



# CERRO CORONA

## GISTM Principle 15

### *Annual Tailings Disclosure Report*

Creating enduring value beyond mining



safety



integrity



respect



responsibility



innovation



collaborative  
delivery



**GOLD FIELDS**



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## STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

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### **Annual Tailings Disclosure Report**

This Annual Tailings Disclosure report summarises information specifically related to the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) at the Cerro Corona Mine in Peru. This TSF has been classified as having an 'Extreme' consequence classification, making it a key focus of this disclosure. In accordance with Principle 15 of the GISTM, this report contains the disclosure of relevant information. The document is structured as follows:

#### **Part 1**

General overview of Gold Fields' approach to Tailings Management and GISTM implementation.

#### **Part 2**

A plain language summary of the Cerro Corona TSF, including disclosure of information aligned with GISTM Principle 15.1.

Confirmation of the commitment to Requirements 15.2 and 15.3

## **PART 1 – GENERAL OVERVIEW**

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This document has been prepared in response to the criteria described in Principle 15 of the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management.

### **1.1. INTRODUCTION**

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#### **Background**

Gold Fields is dedicated to promoting safe and sustainable mining practices, recognising the importance of the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), we embrace this Standard as it aligns with our commitment to responsible tailings facility management. The GISTM serves as a comprehensive framework, guiding us to prioritise safety throughout the lifecycle of our tailings facilities, including design, operation, closure, and post-closure.

Gold Fields is fully committed to implementing the GISTM as part of our membership commitment to the ICMM. In the context of this disclosure report, the Cerro Corona TSF is a TSF with an Extreme Consequence Classification. Gold Fields La Cima has made a substantial effort to advance its conformance with the GISTM.

### **1.2. THE IMPORTANCE OF GISTM IMPLEMENTATION**

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Gold Fields views the introduction of the GISTM as a significant milestone for the mining industry, aligning to achieve safer and more sustainable mining practices. As an ICMM member company, Gold Fields recognises the Standard as a crucial component of its governance alongside other mine owners who have also adopted it.

The GISTM provides a framework encompassing six key topics to prioritise safety throughout the lifecycle of a tailings facility, covering design, operation, closure, and post-closure.

By implementing the GISTM and incorporating its principles into our operations, Gold Fields strives to safeguard the well-being of our stakeholders and the environment. We recognise the importance of ongoing engagement, continuous improvement, and the responsible management of tailings facilities to achieve a safer and more sustainable mining industry.

Gold Fields' core values of safety, integrity, respect, responsibility, innovation, and collaborative delivery resonate strongly with the principles and objectives of the GISTM. By prioritising safety, upholding integrity, respecting stakeholders, taking responsibility for our actions, encouraging innovation, and fostering collaboration, we check that the GISTM becomes an integral part of our operations. We believe that by incorporating these core values into our implementation of the GISTM, we can achieve continuous improvement and contribute to developing a safer and more sustainable mining industry.

## PART 2 – PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

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This document has been prepared in response to the criteria described in Principle 15, Requirement 15.1 of the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management.

### REQUIREMENT 15.1

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**A. For new tailings facilities for which the regulatory authorisation process has commenced or that are otherwise approved by the Operator, the Operator shall publish and update, in accordance with Principle 21 of the UNGP, the following information:**

Requirement 15.1 A is not applicable as these are existing facilities.

**B. For each existing tailings facility and in accordance with Principle 21 of the UNGP, the Operator shall publish and update, at least on an annual basis, the following information:**

**1. A description of the tailings facility (information may be obtained from the output of Requirements 5.5 and 6.4)**

#### **The Cerro Corona Mine**

At Gold Fields, we prioritise the safety and integrity of our TSFs. The Cerro Corona Mine, operated by Gold Fields Limited (GFL), is a copper mine with a high gold content in northern Peru's Cajamarca region. The mine is situated approximately 80 km from the capital, Cajamarca, in the western Cordillera of the Andes Mountains.

#### **Location and Topography**

The Cerro Corona Mine is situated in the Department of Cajamarca, approximately 1.5 km west-northwest of the village of Hualgayoc. The mine's location is typical of sites in the Peruvian Andes, with elevations ranging from 3,500 to 4,000 masl. The topography varies from shallow valley floors with five degrees or less slopes to steep rock bluffs with up to 70 degrees. On average, the local topography slopes at 10 to 35 degrees. An overview of the site locality can be seen in Figure 1.

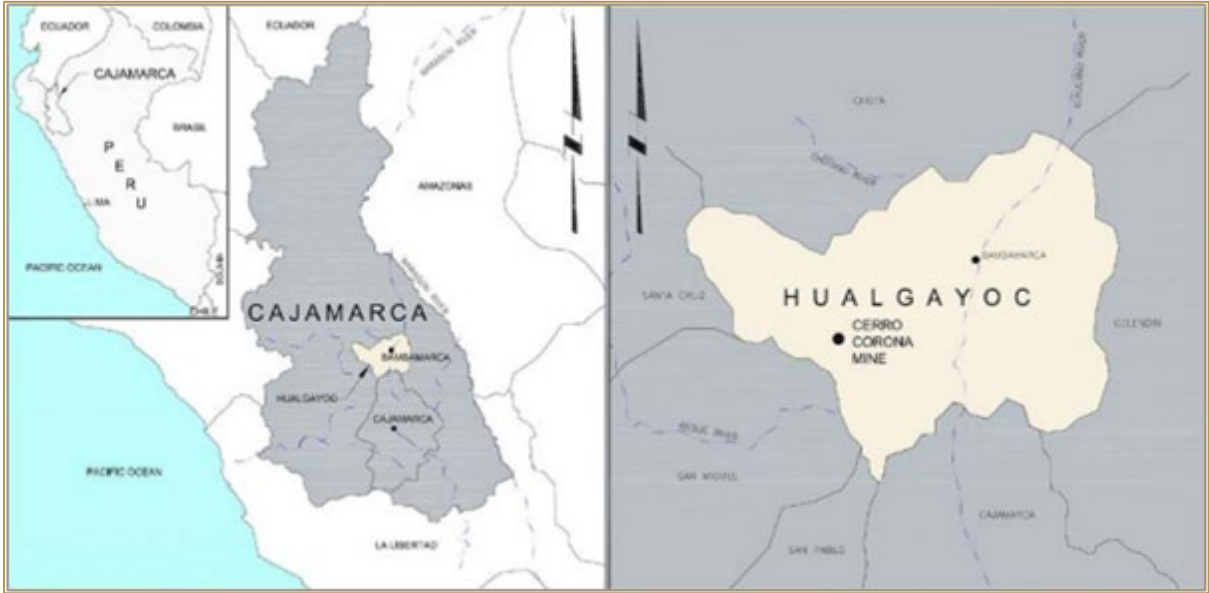


Figure 1: Cerro Corona Gold Mine Locality Map

### Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Overview

The Cerro Corona Mine infrastructure encompasses various components: the mineral processing plant, open pit, TSF, rockfill quarries, aggregate processing plant, waste storage facilities (WSFs), seepage management structures, and surface water diversion structures. A layout of the TSF can be seen in Figure 2.

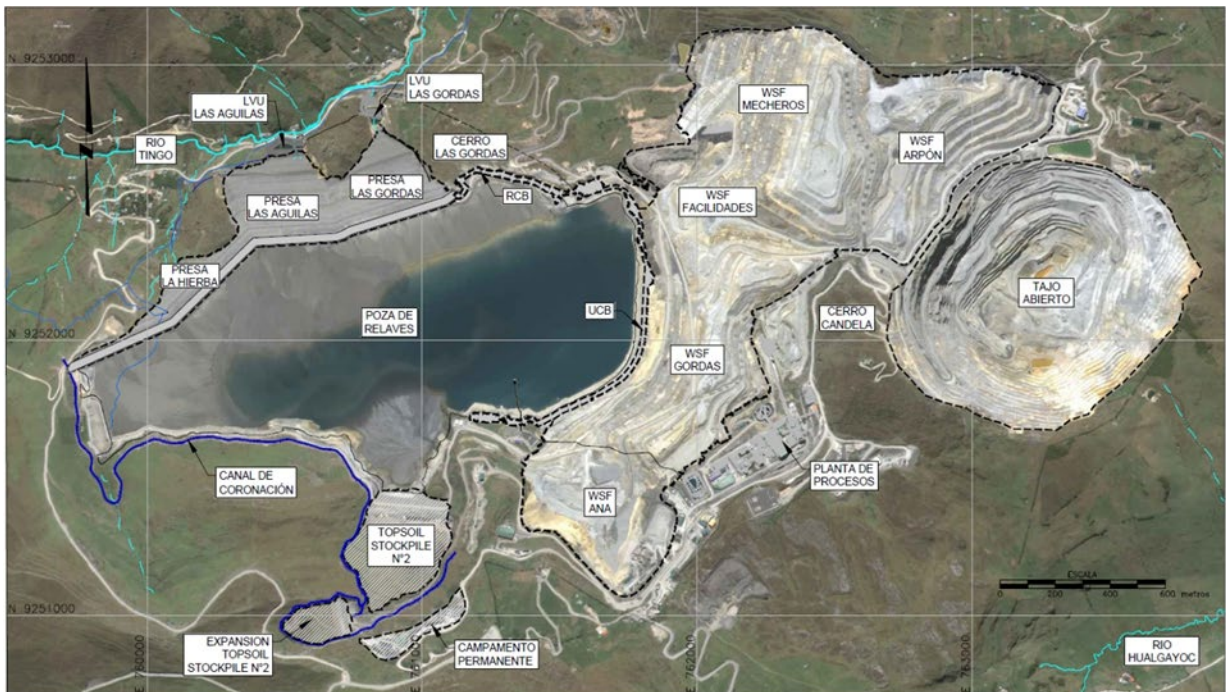


Figure 2: Layout of Cerro Corona TSF

## 2. The Consequence Classification (Requirement 4.1)

### Consequence Classification of Cerro Corona TSF

Consequence classification should not be confused with risk, as risk also requires the consideration of the likelihood of the event occurring. To better understand the risk that a tailings facility presents, it is necessary to consider both the likelihood of a failure event and the consequence of the event, which is performed through our risk assessment process described in the next section.

The consequence classification associated with the Cerro Corona TSF, based on the GISTM approach, is presented in Table 1 below. The consequence classifications have remained unchanged since the August 2023 disclosure.

**Table 1: GISTM Consequence Classification**

TSF	GISTM Consequence Classification
1	Extreme

## 3. A summary of risk assessment findings relevant to the tailings facility (Information may be obtained from the output of Requirement 10.1)

### Risk Management

We classify all risks to which Gold Fields is exposed using our Enterprise Risk Management Guideline. This tool is designed to identify, analyse, monitor and report risk, providing a platform to understand and manage risks. Similar risks are considered together in groups and categories.

A risk-based approach to the planning, design, construction, operation, closure and rehabilitation of TSFs underpins the principles of leading practice tailings management. In this approach, plans must be tailored to manage the TSF effectively over its full life cycle, with sufficient detail to manage the potential risks within acceptable limits. TSFs with a high consequence category require more rigour at the design phase, greater quality control during construction, and closer attention to risk management, emergency action planning systems and documentation during the operational and closure phases.

Formal risk assessments must consider all technical data from the current design and construction of the facility and operational constraints to clearly understand the risks involved in the operation of the facility throughout its life cycle, including closure and post-closure phases.

The risk assessment team must include individuals with appropriate technical skills and knowledge of the facility's design, construction, and operational limitations. The Design Engineer/EoR must also participate in the risk assessments. The risk assessment must consider site closure requirements, rehabilitation, and post-closure monitoring that will evolve over the facility's life.

Identification of all credible failure modes is needed in accordance with the Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) or similar methodology to effectively assess dam safety risks. Results from the dam break study, including inundation map(s), are required to determine the people at risk and the potential impacts on communities, the environment and infrastructure in case of a potential failure for consideration in the risk assessment.



Gold Fields is continuing to pursue conformance with the requirements of the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) (GTR, 2020)z. This effort includes achieving compliance with risk-related requirements of the GISTM, such as those in Requirements 5.4, 5.7, and 10.1.

As part of this process, a risk assessment for the Cerro Corona TSF, which included completing a Potential Failure Modes Analysis (PFMA) (Stantec, 2022) and a Semi-quantitative Risk Assessment (SQRA) (Stantec, 2023a), has been completed. The PFMA and the SQRA are summarised in the Cerro Corona TSF Site Characterization Report (Stantec, 2023a).

An updated risk assessment is currently being completed for the Cerro Corona TSF according to the following approach:

- Gold Fields completed a Potential Failure Mode Analysis (PFMA) for the tailings facility. A total of 95 potential failure modes (PFM) were identified, of which 34 were classified as credible failure modes based on an evaluation of “most probable” and “least probable” factors.
- Semi-quantitative risk assessment (SQRA) workshops were performed for the 34 potential credible failure modes to determine the level of risk and tolerability and evaluate additional mitigation measures to comply with the ALARP, among other things.
- Between Q2 and Q4 2023 a total of 17 Workshops were carried out. In these Workshops it was estimated the risk level for the 34 credible PFMs. Separate reports were submitted documenting the process and results from these Workshops. During Q4 2023, a summary memorandum documenting the SQRA results of the evaluation of the 34 credible PFMs was prepared. During Q1 2024, the next revision was submitted to address review comments.
- Gold Fields plans to update the Risk Management Plan (RMP) for the Cerro Corona TSF to help track the implementation of controls and action plans identified as part of the SQRA during 2024.

#### **ALARP**

- The key output of the risk assessment process is a risk mitigation action plan to further reduce risks and demonstrate implementation of the “as low as reasonably practicable” (ALARP) principle. Inherently, judgment is involved in assessing whether risks (geotechnical, hydrological, environmental, social) are mitigated to demonstrate ALARP. Consensus on risk mitigation measures is obtained through communication with key stakeholders, including the ITRB, the Engineer of Record (EoR), the Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer (RTFE), the Accountable Executive (AE) and others. Gold Fields is currently in the process of developing risk mitigation control measures. These will be reviewed, and action plans will be prepared in 2024. We have committed to implement these measures “as soon as reasonably practicable” (per GISTM Requirement 4.7), noting permitting, construction and other constraints.

#### **Critical controls**

To mitigate the risks inherent in the design, construction, operation and closure of TSFs, we monitor facility performance in accordance with critical controls and other performance metrics. Critical controls are those that significantly influence the likelihood and/or consequence of an unwanted event.

The absence or failure of a critical control would significantly increase the risk despite the existence of other controls. Moreover, a control that prevents more than one unwanted event or mitigates more than one consequence is often classified as critical.

Sites report against six critical controls, and the status updates for each are presented below:

- **Performance monitoring and evaluation (preventative)**
  - Performance monitoring and evaluation of the TSF is updated on a quarterly basis by the RTFE and the EoR and reported in EoR Quarterly Inspection reports.
- **Operational management and TSF integrity (preventative)**
  - Operational issues and TSF integrity assessments are updated on a quarterly basis by the RTFE and the EoR and reported in EoR Quarterly Inspection reports
- **Third-party reviews and inspections (preventative)**
  - Third-party review recommendations by the Independent Geotechnical Technical Review Board (IGTRB) and dam safety reviews (DSRs) are tracked and updated quarterly in the EoR Quarterly Inspection reports
- **Change management (preventative)**
  - A Deviance Accountability Report (DAR) was prepared in 2023 and submitted in early 2024. This report provides an assessment of the accumulative impact of the changes on the risk level of the as-constructed facility. The DAR provides recommendations for managing risk, if necessary, and any resulting updates to the design, DBR, OMS and the monitoring program.
- **Emergency Response Plan activation (mitigative)**
  - During 2023 Q3, Gold Fields submitted version 1 of the EPRP for the TSF: “SSYMA-PR03.16 Plan de Preparación y Respuesta frente a Emergencia en la Presa. Version 01” (GFLC, 2023). When the Early Warning System is completed, it should be referenced in the EPRP.
  - During the Q2 2023 and Q1 2024 EoR site visits, tabletop exercises were performed considering a catastrophic failure of the TSF Dam. Additional exercises, including tabletop and operation-based exercises, should be performed to train staff and demonstrate readiness.
- **Regulatory compliance**
  - A summary of the regulatory framework for the Cerro Corona TSF is presented in the 2019 Q4 EoR Report (Stantec, 2020a). It is also discussed in the Site Characterization Report (Stantec, 2023f) and the Design Basis Report (Stantec, 2023k).
  - In December 2023, the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM) issued the Supreme Decree (DS) No 034-2023-EM, which includes updates to the Mine Health and Occupational Safety Regulation (Supreme Decree No 024-2016-EM) with an implementation period of 6 months. Stantec (2023) presents a summary of the updates applicable to the TSF. Recommendations to meet compliance with the articles related to the TSF are included in the Q1 2024 EoR Inspection report.

#### 4. Summary of Impact Assessment Relevant to the tailings facility

The summary of the Impact Assessment relevant to the tailings facility reveals important findings. Firstly, the consequences mentioned in the assessment do not reflect the current condition of the TSF; instead, they serve as a means to identify potential failure modes and develop appropriate plans and engineering controls to prevent such events.

Since Cerro Corona is situated in close proximity to local communities, protecting the people living downstream is a priority. With large communities residing in this area, it is crucial to implement robust engineering control systems and processes that align with managing an extreme consequence facility.

As indicated above, to evaluate risks comprehensively, the team conducted thorough analyses, including potential failure mode analysis (PFMA), Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA), and a Semi-Quantitative Risk Assessment (SQRA). Identified gaps were addressed to check that the risks remain within acceptable limits. Various scenarios, such as storm events, climate change, overtopping, and structural failure, were considered, and appropriate controls are being developed to manage these risks effectively.

The most recent failure impact assessment for the TSF indicates potential human exposure should a failure occur. The greatest potential exposure relates to a failure of the main embankment (Las Gordas, Las Aguilas and Las Hierbas). However, risk levels are low for this failure mode.

The failure scenario represents the worst-case scenario. The estimated population at risk (PAR) for failure of the TSF is in the extreme classification range of more than 1,000 people, comprising workers on the mine site and local communities. A catastrophic tailings release could result in the following impacts:

- Extent of tailings flow: more than 20 square kilometres covered by tailings
- Environmental impact: may impact areas of state environmental significance
- Infrastructure impacted: public/shared infrastructure could be impacted, like roads, bridges and water supply

#### 5. A description of the design for all phases of the tailings facility lifecycle, including the current and final height (Information may be obtained from the output of Requirement 5.5)

##### Design Description

A detailed design overview and description can be found in the August 2023 disclosure for Cerro Corona.

To provide an overview of our design approach, we present key design information for the TSF as of December 2023, as summarised in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Summary of TSF Status**

Parameter	Unit	Cerro Corona
Engineer of Record		Stantec
GISTM Consequence Classification		Extreme
Commissioning year	Yr.	2008
Final Permitted Capacity	Mt	113
Final Permitted Elevation	mRL	3803
Current Elevation	mRL	3803
Raise Method		Modified Centerline
Facility Liner Type		Unlined
Raise Construction Materials		Waste rock/clay zoned/filter zones.
Current Maximum Height	m	156
Current Stage/Raise	No	19
Next Stage/Raise	No	-
Final Permitted Stage/Raise	No	19
Status		Active Deposition

**6. A summary of material findings of annual performance reviews and dam safety review (DSR), including implementation of mitigation measures to reduce risk to ALARP (Information may be obtained from output of Requirements 10.4 and 10.5)**

**Annual Performance Review (2022 and 2023)**

The EoR conducts construction and performance reviews, typically on a quarterly basis, to review and evaluate the adequacy of the performance and operation of a TSF. These reviews are often termed Dam Safety Inspections (DSIs) and are part of our first line of defence in our tailings management governance framework.

The first annual performance review covers the period from January 2022 to December 2023 and was submitted in February 2024. We are dedicated to conducting regular assessments and providing updates to maintain the highest standards of tailings facility management.

There are no material findings for these facilities from annual performance reviews.

**Dam Safety Review (DSR)**

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) is a periodic and systematic process carried out by an independent qualified review engineering team to assess and evaluate the safety of a dam or system of dams (in this case, a TSF) against failure modes in order to make a statement on the safety of the facility. A safe TSF performs its intended function under both normal and unusual conditions; does not pose an unacceptable risk to people, property or environment; and meets applicable safety criteria.

Comprehensive DSRs are performed at least every five (5) years for TSFs with 'Very High' or 'Extreme' consequence classifications and at least every ten years for other TSFs. Per our tailings management governance framework, DSRs are part of our second line of defence.

In Q3 2023, a comprehensive Dam Safety Review (DSR) was conducted by SRK (an independent engineer). The next DSR will begin in 2027 until 2028.

## **7. A summary of material findings of the environmental and social monitoring programme, including implementation of mitigation measures (Requirement 7.5)**

No material Environmental and Social Incidents have been reported for these facilities since the August 2023 disclosure.

## **8. A summary version of the tailings facility EPRP for facilities that have a credible failure mode(s)**

Site-specific inundation studies have been conducted for all high-consequence facilities with credible failure modes to identify any potentially impacted communities and waterbodies in the extremely unlikely event of a tailings incident to evaluate design/mitigation strategies and to assist with emergency planning and response. Gold Field's programs exist to reduce the likelihood of such events to negligible.

In evaluating potential consequences, Gold Fields bases its evaluation upon the potential environmental, safety and economic effects of a failure. Therefore, this ranking does not reflect the likelihood of failure but provides a tool to assist with facility design and emergency planning.

Cerro Coronas has developed a site-specific EPRP for credible failure modes that could lead to emergencies. This includes potential credible failure modes that could lead to catastrophic failures.

Emergency planning related to tailings facilities is currently being integrated into the broader, sitewide emergency planning so that the operation has a comprehensive EPRP to address the full range of potential emergencies that could occur. These systems demonstrate leadership and commitment to responsible tailings management practices and will be developed through consultation with communities. We are also reviewing emergency response plans with our local communities and stakeholders, and we are undertaking community meetings and emergency drills to work through these plans and discuss our approach to tailings management.

The surveillance programmes include activities capable of identifying the performance, occurrences or observations that would result in an emergency being declared (e.g., based on risk controls and associated performance criteria).

The objective of the EPRP is to prevent, mitigate or reduce impacts (e.g., injury or loss of life) in an emergency.

Cerro Corona EPRP describes the following:

- Measures to be taken to prepare for an emergency and to respond if an emergency occurs. This detailed description is primarily for the operator's use and is aligned with the sitewide emergency plan.
- Provides information to off-site emergency responders, communities and public sector agencies to assist in emergency response measures and collaboration. Provides information to other parties that may be impacted if an emergency occurs.

- Alignment with the OMS manual.

Operators do engage off-site emergency responders, communities, public sector agencies, and, where relevant, other parties that may be involved in emergency response in the development of relevant components of the EPRP (i.e., components related to potential emergencies that could have off-site impacts, or for which the Operator may require external support to respond to the emergency). This process also includes motivating and influencing communities and public sector agencies to develop EPRPs.

The EPRP is tested throughout all lifecycle phases at a frequency established in the plan or more frequently if triggered by a material change to the tailings facility or the social, environmental and local economic context. Testing typically involves communities and public sector agencies, including off-site emergency responders, who would be involved in responding to an emergency.

Operators also engage with employees and contractors to inform the development and testing of the EPRP and co-develop community-focused emergency preparedness measures with project-affected people. The EPRP is revised, as appropriate, to reflect outcomes and lessons learned from testing.

**Table 3: Status of external engagements on TSF Emergency Response**

TSF	Description of external engagement
<p><b>Cerro Corona TSF</b></p>	<p>During the year, we disclosed the conformance status of the priority TSF against the GISTM. Cerro Corona achieved 88% conformance with 219 GISTM criteria. This accomplishment involved completing 161 of the 184 GISTM requirements in 30 months. Importantly, all significant dam safety and environment-related criteria were identified, addressed and effectively managed.</p> <p>In line with our commitment to effective disaster management planning, we established an Emergency System and Committee for Cerro Corona. This is designed to respond to tailings emergencies and other catastrophic risks and forms the basis of our dedicated emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP).</p> <p>The Cerro Corona tailings stewardship team engages with host communities, agencies and authorities, providing training and conducting emergency response simulations to foster effective collaboration and preparedness. In July 2023 and February 2024, we conducted desktop reviews of hypothetical failure events. We also work to support initiatives by the civil defence authority in the Tingo Valley, where testing is underway with downstream communities using extreme natural flooding scenarios.</p> <p>Ongoing actions include updating technical supporting documents, maintaining our database, and implementing an early warning system and emergency response plan. Looking ahead, an independent consultancy will audit tailings management and ongoing conformance against the GISTM. As part of our Early Warning System, Gold Fields has been working with an experienced social engagement consultant firm, which has extensive experience in the implementation of these systems, which is currently underway. We are committed to training communities in hazard identification, rain gauge readings, emergency response systems, brigade formation and general drills. For more details, refer to Cerro Corona’s detailed GISTM disclosure report available on our company website.</p>

## 9. Dates of most recent and next independent reviews (Requirement 10.5)

The following is a summary of the most recent independent reviews conducted:

### **ITRB Review:**

The most recent ITRB (Independent Tailings Review Board) meeting was held in February 2024. The next ITRB meeting is scheduled for September 2024.

### **Third-party Reviews:**

SRK Consulting conducted a DSR in Q4 2023. The last version with the EOR approval was realised in January 2024. The next DSR is due in 2027.

## 10. Annual confirmation that the Operator has adequate financial capacity (including insurance to the extent commercially reasonable) to cover estimated costs of planned closure, early closure, reclamation, and post-closure of the tailings facility and its appurtenant structures (Requirement 10.7)

At Gold Fields, we recognise the importance of responsible mine closure in minimising our environmental and social impacts while optimising our liabilities. We understand that a mining company's ability to close its operations effectively is crucial for maintaining a social license to operate.

Integrating mine closure planning, portfolio management, and liability optimisation into our business activities, we have implemented the following measures to support our commitment:

- Regularly reviewing and updating closure plans for our operations.
- Developing rigorous closure cost estimates, which undergo internal and external annual reviews.
- Setting annual performance targets to check the progressive implementation of rehabilitation plans.

Taking a proactive approach, in 2023, Gold Fields initiated efforts to fund mine closure beyond regulatory requirements. We supplement the funding mandated by regulators to check that we are fully prepared for the inevitable closure of our mines. Additionally, our existing bank confirms and security agreements remain in place to address potential unplanned closures and fulfil in-country regulatory obligations.

Additionally, our existing bank checks that security agreements remain in place to address potential unplanned closures and fulfil in-country regulatory obligations.

In Peru, we make provisions for mine closure cost estimates through bank guarantees and restricted funds set aside.

For more detailed information, please refer to our website section on Integrated Mine Closure under the Sustainability tab on Gold Fields' official website. <https://www.goldfields.com/mine-closure.php>.

Furthermore, you can also access the 2023 Annual Financial Report, including relevant details on mine closure, by downloading the document from our website at <https://www.goldfields.com/pdf/investors/integrated-annual-reports/2023/afs-2023.pdf>.

Provide local authorities and emergency services with sufficient information derived from the breach analysis to enable effective disaster management planning (Information may be obtained from the output of Requirement 2.3)

In accordance with the GISTM, Gold Fields is committed to providing local authorities and emergency services with the necessary information derived from our breach analysis, such as evacuation routes and muster points. This information is essential for enabling effective disaster management planning.

As part of our tailings management practices, we conducted thorough breach analyses to evaluate potential failure modes and assess the risks associated with the TSF. These analyses provide us with critical insights into the behaviour and potential consequences of our tailings facilities.

The information obtained from these breach analyses forms the basis for developing comprehensive disaster management plans. By sharing this information with local authorities and emergency services, we check that they have access to the necessary data to make informed decisions and take appropriate actions in the event of a tailings emergency.

Through our commitment to transparency and cooperation, we actively engage with local authorities and emergency services to facilitate the exchange of this vital information. By working together, we aim to enhance preparedness, response capabilities, and overall safety for our operations and surrounding communities.

## REQUIREMENT 15.2

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- A. Respond in a systematic and timely manner to requests from interested and affected stakeholders for additional information material to the public safety and integrity of a tailings facility. When the request for information is denied, provide an explanation to the requesting stakeholder.**

Gold Fields is committed to the timely response to requests for additional information material to the public safety and integrity of their TSFs from interested and affected stakeholders. In the event that specific information cannot be shared with the requesting stakeholder, an explanation will be Policy can be found at the following links: <https://www.goldfields.com/environment-tsf.php> and <https://www.goldfields.com/pdf/about-us/corporate-governance/policies/2024/gfi-policy-stakeholder-relationship.pdf> respectively.

## REQUIREMENT 15.3

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- A. Commit to cooperate in credible global transparency initiatives to create standardised, independent, industry-wide, and publicly accessible databases, inventories or other information repositories about the safety and integrity of tailings facilities.**

Gold Fields is committed to global transparency regarding the public safety and integrity of our TSFs. The Gold Fields Tailings Management Policy can be found here: <https://www.goldfields.com/tailings-inventory-and-disclosure.php>.