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International Cyanide Management Code - Gold Mining Operations

INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT NEWMONT AUSTRALIA - BODDINGTON GOLD MINE



**INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT
NEWMONT AUSTRALIA - BODDINGTON GOLD MINE**

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SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Name of Mine

Boddington Gold Mine

Name of Mine Owner

Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd

Name of Mine Operator

Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd

Name of Responsible Manager

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Location Detail and Description of Operation

Newmont Boddington Gold Mine (NGB) operations include an open pit mine, processing and tailings/residue disposal facilities located near the town of Boddington approximately 120km south-east of Perth, Western Australia.

The operation was initially constructed in the 1980's with first production of the oxide deposit in 1987. The current expanded operation commenced construction in 2006 with commercial production of the basement rock deposits achieved in November 2009. This expansion involved installation of considerable new plant, refurbishment of existing infrastructure and construction of a new Residue Disposal Area (RDA)(tailings dam).

Liquid sodium cyanide, at 30% concentration, is delivered to the site by truck mounted 20 kL isotainers with two isotainers per truck. The cyanide is manufactured at Australian Gold Reagent's Kwinana facility and transported on public roads to Boddington. Cyanide is unloaded from the isotainers to a large cyanide storage tank (1,828 kL capacity) where it is then distributed to process plant via two short term cyanide storage header tanks.

The process plant includes crushing, grinding/milling, flotation circuit, cleaner scavenger, tails leach circuit, two parallel Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) circuits and elution/electrowinning circuit for gold recovery. Tailings from cleaner flotation enter the cleaner scavenger tails leach circuit where cyanide is added to leach gold from the slurry mix. The leach residue combines with the scavenger tailings from the rougher/scavenger flotation circuit and is fed to the two parallel CIL trains and sodium cyanide is added to extract gold from the slurry mix. Cyanide is also added to

the elution/electrowinning circuit for gold recovery. Each CIL train has a Residue Surge Tank that pumps tailings to the Booster Station at the Residue Disposal Area (RDA) where Caro's acid is added (mixture of Hydrogen Peroxide and Sulphuric Acid) to reduce cyanide levels before it is distributed for disposal to the RDA. Return water from the RDA is further treated to reduce Weak Acid Dissociable Cyanide (WAD CN) levels to <1.5 ppm prior to transport to the process water pond and process water tank where WAD CN levels are reduced to <0.5 ppm prior to process water distribution, including to the milling circuit, to ensure effective operation of the floatation circuits.

Auditors Finding

The Operation is:

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

With the International Cyanide Management Code. The operation has not experienced any compliance issues or significant cyanide incidents during the previous three-year audit cycle.

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Date(s) of Audit

The site audit was conducted inclusive of the 13th January to 16st January 2025

Mining Technical Expert – John Miragliotta (jmiragliotta@ramboll.com)



Lead Auditor – Nyamdorj Barnuud (dbarnuud@ramboll.com)



18 July 2025

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

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

PRINCIPLE 1 – PRODUCTION

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

Standard of Practice 1.1

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

The operation is

☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 1.1.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

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

All cyanide purchased by Newmont Boddington Gold (NBG) during the audited period was manufactured at Australian Gold Reagent’s (AGR’s) International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI) certified facility at Kwinana, Western Australia. AGR supplies liquid sodium cyanide to NBG in accordance with a supply agreement that is valid for the full audited period. AGR was most recently recertified as compliant with the Code on 28 August 2023 and previously recertified in September 2021.

Records are maintained by NBG that show all cyanide delivered to the site was purchased from AGR and manufactured at AGR’s Kwinana facility.

PRINCIPLE 2 – TRANSPORTATION

Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.

Standard of Practice 2.1

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

The operation is

☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE

☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 2.1.

☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

NBG 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.

The operation maintains chain of custody records for all deliveries of cyanide which identifies the transporters and supply chains from AGR's Kwinana production facility to NBG. These records confirm that all cyanide transported to the operation was undertaken by Qube Bulk Pty Ltd who is included in AGR's certified supply chain and who is also certified compliant as a cyanide transporter by the ICMI.

PRINCIPLE 3 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect workers and the environment during cyanide handling and storage.

Standard of Practice 3.1

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

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

NBG is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Handling and Storage Practice 3.1, requiring that cyanide handling and storage facilities are designed and constructed consistent with sound, accepted engineering practices, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures, spill prevention and spill containment measures.

Facilities for unloading and storing liquid sodium cyanide have been designed and constructed in accordance with cyanide producers' guidelines, applicable jurisdictional rules and/or other sound and accepted engineering practices for these facilities. There is no cyanide mixing at the Boddington Gold Mine operations. Liquid sodium cyanide is unloaded from isotainers to a storage tank with additional header tanks used for short term storage.

There has been no change from the original regulatory approved design of the cyanide unloading and storage facilities at NBG since the operation was originally certified to the Code in 2008.

Unloading and storage areas for liquid cyanide are located away from people and surface waters. The closest natural surface water body is 34 Mile Brook, which is 800m from the unloading area.

Cyanide is unloaded on a coated concrete surface that minimizes seepage to the subsurface. The cyanide unloading apron is designed and constructed to contain, recover and allow remediation of any leakage during cyanide unloading. The unloading area is graded such that any liquid will be collected in the collection sump located in the secondary containment bund for the cyanide storage tank.

The cyanide storage tank has dual level indicators which are verified by both the spotter located at the cyanide unloading area and the control room operator. The high-level indicators will alarm (audible) to alert the process control operators and interlocks are fitted to stop any unloading once the volume reaches 93% capacity. Cyanide unloading can also be manually stopped with emergency stop buttons located at the unloading area panel and one in each of the two spotter panels.

The level indicators and alarms on the cyanide storage tank are inspected and maintained on an annual basis through the programmed maintenance system (SAP). The maintenance task includes function test of the high indicator switch and interlocking that stops the unloading to the cyanide storage tank.

Level indication instruments have also been fitted to the two header tanks used for short term cyanide storage at the head of the scavenger tailings CIL Train 1 and train 2 circuits. These levels are indicated in the control room and the level instruments are subject to annual inspection, testing and maintenance.

The cyanide storage tank is situated within a secondary containment area that contains a HDPE surface layer, overlying a concrete slab, on top of a polyethylene membrane. The design and construction of the secondary containment is sufficient to prevent the seepage from the cyanide storage tank to the subsurface.

The secondary containments for cyanide storage are constructed of materials that provide a competent barrier to seepage. The secondary containments for the cyanide storage tank consist of a HDPE liner beneath the tank floor that is sealed to the concrete ring beam that the tank sits on. The tank sits within a HDPE-lined intermediate concrete bund which will overflow to a HDPE-lined secondary containment pond if the concrete intermediate bund overtops. The cyanide storage tank is located externally with adequate ventilation to prevent build-up of hydrogen cyanide gas. The tank is located separately from incompatible materials and is located within the fenced boundary of the plant and within a locked fenced compound. NBG maintain security of plant boundary and all site access is controlled.

The two cyanide header tanks are located within the concrete secondary containments for the CIL trains which is regularly inspected provides a competent barrier to seepage. The header tanks are located in an elevated and well-ventilated area with restricted access and within the main security-controlled processing facility. The tanks are located to prevent contact with water and are separate from incompatible materials.

Standard of Practice 3.2

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

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 3.2. requiring NBG to 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.

All cyanide is delivered by road to NBG as liquid sodium cyanide in truck mounted isotainers and transferred to the cyanide storage tank at the reagents area. There are no mixing facilities or bulk solid cyanide storage on site. On completion of unloading, the empty isotainers, including hose connections and couplings are securely closed and washed down, as necessary, on the unloading apron. The empty isotainers are returned to the vendor for re-filling.

Procedures are in place and implemented for:

- a) the operation, inspection, maintenance and replacement, as necessary of all cyanide unloading hoses and couplings. Cyanide unloading hoses and couplings are replaced on an annual basis. Preventative maintenance plans are implemented for the air valves that control the cyanide unloading from the isotainers.
- b) Cyanide isotainer unloading while mounted on the truck trailer so there is no need for handling.
- c) no storage of cyanide containers onsite
- d) immediate clean-up of spills, in accordance with cyanide decontamination procedures, that may occur during unloading. NBG operators are present and observe all unloading

events. Observations and records of unloading verify that these procedures are implemented.

- e) personal protective equipment required by cyanide delivery drivers and NBG operators undertaking observation of the unloading. This includes the use of respirators, eye protection, PVC gloves, personal NCN monitors for drivers while connecting and disconnecting hoses to the isotainers. Unloading is observed in person by an NBG operator and is monitored via a camera from the control room.
- f) addition of colorant dye to the isotainer prior to delivery to site in accordance with the cyanide supply contract with the cyanide supplier.

PRINCIPLE 4 – OPERATIONS

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

Standard of Practice 4.1

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

The operation is

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

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

NBG has developed written operating manuals, plans, procedures and work instructions for all cyanide facilities including cyanide unloading and storage, cyanide processing, residue/tailings treatment and disposal. These include Management Plans, area specific operational manuals, task specific work instructions and operating procedures. These documented management plans and procedures are managed within Newmont’s controlled document management system.

The operational manuals, plans, procedures and work instructions account for the assumptions and parameters on which the facility was based and specific regulatory requirements to prevent and control cyanide releases and exposures. The plans include measures to ensure that the WAD CN concentrations of tailings discharge to the Residue Disposal Area and the decant return water to the process are maintained with the regulatory limits. The plans provide specific reference to operational set points on automated reagent additions within the process plant to ensure optimization of cyanide use and maintenance of pH levels that minimise the risk of HCN generation to ensure occupational health guidelines are achieved. The plans for process water management includes management criteria and monitoring of process water storage facilities and the Residue Disposal Area to ensure containment of all water with WAD CN concentrations of 0.5 mg/L or greater. The Residue Disposal Area plans include instructions for deposition and monitoring to ensure regulated minimum freeboard on the facility is maintained. The operation maintains water levels in the RDA and other process water ponds to account for a design storm event.

The NBG operational control documentation describes the standard practices required for safe and environmentally sound operations needed for compliance with the Code. The operation’s plans detail the measures required to prevent release of cyanide from process waters and tailings and to prevent environmental and human health impacts from cyanide exposures associated with water storages. These documents specify a range of operational criteria including minimum storage capacity, minimum freeboard and WAD CN limits for process water and tailings. Regular inspections of cyanide facilities at NBG are scheduled and managed with the programmed maintenance system. Identified deficiencies are documented and work orders are raised for corrective actions. Preventative maintenance is programmed and includes specific classification of

cyanide equipment and maintenance work instructions to ensure effective operation and reliability.

NBG has implemented its Change Management Procedure and Change Management System (CMS) to review proposed changes to production process, operating practices and cyanide facilities to determine if proposed changes may increase the potential for cyanide release or worker exposure. The change management processes at NBG identify the need, where necessary, for additional measures to protect worker health and safety and the environment from assessed changes and include the requirement for health, safety and environment personnel to review and approve changes. Changes reviewed during the recertification period included: the installation of PPE washdown points for decontamination; temporary changes to cyanide break tank controls during bypassing of the cyanide distribution pipelines, and; changes to the cyanide process control for automated cyanide dosing to accommodate the changes in online cyanide monitoring equipment on the process trains.

NBG has developed formal cyanide management documents that address contingency procedures for situations when inspections and monitoring identify a deviation from design or standard operating procedures and/or when a temporary closure or cessation of the operation may be necessary. The operation has implemented procedures to assess and update secondary containment for cyanide lines with additional containments established and planned following pipeline leak incidents. A review of process tank containment systems in accordance with procedures and inspections, identified the need for additional leak detection on some cyanide tanks to detect leakage between the tank floor and the ring beam liner. The operation has implemented water management plans which identify contingencies for a range of trigger events, including seepage, loss of pond capacity, overflow events, pipeline failures, power failure, extreme weather events, and dam failure. The residue Disposal Area plans include guidance on responding to a range of scenarios including: residue delivery pipelines leak detected using flow meters; pipe failure on the residue perimeter embankment; spill at the cyanide destruct station; power outage; extreme rainfall; earthquake scenarios; process start up and shut down; high tailings WAD CN due to failure of the cyanide destruct system; and, loss of containment in seepage collection ponds. The operation has a Cyanide Facilities Decommissioning Plan to be implement effective cyanide management in the event of temporary closure or cessation of operations.

NBG undertakes a range of inspections of cyanide facilities at unloading, storage, processing and tailings/residue areas. These include inspection of tanks holding cyanide solutions for structural integrity and signs of corrosion and leakage, consisting of visual inspections every work shift by the operators and planned general inspections 6-monthly for the Carbon in Leach and Residue Disposal Area work areas. The NBG preventative maintenance schedule for tanks includes annual external inspections, 3-yearly internal visual and mechanical inspection and 10-yearly full internal and external detailed inspections including floors and walls.

NBG inspects 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. Secondary containment trays for the cyanide distribution pipeline are inspected annually in accordance with a schedule maintenance task item which includes physical checks of the tray condition and removal of trays to allow visual checks of the cyanide lines. Shift inspections undertaken by the process operators include visual inspection of the pipe containments. The Carbon in Leach Area Pre-start inspections include checking that the leach tank tertiary containment pond is at minimum level and that the sediment trap is clear of solids. Monthly scheduled mechanical inspections are undertaken by maintenance to check condition of tank foundations and concrete secondary containment structures.



Inspections of Leak detection systems include tell-tale detection on cyanide tank foundations which are inspected visually during daily operator shift checks and periodic Planned General Inspections. Process operators undertake monthly visual checks of cyanide distribution line containment tray tell-tales, as part of the General Area Inspections, which may indicate cyanide line leaks within the containment tray. The Emergency Event Pond in the Process Area has a scheduled annual inspection of level indicators in the leak detections systems between the liners.

Pipelines pumps and valves are inspected for deterioration and leakage. The tailings pipeline to the Residue Disposal Area is inspected by visual check on every shift. The tailings pipelines are also subject to annual internal camera inspections to check for damage and wear. The cyanide distribution pipeline is inspected annually for leaks, corrosion and thickness testing. Cyanide pumps are visually inspected each shift by operators and during the planned general inspections (6-monthly). Mechanical inspections of cyanide pumps, including sump pumps are programmed annually. Ponds and impoundments are inspected 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. Process water ponds and liners are subject to visual shift inspections to check capacity and any evidence of damage. Pond liners will be subject to detailed inspection and investigation should leak detection identify a failure. Residue Disposal Area tailings structures including surface water diversion drains are visually inspected every shift and subject to full annual audit by an external geotechnical consultant.

NBG inspects cyanide facilities on an established frequency sufficient to ensure and document that they function within design parameters. Inspection frequency for maintenance inspections have been developed from NBG's preventative maintenance strategy that references appropriate industry standards. The maintenance strategies also reference equipment supplier recommendations and have been refined on the basis of maintenance records over the life of the operation.

NBG has retained records, digital and/or hard copy, of inspections over the period of certification. These inspection records include documentation of the name of the inspector, the date of inspection, and observed deficiencies. Corrective actions to address deficiencies are documented in maintenance work orders and in the action-tracking registers, including NBG's electronic information system. The dates for completion of corrective actions are documented.

NBG implements maintenance programs and maintains records of completed maintenance activities for cyanide equipment and facilities within the SAP management system. The NBG maintenance system software is used to administer preventative maintenance schedules, requirements and records of routine preventive maintenance activities. The maintenance activities are generated from standard jobs within the maintenance system. A review of maintenance system reports and interviews confirmed that maintenance activities have been in accordance with the maintenance schedule.

NBG does not require emergency power resources to operate pumps and other equipment to prevent unintentional releases and exposures in the event its primary source of power is interrupted. The design of the plant in relation to the cyanide code incorporates full secondary containment of all potential releases from processes or pipelines containing cyanide.

The residue delivery and decant pumps are connected to the process plant power distribution system. In the event of a total loss of power all pump systems and automatic valves not connected to standby generators will cease operations. Emergency power consists of 5 diesel power generators around the process plant to provide backup power to key electrical substations. Two gensets are used to provide emergency power for the process plant for agitators and pumps used to flush pipelines, Planned Mechanical maintenance of the gensets is completed on a 12-

weekly basis by the High Voltage Department. The gensets are periodically used during plant shutdowns when the main power grid and Western Power switch yards are serviced.

Standard of Practice 4.2

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

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.2. requiring implementation of a program to evaluate cyanide use in the mill and adjust the addition rate to minimise its use. NBG undertakes metallurgical test programs and process monitoring to optimize appropriate cyanide addition rates in the process plant. NBG undertakes metallurgical test work programs on future ores to inform ongoing process strategies for ore treatment including assessment of changes to cyanide addition rates and potential impacts to cyanide management strategies.

Standard of Practice 4.3

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

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.3.

The comprehensive and probabilistic water balance is implemented using a model designed for the site that applies an industry standard modelling tool. The model is run on a regular basis to allow for the successful estimation of water movements and avoidance of overtopping of ponds and tailings storage facilities. Model input data, including site specific weather data is regularly updated.

The mine Water Balance considers appropriate input parameters including:

- The tailings deposition rates
- An adopted storm event
- Measured precipitation and evaporation rates which is supplemented with rainfall data from surrounding weather stations
- Solution losses due to decant, entrainment, underdrainage, toe wells, beach drains and seepage
- A power outage coinciding with a design storm event
- Water that is re-used at the plant
- Undiverted upgradient surface runoff

The mine's 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.

Ponds and impoundments are designed and operated with adequate freeboard above the maximum design storage capacity determined to be necessary from water balance calculations and by regulatory requirements.

Standard of Practice 4.4

Implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.

The operation is ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.4.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

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

There are no open water bodies that exceed 50 mg/L WAD CN at NBG and therefore fencing or other measures to restrict access by wildlife and livestock to open waters is not required. The F1/F3 Residue Discharge Area (RDA) is an open paddock impoundment structure that received treated tailings from the RDA Booster Tank where cyanide is destructed. The Process Water Pond (PWP) receives water from the F1/F3 RDA Decant and is reused in the processing facility. This water is also treated with cyanide destruction using hydrogen peroxide prior to reuse. The CIL Containment/Contingency Pond is a lined secondary containment facility that receives runoff and some spilled material from the CIL process area. The pond is within the fenced process plant site and material is recovered from this pond following spill events. Catch pits along the tailings pipeline between the CIL and the RDA are used to hold solutions that may contain low concentrations of cyanide following flushing of the tailings line for startup and shutdowns. All these open water sources are included in the environmental monitoring program which demonstrates that surface waters are < 50 mg/L WAD cyanide throughout the audit period. The facility does not have leach facilities.

Over the period of certification there were no events recorded where WAD CN concentrations exceeded the 50mg/L limit at the compliance monitoring point at the discharge from the Booster Tank.

In addition to the daily and monthly monitoring and laboratory analysis, an online analyser takes automatic samples every 15 minutes at the feed and discharge from the Booster Station tailings destruct facility and at the feed and discharge points from the RDA decant return water cyanide destruct facility.

The online analyser for the cyanide destruction of the residue and the decant return water are used to optimize and control the cyanide destruction process using Caro's acid/hydrogen peroxide. From January 2022 to January 2025, NBG reported 12 incidents of high WAD CN from the online analyser discharge from the Booster Station to the RDA. None of these events resulted in a compliance sample returning a result >50 mg/L WAD CN.

Maintaining a WAD cyanide concentration of 50 mg/L or less in open water is effective in preventing significant wildlife mortality at NBG. Inspections of the perimeter of Residue Disposal

Areas and other open water ponds are performed by processing personnel each 12-hour work shift and by NBG Environment Team every month. During these inspections any wildlife observations, wildlife mortalities, and other relevant information, are recorded on inspection sheets and reported to the NBG Environment Team. During the audit period there have been no recorded cyanide related wildlife mortalities at the site.

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
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.5.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

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

The operation does not have a direct surface water discharge and there is no evidence of indirect discharge to surface water. The operation has an overall negative water balance and is located in the catchment of 34 Mile Brook, a tributary of the Hotham River which is approximately 800m away from the process plant. The operation undertakes monitoring of these surface waters to verify that there is no discharge to these systems. The analysis of samples of surface waters in and surrounding the site over the period of certification has not detected any concentrations of WAD CN or Total CN.

Standard of Practice 4.6

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

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

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

NBG implements water management measures to manage potential seepage to protect groundwater beneath and immediately downgradient of the operation. These include seepage protection measures such as underdrainage collection systems and leak detection and recovery systems installed at the residue disposal area decant ponds and process water ponds. Other than the NBG process plant, there are no beneficial uses of groundwater in the vicinity of the operation. NBG has groundwater compliance targets for WAD CN concentrations at specific monitoring bores set through its operating license.

The operation monitors groundwater on the site with records over the last 3 years demonstrating that all compliance and additional bores detect WAD CN less than the 0.5 mg/l regulatory licence target concentration.

Standard of Practice 4.7

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

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.7.

Spill prevention or containment measures are provided for all cyanide unloading, storage, and process solution tanks. The storage and process tanks have been designed and constructed such that they sit on a concrete ring beam with compacted fill in the centre and covering layers of either concrete, HDPE liner or geotextile liner to prevent potential leakage from migrating to the subsurface.

Concentrated cyanide solution pipelines are all within secondary containment trays where they traverse outside a bunded area. 'Tell-tale' pipes drain any fluid within the containment tray (that may have arisen from a leak of the primary pipe) into concrete bunding. Inspections are conducted to detect leaks in the bunding.

Secondary containments for cyanide unloading, storage, 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 cyanide storage tank is within a concrete bunded area, the volume of which is greater than 100% of the storage tank volume plus a nominated rainfall event. The bunding surrounding the leach and adsorption tanks and the lined CIL containment pond is capable of storing the volume of the largest tank plus a nominated rainfall event. The CIL Containment Pond provides additional bunding capacity to the concrete tank bunds that the tanks are located within. Procedures are in place and being implemented to prevent discharge to the environment of cyanide solution or cyanide contaminated waters that are collected in the secondary containment areas. Secondary containment areas have been built with dedicated sump pumps and piping to redirect all such water back into the processing plant for reuse.

There are no cyanide process tanks without secondary containment. Spill prevention or containment measures are provided for all cyanide solution pipelines to collect leaks and prevent releases to the environment.

There are no areas where cyanide pipelines present a risk to surface water. Cyanide tanks and pipelines are constructed of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions.

Standard of Practice 4.8

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

The operation is ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.8.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 4.8.

The constructed or under construction cyanide facilities' designs have been prepared by reputable engineering firms and quality control/quality assurance programs were implemented to ensure the constructed facilities to meet the design requirements.

Suitability of construction materials, their fabrication and installations have been monitored during the construction through the quality assurance and control measures and relevant records were retained by NBG Operation. The completed cyanide facilities were subject to design review, construction QA/QC and post construction inspection by appropriately qualified persons. Quality control and quality assurance documentation has been retained on site for the construction of cyanide facilities for the recertification period and since initial certification to the Code.

Standard of Practice 4.9

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

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

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

NBG has developed written procedures for monitoring activities as described in its overarching Environmental Monitoring Management Plan. Sampling and analytical protocols have been developed by appropriately qualified personnel. NBG's Environmental monitoring procedures specify how and where samples should be taken, sample preservation techniques, chain of custody procedures, shipping instructions, and cyanide species to be analysed.

The Water Sampling and Monitoring Procedure includes the requirements for quality assurance and quality control. Sampling conditions, including weather, livestock/wildlife activity, anthropogenic influences, etc., and procedures are documented in writing in NBG's monitoring plans.

NBG monitoring is conducted at frequencies adequate to characterise the medium being monitored and to identify changes in a timely manner. Monitoring frequencies are detailed within the Environmental Monitoring Management Plan, and the related Environmental Monitoring Schedule.

PRINCIPLE 5 – DECOMMISSIONING

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

Standard of Practice 5.1

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

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.1. requiring NBG to plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife, livestock, and the environment. NBG has developed the Cyanide Facilities Decommissioning Plan which includes an implementation schedule for decommissioning activities. The scope of the Plan includes all cyanide facilities including the processing plant, residue pipeline corridor and the F1/3 Residue Disposal Area. The NBG Cyanide Facilities Decommissioning Plan has been reviewed and updated every three years in accordance with the requirements of the 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
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 5.2.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The operation is in Full Compliance with Standard of Practice 5.2. and establishes a financial assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide-related decommissioning activities. NBG has estimated the cost to fully fund third party implementation of the cyanide-related decommissioning measures in accordance with its Cyanide Facilities Decommissioning Plan. This cost estimate is reviewed and updated at least every five years.

The operation contributes funds to a financial mechanism, the Mining Rehabilitation Fund, which is approved and administered by the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) for the decommissioning and closure of Boddington Gold Mine, including cyanide related decommissioning activities.

PRINCIPLE 6 – WORKER SAFETY

Protect workers' health and safety from exposure to cyanide.

Standard of Practice 6.1

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

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.1. The operation has developed procedures describing cyanide related tasks such as unloading, plant operations, entry into confined spaces, and equipment decontamination prior to maintenance. In addition to this, there are numerous safe work instructions which describe how work is to be undertaken safely onsite. The procedures for cyanide related tasks require use of necessary Personal Protective Equipment, prework inspections and task related training requirements.

Procedures are in place to review proposed process and operational changes and modifications for their potential impacts on worker health and safety and incorporate the necessary worker protection measures. The operation solicits and actively considers worker input in developing and evaluating health and safety procedures.

When procedures are developed, a review date is selected based on the criticality of the procedure. The review includes checks by the supervisor, employees and approval by the manager. All personnel undergo training in the procedures appropriate for their work area and must be signed-off as competent before they can work without immediate supervision. Procedures are also discussed with workers through the appointed Safety Representatives and the monthly site safety committee meeting.

Standard of Practice 6.2

Operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.

The operation is ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.2.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.2.

The operation has determined the appropriate pH for limiting the evolution of HCN. A pH level of 10.0 or greater is targeted for process solutions. Associated instrumentation is in place to monitor and manage this process.

Where the potential exists for significant cyanide exposure, the operation uses both fixed and personal monitoring devices to confirm that controls are adequate to limit worker exposure to HCN gas.

Standard operating procedure have been developed that outline the actions to be taken if a HCN reading is detected at either 4.7 or 10 ppm. The operation has identified areas and activities where workers may be exposed to cyanide in excess of 10 ppm and require use of PPE in those areas or when performing those activities.

Static monitors operate an orange light with audible alarm when HCN gas levels between 4.7ppm and 10ppm; a red light with audible alarm when >10ppm and a white light with audible alarm indicating a fault with the system. All three modes require immediate evacuation of the work area, restricted access to the area and notification of control room, shift supervisor and Emergency Services.

Portable and fixed HCN monitors are maintained, tested and calibrated as per manufacturer requirements. Calibration records for hydrogen cyanide gas monitors were available for the recertification period (2022-2024) and personnel were aware of the requirement to keep calibration records until the next recertification audit.

The signage informing workers of cyanide presence and various prohibitions regarding its use, and associated cyanide training programs cover all cyanide facilities, including the cyanide processing circuits, the Residue Disposal Area and the tailings pipeline corridor. The signs state that cyanide is present, and that smoking, open flame and eating and drinking are not permitted. Signage is present indicating the specific PPE that must be worn when entering the area.

The site requires contractually that AGR add colorant dye to sodium cyanide solution prior to it being delivered to site.

Showers, low-pressure eyewash stations and dry-powder fire extinguishers are strategically located throughout the operation in the cyanide areas, and are maintained, inspected and tested on a regular basis.

Unloading, storage, process tanks and piping containing cyanide are identified to alert workers of their contents, and the direction of cyanide flow in pipes designated.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and first aid instructions are available in high-risk processes areas. SDSs are also available online in the chemical management database.

Procedures are in place, to investigate and evaluate cyanide exposure incidents to determine if the operation's programmes and procedures to protect worker health and safety, and to respond to cyanide exposures, are adequate or need revising. Incident records were reviewed during the audit, which demonstrated significant action to prevent recurrence.

Standard of Practice 6.3

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

The operation is ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.3.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 6.3.

The site inspection indicated that the operation does have water, oxygen, resuscitators, antidote kits and a radio, telephone and alarm system for communication and readily available for use at cyanide unloading and storage locations.

The operation inspects its first aid equipment regularly to ensure that it is available when needed, and materials are stored and/or tested as directed by their manufacturer. The operation has two cyanide antidote kits that are held in the first aid room at the medical centre on-site. The site Emergency Service Officer and nurses are trained to provide the Hydroxocobalamin antidotes through cannulation.

The Cyanokits were observed to be in date and inspected on a regular basis, as specified in procedures. The audit found that defibrillation and resuscitation kits were inspected as specified in procedures.

A review of the inspection records indicates that the site's first aid equipment is inspected in accordance with the stipulated frequencies. The operation inspects its first aid equipment regularly to ensure that it is available when needed, and materials are stored and/or tested as directed by their manufacturer.

The operation has developed and implemented a site-specific Emergency Management Plan to respond to cyanide incidents. The Emergency Management Plan and Cyanide Medical Treatment Procedures define the procedures for providing first aid in the event of a different cyanide exposure through ingestion, inhalation and absorption through the skin and eyes.

The operation does have its own on-site capability to provide medical assistance to workers exposed to cyanide. Procedures have been developed to transport workers exposed to cyanide to locally available qualified off-site medical facilities, who are aware of this requirement.

The operation has made formalised arrangements with the Boddington District Hospital to ensure it is aware of the potential need to treat patients for cyanide exposure. This arrangement has recently been reconfirmed by all parties.

PRINCIPLE 7 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities.

Standard of Practice 7.1

Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.

The operation is ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.1.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.1

The site has developed an Emergency Management Plan to address potential accidental releases of cyanide. The Emergency Management Plan details the required response equipment, responsibilities, and procedures for anticipated cyanide emergencies. The Emergency Management Plan also covers numerous different emergency scenarios including hazardous materials and details management actions to be taken in the event of an emergency. This includes specific actions relating to cyanide.

The Emergency Management Plan considers the potential cyanide failure scenarios and potential events appropriate for the operation's site specific environmental, safety and operating circumstances including: catastrophic release of hydrogen cyanide; transportation accidents; cyanide release during unloading ; cyanide release during fires and explosions; pipe, valve and tank ruptures; overtopping of ponds and impoundments; power outages and pump failures; uncontrolled seepage; failure of cyanide destruction systems, and; failure of the Residue Storage Area.

The cyanide supplier is responsible to respond to transport incidents up until the vehicle enters the mine lease. The supplier has a Transport Management Plan for delivering cyanide to site that details response actions in the event of an emergency.

The Emergency Management Plan describes specific response procedures (as appropriate for the anticipated emergency situations) such as clearing site personnel from the area of exposure, the use of cyanide antidotes and first aid measures, controlling releases at their source and containment, assessment, mitigation and future prevention of releases. Area specific emergency evacuation procedures detail the process by which site personnel are evacuated to appropriate site muster points and subsequent removal of site personnel from the mine site if required. The nearest community (Boddington) is sufficiently distant from the site such that there is no need for community evacuation procedures.

The Cyanide Medical Treatment Protocol details the first aid procedure to be followed in the event of a cyanide exposure incident. The procedure details symptoms of exposure, cyanide kits, treatment locations, training and response.

Standard of Practice 7.2

Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.2.

The operation has involved its workforce and stakeholders, including potentially affected communities, in the cyanide emergency response planning process. Emergency procedures and plans are reviewed regularly. The workforce is consulted regarding cyanide use and emergency response procedures through regular Health and Safety representative meetings. Selected personnel from each department attend these meetings.

Cyanide emergency response capability is discussed with local communities through the Boddington Local Emergency Management Committee meetings. Local emergency services are also consulted on aspects of the Emergency Management Plan during Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) meetings that the mine personnel attend.

The site's Emergency Management Plan details offsite stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities relevant to cyanide emergencies. These stakeholders are the Government of Western Australia Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES), RAC Rescue Chopper, St John's Ambulance, Designated NBG Support Doctor (offsite), and Boddington Hospital.

The Emergency Management Plan is updated regularly. Evidence of consultation and communication with stakeholders regarding updates were observed.

Standard of Practice 7.3

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

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.3.

The Emergency Response Plan describes the roles and interactions in an emergency. This includes details of the roles within the incident management team including the Emergency Controller and defines who can carry out this role in an emergency. An Emergency Services Officer is on duty at the site on each shift and is designated as Incident Controller. The role of each Incident Management Team member has been described in the Emergency Response Plan.

The Emergency Response Plan details the training and evaluation requirements. The operation has Incident Management Team based on rosters. The Emergency Response Plan includes procedures for the activation and mobilization of the Emergency Response Team. The Emergency Response Plan details responsibilities for all emergency responders and the required emergency response equipment. Detailed checklists for emergency response equipment are maintained by the Emergency Services Officers (ESOs).

The operation has confirmed that outside entities are included in the Emergency Response Plan and are aware of their involvement in emergency response and are included in mock drills.

Standard of Practice 7.4

Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.4.

The Boddington emergency response plan and related procedures include requirements for notifying internal (management and onsite medical team) and external stakeholders (i.e. communities, media, regulators and local hospital) in the event of cyanide related incidents and emergencies, as required.

The Cyanide Management Plan includes a commitment to report significant cyanide incidents, as defined in ICMI's Definitions and Acronyms document, to the ICMI as part of the external reporting requirements. Potential cyanide incident investigation also gets triggered when an incident is reported in the incident reporting system.

Standard of Practice 7.5

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

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.5.

Various plans and procedures describe specific remediation measures as appropriate for the likely cyanide release scenarios, such as:

- Recovery or neutralisation of solutions and solids
- Decontamination of soils or other contaminated media
- Management and/or disposal of spill clean-up debris
- Provision of an alternate drinking water supply

The site's HAZMAT HCN Cyanide Spill procedure describes where the treatment chemicals are stored and how the treatment chemical is to be prepared.

Considerations are made within plans and procedures for ground remediation and neutralisation with ferrous sulphate only for relevant scenarios. These documents also state that neither reagent be used if there is a risk of contaminating water bodies. The Cyanide Affected Soil Sampling procedure describes what analysis will be performed and what final cyanide concentrations will be allowed in soil following clean up.

The emergency documentation also identifies the need for environmental monitoring to identify the extent and effects of a cyanide release, and include sampling methodologies, parameters and where practical, possible locations. Environmental monitoring following a cyanide spill is detailed in the site's Spill Response procedure, Cyanide Affected Soil Sampling procedure and water sampling and monitoring procedures.

Standard of Practice 7.6

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

The operation is

☒

IN FULL COMPLIANCE

☐

IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.6.

☐

NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 7.6.

The Emergency Management Plan is reviewed annually and supporting procedures updated as required. The operation has conducted annual internal drills relating to cyanide that test the Emergency Management Plan and subsequent response scenarios described within the document through the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and processing training events.

The Emergency Management Plan and procedures are updated following mock exercises as well as actual cyanide incidents if deficiencies are identified that are related to the root cause of the incident.

PRINCIPLE 8 – TRAINING

Train workers and emergency response personnel to manage cyanide in a safe and environmentally protective manner.

Standard of Practice 8.1

Train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.

The operation is ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.1.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.1.

All NBG personnel who may encounter cyanide are required to undertake the Asia-Pacific Sodium Cyanide Safety Awareness Induction and Operational Area Trainings. The trainings include cyanide hazard recognition, emergency procedures, general cyanide safety, cyanide first aid, the symptoms of cyanide exposure and responding to alarms. Training records of completed cyanide training are retained.

Standard of Practice 8.2

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

The operation is ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.2.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

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

The operation trains workers to perform their normal production tasks, including unloading, production and maintenance, with minimum risk to worker health and safety and in a manner that prevents unplanned cyanide releases. Operational and maintenance personnel are required to work through a structured training program that includes theory and practical based learning, competency assessments and ongoing periodical verification of competency. The training elements necessary for each job involving cyanide management are identified in training materials that include training manuals and Standard Operating Procedures. NBG assign experienced and qualified process operators as Crew Trainers who are responsible for task training including tasks related to cyanide management activities. Workers are not permitted to undertake cyanide related work unsupervised until the necessary training has been completed and competency has been verified.

All NBG employees are required to undertake refresher training on cyanide management to ensure that employees continue to perform their jobs in a safe and environmentally protective manner. The operation evaluates the effectiveness of cyanide training through verification of

competency completed for personnel who have been trained through written and practical assessments.

Records are retained throughout an individual's employment documenting the training they receive. The records do 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.

Standard of Practice 8.3

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

The operation is ☒ IN FULL COMPLIANCE
☐ IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.3.
☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The NBG Operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 8.3 requiring that the operation train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide

Cyanide unloading, production and maintenance personnel are trained in the procedures to be followed if cyanide is released including decontamination and first aid procedures. The Sodium Cyanide Awareness Induction training is mandatory for all personnel who work in cyanide related areas. Emergency Response Coordinators and members of the Emergency Response Team are trained in the procedures included in the Emergency Management Plan regarding cyanide, including the use of necessary response equipment, cyanide medical treatment and cyanide spill response (including decontamination). NBG has made off-site Emergency Responders, such as community members, local responders and medical providers, familiar with those elements of the Emergency Management Plan related to cyanide.

Refresher training for response to cyanide exposures and releases is conducted regularly through the monthly training schedule. The ERT members undergo regular weekly training that includes the skills and procedures necessary to execute response to cyanide related incidents. Records are retained throughout an individual's employment documenting the training they receive. The 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.

PRINCIPLE 9 – DIALOGUE

Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

Standard of Practice 9.1

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

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.1.

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

NBG provides stakeholders with information on its cyanide management practices and engages with them regarding their concerns. The operation maintains a number of contact points and participates in a range of forums which can be utilised by stakeholders to make inquiries or voice concerns in relation to the use and management of cyanide. Various publications are also publicly available which includes Environmental Impact Assessment documentation for public comment during expansion projects. The operation maintains a grievance and complaints procedure that facilitates any external or internal questions or concerns regards in cyanide management. All visitors must check-in at the gatehouse and are signed in by a Site Sponsor who can answer or refer any queries related to cyanide. Dialogue with the workforce is initiated through inductions, toolbox meetings, newsletters and regular safety meetings.

Standard of Practice 9.2

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

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

The operation is in FULL COMPLIANCE with Standard of Practice 9.2.

NBG makes appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.

NBG provides written information to stakeholders on its activities and describes how cyanide is managed through factsheets, NBG Annual Environmental Reports and Newmont corporate Sustainability Reports. The NBG Cyanide Factsheet is available for stakeholders and members of the public in hard copy at the Community Information Centre. The annual Environmental Report is provided to government regulators in accordance with approval and licensing requirements. This annual report data includes the results of water and wildlife monitoring associated with cyanide management and is available to the public from government agencies. The Newmont corporate Sustainability Report is available via the Newmont website and includes NBG specific data on environmental and social performance relevant to cyanide management including details of

cyanide incidents and spills. These incidents are also reported through The Annual Environmental Review, Annual Audit Compliance Reports and Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Commonwealth Government reports which are submitted to regulators, who make data available publicly on their websites or on request. Stakeholder meetings and public open days include presentation and descriptions of cyanide management on the site.

There is not a significant proportion of population which is illiterate hence a verbal dissemination of material has not been deemed necessary. Stakeholder meetings are held regularly, and the public can visit the Community Information Centre located in Boddington Township if there is a need to discuss any cyanide related matters.

The Newmont Australia Event Reporting and Classification Procedure references commitment to external reporting, including to the ICMI as part of the incident reporting considerations. Cyanide exposure and release events will also be subject to the external reporting required by NBG's communication procedures for emergency response.