August 2024

GISTM Disclosure Report: Las Tórtolas Tailings Storage Facility

This Report summarises information related to the Las Tórtolas Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), including data specified by the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM)[1] Requirement 15.1 as well as a summary of current GISTM conformance levels.

This Report is organised in four sections, as follows:

- 1 – Las Tórtolas TSF Description
- 2 – Las Tórtolas TSF Risk Management
- 3 – Las Tórtolas TSF Emergency Management
- 4 – Las Tórtolas TSF GISTM Conformance Summary

This 2024 report is based on the commitments made by Anglo American PLC and accords with the current group structure and ownership. Appendix A includes a concordance table that maps the sections of this Report with each of the GISTM Requirement 15.1 disclosure criteria.

1 GISTM is available from: https://globaltailingsreview.org/global-industry-standard/.

1 – Las Tórtolas TSF Description

Las Tórtolas TSF is an active downstream constructed facility located west of the mine within Anglo American's Chile-based Los Bronces Operation. Figure 1 and Table 1 present the general arrangement and location of Las Tórtolas TSF, and the key characteristics, respectively.

Figure 1. Las Tórtolas TSF general arrangement and location

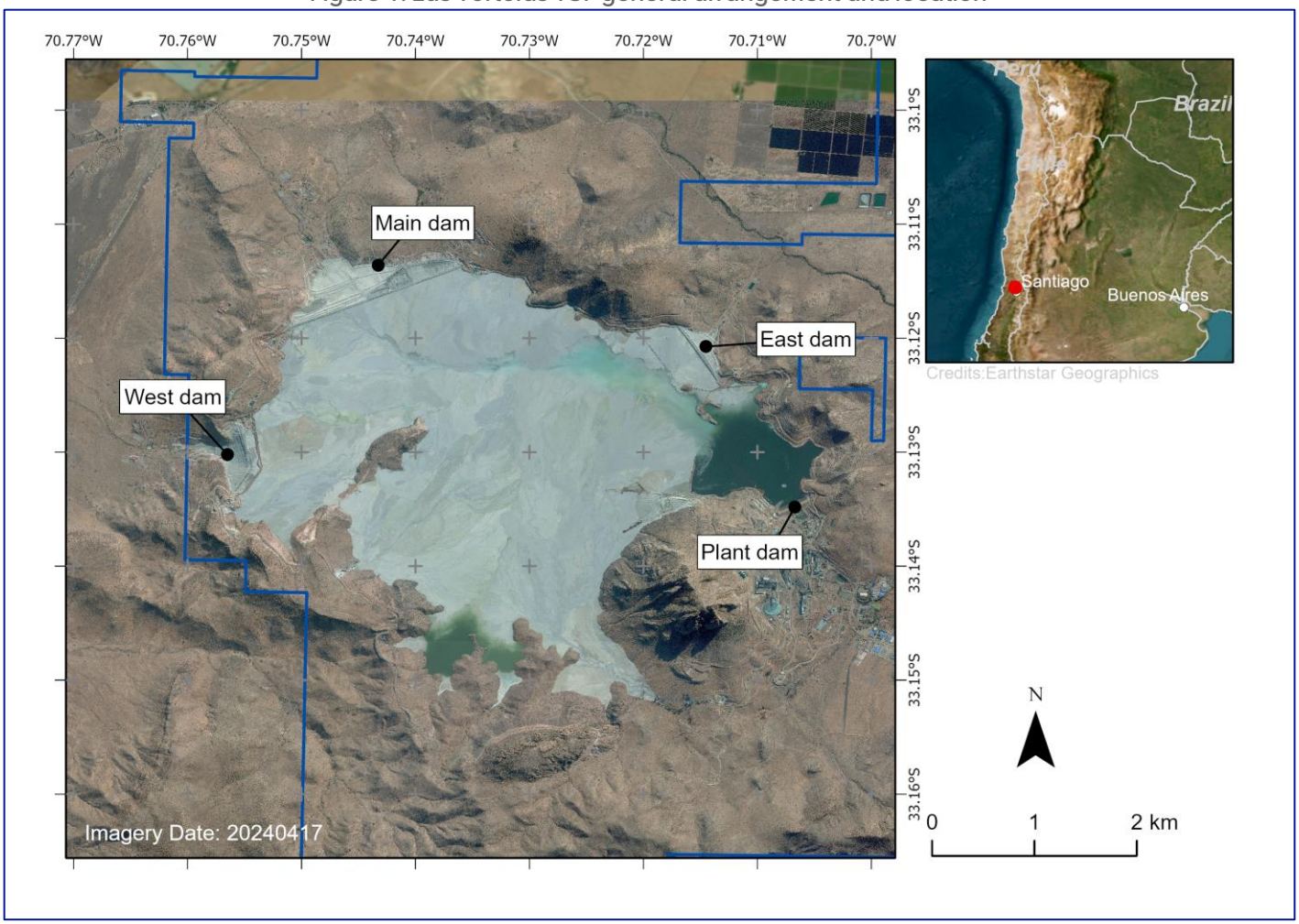

Table 1. Key Las Tórtolas TSF characteristics

Description		Comment
Organisation	Anglo American – Americas Region	Las Tórtolas TSF is operated by Anglo American Sur S.A. as a component of the Los Bronces Operation. The main activity of the Los Bronces Operation is mining copper and molybdenum using opencast mining methods.
Facility Location	Chile (-33.12389, -70.73222)[2]	The Los Bronces mine is located approximately 65 km northeast of Santiago on the western flanks of the Andes Mountains. Las Tórtolas TSF is located approximately 35 km north of Santiago and approximately 56 km from Los Bronces mine.
Lifecycle Status	Active	Las Tórtolas TSF was commissioned in 1992 and is planned to be in operation until approved maximum capacity.
Consequence Classification	Extreme	This rating was assessed using the GISTM Consequence Classification Matrix.

2 Location coordinates provided in decimal degrees (latitude, longitude).

Description		Comment
Construction Method & Summary	Main, West and East dams: Downstream constructed[3] cyclone sand dam Plant dam: Downstream earthfill dam	Las Tórtolas TSF includes three downstream compacted cyclone sand dams: Main dam, West dam and East dam; and a downstream constructed earthfill dam Plant dam. The Main dam and East dam have a starter dam built using on-site borrow materials. The West dam has two starter dams constructed with sand. The starter dams had the following elevations and start of construction: • Main Dam: elevation 627 m with construction started in 1992 • West Dam: elevation 700 m with construction started in 2007 • East dam: elevation 717 m with construction started in 2009 The normal methodology for the construction of the Main, West and East sand dams is to deposit the cyclone sand hydraulically and then compact it. Currently, due to sand distribution challenges, the cyclone sand is mechanically moved from the right to the left side of the Main dam. The Plant dam is built in stages, with the first stage completed in 2023 to an elevation of 743 m. Three other stages are planned with additional raise heights of 15 m, 12 m and 19 m, respectively. The Plant dam has a vertical chimney drain with collector drains at the base and an upstream geomembrane as a seepage barrier. A South dam is planned for 2029 with an initial stage constructed using borrowed material.
Key Appurtenant Structures	Return water system, cyclone stations, toe drains, weirs and seepage interception system	The tailings managed at Las Tórtolas TSF come from two different processing plants located next to each other, known as Planta LT1 and Planta LT2: Current facilities associated with the handling of tailings generated at Planta LT1: • Tailings pumping station and pipelines. • East dam cyclone station and sand distribution systems. • Main dam tailings re-pumping station. • Old Main dam cyclone station and sand distribution systems. • Reclaimed water from the drainage system of the Main dam. • Reclaimed water from the drainage system of the East dam. • Main dam pumping and monitoring wells system. • East dam has a hydraulic barrier. Current facilities associated with the handling of tailings generated at the LT2 Plant: • Tailings channel on south side. • Tailings pumping station and pipelines. • Tailings channel on southwest side. • West dam cyclone station and sand distribution systems. • Tailings pipeline between West dam and Main dam new cyclone station. • Main dam new cyclone station and sand distribution systems • Reclaimed water from the drainage system of the West dam. • West dam has a monitoring well system.

3 Downstream constructed dam means the embankment crest centerline moves downstream / away from the pond with successive raises.

Description		Comment
		In addition, inside Las Tórtolas TSF there is a recovered water system from the lagoon consisting of 11 floating pumps that supply water to the LT1 and LT2 plants and the Los Bronces Water Recovery System. There is a hydraulic barrier for infiltration interception at the Main dam and injection curtains at the East and West dams.
Height (m): Current / Final	a) 125,4 / 187 b) 63.9 / 107 c) 52 / 106 d) 27 / 73	a) Main dam (maximum height May 2024) b) West dam (maximum height May 2024) c) East dam (maximum height May 2024) d) Plant dam (maximum height May 2024)
Downstream Slope Angle	a) 3H : 1V b) 3.5H : 1V c) 3.5H : 1V d) 2H : 1V	a) Main dam – design specification b) West dam – design specification c) East dam – design specification d) Plant dam – design specification
Tailings Storage Volume	663 Mm^3	Total facility volume (March 2024).

Closure Plan Summary	Closure cover - landform (no pond)	The Las Tórtolas Closure Plan includes the construction and modification of:
		• Water Management Systems consisting of:
		  ○ Emergency spillway to convey and discharge extreme precipitation events and ensure that surface water does not accumulate;
		  ○ Surface contouring and grading to promote drainage; and,
		  ○ Rehabilitation of seepage ponds.
		• Establish a closure cover over cyclone sand dams with granular material (erosion resistant).
		• Revegetation layer or alternative method on the final surface of the dams and the impoundment areas to promote natural vegetation.
		• Long term maintenance, water management and monitoring.
		Studies are ongoing to optimise and refine the Las Tórtolas TSF closure plan.

Confirmation of adequate financial capacity to cover estimated closure costs[4]	Confirmed	Financial capacity is assessed for the Anglo American Group as a whole, of which Las Tórtolas TSF forms part. Based on the 2023 Integrated Annual Report, we have considered the Group's cash flow forecasts for the period to the end of December 2025 under base and downside scenarios with reference to the Group's principal risks as set out within the Group Viability Statement included within the Integrated Annual Report. Specific to closure requirements, we have costed the most recent closure plan and assessed whether Anglo American's financial capacity is sufficient to cover the estimated liability by reference to the Group's net asset position compared to its closure liabilities for tailings facilities. Based on this information, we are satisfied that the Group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance over the assessment period, indicate the Group has adequate financial capacity (including insurance, to the extent commercially reasonable) to meet the closure requirement

4 Refer to GISTM Requirement 15.1 Part B.10 for the full requirement description.

Description		Comment
		obligations for the tailings facility in its current state as those requirements fall due.
Independent Reviews	Most recent and planned	The most recent Dam Safety Review (DSR) was conducted in February 2023, and the next instance is planned for 2028, which is in accordance with the occurrence frequency indicated by GISTM. The most recent Independent Technical Review Board (ITRB) workshop was conducted in December 2023, and an independent assessment of groundwater and geochemistry was completed in 2023.

2 – Las Tórtolas TSF Risk Management

The Anglo American TSF risk management system comprises a series of interrelated and mutually reinforcing elements focussed on preventing and mitigating the potential impacts of 'collapse' and 'overtopping' failure modes, as well as other 'environmental' source-pathway-receptor type impact mechanisms (e.g., groundwater impacts). Figure 2 illustrates these key modes and mechanisms, within a conceptualised TSF cross-section and presents a simplified 'process wheel' overview of key TSF risk management system elements. Table 2 summarises the TSF risk management system elements. The Anglo American TSF risk management system has been updated to provide a framework to seek to ensure that all risks are well understood, communicated and managed, which includes means to assess appropriate risk reduction measures.

Figure 2. Failure mode categories and risk management framework summary

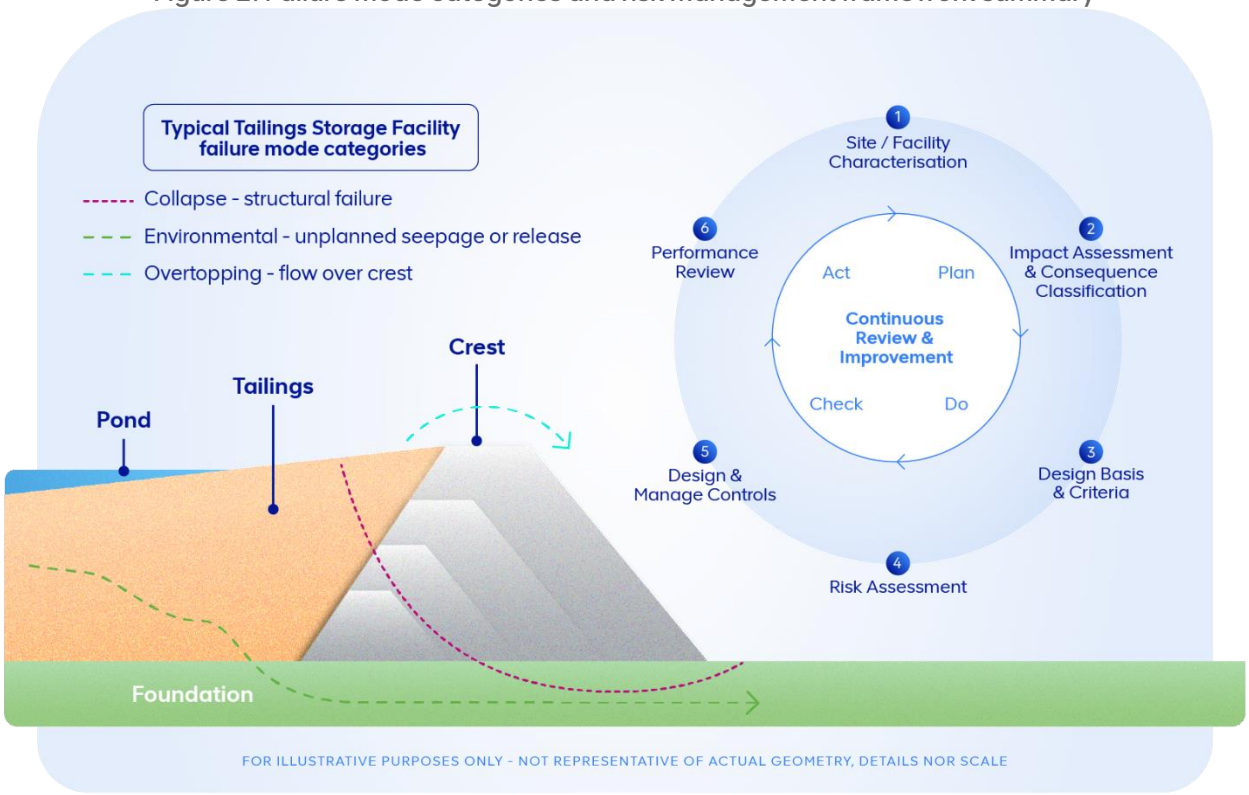

Table 2. Summary of Anglo American TSF risk management system elements

Element	Comment
1. Site / Facility Characterisation	TSF investigation programs are executed to improve failure mode understanding and management strategies, with the ultimate aim of developing and implementing facility closure plans.
2. Impact Assessment & Consequence Classification	Based on a review of theoretical TSF failure scenarios (i.e., deemed physically admissible), the modelled area of impact is estimated and rendered on inundation maps. This area is used to inform the potential TSF impacts and the associated consequence classification. The modelled impact area and consequence classification assists with the design of risk management strategies, including mitigative measures such as emergency management planning. The consequence classification characterises the potential for damage and loss in the unlikely event of TSF failure. A multi-disciplinary team assesses the overall consequence classification rating by selecting the highest rating level amongst safety, social, environmental, infrastructure and economic impact subcategories. A consequence classification rating does not consider the likelihood of failure (i.e., only modelled potential impacts). As such, this rating does not convey a risk level; but rather serves as an input to the TSF design basis & criteria development process.

Element	Comment
3. Design Basis & Criteria	The consequence classification informs the key loading criteria (e.g., 'extreme' earthquake or storm conditions) to be used for the design and operational control aspects of the risk management system (i.e., to prevent failure modes). Design basis & criteria are also established for environmental impact mechanisms, as applicable.
4. Risk Assessment	Risk assessment is the systematic review of potential failure modes and their control strategies. This is part of a continuous review process which benefits from the collection and assessment of site and facility characterisation data throughout the TSF lifecycle.
5. Design & Manage Controls	Supported by the above activities - design[5], operational[6] and mitigative (such as emergency management; refer to section 3)[7] control strategies are designed, implemented, tracked and continuously improved to manage risks. Control strategies include processes such as Trigger-Action-Response-Plans (TARPs) to promote early identification of potential performance issues and define mitigation methods that can be implemented to avoid issue escalation and reduce potential impacts.
6. Performance Review	Technical, environmental and social performance review and monitoring are undertaken as part of the tailings facility and risk management system.

Table 3 summarises material findings and mitigation measures from risk assessment, dam safety/performance review, and environmental and social monitoring programs.

Table 3. Las Tórtolas TSF performance review and risk findings

Recommendations summary	Status of mitigation measure(s)
Dam safety monitoring	
Update the freeboard management and surveillance systems: • Define the minimum beach width required during the IDF; and • Define freeboard criteria in the Operations, Maintenance and Surveillance (OMS) manual.	This recommendation was addressed and completed. The actions implemented remain in force to date, which were: • TARP update annually by the Engineer of Record (EoR). • The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) storage condition was incorporated as a quarterly control to review the operational lagoon, including the PMF 72-hr as an operational monitoring in accordance with the defined TARP.
Confirm tailings characteristics using CPT field investigation and laboratory testing as applicable.	Characterization program was developed and completed. The actions implemented were: • Drilling investigation of the foundation which was completed in May 2022. • Seismic Cone Penetration Testing (SCPTu) which was completed in April 2023 for all dams. • SCPTu testing is recurring every 3 years to verify compaction and integrity of the structural shell as a quality control and assurance check. • Laboratory testing was carried out to augment the database.
Review the seismic deformation-based outcome of ongoing characterisation using robust non-linear effective stress soil models and revised ground motion records.	The dynamic deformation analyses were updated to include the latest geotechnical geological characterization information and the latest Seismic Hazard Analysis. Updates will continue as part of the risk control process.
Establish a design basis report with summary of both tailings and foundation results with an assessment of their reliability.	The findings from the 2022 drilling and 2023 SCPTu testing campaigns were included in the completed design basis update.

5 Design controls typically take the form of required TSF configurations (e.g., embankment slope angle, crest width) and construction material property control.
6 Operational controls generally include standard operation procedures, surveillance (e.g., instrumentation, visual inspection) and ongoing maintenance activities.
7 Mitigative controls typically focus on emergency management preparations and planning that could potentially result in on-site or off-site impacts.

Recommendations summary	Status of mitigation measure(s)
Update the Master Tailings Deposition plan to reflect the current operating conditions and develop a detailed execution plan.	The recommendation was addressed and completed. The Master Plan updated to reflect the current operational conditions. • For the Main dam, mechanical deposition at areas where there is a deficit is ongoing, and a new cyclone station has been commissioned.
Environmental monitoring	
Integrate the management of groundwater aspects into the Tailings Management System.	• An independent assessment of groundwater and geochemistry has been completed and plans have been developed and are being implemented.
Social monitoring	
Los Bronces site has a functioning grievance management process in place and is working towards full implementation of a social management system as required by the Social Way 3.0 Standard.	Three complaints were received in relation to the management of tailings and are being managed in accordance with the grievance procedure.

3 – Las Tórtolas TSF Emergency Management

The Las Tórtolas TSF Emergency Management (EM) framework describes how Anglo American prepares for, responds to, and expedites recovery from potential emergencies and crises. This framework is informed and supported by the Anglo American Group resilience, emergency and crisis management policies, standards, specifications and plans, the Group Mineral Residue Facilities Standard and other TSF requirements.

The activation of the response and recovery plans, within the Las Tórtolas TSF EM framework, is a critical mitigative control to reduce on-site and off-site consequences in the unlikely event of a Las Tórtolas TSF failure. The Las Tórtolas TSF EM framework is structured around four key elements, namely: 'Prevention & Mitigation', 'Preparedness', 'Response' and 'Recovery'. Table 4 presents a summary of the Las Tórtolas TSF EM framework organised by these elements and the associated key questions which are addressed.

Table 4. Las Tórtolas TSF EM framework summary

Element	Key question(s)[8]	How the framework addresses these questions
Prevention & Mitigation	What are Las Tórtolas TSF risks, and how does Anglo American identify, monitor, reduce and control them?	Section 2 presents the risk management system, which focusses on the prevention and mitigation of a potential Las Tórtolas TSF failure through control strategies and processes, such as TARPs. These strategies and processes promote early identification of potential performance issues and define mitigation methods that can be implemented to avoid issue escalation and minimise any impacts. A Las Tórtolas TSF monitoring system is in place, which includes, but is not limited to, ongoing physical/visual inspections (e.g., detection of seepage, erosion, cracking) and review of control performance data, such as climate readings, freeboard, pore pressure and deformation). In addition, loading events such as an earthquake or extreme storm would trigger an immediate review to assess and decide whether the EM process should be initiated.
Preparedness	What Las Tórtolas TSF emergency preparedness plans are in place?	Las Tórtolas TSF EM Plans and procedures have been developed, and the site is working with the relevant municipal authorities to incorporate a TSF failure emergency scenario in the municipal Emergency Response Plans, and to ensure that public emergency response service providers are aware of and able to execute the necessary emergency preparedness and response activities, including simulations.
	Who could be potentially impacted in the event of a Las Tórtolas TSF emergency?	Potentially impacted stakeholders have been identified based on the estimated Las Tórtolas TSF inundation area, which has been determined in accordance with Chilean legal requirements. These potentially impacted stakeholders are in the process of being engaged and familiarised with EM programs, in coordination with the relevant authorities.
	Who are the emergency response participants and what are the established roles, responsibilities and resourcing requirements?	The Anglo American response to an emergency follows a three-tiered approach: 1. The site-based Emergency Controller and Emergency Management Team (EMT) are responsible for the immediate emergency response. The Emergency Controller will coordinate and manage communication with the Chilean Crisis Management Team (CCMT), the initial notification of potentially impacted people, external emergency services and the regulatory authority. The EMT will conduct the initial emergency response, in conjunction with external emergency services.

8 These questions are intended to be from the perspective of 'potentially impacted stakeholders'.

Element	Key question(s)[8]	How the framework addresses these questions
		2. The CCMT is responsible for: a. Coordinating a large-scale emergency that impacts areas away from the mine site; and, b. Supporting the site-based emergency response, and communicating and coordinating with potentially impacted people (e.g., communities, neighbouring mine operations) and regulatory authorities. 3. The Anglo American corporate office (London, UK) crisis management team provides support to the CCMT.
	How does Anglo American check Las Tórtolas TSF EM Plan implementation and operational readiness?	Anglo American tests and checks the Las Tórtolas TSF EM Plan implementation and operational readiness by conducting internal emergency exercises, assessing areas for improvement and closing the identified gaps. External emergency exercises are being planned for in the near term, in coordination with the relevant authorities, to practice evacuation routes and make potentially impacted stakeholders aware of notifications and alarms.
Response	How will Anglo American respond to a Las Tórtolas TSF emergency, including notifications to potentially impacted stakeholders? What should these stakeholders do?	In the event of an escalating Las Tórtolas TSF failure situation, the decision to implement the evacuation process will be made in a precautionary and progressive manner. The EMT will notify and engage with potentially impacted stakeholders in a staged and structured manner.
	How would potentially impacted stakeholders know that the Las Tórtolas TSF emergency is over?	Depending on the severity of an unlikely Las Tórtolas TSF failure, the EMT, in conjunction with the relevant authorities, is responsible for assessing when an emergency situation has concluded. Once they determine it is safe, the EMT will notify the appropriate stakeholders and provide guidance on safe areas.
Recovery	In the event of a Las Tórtolas TSF failure, what support will Anglo American provide (including support from other agencies) to expedite recovery?	In the unlikely event of a Las Tórtolas TSF failure, Anglo American is dedicated to implementing recovery activities in accordance with GISTM Principles 13 and 14, as per the recovery plan. This commitment involves taking immediate action to contain the situation and initiate remediation efforts. Anglo American will collaborate with disaster management agencies at local, regional, and national levels.

4 – Las Tórtolas TSF GISTM Conformance Summary

This section presents the GISTM conformance status for Las Tórtolas TSF, as of 5 August 2024, based on self-assessment data using the ICMM Conformance Protocols (ICMM, 2021)[9]. GISTM is organised around 6 Topic areas, 15 Principles and 77 Requirements. Table 5 sets out the conformance level definitions.

Table 5. Description of conformance levels (modified after ICMM, 2021)

Conformance level	Description of outcome
Meets	Systems and/or practices related to the Requirement have been implemented and there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Requirement is being met. 'Meets with a plan' Requirements may be designated as 'Meets with a plan' provided that the following stipulations have been met: • The requirements whereby 'Meets with a plan' is assessed needs to be specifically identified (i.e., distinguished from 'Meets'). • Confirmation that the work has been substantially progressed and is supported by systems and processes.
Partially meets	Systems and/or practices related to meeting the Requirement have been only partially implemented. Gaps or weaknesses persist that may contribute to an inability to meet the Requirement, or insufficient verifiable evidence has been provided to demonstrate that the activity is aligned to the Requirement.
Does not meet	Systems and/or practices required to support implementation of the Requirement are not in place, or are not being implemented, or cannot be evidenced.
Not applicable (N/A)	The specific Requirement is not applicable to the context of the asset.

Table 6 presents Las Tórtolas TSF self-assessed conformance levels by GISTM Principle and Requirements along with a descriptive summary of the conformance status and context. Conformance level data is presented showing requirements that are 'Meets', 'Partially meets', 'Does not meet' or 'N/A', in alignment with the guidance provided within the ICMM Conformance Protocols.

The Las Tórtolas TSF self-assessment conformance levels of the 77 Requirements are:

- Meets: 73
- Partially meets: 0
- Does not meet: 0
- Not applicable: 4

This Disclosure Report is prepared in accordance with the Requirements of the GISTM, and with the benefit of guidance issued by the ICMM. It concerns conformance with the GISTM only, and does not address compliance with applicable legal and/or regulatory requirements. Any indication that the facility is not in full conformance with one or more Requirements of the GISTM as at 5 August 2024 should not be understood to mean that the facility is not in compliance with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements that may overlap with the Requirements of the GISTM. Anglo American Sur S.A. seeks to ensure full compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements at all times.

9 ICMM (2021). Conformance Protocols: Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management. https://www.icmm.com/en-gb/our-principles/tailings/tailings-conformance-protocols.

Table 6. Las Tórtolas TSF GISTM conformance data and discussion

Principles	Conformance level	Requirements[10]	Conformance discussion
1 – Human Rights & Engagement	Meets	1.1, 1.3, 1.4	All applicable Requirements within Principle 1 are met. No indigenous or tribal communities have been identified within the modelled Las Tórtolas TSF impact area; as such Requirement 1.2 has been assessed to be not applicable.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	1.2	
2 – Define Knowledge Base	Meets	2.1 to 2.4	All applicable Requirements within Principle 2 are met.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	
3 – Utilise Knowledge Base	Meets	3.1, 3.2, 3.4	All applicable Requirements within Principle 3 are met. Requirement 3.3 is relevant to new TSFs. As the Las Tórtolas TSF is not new, this Requirement is assessed to be not applicable.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	3.3	
4 – Planning & Design Basis	Meets	4.1 to 4.6, 4.7, 4.8	All applicable Requirements within Principle 4 are met.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	
5 – Design	Meets	5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7	All applicable Requirements within Principle 5 are met. Requirement 5.1 is relevant to new TSFs and TSFs which shall be expanded beyond current design. As the Las Tórtolas TSF is not new nor part of a planned expansion, this Requirement is assessed to be not applicable. The ALARP process confirmed that permanent resettlement is not required, so Requirement 5.8 has been assessed as N/A.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	5.1, 5.8	
6 – Risk Management Strategies	Meets	6.1 to 6.6	All applicable Requirements within Principle 6 are met.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	
7 – Monitoring Systems	Meets	7.1 to 7.5	All applicable Requirements within Principle 7 are met.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	
8 – Governance Framework & Systems	Meets	8.1 to 8.7	All applicable Requirements within Principle 8 are met.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	
9 – Engineer of Record	Meets	9.1 to 9.5	All applicable Requirements within Principle 9 are met.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	

10 'Meets with a plan' is indicated with an asterix (*) – Definition as per Table 5, Section 4.

Principles	Conformance level	Requirements[10]	Conformance discussion
10 – Risk Assessment & Systems Review	Meets	10.1*, 10.2*, 10.3*, 10.4 to 10.7	The risk assessment has been completed following the updated risk framework. Measures to conform to Requirement 10.2 and 10.3 are underway.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	
11 – Promote Learning & Communication	Meets	11.1 to 11.5	All applicable Requirements within Principle 11 are met.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	
12 – Whistleblower	Meets	12.1, 12.2	All applicable Requirements within Principle 12 are met. Anglo American has a well-established Whistleblowing policy and associated implementation mechanism entitled "YourVoice" (www.yourvoice.angloamerican.com). YourVoice is our confidential channel that allows employees and contractors to challenge any behaviour that conflicts with our Values and Code of Conduct without fear of retaliation.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	
13 – Emergency Management	Meets	13.1*, 13.2*, 13.3*, 13.4	The Emergency Response Plan has been submitted to the municipalities and we are awaiting their approval. The capacity assessment has been completed and capacity building plans are currently being developed. We are awaiting the go-ahead from the relevant authorities to execute simulations with potentially impacted communities.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	
14 – Long Term Recovery	Meets	14.1 to 14.5	All applicable Requirements within Principle 14 are met.
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	
15 - Disclosure	Meets	15.1 to 15.3	All applicable Requirements within Principle 15 are met. (link: https://www.angloamerican.com/esg-policies-and-data/tailings-summary/our-approach-to-gistm)
	Partially meets	-	
	Does not meet	-	
	N/A	-	

Appendix A – GISTM Report Section Requirement 15.1 Concordance Table

Table A: Guide to GISTM Requirement 15.1 information elements contained in this Report[11]

ID	Description	Section
1	A description of the tailings facility.	1 (Table 1)
2	The Consequence Classification.	1 (Table 1)
3	A summary of risk assessment findings relevant to the tailings facility.	2 (Table 3)
4	A summary of impact assessments and of human exposure and vulnerability to tailings facility credible flow failure scenarios.	1 (Table 1)
5	A description of the design for all phases of the tailings facility lifecycle including the current and final height.	1 (Table 1)
6	A summary of material findings of annual performance reviews and DSR, including implementation of mitigation measures to reduce risk to ALARP.	2 (Table 3)
7	A summary of material findings of the environmental and social monitoring programme including implementation of mitigation measures.	2 (Table 3)
8	A summary version of the tailings facility EPRP for facilities that have a credible failure mode(s) that could lead to a flow failure event that: i. is informed by credible flow failure scenarios from the tailings facility breach analysis; ii. includes emergency response measures that apply to project affected people as identified though the tailings facility breach analysis and involve cooperation with public sector agencies; and, iii. excludes details of emergency preparedness measures that apply to the Operator's assets, or confidential information.	3
9	Dates of most recent and next independent reviews.	1 (Table 1)
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.	1 (Table 1)

11 For a full GISTM glossary of terms, refer to: https://globaltailingsreview.org/global-industry-standard/.

Cautionary Statement

Group terminology

In this document, references to "Anglo American", the "Anglo American Group", the "Group", "we", "us", and "our" are to refer to either Anglo American plc and its subsidiaries and/or those who work for them generally, or where it is not necessary to refer to a particular entity, entities or persons. The use of those generic terms herein is for convenience only, and is in no way indicative of how the Anglo American Group or any entity within it is structured, managed or controlled. Anglo American subsidiaries, and their management, are responsible for their own day-to-day operations, including but not limited to securing and maintaining all relevant licences and permits, operational adaptation and implementation of Group policies, management, training and any applicable local grievance mechanisms. Anglo American produces group-wide policies and procedures to ensure best uniform practices and standardisation across the Anglo American Group but is not responsible for the day to day implementation of such policies. Such policies and procedures constitute prescribed minimum standards only. Group operating subsidiaries are responsible for adapting those policies and procedures to reflect local conditions where appropriate, and for implementation, oversight, and monitoring within their specific businesses.

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The information contained in this document is based on Anglo American's governance, technical and review systems and internal self-assessments and, as at the date of disclosure. In order to publish this document on 5 August 2024, Anglo American has, where necessary, relied on predictions of anticipated conformance to Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management ("GISTM") standards as at that date. This document therefore includes forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this document, including, without limitation, those regarding Anglo American's financial position, are forward-looking statements. By their nature, such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Anglo American or industry results to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

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Nothing in this document should be interpreted to mean that future earnings per share of Anglo American will necessarily match or exceed its historical published earnings per share.

No Investment Advice

This document has been prepared without reference to your particular investment objectives, financial situation, taxation position and particular needs. It is important that you view this document in its entirety. If you are in any doubt in relation to these matters, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant, taxation adviser or other independent financial adviser (where applicable, as authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 in the UK, or in South Africa, under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act 37 of 2002 or under any other applicable legislation).