August 2024

GISTM Disclosure Report: Tranque 4 Tailings Storage Facility

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

Tranque 4 TSF is an inactive tailings facility located south of El Torito within Anglo American's Chile-based El Soldado Operation. Figure 1 and Table 1 present the general arrangement and location of Tranque 4 TSF, and the key characteristics, respectively.

Figure 1. Tranque 4 TSF general arrangement and location

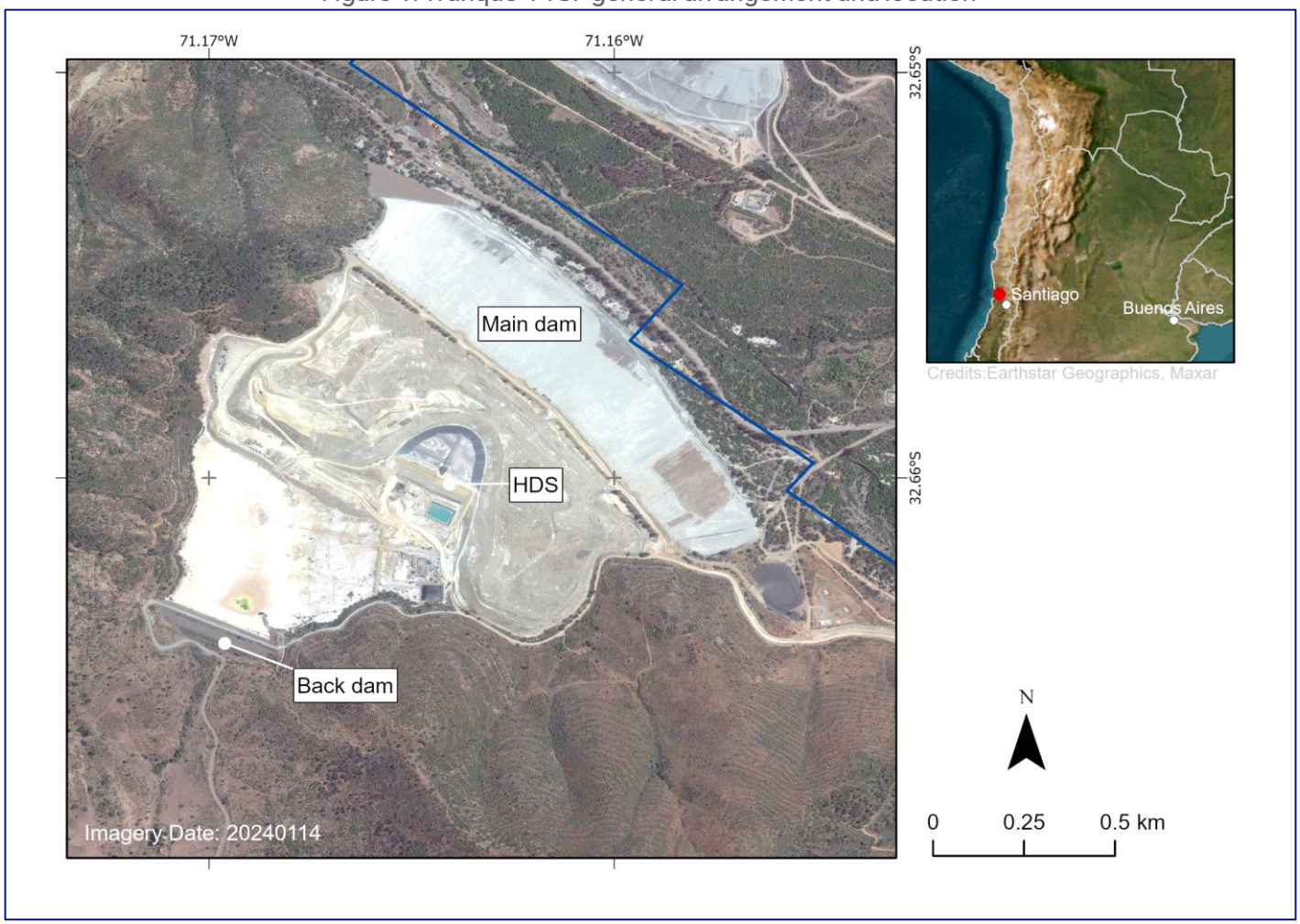

Table 1. Key Tranque 4 TSF characteristics

Description		Comment
Organisation	Anglo American – Americas Region	Tranque 4 TSF is operated by Anglo American Sur S.A. as a component of El Soldado Operation. The main activity of El Soldado Operation is the mining of copper using opencast mining methods with historic underground operations ceasing in 2010.
Facility Location	Chile (-32.65861, -71.16528)[2]	El Soldado mine is located 132 km from Santiago in the district of Nogales in Chile.
Lifecycle Status	Inactive	Tranque 4 TSF was commissioned in 1970. Final deposition occurred in 1993 and Tranque 4 TSF is no longer operational and is in care and maintenance. Between 2000 and 2015, approximately 26 m of ripios (gravel) with a slope of 1.4H:1V to 2.4H:1V was deposited within a lined basin on top

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

Description		Comment
		of the TSF to facilitate leaching operations. Leaching of the ripios stopped in 2007, but the deposition of ripios was maintained until 2015. Since 2022 the impoundment area has been used for the Hydraulic Dewatered Stacking (HDS) project field-scale test. The purpose of the project is to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed tailings disposal method referred to as HDS, in which layers of tailings and sands are alternated to improve water recovery.
Consequence Classification	Extreme	This rating was assessed using the GISTM Consequence Classification Matrix.
Construction Method & Summary	Main dam: Modified Centreline dam[3] Back dam: Downstream[4] dam	Tailings storage and containment is provided within Tranque 4 TSF by a 1100 m long Main dam and a 200 m long Back dam. The Main dam was constructed from compacted cyclone sand using the downstream method between 1970 and 1971. Following a number of construction changes, Tranque 4 TSF is currently characterised as a modified centreline dam. The Back dam is an earthfill dam with a rockfill shell that was built in three stages: stage 1 in 1982, stage 2 in 1989, and stage 3 in 1990.
Key Appurtenant Structures	Spillway, diversion channel, seepage collection system	The dam originally had a basin water collector and longitudinal basal drain with vertical flute-type catchment chimneys, in addition to a basal drainage system under the downstream slope. The emergency spillway is located on the left abutment of the Back dam, with two pipes passing through the dam and discharging into Estero Garretón. The dam has a north slope water interceptor channel with an evacuator to Estero El Sauce.
Height (m): Current / Final	a) 56 / 56 b) 26 / 26 c) 28 / 28	a) Main dam (Muro Principal) b) Leached Ripios stored close to Main dam c) Back dam (Muro de Cola) As the facility is inactive, the current and final heights are equivalent.
Downstream Slope Angle	a) 4H : 1V b) 2.4H : 1V - 1.4H : 1V c) 2H : 1V	a) Main dam (Muro Principal) b) Leached Ripios stored close to Main dam c) Back dam (Muro de Cola)
Tailings Storage Volume	a) 53 Mm^3 b) 5.8 Mm^3	a) Tailings volume b) Leached Ripios volume
Closure Plan Summary	Closure cover - landform (no pond)	The latest update of the closure plan approved by Resolution No. 0115/2022 includes the following key elements: • Filling and disposal of the lagoon area; • Expansion of the reservoir's diversion channels for surface water management; • Revegetation of the Main dam; • Covering and profiling of the final surface of the ripios deposit over the dam basin; and, • Spillway maintenance program.

3 Centreline constructed dam means *the embankment crest centreline is maintained with successive raises.*
4 Downstream constructed dam means *the embankment crest centreline moves downstream / away from the pond with successive raises.*

Description		Comment
Confirmation of adequate financial capacity to cover estimated closure costs[5]	Confirmed	Financial capacity is assessed for the Anglo American Group as a whole, of which Tranque 4 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 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 May 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.

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

2 – Tranque 4 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

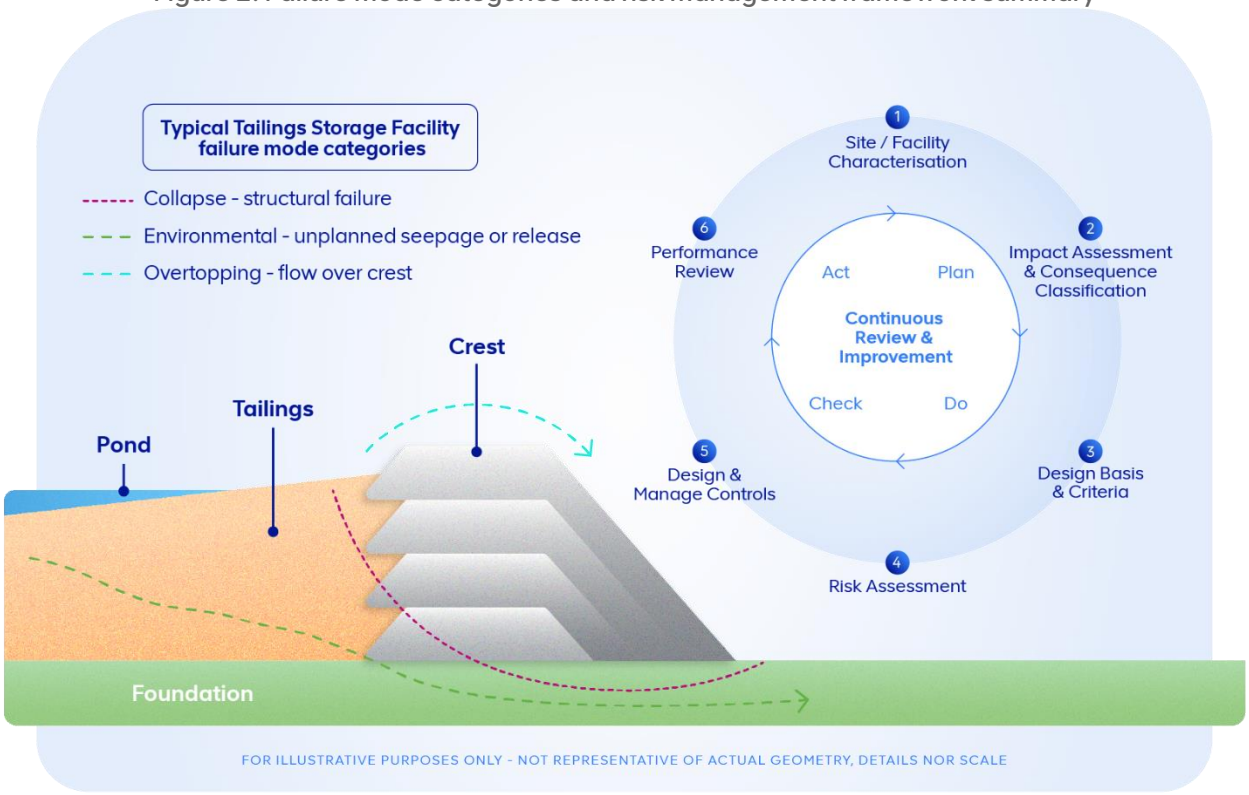

Table 2. Summary of Anglo American TSF risk management system elements

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[6], operational[7] and mitigative (such as emergency management; refer to section 3)[8] 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. Tranque 4 TSF performance review and risk findings

Recommendations summary	Status of mitigation measure(s)
Dam safety monitoring	
Characterise the internal geometry of Main dam and Back dam and document material characterisation in design basis report.	• Geotechnical campaign and geotechnical geological characterization were completed. • Back dam inclinometer installation detail was issued. • The design basis report is updated to date.
Evaluate seismic performance of Main dam and Back dam.	• Seismic deformation analyses will be completed as planned, based on the geotechnical studies and results of field and laboratory tests.
Ensure compliance with design criteria for leached gravel outer slopes.	Work to address the outer leached gravel slopes is ongoing. The stability of the outer leached gravel slope does not affect the overall integrity of the TSF.
Evaluate the capacity of the diversion channel located at the North abutment that discharges to the natural stream downstream of the Main Dam.	The historic diversion channel was washed out due to a lack of maintenance. The channel was repaired in Q2 2023. The capacity estimation is being confirmed.
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. • An independent assessment of groundwater and geochemistry has been completed and plans have been developed and are being implemented.
Social monitoring	
The El Soldado site has a functioning grievance management process in place and is working towards full implementation of a social	During the evaluated period three complaints were received regarding dust from and at the tailings dam. These are being managed in accordance with the grievance procedure.

6 Design controls typically take the form of required TSF configurations (e.g., embankment slope angle, crest width) and construction material property control.
7 Operational controls generally include standard operation procedures, surveillance (e.g., instrumentation, visual inspection) and ongoing maintenance activities.
8 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)
management system as required by our Social Way 3.0 Standard.	

3 – Tranque 4 TSF Emergency Management

The Tranque 4 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 Tranque 4 TSF EM framework, is a critical mitigative control to reduce on-site and off-site consequences in the unlikely event of a Tranque 4 TSF failure. The Tranque 4 TSF EM framework is structured around four key elements; namely: 'Prevention & Mitigation', 'Preparedness', 'Response' and 'Recovery'. Table 5 presents a summary of the Tranque 4 TSF EM framework organised by these elements and the associated key questions which are addressed.

Table 4. Tranque 4 TSF EM framework summary

Element	Key question(s)[9]	How the framework addresses these questions
Prevention & Mitigation	What are the Tranque 4 TSF risks, and how does Anglo American identify, monitor, reduce and control them?	Section 2 presents the risk management system. This system focuses on the prevention and mitigation of a potential Tranque 4 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 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 Tranque 4 TSF emergency preparedness plans are in place?	Tranque 4 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 Tranque 4 TSF emergency?	Potentially impacted stakeholders have been identified based on the estimated Tranque 4 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 programmes in coordination with the relevant authorities.
	Who are the Tranque 4 TSF 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.

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

Element	Key question(s)[9]	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 the Tranque 4 TSF EM Plan implementation and operational readiness?	Anglo American tests and checks the Tranque 4 TSF EM Plan implementation and operational readiness by conducting internal emergency exercises, assessing areas for improvement and closing the identified gaps. In the near-term, external emergency exercises are being planned, 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 Tranque 4 TSF emergency, including notifications to potentially impacted stakeholders? What should these stakeholders do?	In the event of an escalating Tranque 4 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 Tranque 4 TSF emergency is over?	Depending on the severity of an unlikely Tranque 4 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 Tranque 4 TSF failure, what support will Anglo American provide (including support from other agencies) to expedite recovery?	In the unlikely event of a Tranque 4 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 – Tranque 4 TSF GISTM Conformance Summary

This section presents the GISTM conformance status for Tranque 4 TSF, as of 5 August 2024, based on self-assessment data using the ICMM Conformance Protocols (ICMM, 2021)[10]. 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 Tranque 4 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 Tranque 4 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.

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

Table 6. Tranque 4 TSF GISTM conformance data and discussion

Principles	Conformance level	Requirements[11]	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 Tranque 4 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 Tranque 4 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 Tranque 4 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	-	

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

Principles	Conformance level	Requirements[11]	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 municipality 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[12]

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)

12 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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