August 2024

# GISTM Disclosure Report: Pérez Caldera Tailings Storage Facility

This Report summarises information related to the Pérez Caldera 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 – Pérez Caldera TSF Description
- 2 – Pérez Caldera TSF Risk Management
- 3 – Pérez Caldera TSF Emergency Management
- 4 – Pérez Caldera 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 – Pérez Caldera TSF Description

Pérez Caldera TSF is inactive and downstream constructed and located south of the mine within Anglo American's Chile-based Los Bronces Operation. Figure 1 and Table 1 present the general arrangement and location of Pérez Caldera TSF, and the key characteristics, respectively.

Figure 1. Pérez Caldera TSF general arrangement and location

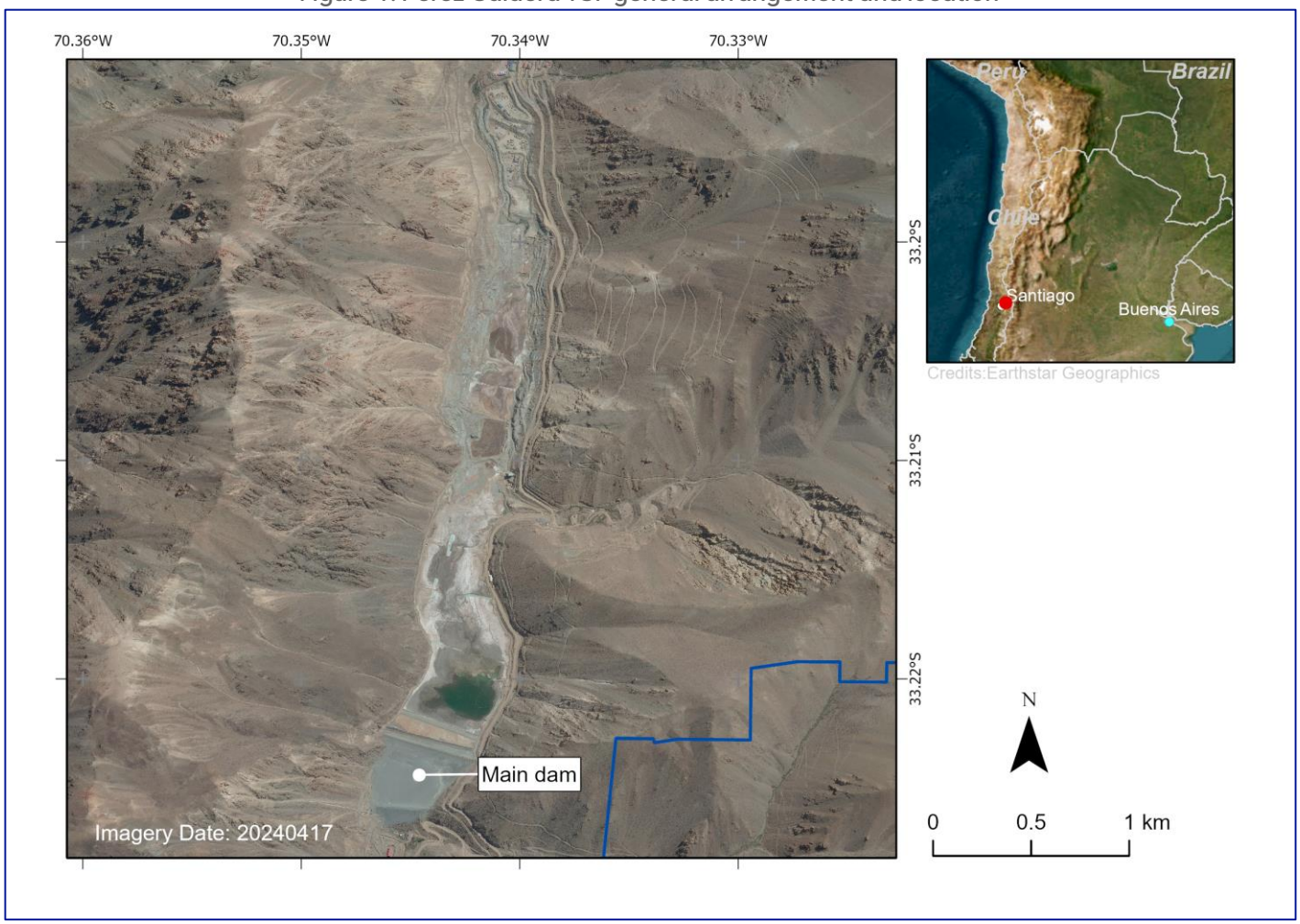


Table 1. Key Pérez Caldera TSF characteristics

| Description | | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Organisation | Anglo American – Americas Region | Pérez Caldera 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 (-33.22306, -70.34389)[2] | The Los Bronces mine is located approximately 65 km northeast of Santiago on the western flanks of the Andes Mountains. |
| Lifecycle Status | Inactive | Pérez Caldera TSF was commissioned in 1950 and ceased operations in 1992 and comprises three structures: Los Copihues, Pérez Caldera 1 and Pérez Caldera 2. |
| 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 | Downstream constructed[3] cyclone sand dam | The first dam, Los Copihues, was a side valley dam, below which Pérez Caldera 1 dam was built across the valley, followed by Pérez Caldera 2 dam downstream. The three facilities formed a continuous tailings storage area, with the toe of Los Copihues inundated by the beach of Pérez Caldera 1 and the toe of Pérez Caldera 1 inundated by the beach of Pérez Caldera 2.<br>Only Pérez Caldera 2 is described herein since the other two dams are mostly removed. Pérez Caldera 2 has an originally 15-m tall starter dam constructed using rockfill. The dam was then raised using the downstream construction method with hydraulically placed and compacted cyclone underflow tailings. A rockfill berm located at the downstream toe was raised in sequences as the cyclone underflow sand was placed. A basal drain along the entire valley connects the Pérez Caldera 1 downstream toe with the Pérez Caldera 2 starter dam, structural downstream shell and toe drain system. |
| Key Appurtenant Structures | San Francisco bypass tunnel, Emergency Spillway, Ortiga tunnel, and drain sump pump station | The San Francisco tunnel diverts the San Francisco river around Pérez Caldera 1 and 2. It is a 3417 m long drill and blast constructed tunnel on the right side of the TSFs. The entrance is upstream of the removed Pérez Caldera 1 TSF and the downstream exit at the downstream toe of Pérez Caldera 2.<br>The principal purpose of the Ortiga tunnel is to take the various pipelines connecting Los Bronces to Pérez Caldera, but it can also be used as an emergency diversion tunnel. The tunnel is 2300 m long.<br>The drain sump pumpstation is located at the downstream toe of Pérez Caldera 2. |
| Height (m): Current / Final | 130 / 130 | The maximum height is from the base of the starter dam to the current crest elevation. |
| Downstream Slope Angle | a) 2H : 1V<br>b) 4H : 1V<br>c) 2H : 1V | a) Starter dam<br>b) Cyclone sand structural shell<br>c) Rock fill berm at the toe |
| Tailings Storage Volume | 48.8 $Mm^3$ | All remaining tailings are to be removed from Perez Caldera TSF. |
| Closure Plan Summary | Facility removal | Once the removal project has been completed, there will be no tailings nor starter dam as part of historic operations remaining. The Closure Plan for the Pérez Caldera TSF currently considers the following activities:<br>• Rehabilitation and restoration of the San Francisco river basin after the tailings removal project has been completed.<br>• Transport of the material generated by sediment removal activities to the mine dumps.<br>• Additional water management measures, including:<br>  ○ Build sedimentation ponds in the areas that are being cleaned;<br>  ○ Sealing of the San Francisco tunnel and sealing its shafts and chimneys;<br>  ○ Eliminate the diversion works associated with the Ortiga tunnel; |

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

| Description | | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| | | ○ Modification and relocation of the water diversion works in the La Disputada basin at closure.<br>• Long-term maintenance, water management and monitoring. |
| 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 Pérez Caldera TSF forms part.<br>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 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.<br>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 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 July 2023, and the next instance is planned for 2028, which is in accordance with the occurrence frequency indicated by GISTM.<br>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. |

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

## 2 – Pérez Caldera 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

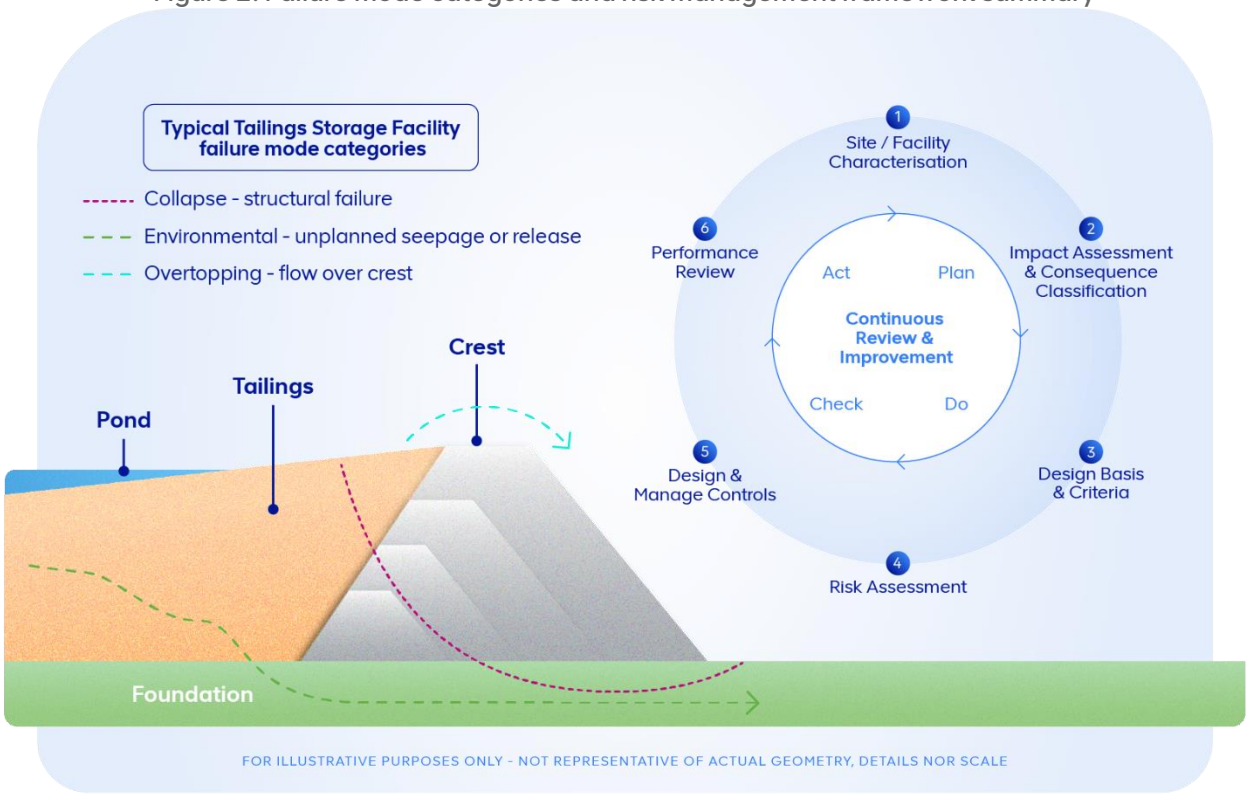


Table 2. Summary of Anglo American TSF risk management system elements

| 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.<br>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.<br>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. Pérez Caldera TSF performance review and risk findings**

| Recommendations summary | Status of mitigation measure(s) |
|---|---|
| **Dam safety monitoring** | |
| • Establish a communication plan and RACI matrix for the multiple stakeholders of several consulting firms working on the tailings removal project.<br>• The Engineer of Record (EoR) to identify critical dam safety controls for the tailings removal project and update the Operations and Maintenance manual, TARP, and ERP accordingly. | This recommendation was addressed and completed. |
| Review the seismic deformation-based outcome of ongoing characterisation using robust non-linear effective stress soil models and revised ground motion records. | This recommendation was addressed and completed. |
| Establish a design basis report with a summary of both tailings and foundation results with an assessment of their reliability. | This recommendation was addressed and completed. |
| Test the gates at the intake of Ortiga tunnel and consider remote operation to reduce risks. Include inspection and maintenance of gates in the Operations and Maintenance manual. | This recommendation was addressed and completed. |
| Evaluate the performance of the Ortiga and San Francisco tunnels if blocked with debris for a suitable range of storms considering pending removal project to inform the risk during construction. | • Two berms are provided approximately 30 m and 100 m upstream of the crest. Each berm is approximately 2 m tall and is lined with a geomembrane liner on the upstream slope.<br>• Sporadically a small pond is managed upstream of Pérez Caldera 2. If water is accumulated, it is returned |

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) |
|---|---|
| | to the Copper production process by a pumping system.<br>• The San Francisco and Ortiga tunnels provide storm water diversion.<br>• Surface water flood estimate study has been issued.<br>• Inactive TSF with pending removal has adopted lower design storm, which is 1/1000 year. |
| Update the seismic hazard study for the site. | This recommendation was addressed and completed during 2023. |
| **Environmental monitoring** | |
| Integrate the management of groundwater aspects into the Tailings Management System. | • The seepage interception system performance monitoring and updates are being integrated into the overall TMS.<br>• An independent assessment of groundwater and geochemistry was completed in 2023. 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. | A complaint was received in relation to the management of tailings dam and is being managed in accordance with the grievance procedure. |

## 3 – Pérez Caldera TSF Emergency Management

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

**Table 4. Pérez Caldera TSF EM framework summary**

| Element | Key question(s)[8] | How the framework addresses these questions |
|---|---|---|
| Prevention & Mitigation | What are the Pérez Caldera 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 Pérez Caldera 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.<br>A 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 Pérez Caldera TSF emergency preparedness plans are in place? | Pérez Caldera 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 Pérez Caldera TSF emergency? | Potentially impacted stakeholders have been identified based on the estimated Pérez Caldera 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 & resourcing requirements? | The Anglo American response to an emergency follows a three-tiered approach:<br>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:<br>a. Coordinating a large-scale emergency that impacts areas away from the mine site; and,<br>b. Supporting the site-based emergency response, and communicating and coordinating with potentially impacted people (e.g., communities, neighbouring mine operations) and regulatory authorities.<br>3. The Anglo American corporate office (London, UK) crisis management team provides support to the CCMT. |
| | How does Anglo American check Pérez Caldera TSF EM Plan implementation & operational readiness? | Anglo American tests and checks the Pérez Caldera 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 in coordination with the relevant authorities. |
| Response | How will Anglo American respond to a Pérez Caldera TSF emergency, including notifications to potentially impacted stakeholders? What should these stakeholders do? | In the event of an escalating Pérez Caldera 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 Pérez Caldera TSF emergency is over? | Depending on the severity of an unlikely Pérez Caldera 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 Pérez Caldera TSF failure, what support will Anglo American provide (including support from other agencies) to expedite recovery? | In the unlikely event of a Pérez Caldera 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 – Pérez Caldera TSF GISTM Conformance Summary

This section presents the GISTM conformance status for Pérez Caldera 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.<br>'Meets with a plan'<br>Requirements may be designated as 'Meets with a plan' provided that the following stipulations have been met:<br>• The requirements whereby 'Meets with a plan' is assessed needs to be specifically identified (i.e., distinguished from 'Meets').<br>• 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 Pérez Caldera 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 Pérez Caldera 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. Pérez Caldera 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.<br>No indigenous or tribal communities have been identified within the modelled Pérez Caldera 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.<br>Requirement 3.3 is relevant to new TSFs. As the Pérez Caldera 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* | Risk documentation has been completed and risk reduction strategies based on risk assessments are being implemented for the potential failure modes to address Requirement 5.7.<br>Requirement 5.1 is relevant to new TSFs and TSFs which shall be expanded beyond the current design. As the Pérez Caldera TSF is not new nor part of a planned expansion, this Requirement is assessed to be not applicable.<br>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 was completed. Measures to conform to Requirement 10.2 and Requirement 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.<br>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 | We are continuing our efforts to co-develop an Emergency Response Plan with the relevant authorities.<br>The capacity assessment has been completed, and capacity building plans are currently being developed.<br>We are continuing our efforts to coordinate with the relevant authorities to conduct 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:<br>i. is informed by credible flow failure scenarios from the tailings facility breach analysis;<br>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,<br>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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