representative ore samples of areas to be mined and processed in the first three years.

The cyanide control strategy is based upon a series of test work and the recommendations from the Chief Metallurgist, who considers discharge cyanide concentration as the first priority in setting the cyanide addition rate.

Cyanide dosing is done in the Leach Feed Launder and cyanide addition is controlled with a TAC 1000. To assist with cyanide control, the Ahafo North leach circuit is equipped with a dual-stream TAC 1000 Cyanide online analyser at CIL Tanks 1 or 2 and 6. The TAC 1000 analyses the concentration of sodium cyanide in the tank and controls the addition rate to CIL Tank 1 or 2 through automatic valve control.

In addition to the online analyser, manual samples are taken and titrated for free cyanide from CIL Tanks 1 or 2 and 6 every 2 hours during the day and night shifts.

Daily (except weekends) bottle roll test on samples from the CIL feed is conducted at the on-site metallurgical laboratory to compare the cyanide control with the extraction results (sample from the tails).

Quarterly metallurgical test work has commenced and is undertaken by the Newmont Mining Corporation Metallurgical Services to optimise cyanide dosage in the processing plant.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.3; To implement a comprehensive water management program to protect against unintentional releases.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has a comprehensive and probabilistic water balance model that was developed by Piteau Associates South Africa using the GoldSim software platform.

The water balance considers the following in a reasonable manner and as appropriate for the facility and the environment:

- The rates at which tailings is deposited onto the TSF, including bulk tailings flow and percent solids to the TSF.
- A design storm duration and storm return interval that provides a sufficient degree of probability that overtopping of the pond or impoundment can be prevented during the operational life of the facility.
  Historical precipitation data from the Terchire rain gauge are used as direct inputs to the model for the calibration period and as inputs to the stochastic precipitation generator (for the future period).
  The water balance model uses a stochastic precipitation generator that can be used to simulate any return period required.
- The quality of existing precipitation and evaporation data in representing actual site conditions.
  Historical precipitation data were provided from three rain gauges at Ahafo North Gold Mine, these being at:
  - Yamfo
  - Afrisipa
  - Terchire.

  Terchire has the longest record, extending back to May 2008. Monitoring at Yamfo and Afrisipa started in June 2015 and September 2016, respectively.
- The amount of precipitation entering a pond or impoundment resulting from surface run-on from any upgradient watershed, including adjustments as necessary to account for differences in elevation and for infiltration of the runoff into the ground.
  Unit runoff and soil moisture balance algorithms for the defined land use types within the model domain are used to calculate runoff, infiltration and evapotranspiration.
- Solution losses in addition to evaporation, such as the capacity of decant, drainage and recycling systems, allowable seepage to the subsurface, and allowable discharges to surface water.
  The model includes many constant value inputs such as tailings hydraulic conductivity, an open water evaporation factor and pump capacities. The TSF, Process Water pond, and Event Pond,

Raw Water tank is lined with High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and the TSF is equipped with a seepage collection system.

- The effects of potential power outages or pump and other equipment failures on the emergency removal of water from a facility. The simulation of power failures has been built into the model. Simulations can be run with or without power failures, at any frequency.
- The maximum volume of water entrained within the tailings mass is calculated accounting for the dry consolidated tailings density, tons of tailings solids in storage and associated specific gravity.

Effects of potential freezing and thawing conditions are not considered as Ghana is in the tropics.

Ahafo North Gold Mine is a zero-discharge operation and therefore the model does not consider solution discharges to surface water.

Ponds and impoundments have been designed and are operated with adequate freeboard above the maximum design storage capacity determined to be necessary from the water balance calculations. The TSF has been designed to contain a 1:10 000 year 24-hour storm event plus a freeboard of 1,200mm (1.2m) prior to the emergency spillway being activated. While the management of the TSF is designated as zero discharge, there is an emergency spillway incorporated in the design to control and direct overtopping which would flow into Sediment Control Structure (SCS) 1. The TSF is managed accordingly.

The Event Pond is designed to contain the plant runoff from a 1:100-year 24-hour storm event without the need for pumping. The Event Pond is operated at below 20% to to ensure adequate capacity for emergency events.

The operating procedures incorporate inspection and monitoring activities to implement the water balance and prevent overtopping of ponds and impoundments and unplanned discharge of cyanide solutions to the environment.

Routine monitoring and inspection of solution levels are conducted at the TSF Decant pond, Process Water pond, and Event pond.

Rainfall data is collected at the five rainfall gauges at and near the Ahafo North Gold Mine site:

- Yamfo (community)
- Afirisipa (community)
- Terchire (community)
- Impact Water Pond
- TSF

The daily rainfall data collected is populated into the monthly spreadsheet, which is provided to the consultant, for use during the water balance refinement.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.4**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.4; to implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.

There are no open waters where WAD cyanide exceeds 50 mg/L WAD cyanide therefore, the operation has not needed to implement measures to restrict access by wildlife and livestock. The Ahafo North Gold Mine requirement is to maintain open waters below 50 mg/l WAD cyanide.

WAD sampling is undertaken twice per shift at the TSF spigot to monitor the WAD cyanide content of the tailings slurry to ensure compliance with <50 ppm WAD cyanide levels to the TSF. During these 9-months, exceedances were recorded on 31 days.

Similarly, samples are taken twice a day (per shift) at the decant return outlet at the Process Water Pond. During this period, no exceedances were recorded.

The Event pond is designed to receive excess spillage from the plant area and automated sump pumps are installed to maintain maximum storage capacity in the pond. The operating philosophy is that spill solution will not remain in the pond for long periods of time and is not considered a threat to birds or wildlife. Therefore, sampling is not undertaken at this pond.

Ahafo North Gold Mine conducts investigations to determine the possible cause of the exceedances as well as the required corrective and preventative actions. It was confirmed by the auditors that corrective actions have been implemented to maintain cyanide concentration in open water at the TSF below 50 mg/l WAD cyanide.

Maintaining a WAD cyanide concentration of 50 mg/L or less in open water is effective in preventing significant wildlife mortality. There has not been any cyanide-related wildlife mortality since the commencement of operations.

Ahafo North Gold Mine does not have heap leach facilities.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.5**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.5; to implement measures to protect fish and wildlife from direct and indirect discharges of cyanide process solutions to surface water.

The Ahafo North Gold Mine is a zero-discharge facility and therefore does not have a direct discharge to surface water.

Surface water monitoring downstream of the site is conducted monthly. The WAD, free and total cyanide results from prior to construction to May 2026 were all below the detection limit (<0.005 mg/l).

The mine can demonstrate that indirect discharge to surface water do not cause the in-stream concentration of free cyanide to exceed 0.022 mg/l downstream of the operation.

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

The operation is

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

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.6; to implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of groundwater.

The operation implements specific water management and other measures to manage seepage to protect the beneficial use of groundwater beneath and immediately down-gradient of the operation.

The design of the TSF, process water ponds and pipelines, and the process plant includes the following to minimise and manage seepage:

- The entire footprint of the TSF is clay and HDPE lined.
- Underdrains below the HDPE liner to collect groundwater and direct it to the underdrainage collection sump.
- A Leachate Collection and Recovery System (LCRS) connects to the tailings underdrainage collection sump. The LCRS facilitates the draining of the underdrainage collection sump via pipelines by gravity to one collection sump adjacent to the South embankment.
- A pump in the collection sump top pump solution collected from the sumps back into the TSF.
- The tailings delivery pipeline between the process areas and the TSF is above ground and is provided with secondary containment by way of a HDPE geo-membrane lined trench.
- The Event pond and Process Water pond is double lined and include leakage detection systems. The Event pond has a leak detection pump.
- The cyanide storage and process tanks at the processing plant is in concrete bunds to prevent seepage and groundwater contamination.

Groundwater monitoring downstream of the site is conducted monthly. The WAD, free and total cyanide results from prior to construction to May 2026 were all below the detection limit (<0.005 mg/l). The numerical standard for free cyanide in groundwater for drinking water is 0.07 mg/l, as detailed in *Ghana Standards Authority, Ghana Standard GS175:2017 - Water Quality Specification for Drinking Water*.

Nearby communities use groundwater from own boreholes for domestic use and livestock watering.

Ahafo North Gold Mine is an opencast mining only operation and therefore will not use mill tailings as underground backfill.

Seepage from the operation has not caused concentrations of groundwater to rise above levels protective of beneficial use.

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

The operation is

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

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.7; to provide spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines.

Spill prevention is provided for the cyanide offloading area, cyanide sparge and storage tanks, grinding circuit, elution, CIL and CCD sections.

The cyanide offloading area consists of a concrete area with bund and humps on three sides. Spillage from an Isotainer will drain to the cyanide storage bund adjoined to the fourth side of the unloading area.

The cyanide sparge and storage tanks are positioned inside the cyanide storage bund that is concrete lined. The sump is fitted with a sump pump that can pump the spillage to the process.

The mills, CIL, CCD and elution areas have concrete bunds, all fitted with sump pumps that can pump back to the process.

It was confirmed that the cyanide storage and sparge tanks are located on solid concrete bases.

The CIL tanks (6) are each constructed on a concrete ring beam with oil impregnated centre layer. An HDPE membrane has been installed between the ring beam and the base of the tank to prevent seepage from the tank base. The ring beams have a drain for early detection of leakage.

Secondary containment for cyanide storage, mixing and process tanks are sized to hold a volume greater than that of the largest tank within the containment and any piping draining back to the tank, and with additional capacity for the design storm event. The containment areas are connected to the Event Pond with concrete lined trenches.

Procedures are in place and being implemented to prevent discharge to the environment or any cyanide solution or cyanide-contaminated water that is collected in the secondary containment area. All process solution tanks at Ahafo North Gold Mine have been designed and constructed with secondary containment. All bund areas are equipped with sump pumps, returning solutions / spillages to process tanks, as applicable. These pumps are automatically set to pump to the process except for the cyanide storage bund that is manually operated and is inspected daily during each shift (2 shifts per day). The Event pond functions as a spill control pond, collecting all spills exceeding sump capacity from the process plant. The Event Pond is operated at a minimum level and the requirement is to pump out the material as quickly as possible in order to have room for an emergency event.

All cyanide, process solution and slurry lines are contained within secondary containment including pipe-in-pipe (reagent strength cyanide), HDPE lined trenches and/or concrete bunding. Flange covers are also used to minimise the impact from any spray that may occur.

The TSF decant and slurry lines cross the Ankwansua stream. The pipelines cross the stream on a concrete culvert within a HDPE lined trench. A spill event pond (HDPE lined) has been constructed in close proximity to the stream crossing. The purpose of the spill event pond is to contain any spillage from this section of pipeline to prevent it from running into the stream. Spilled material will be pumped directly to the TSF.

All cyanide and process tanks are constructed of mild steel, the reagent strength pipeline is constructed from stainless steel, the process pipelines from mild steel and the TSF pipelines from HDPE.

Standard of Practice 4.8: **Implement quality control/quality assurance procedures to confirm that cyanide facilities are constructed according to accepted engineering standards and specifications.**

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.8**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in Full Compliance with Standard of Practice 4.8; to implement quality control/quality assurance (QC/QA) procedures to confirm that cyanide facilities are constructed according to accepted engineering standards and specifications.

QA/QC programs were implemented during the construction of all cyanide facilities.

Lycopodium, the main contractor for the construction of the Ahafo North Gold Mine infrastructure, was responsible for the implementation and management of quality assurance and quality control programs by all contractors.

QA activities performed by during the construction of the TSF included: monitoring construction, inspection and approval of project components, laboratory testing of soils and HDPE geomembrane liner, field testing of soils and geomembrane, oversight of monitoring borehole decommissioning, documentation of construction and the QA/QC activities.

A QA/QC programme was implemented during the construction of the cyanide storage and distribution infrastructure, CIL Circuit, Pre-Leach Thickener, Event Pond and Process Water Pond. The auditors observed the Handover Dossiers detailing the QA/QC inspections, checks and tests undertaken during the construction of the infrastructure.

QCQA documentation observed during the current audit addressed the suitability of materials and adequacy of soil compaction for earthworks, the installation of the liner and the construction of the tanks.

Ahafo North Gold Mine retained all QA/QC records for the cyanide facilities constructed.

Appropriately qualified personnel have reviewed cyanide facility construction and provided documentation that the facilities have been built as proposed and approved.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 4.9**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.9; to implement monitoring programs to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, and surface and groundwater quality.

The operation has developed written standard operating procedures for monitoring activities, which include the following:

- The Groundwater Sampling Procedure describes the procedures for collection of groundwater samples at Ahafo North Gold Mine. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) serves as supplement to the Water Resources Monitoring Plan (draft). The SOP gives descriptions of equipment and field procedures necessary to collect groundwater from boreholes / wells. The sample locations and frequency of collection are specified in Ahafo North Environmental Monitoring Program Schedule.
- The Water Resources Monitoring Plan guides monitoring and collection procedures for groundwater and surface water resources at and near the Ahafo North Gold Mine. The objectives of the plan are to produce valid, defensible water resource data which can be used to confirm baseline conditions, detect changes in water resources due to operational impacts and satisfy regulatory requirements.
- The Surface Water Sampling procedure describes the procedure to employ for sampling from surface waters to obtain representative samples in an accurate and safe manner.
- The Fauna Interaction and Mortality procedure requires that if animals are killed as a result of work activities it shall be reported to the Environmental Department through the completion of a Fauna Mortality Report Form and investigated.

Daily operational checklists requiring the checking for wildlife mortalities include:

- Daily, weekly and monthly TSF-IWP checklist
- Daily CCD and Event Pond checklist
- Groundwater and Surface Water Sampling Field Sheets (monthly)

The sampling and analytical protocols have been developed by the Ahafo North Environmental Team under the guidance of the Ahafo North Gold Mine Environmental Manager.

The *Ahafo North Project Environmental Monitoring Program Schedule*, with the groundwater and surface water monitoring maps indicates where and the frequency that samples should be taken.

The ground and surface water sampling procedures specify how samples should be taken, sample preservation techniques, cyanide species to be analysed and quality assurance and quality control requirements.

The Water Sample Preparation and Shipment procedure provides consistency in preparation and shipping of samples from the environment laboratory at Ahafo North Gold Mine to external analytical laboratories for analysis. The procedure outlines the process to follow to ensure successful preparation and delivery of water samples to external laboratories for analysis, whilst protecting the samples from being tampered with or contaminated before the start of analysis, including chain-of-custody.

The surface water and groundwater sampling fields sheets are used to record the sampling conditions during the sampling event.

Ground and surface water monitoring is conducted monthly and wildlife monitoring daily, weekly and monthly during various inspections and tasks and therefore adequate to characterise the medium being monitored and to identify changes in a timely manner.

PRINCIPLE 5 – DECOMMISSIONING

Protect Communities and the Environment from Cyanide Through Development and Implementation of Decommissioning Plans for Cyanide Facilities

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 5.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.1; to plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife, livestock, and the environment.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has developed written procedures to decommission cyanide facilities at the cessation of operations. The mine has developed the following documents:

- *Ahafo North Project, Reclamation and Closure Plan* - a conceptual reclamation and closure plan that includes the measures for the decommissioning and demolition of the processing plant and associated infrastructure and the rehabilitation of the TSF.
- *Ahafo North TSF Reclamation and Closure Plan* - Outlines the Reclamation and Closure Plan for the TSF.
- Ahafo North Mining and Processing Final Environmental Impact Statement – provides a general approach for closure and reclamation of the mine infrastructure.
- Updated Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Ahafo North TSF – provides a general approach for closure of the TSF.

Conceptual decommissioning schedules, for the decommissioning of the TSF and processing plant, have been included in the Ahafo North Reclamation and Closure Plan. The schedule indicates the decommissioning steps to be undertaken over a period of approximately four months.

It is stated in the *Ahafo North Project Reclamation and Closure Plan* that the cyanide decommissioning procedures will be reviewed and updated every three years along with the update of the site wide reclamation and closure plan.

Standard of Practice 5.2: Establish a financial assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide-related decommissioning activities.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 5.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.2; to establish a financial assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide-related decommissioning activities.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has developed an estimate of the cost to fully fund third party implementation of the cyanide related decommissioning measures as identified in the site's decommissioning and closure documentation.

Both the *Mining and Processing Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)* and *TSF EIS* contains a summary of the initial estimated closure costs for, *inter alia,* the implementation of the cyanide-related decommissioning measures as identified in the site decommissioning and closure plan.

The closure cost has been updated during an internal review, in consultation with the corporate closure team.

The decommissioning and demolition cost estimate is reviewed annually.

The operation has established a financial mechanism approved by the applicable jurisdiction to cover the estimated costs for cyanide-related decommissioning activities as identified in its decommissioning and closure strategy.

The operation has established a financial mechanism approved by the applicable jurisdiction to cover the estimated costs for cyanide-related decommissioning activities as identified in the decommissioning and closure plan. Ghana law requires a cash deposit and a bank guarantee to provide for the estimated cost of the decommissioning and closure activities. The auditor observed evidence of the financial provisions for Ahafo North Gold Mine.

PRINCIPLE 6 – WORKER SAFETY

Protect Workers' Health and Safety from Exposure to Cyanide

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

The operation is

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

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

Ahafo North Gold Mine has developed procedures describing how cyanide related tasks such as unloading, sparging, plant operations, entry into confined spaces and equipment decontamination prior to maintenance should be conducted to minimise worker exposure.

The procedures include, where applicable, the use of personal protective equipment and pre-tasks requirements / inspections, the latter in the form of a pre-task checklist.

The operation solicits and actively considers worker input in developing and evaluating health and safety procedures. Ahafo North Gold Mine has adopted various platforms to communicate with employees and contractors on safety procedures and to provide them with the opportunity to give their input in developing and evaluating these procedures. The platforms include:

- Baseline Risk Assessment process.
- Daily pre-start meetings (Toolbox Talks), incident investigations and safety meetings.
- Process to review existing procedures.
- Ad hoc engagements following audits, inspections or walk-through.

Standard of Practice 6.2: **Operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.**

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 6.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.2; to operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has determined that the optimal pH control for process solutions will be 10.5 to prevent the evolution of HCN gas. A pH controller is used to adjust the quicklime feed to maintain optimal pH level control.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has identified areas where workers may be exposed to cyanide in excess of 10 ppm on an instantaneous basis and 4.7 ppm continuously over an 8-hour period and require the use of PPE in these areas or when performing these activities.

A baseline survey was conducted in the process plant to measure the HCN gas, by means of a personal gas monitor, to identify the areas.

The operation uses ambient and personal monitoring devices to confirm that controls are adequate to limit worker exposure to HCN gas exceeding 10 ppm on an instantaneous basis and 4.7 ppm continuously over an 8-hour period.

Fixed monitors have been installed in the following areas:

- Near Feed Distribution Tank
- Top of the CCD
- Top of CIL Tank #1
- Cyanide sparge-storage tanks

Warning signs, indicating the presence of HCN and the requirement to use a personal HCN monitor, has been placed in the following areas:

- Cyanide reagent mixing and storage area
- Elution
- Cyclone cluster
- Tails tank
- CCD Feed Hopper
- Mill Hopper

Seven multi-gas monitors and 17 HCN personal monitors are available for use at the cyanide areas at the process plant, and at the TSF.

Alarm levels on the fixed monitors and the personal monitors are 4.7 ppm and 10 ppm.

In the event of hydrogen cyanide gas levels trigger the 4.7 ppm and 10 ppm alarm levels, the area will be evacuated. The cause of the event will be investigated by the designated employees wearing the appropriate PPE and personal HCN monitors once the alarm has stopped.

Hydrogen cyanide monitoring equipment is maintained, tested and calibrated as directed by the manufacturer, and records are retained.

The on-site Industrial Hygienist is responsible for the maintenance, testing and calibration, as per the manufacturer's requirements, of the personal HCN monitors. Calibration and bump test is done every month.

The Process General Foreperson manages and issues the personal monitors as required. The issuance of the monitors is recorded in the Cyanide Gas Badge Register (book) and includes the date, name of operator, gas badge number, sign in and sign out. The Process General Foreperson also uses a spreadsheet to track the monitors in his possession to ensure that monitors due for calibration are returned to the Industrial Hygienist. The Industrial Hygienist similarly keeps a spreadsheet detailing the personal gas monitors available to the mine that is used to track the due date for calibration.

The auditors observed the *Emergency Response Equipment Inventory – Alarms* spreadsheet indicating that five personal HCN monitors, and two multi-gas monitors are available for the Emergency Response Team (ERT) that is used when acting as the "Buddy" during cyanide sparging and will also be used in the event of an emergency incident.

The fixed HCN monitors are tested and calibrated monthly by the Process Electrical and Instrumentation personnel and is included in the planned maintenance system. The calibration and testing are done as per the requirements of the manufacturer and *HCN Transmitter Checks and Calibration* Standard Task Procedure and the records are retained.

Warning signs have been placed at the cyanide sparge and storage tank area, grinding circuit, CIL, Elution, CCD, Ponds which are the locations where cyanide is present, as well as at the TSF, advising workers that cyanide is present, that smoking, open flames and eating and drinking are not allowed, and what personal protective equipment must be worn, as applicable.

The signage reinforces messages contained in the induction training and procedures. In addition, it was observed during the site assessment that food is only consumed in the canteens.

It was confirmed in email communication between the Newmont Procurement Department and Samsung that the carmoisine dye is added to the Isotainers at the Vehrad Repackaging Facility in Tema prior to transfer to the mine. It was also observed by the auditors that the cyanide is dyed red.

Showers, low-pressure eye wash stations and dry powder or non-acidic sodium bi-carbonate fire extinguishers are located at strategic locations throughout the operation where cyanide is used. This includes the cyanide sparging and storage tanks area, grinding circuit, top of the CIL, CCD, tails tank area, elution area and the TSF (eye wash only). The requirement to check the safety showers, to ensure that they are operational, and that water streams and flow are adequate, and the fire extinguishers is included in the daily checklists (refer to 4.1.).

In addition to the daily checks, monthly routine preventative maintenance on the showers is completed by the process maintenance personnel.

The ERT is responsible for monthly inspections and replacement of undercharged or faulty fire extinguishers. Annual inspection and maintenance of the fire extinguishers are conducted by an external service provider who conducts a full inspection and pressure testing of the units. Both the monthly internal and annual external inspection and maintenance dates and information is recorded on the equipment.

Unloading, storage, mixing and process tanks and piping containing cyanide are identified to alert workers of their contents, and the direction of cyanide flow in pipes is designated. Reagent strength cyanide tanks and distribution pipes are colour coded red and purple or indicated by signage. Process solution tanks and pipelines are colour-coded and labelled in accordance with the plant's colour coding system. To support identification of pipeline contents, all pipe work in the plant as well as the TSF pipelines is labelled to identify the line, the contents and flow direction. Workers are trained during the induction training on the different colour codes used for tanks.

The sodium cyanide Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and first aid procedures is in the language of the workforce and available in areas where cyanide is managed.

The operational language for the mine and plant is English in written and verbal communications. This was confirmed through interviews.

A shortened SDS (board) and full version (paper) is displayed at the cyanide sparging and storage tanks, a centrally located area in the plant.

Ahafo North Gold Mine utilise the *Newmont Corporation Safety and Sustainability Event Management Procedure* to ensure a consistent approach to classifying, reporting and investigating incidents, determining underlying causes, and communicating lessons learned to prevent recurrence across the organisation.

The scope of the procedure applies to health, safety, security, environmental and social performance events. This procedure will also be used in the event of a cyanide incident. Incidents are ranked either a level 1, 2 and 3. All level 3 incidents must be investigated whereas the site can decide whether or not to investigate level 1 and 2 incidents. All cyanide incidents and level 3 events will be automatically shared by the event reporting software (Enablon) with the Enterprise Group Head, and other appropriate personnel for awareness. The auditors observed records of non-cyanide related incidents captured in the Ahafo North Incident Management System.

Standard of Practice 6.3: Develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 6.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

The operation has water, oxygen, a resuscitator, antidote kits and a radio, and telephone as means of communication or emergency notification, readily available for use at cyanide unloading, storage and mixing locations and elsewhere in the plant.

Oxygen is available in the control room and at the top of the CIL. The ERT brings oxygen during sparging events and major plant shut down maintenance and observe from a safe distance.

The cyanide antidote kits (Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Ltd) and portable resuscitator are kept at the clinic. The cyanide antidote will be administered by the on-site medical doctor or paramedic in the event of a cyanide exposure.

Two-way radios are used at the processing plant and at the TSF for communication.

The operation inspects its first aid equipment monthly to ensure that it is available when needed and materials such as cyanide antidotes are stored as directed by the manufacturer and replaced on a schedule to ensure that they will be effective when needed.

The antidotes are kept at the clinic, under the care of the pharmacist. The cyanide antidotes were observed to be in date and stored at the clinic in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. The pharmacist will order new stock when the current antidotes are close to expiry.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has developed the *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* and the *Process Plant Emergency Management Plan* that both covers emergency response plans and procedures to respond to cyanide exposures. The clinic has a Cyanide Management Protocol to respond to cyanide exposures.

The procedures and response plans detail the necessary responses to cyanide exposures through ingestion, inhalation and adsorption through the skin and eyes. In addition, the process induction and cyanide training cover the response requirements for emergency cyanide first aid.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has its own on-site capability to provide first aid or medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide. The operation has a 24/7 on-site clinic. The clinic is staffed by doctors, paramedics, occupational and general nurses, laboratory technician, clinic manager and pharmacist.

Ahafo North Gold Mine employs a full-time and fully trained ERT team to effectively respond to cyanide and other incidents and emergencies at the site. In addition to the ERT, a number of process plant first responders are trained in the plant to provide initial rescue efforts until the ERT will take over.

Due to the nature and location of the Ahafo North Gold Mine operations, the mine has on-site capability to stabilise and treat workers exposed to cyanide at the on-site clinic. If subsequently the patient(s) require specialist treatment after being stabilised, they will be transported to the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital in Kumasi. If necessary and decided by the mine management and medical team, the patient can also be medi-evacuated to an appropriate facility in Accra, as detailed in the *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan*.

The auditors observed a letter confirming that Komfo Anokye Hospital Emergency Department can accept, manage, and treat patients who may present with cyanide poisoning. It is understood that Ahafo North Gold Mine will send the antidote kit with the patient. It is also acknowledged in the letter that the hospital will participate in drills.

PRINCIPLE 7 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Protect Communities and the Environment through the Development of Emergency Response Strategies and Capabilities

Standard of Practice 7.1: Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

The operation is

- ☒ **in full compliance with**
- ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.1**
- ☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.1; to prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has developed emergency response plans to address accidental release of cyanide and cyanide exposure incidents. These include:

- Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan
- Process Plant Emergency Management Plan
- Ahafo North TSF Emergency Response Plan

Ahafo North Gold Mine has implemented emergency response plans and procedures that list the various credible events scenarios for the site inclusive of cyanide indents. The plans account for the following events:

a) Catastrophic release of hydrogen cyanide from storage, process or regeneration facilities.
b) Transportation accidents occurring on site or in close proximity to the operation.
c) Cyanide releases during unloading and mixing.
d) Cyanide releases during fires and explosions.
e) Pipe, valve and tank ruptures.
f) Overtopping of ponds and impoundments.
g) Power outages and pump failures.
h) Uncontrolled seepage.
i) Failure of cyanide treatment, destruction or recovery systems.
j) Failure of tailings impoundments, and other cyanide facilities.

Transport related emergencies outside the mine are the responsibility of the cyanide transporter, Vehrad Transport and Haulage Co. Ltd. Vehrad has compiled a Transport Management Plan for the deliveries to Ahafo North Gold Mine which considers the transportation route, physical and chemical form of the cyanide, method of transport, the condition of the road or railway, and the design of the transport vehicle.

Ahafo North Gold Mine will support the cyanide supplier and transporter to respond to transport related emergencies within the mine site property and in close proximity to the mine site.

The emergency plans describe the following:

a) Specific response actions (as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situations) such as clearing site personnel and potentially affected communities from the area of exposure?

The *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* describes the actions to take to evacuate employees from the processing plant in an emergency event.

The *TSF Emergency Management Plan* provides details on the evacuation of communities from areas that may be affected by an emergency incident.

b) Use of cyanide antidotes and first aid measures for cyanide exposure?

The *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* states that the cyanide antidotes will only be administered by medically trained personnel. The plan further provides the first aid measures for cyanide exposure.

c) Control of releases at their source?

The *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* describes the steps to take to control cyanide releases at their source.

d) Containment, assessment, mitigation and future prevention of releases?

The *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* describe the actions to be taken to immediately contain the release, assess the extent and impact, clean-up and mitigate the release and to investigate the incident and review the procedures / actions taken to prevent future releases.

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

The operation is

- ☒ **in full compliance with**
- ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.2**
- ☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.2; to involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

The operation has involved the workforce and relevant stakeholders in the cyanide emergency response planning process.

The Ahafo North emergency management plans have been developed using cross-functional teams from the Metallurgical division, Health, Safety and Environmental department and the Community Relations department.

The operation currently involves its workforce in the emergency planning process by providing the opportunity for input during the cyanide awareness induction training and safety meetings.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has its own ERT and clinic. External stakeholders do not have a direct involvement in emergency preparedness and response planning. Due to the location and response capabilities of local agencies, the Ahafo North Gold Mine ERT will maintain responsibility for emergency activities.

The site's emergency preparedness and response plans are made available to and shared with the Inspectorate Division of the Ghana Minerals Commission, Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The operation has made potentially affected communities aware of the nature of the risks associated with accidental cyanide releases and consulted with them directly or through community representatives regarding appropriate communications and response.

Although the neighbouring communities will not have a direct role during emergency response, the Ahafo North Community Relations department ensures regular engagement with these communities and shares information on cyanide management and the risks associated with accidental cyanide releases. Communication with the neighbouring communities is facilitated through the community information centres and community liaison officers.

The workforce is included in the emergency response planning process through the following:

- Induction and refresher training where they are trained on the use of the emergency response process.
- Through the Safety, Health and Environmental meetings.
- Through the testing of the emergency responses by undertaking the mock emergency drills.

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

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

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.3; to designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.

The cyanide-related elements of the Ahafo North Gold Mine Emergency Management Plans detail the following:

a) *Designate primary and alternate emergency response coordinators who have explicit authority to commit the resources necessary to implement the Plan.*

The *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* designate primary and alternate emergency response coordinators. The General Manager or his relief will assume the role of Site Response Team (SRT) Leader and has the control authority for any emergency event at the Newmont Ahafo North Gold Mine.

b) *Identify Emergency Response Teams.*

The Ahafo North ERT crew teams are identified by name on the Ahafo North ERT Crew Roster. The roster also provides the team members' contact details.

c) *Require appropriate training for emergency responders.*

The *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* states that it is the responsibility of the Emergency Services Lead to coordinate training for all ERT members to ensure they are trained and competent to manage all emergency events or requirements.

d) *Include call-out procedures and 24-hour contact information for the coordinators and response team members.*

The *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* includes call-out procedures and 24-hour contact information. Emergencies are reported to the 24-hour security control centre (SCC). The SCC will then contact all appropriate persons in accordance with the procedures to activate an emergency response. The ERT Coordinator is the first point of contact via the SCC.

The plan lists the 24-hour emergency contact for the coordinators and the response team members.

e) *Specify the duties and responsibilities of the coordinators and team members.*

The *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* specify the duties and responsibilities of the coordinators and the various team members.

f) *List emergency response equipment, including personal protection gear, available on-site.*

The *Ahafo North Emergency Response Plan* details the available emergency response equipment and personal protective gear.

g) *Include procedures to inspect emergency response equipment to ensure its availability.*

An emergency equipment register is kept by the ERT that details the required inspections and frequency to inspect emergency response equipment.

h) Describe the role of external responders, medical facilities and communities in the emergency response procedures.

Local agencies such as Fire and Police will be mobilised under direction of Ahafo North Gold Mine in the event of an emergency.

The plan includes contact details for the local police, fire station and national ambulance service.

The operation confirmed that outside entities included in the Emergency Response Plan are aware of their involvement and are included as necessary in mock drills or implementation exercises.

The auditors observed the draft memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) for joint emergency preparedness and training of Ahafo North Mine Rescue (AMR) and GNFS personnel to provide Operational and Tactical commanders with a framework to enable them to effectively respond together.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has an on-site clinic and it was confirmed with the doctor that they are aware of the potential need to treat patients for cyanide exposure and the operation has assured that the medical facility will have adequate, qualified staff and equipment and expertise to respond to cyanide exposures. This was further confirmed during the interview that the clinic is involved in full chain mock drills.

The auditors observed a letter confirming that Komfo Anokye Hospital Emergency Department can accept, manage, and treat patients who may present with cyanide poisoning. It is understood that Ahafo North Gold Mine will send the antidote kit with the patient. It is also acknowledged in the letter that the hospital will participate in drills.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.4**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.4; to develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

The emergency management plans include procedures and contact information for notifying management, regulatory agencies, outside response providers and medical facilities of the cyanide emergency.

The *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* provides the actions to be taken by the Community Relations Advisor to communicate with affected communities regarding cyanide related incidents and any necessary response measures.

The *Community Notification and Evacuation* procedure has been developed to provide guidelines for efficient response to an emergency situation resulting in the need to ensure the safe and effective evacuation of nearby communities as well as to interface with entities such as regulators, local police, key community stakeholders, administrative officials, local suppliers and the media.

The Ahafo North Emergency Response Plan states that any and all media enquiries that relate directly to the Ahafo North Project, its business and or any associated companies, including the safety and wellbeing of people working for Ahafo North Gold Mine must be referred directly to the SRT Leader. The SRT Leader is responsible for ensuring that the enquiry is dealt with as per the Media Management Plan template available in the rapid response checklist.

Newmont Corporation has compiled and implemented the *Safety and Sustainability Event Management Procedure* to ensure a consistent approach to classifying, reporting and investigating Safety and Sustainability events, determining underlying causes, and communicating lessons learned to prevent recurrences across the organisation. In terms of the procedure and as a signatory of the International Cyanide Management Code, Newmont has committed to notify the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) within 24 hours of any significant cyanide incidents.

No significant cyanide incidents have occurred in the period since operations started at Ahafo North Gold Mine.

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

The operation is

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

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.5; to incorporate remediation measures and monitoring elements into response plans and account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.

The response plans describe the remediation measures as appropriate for the likely cyanide scenarios as follows:

a) Recovery or neutralization of solutions or solids?

The *Neutralization of CN Spills with Ferrous Sulphate* procedure covers the use of ferrous sulphate to neutralise cyanide in a cyanide-bearing solution and / slurry for use when directed by Senior Plant Management.

The *Emergency Cyanide Spill Procedure* indicates the areas where ferrous sulphate is available in the plant.

b) Decontamination of soils or other contaminated media?

The *Emergency Cyanide Spill Procedure* states that if the spilled solution is outside of a bunded area, the spillage may be neutralised by spreading the pre-prepared ferrous sulphate solution of the required amount. Contaminated soil must be scraped up and samples taken. Continue obtaining samples and scraping up contaminated soil until WAD samples indicate no more contamination.

c) Management and/or disposal of spill clean-up debris?

It is stated in the *Emergency Cyanide Spill Procedure* that the contaminated soils or other contaminated media must be picked up and placed in plastic bags or containers. The contents of these must immediately be added back into the SAG mill.

d) Provision of an alternate drinking water supply?

It is stated in the *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* that if community water supplies may be impacted, alternative water supply must be arranged until confirmed remediation of contamination has been completed and confirmed.

The *Neutralization of CN Spills with Ferrous Sulphate Standard Task Procedure (STP)* prohibits the use of ferrous sulphate in or near any natural surface water.

The *Environmental Emergency Sampling* procedure describes the steps to perform emergency environmental monitoring during and after hazardous substances spill event to assess the magnitude of the impact and implement the correct mitigation measures.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 7.6**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.6; to periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

The operation will review and evaluate the cyanide-related elements of its emergency response plans for adequacy on a regular basis.

Mock cyanide drills are conducted periodically as part of the *Ahafo North Emergency Response Plan* implementation and associated emergency procedures evaluation processes.

Mock drills are field based, conducted as a minimum annually and will include cyanide release and exposure scenarios, as appropriate to the operations.

Mock drills are evaluated to determine the adequacy of the response actions and the training received by the emergency response team. The outcome is discussed during a debriefing meeting and is formalised in a drill report to ensure that required improvements to the mine's s response plans and training programs are formalised and communicated. Action, responsible person and completion date is stipulated for actions required following the de-briefing session.

The *Ahafo North Emergency Management Plan* is reviewed no less than annually and the *Plant Emergency Management Plan* three-yearly. The emergency management plans may also be updated if, changes occur to mine site facilities or activities, drill or incident investigations identify a gap, recommendations are received from personnel or third parties.

PRINCIPLE 8 – TRAINING

Train Workers and Emergency Response Personnel to Manage Cyanide in a Safe and Environmentally Protective Manner

Standard of Practice 8.1: Train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

The operation is

- ☒ **in full compliance with**
- ☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 8.1**
- ☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.1; to train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

The operation trains all plant employees and contractors who may encounter cyanide, in cyanide hazard recognition.

Cyanide Awareness training is presented as part of the processing plant's induction training programme. The awareness training is presented to all employees and contractors working in the processing plant and at the TSF.

The online training module addresses cyanide hazards, such as the forms of sodium cyanide present on site, the health effects of cyanide, the symptoms of cyanide poisoning, the exposure pathways and the cyanide first-aid procedures.

On completion of the module, a test is written, and a 90% pass rate is required. The auditors observed the Cyanide Assessment Records sheet indicating assessments results per employee. Employees not achieving 90% have further opportunity to retake the module and the assessment. It was observed that Cyanide Awareness training is indicated on the *African Training Matrix* as mandatory for all job roles at the Process Plant and TSF.

All employees and contractors working at the processing plant and / or TSF receive annual cyanide awareness refresher training.

Training records are retained electronically on the Learning Management System (LMS). It is legally required in Ghana to maintain training records for 10 years after the employee has left the employment of the mine.

Training records are retained for the duration of employment whereafter it is archived.

Standard of Practice 8.2: **Train appropriate personnel to operate the facility according to systems and procedures that protect human health, the community and the environment.**

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 8.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

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

Ahafo North Gold Mine has developed a training matrix specifying the compulsory training (e.g. cyanide awareness, etc) and job specific training required per operational positions/jobs.

The training matrix identifies the training and competencies required for each job description at the processing plant and TSF area.

The training matrix indicates mandatory training and required training. Mandatory training includes, *inter alia*, cyanide awareness training that must be attended by all employees before being allowed to work.

Required training is undertaken before the employee starts working in a specific operational area and the training relates to specific tasks that will be performed in that area. The matrix lists the standard operating procedures that the employee will have to train on for his specific job before working in the area.

The operation trains workers to perform their normal production tasks, including unloading, mixing, production and maintenance with minimum risk to worker health and safety and in a manner that prevents unplanned cyanide releases. This includes undertaking formal training in specific Standard Task Procedures applicable to an employee's work area.

A test is written upon completion of the training and based on the various presentation and STPs.

The auditors observed job specific training material indicating that training elements specific to the jobs involving cyanide management is covered in the training material.

The training elements necessary for the job involving cyanide management are identified in the respective training materials.

Appropriately qualified personnel provide task training related to cyanide management activities. Peer to peer training is provided by operators deemed competent in the area or task. This is supported by training personnel that provide theory and practical training. The trainer is appropriately qualified in the subject matter and has the necessary training credentials.

Workers are trained prior to working with cyanide.

All personnel on the plant are trained in cyanide awareness, cyanide hazard recognition and emergency response through the initial induction programme. More detailed cyanide training is provided for those individuals who are likely to encounter cyanide and work in specific sections.

The employees receive the theoretic training prior to working in the area whereafter additional on the job training is provided by the supervisors and the Process Operations Trainer.

It is indicated in the African Training Matrix that job specific training is refreshed annually. The period is dependent on either Ghanian legal requirements or Newmont training requirements.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has a structured competency assessment process that includes knowledge assessment of theory elements and workplace assessment for demonstration of practical elements. This is achieved by:

- On the Job Technical Training (OJTT) – after the theory training, the employee is guided and observed by the Process Trainer to ensure the employee can commence working in the area.
- Periodic Planned Task Observations (PTO's) is conducted by the Supervisors to ensure that the employees continue working safely and in accordance with the training received.

The auditors observed the training records for PTOs performed by Supervisors. The records included the name of the employee, assessor, date, section STP assessed on, competent or not.

Training records are retained electronically on the Learning Management System (LMS).

The training records include the names of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and if the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials. Training records are retained for the duration of employment whereafter it will be archived.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 8.3**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.3; to train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.

All cyanide unloading, mixing, production and maintenance personnel are trained in procedures to be followed if cyanide is released by means of the mandatory Cyanide Awareness training (refer to 8.1). The Cyanide Awareness training module is presented to all employees and contractors.

Cyanide decontamination and first aid training is provided to the processing plant first responders. This training is presented by the ERT and the First Aid Trainer. This training is further reinforced through undertaking mock emergency drills.

Site cyanide response personnel, including processing plant first responders and the ERT, are trained in decontamination and first aid procedures as part of the Process Plant Induction Module, which is refreshed annually.

Members of the ERT receive additional training on Cyanide Emergency Management conducted by the ERT Coordinator on an annual basis. The auditors observed the ERT Training Plan detailing the training on, *inter alia,* the elements of the emergency response plans regarding cyanide exposure management, spill response and the use of the necessary emergency PPE and response equipment.

No community members, local responders or off-site medical providers will respond to emergencies related to cyanide.

On-site emergency responders are familiar with those elements of the Ahafo North Gold Mine emergency response plans related to cyanide as presented in the mine and plant induction training and refresher training sessions.

Refresher training for response to cyanide exposures and releases are conducted annually as part of the training programme.

Training records are retained for the duration of employment whereafter it will be archived. Records are documenting the cyanide training, including the name of the employee and the trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and how the employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials.

PRINCIPLE 9 – DIALOGUE

Engage in Public Consultation and Disclosure

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 9.1**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.1; to promote dialogue with stakeholders regarding cyanide management and responsibly address identified concerns.

The operation provides the opportunity for stakeholders to communicate issues of concern regarding the management of cyanide.

The Social Performance and External Relations Department has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan mapping out the planned engagement sessions for 2025 and 2026. The plan lists quarterly engagement sessions with different stakeholders at various dates. Stakeholder groups consist of farmer association, youth associations, affected groups, traditional authorities and queen mothers, religious leaders, assembly and unit committee members (represent the community at local government level).

These meetings provide an open forum for the attendees to ask questions and raise concerns. Similarly, these sessions provide Ahafo North Gold Mine with the opportunity to engage with stakeholders on its cyanide management practices and provide an open forum for the attendees to raise concerns and ask questions.

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

The operation is

☒ **in full compliance with**

☐ in substantial compliance with **Standard of Practice 9.2**

☐ not in compliance with

Summarise the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.2; to make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

The operation has developed written descriptions of how their activities are conducted and how cyanide is managed. These descriptions are available to communities and other stakeholders.

Ahafo North Gold Mine has Community Relations Officers operating in the various communities. The mine has developed a cyanide management fact sheet in English and Twi that is available at, and distributed via, the community communications centres. The fact sheet is also posted on notice boards in the nearby communities.

A cyanide awareness presentation was presented during the stakeholder engagement sessions held in June 2026 in the local language Twi to accommodate the persons that could not read the English slides.

The operation will make information publicly available on confirmed cyanide releases or exposures incidents.

In the event of a major incident, the Social Performance Department will reach out to key community stakeholders such chiefs of the local communities to communicate details of such an incident.

Newmont reports on cyanide management, at all operations, publicly on in the Newmont Sustainability Report available the company website. The information in the Sustainability Report is provided at a high-level per site stating the number of incidents distinguishing between:

- Releases off site requiring response or remediation
- Adverse effects on human health
- Adverse effects to the environment
- Requiring reporting under applicable regulations
- Exceedances of applicable limits of the Cyanide Code
- Impacts to biodiversity.

For significant cyanide release from the mine site, the Community Leaders will be notified in accordance with the requirements of the Process Plant Emergency Management Plan.

No cyanide incidents have been reported to date.

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