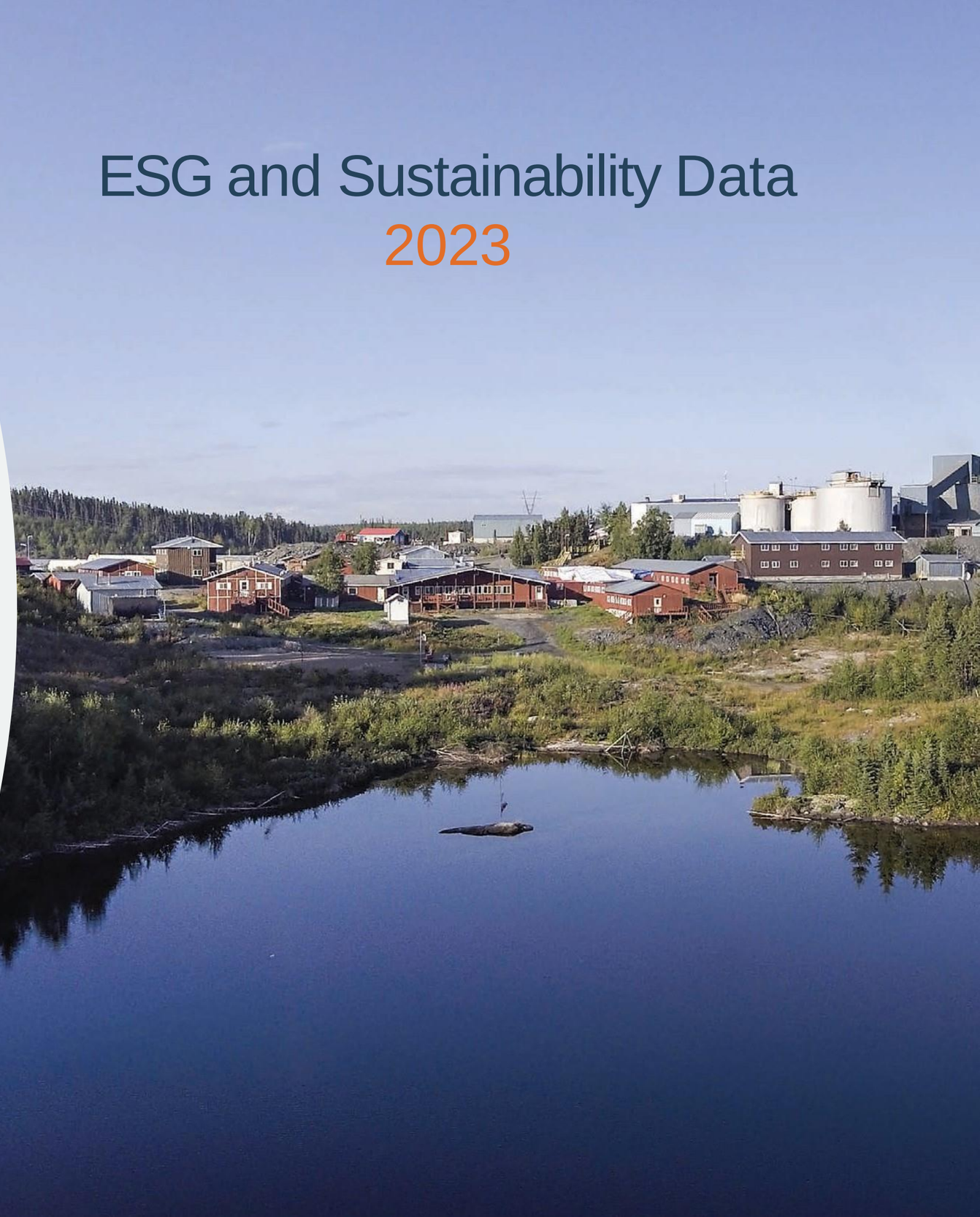
ESG and Sustainability Data
2023

Sustainability is a priority for SSR Mining and our stakeholders. We take a long-term view of our responsibility towards environment, social and governance (ESG) principles. This is reflected in the policies that guide our business decisions and our efforts to foster a corporate culture that prioritizes safe and ethical behavior across all levels of the company. SSR Mining's sustainability programs are driven by a focus on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability to also meet the needs of future generations.

Typically, at this time of year, we issue our "ESG and Sustainability Report." This report provides an overview of how we manage sustainability across our business, including describing specific achievements at our operating mines during the prior year and a discussion of the multi-year commitments we have made for the coming years. Since the incident at the Çöpler mine on February 13, 2024, our focus has been on our colleagues, their families and the community, along with the related remediation efforts. As a result of this continuing focus, we are not preparing a report for 2023. We are releasing certain 2023 data that is important to our stakeholders, which is included in the attached slides. Please note that data included in the slides relates to information as of or for the year ended December 31, 2023 and does not take into account the effect of the incident at the Çöpler facility.

Unless otherwise specified, all dollar ($) amounts herein are expressed in United States dollars. All references herein to "SSR Mining", the "Company," "our," "we," and "us" refer to SSR Mining Inc. together with its affiliates and subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.



2023 Sustainability Focus Areas

In 2023, we focused our sustainability efforts on several key areas:

Governance	Advanced maturity of Integrated Management System (IMS) practice and improved standards
Health and Safety	Continuous improvement in safety performance and implementation of key safety initiatives
Economic Performance	Achieved target production for 2023
People	Continued to advance the inclusion and development framework across the organization
Environment	Implemented water management plans
	Established action plan to achieve carbon initiative targets
	Applied as signatory company to the International Cyanide Management Code
Social Performance	Increased local economic participation

Grievance Data

All our operations have grievance mechanisms in place to enable local communities and other stakeholders to formally lodge grievances and raise issues and concerns with us. Our grievance mechanisms are informed by the requirements of the UN Global Compact and the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards, and are governed by our Internal Grievance management standard. We track the number of community grievances lodged and aim to resolve all grievances through the mechanism within 30 days of receipt. Carefully tracking grievances helps us to understand and address community concerns as they arise. This process also helps to identify areas of concern before they escalate.

	2021		2022		2023	
	Received	Resolved	Received	Resolved	Received	Resolved
Çöpler	15	16	13	11	32	34
Marigold	1	0	1	1	2	2
Seabee	3	3	2	2	0	0
Puna	2	3	3	3	10	10
Total SSR Mining	21	22	19	17	44	46

Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate Data

Our Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) per million hours worked decreased by 47% from 3.97 in 2022 to 2.10 in 2023. This improvement was driven by the implementation of a safety remediation plan early in the year, which focused on increased employee engagement and the development of site safety plans. The site safety plans included site-specific activities to continue to improve safety performance, as well as company-wide programs to improve reporting, investigations, and lesson sharing. As a business, our reporting routines are moving to a stronger focus on leading indicators.

	2021*	2022*	2023*
Çöpler	0.97	2.18	1.64
Marigold	8.02	6.97	4.94
Seabee	10.8	17.92	8.19
Puna	0.43	1.61	0.58
Exploration	3.02	3.21	0.00
SSR Mining Overall	2.47	3.97	2.10

*per 1 million hours

2023 Workforce Diversity Data

We maintain self-reported ethnicity information for our US-based and Canadian-based workforce. Additional information regarding our workforce and related initiatives can be found in the Company's 2024 Proxy Statement.

US Workforce Ethnicity Self-Disclosure

	2022	2023
Hispanic or Latino	48	65
White	475	434
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	1
Asian	8	9
Black or African American	4	3
Two or More Races	9	8
Prefer Not to Answer	9	6

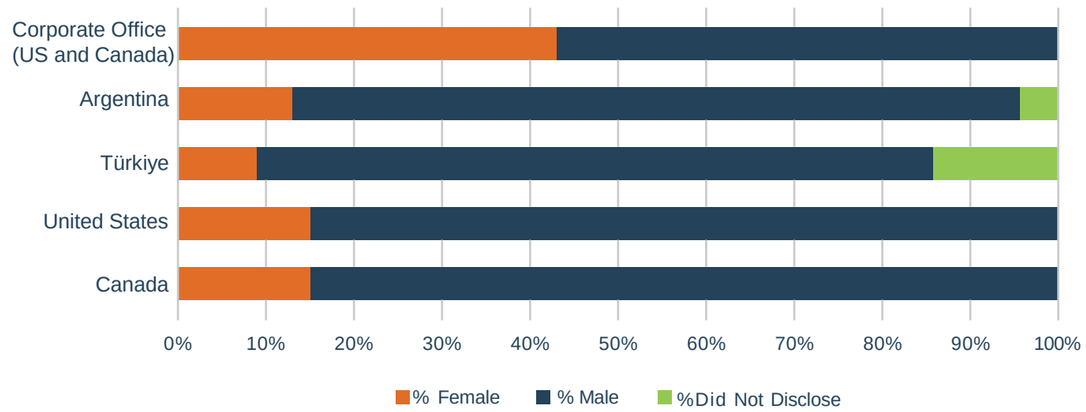
Gender Representation

	2021			2022			2023		
	Board	Corporate Office	Entire Business	Board	Corporate Office	Entire Business	Board	Corporate Office	Entire Business
Female	29%	44%	14%	25%	45%	14%	33%	44%	14%
Male	71%	56%	86%	67%	55%	86%	67%	56%	86%

Canadian Workforce Ethnicity Self-Disclosure

	2022	2023
Hispanic or Latino	5	7
Non-Indigenous & Non-Visible Minority	121	125
Indigenous	110	106
Asian	11	6
Black	2	6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1
Other	65	69
Two or More Races	9	8
Prefer Not to Answer	79	69

Gender Representation by Location



2023 Community Data

Each year we contribute to the development of our local communities by making direct investments in community infrastructure and social programs, and by prioritizing the use of local suppliers.

2023 Procurement Spend on Local Suppliers

	Çöpler	Marigold	Puna	Seabee
Total Procurement Spend	$281 million	$319 million	$199 million	$114 million
Percent Spend on Local Suppliers	19%	92%	97%	26%

Community Investment by Theme

	2023				Total		
	Çöpler	Marigold	Puna	Seabee	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Investment Spend – Social Development Fund	$366,470	$120,600	$203,352	–	**$690,422**	–	$273,376
Health	$2,033	$13,415	$8,176	–	**$23,624**	$28,576	$43,554
Education	$667,388	$12,465	$15,138	$735	**$695,726**	$100,350	$672,006
Arts, Culture and Sports	$1,040,605	$39,199	$17,510	$36,366	**$1,133,680**	$1,288,177	$406,698
Environment	–	$3,680	$21,777	–	**$25,457**	$56,610	$1,103
Economic Development	–	$1,400	$87,586	–	**$88,986**	$372,963	–
Infrastructure	$799,513	$500	$352,738	–	**$1,152,751**	$258,920	$478,768
Water Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	$21,898
Community Engagement	–	$6,626	–	$37,204	**$43,830**	$10,617	$86,439
Other	$379,959*	–	$111,932	–	**$491,891**	$272,955	$60,068
Value of Scholarships Provided	$65,253	$53,750	$7,313	$27,307	**$153,623**	$109,057	$171,875
Compensation Payments	–	–	–	–	**–**	$42,943	–
Total	**$3,321,220**	**$251,635**	**$825,522**	**$101,612**	**$4,499,989**	$2,541,168	$2,215,785

* Assistance donation for the 6 Feb 2023 earthquake

Adapting to Climate Change

We acknowledge that climate change and extreme weather are important issues across the mining industry and in each of the communities where we live and work. We are committed to being part of the global solution to the climate change challenge. We are exposed to climate-related risks resulting from regulatory, technological, and market changes to address climate change, as well as physical risks at our mine sites. Our senior management has responsibility for addressing our climate-related risks and opportunities, and Committees of the Board consider climate-related issues when reviewing and guiding strategy and management associated risks.

Our approach to climate change and climate risk is informed by three key principles: understanding the risks, reducing our impacts on climate change where practicable, and disclosing our performance. In 2020, we made a commitment to establish an action plan to be net zero for GHG emissions by 2050. Our vision to achieve its net zero commitment by 2050 is to deliver the greatest emissions reductions for the most efficient cost and least amount of operational strain. As we stated when we made our commitment, our journey to net zero emissions will not be linear. It will be impacted by a number of factors, including production cycles, national infrastructure constraints, company growth, and the development of technology, along with the outcome of our remediation efforts at and the future of our operations at Çöpler.

In 2023, we established the Carbon Initiative Working Group, consisting of corporate and operations representatives, and a Carbon Initiative Leadership Group, which provides strategic guidance on the development of new climate-related guidelines and communicates progress to the Board via the Technical, Safety and Sustainability Committee.

Disclosing our Progress

Based on responses to the CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) questionnaire, SSR Mining is currently considered to be at “Management” level under the CDP structure with our approach to climate, water and overall environmental management. According to the CDP, approximately 47% of mining industry respondents to CDP score in the “Management” band for climate while 69% score in “Management” band for water.

Principled Approach to Decarbonization

- Create value for investors, customers, employees and community stakeholders; consider how decisions impact each group
- Focus on actionable pathways that SSR Mining can pursue in the short, medium and long-term for existing and new operations
- Assess broader industry and community impacts, especially in relation to those without the resources or abilities to address climate change themselves
- Enable outcomes by embedding decarbonization goals and objectives into business systems

Carbon Timeline

2020

- Commitment to Net Zero emissions by 2050
- Physical risk assessments completed

2021

- Additional physical risk assessment completed
- Established baseline scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.
- First disclosure to CDP

2022

- Established internal cohort focused on emission reduction opportunities, and sharing of common abatement opportunities and best practices

2023

- Established a Carbon Initiative Project at group level to guide and inform our GHG emissions work
- Revisit scenario analysis and initiate update of physical and transitional risk assessments
- Begin to understand our scope 3 GHG emissions

2024

- Completed review of GHG emissions and carbon abatement opportunities for each asset
- Began developing an action plan and Roadmap to achieve Net Zero by 2050
- Developed an internal assessment and visualization tool to support operational decision making

2025

- Identify and agree on site based GHG reduction/optimization projects
- Develop Roadmap to 2050

Energy Usage

The energy we use is our most significant source of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions and a significant operational cost for our business. By striving to use energy as efficiently and as practically as possible, we can reduce our emissions and deliver cost savings to the business.

At each site, we track our energy data and emissions data to understand our total consumption and emissions as well as the sources. This helps us target areas to improve efficiency and reduce emissions. Our Marigold and Çöpler mines together have historically accounted for more than 80% of our group emissions, and 70% of energy use through 2023.

The bulk of the energy we consume is diesel, which is used both for mobile and stationary equipment, such as onsite electricity generation. This is followed by purchased electricity from our national grids.

Energy Consumption (GJ)

2023						
	Electricity Purchased	Diesel	Natural Gas	Propane	Other	Total
Çöpler	1,058,959	804,671	–	–	10,880	1,874,510
Marigold	179,626	1,805,498	–	34,478	111,672	2,131,274
Puna	–	305,051	523,710	–	5,491	834,253
Seabee	193,225	131,655	–	40,177	10,277	375,334
SSR Mining	1,431,810	3,046,875	523,710	74,655	138,320	5,215,370

2022						
	Electricity Purchased	Diesel	Natural Gas	Propane	Other	Total
Çöpler	860,352	493,682	–	–	8,123	1,362,157
Marigold	169,327	1,837,816	–	46,006	42,039	2,095,188
Puna	–	366,566	501,632	–	7,341	875,539
Seabee	195,633	131,583	–	51,181	13,247	391,644
SSR Mining	1,225,312	2,829,647	501,632	97,187	70,750	4,724,528

2021						
	Electricity Purchased	Diesel	Natural Gas	Propane	Other	Total
Çöpler	1,043,150	617,827	–	–	10,841	1,671,818
Marigold	132,600	1,826,343	–	32,441	127,065	2,118,449
Puna	–	436,404	515,415	–	8,625	960,444
Seabee	192,954	145,128	–	47,171	7,915	393,168
SSR Mining	1,368,704	3,025,702	515,415	79,613	154,445	5,143,879

Electricity Consumption (kWh) by Source - Grid *vs.* Non-Grid

2023					
	Electricity Purchased	Electricity Self-Generated			Total
		Total	*By Renewable Sources*	*By Non-Renewable Sources*	
Çöpler	294,155,384	0	*0*	*0*	294,155,384
Marigold	49,834,856	1,123,338	*61,232*	*1,062,106*	50,958,194
Puna	0	50,346,000	*0*	*50,346,000*	50,346,000
Seabee	53,673,624	452,775	*0*	*452,775*	54,126,399
Total	397,663,864	51,922,113	*61,232*	*51,860,881*	449,585,977

2022					
	Electricity Purchased	Electricity Self-Generated			Total
		Total	*By Renewable Sources*	*By Non-Renewable Sources*	
Çöpler	238,986,580	0	*0*	*0*	238,986,580
Marigold	47,035,187	1,156,103	*61,232*	*1,094,870*	48,191,290
Puna	0	52,459,000	*0*	*52,459,000*	52,459,000
Seabee	54,342,606	215,114	*0*	*215,114*	54,557,720
Total	340,364,373	53,830,217	*61,232*	*53,768,984*	394,194,590

2021					
	Electricity Purchased	Electricity Self-Generated			Total
		Total	*By Renewable Sources*	*By Non-Renewable Sources*	
Çöpler	289,764,027	17,161,842	*0*	*17,161,842*	306,925,869
Marigold	36,833,243	1,355,089	*61,232*	*1,416,321*	38,249,564
Puna	0	52,817,000	*0*	*52,817,000*	52,817,000
Seabee	53,598,258	373,032	*0*	*373,032*	51,971,290
Total	380,195,528	71,706,963	*61,232*	*71,768,195*	451,963,723

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

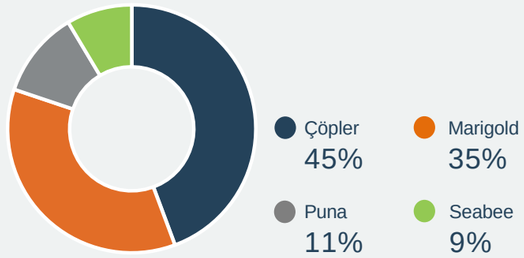
Direct (Scope 1) and Indirect (Scope 2) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes of CO_2-e)

2021			
	(Scope 1)	(Scope 2)	Total
Çöpler	138,554	121,208	259,762
Marigold	152,504	12,906	165,410
Puna	58,711	-	58,711
Seabee	13,524	6,121	19,645
SSR Mining	363,293	140,235	503,528

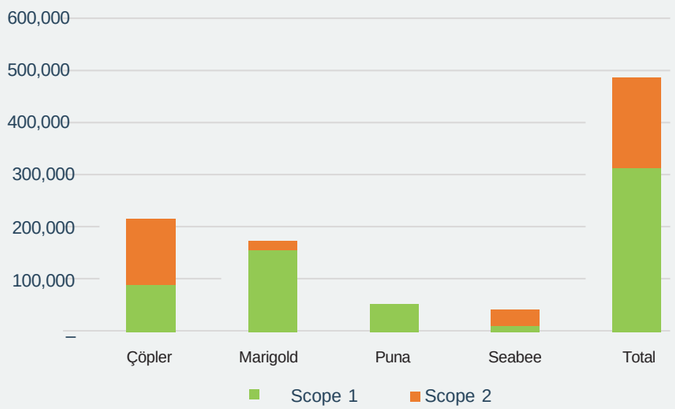
2022			
	(Scope 1)	(Scope 2)	Total
Çöpler	88,452	69,722	158,174
Marigold	150,063	16,622	166,685
Puna	56,521	-	56,521
Seabee	13,297	6,603	19,900
SSR Mining	308,333	92,947	401,280

2023			
	(Scope 1)	(Scope 2)	Total
Çöpler	91,294	130,604	221,898
Marigold	155,462	18,264	173,727
Puna	54,679	-	54,679
Seabee	14,002	30,057	44,060
SSR Mining	315,438	178,926	494,364

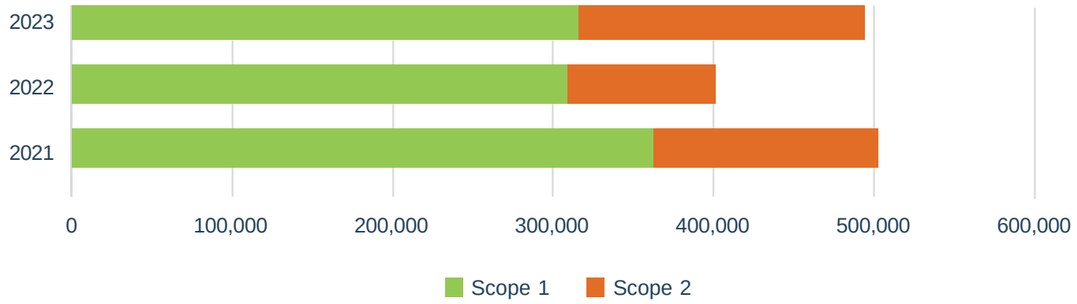
2023 Site Total Emissions as a % of Total



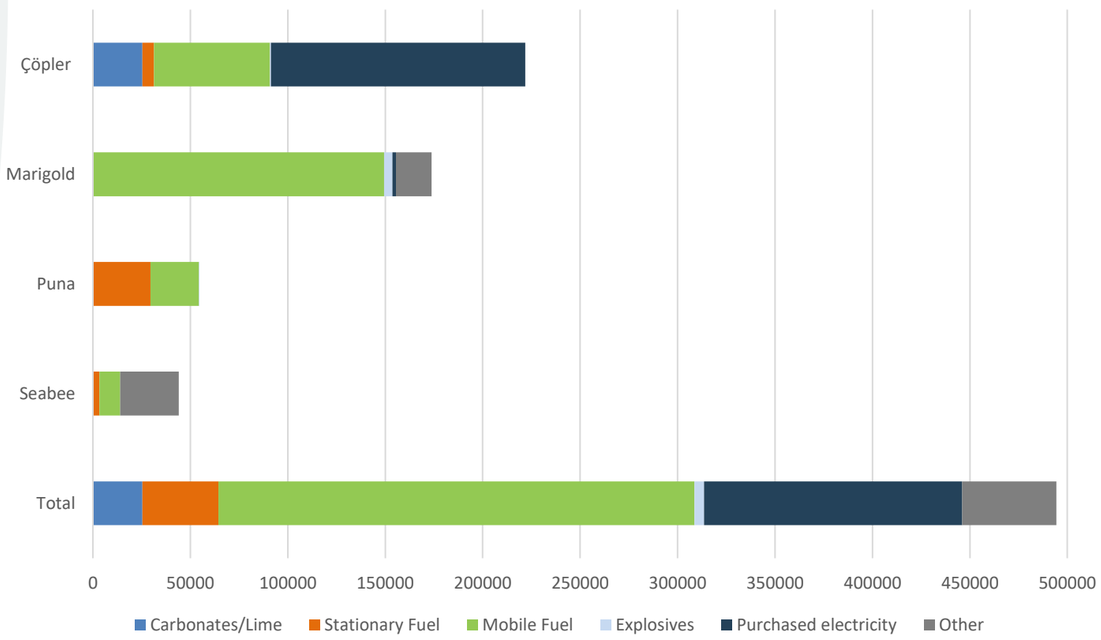
2023 Scope 1 & 2 Emissions by Site (tonnes of CO_2-e)



Emissions (tonnes of CO_2-e)



Emissions by Source 2023 (tonnes of CO_2-e)



2023 Water Data

We strive to maximize the amount of water we reuse and recycle. In 2023, our water reuse and recycle rate was 87%. Our total water withdrawal for 2023 was approximately 6.38 million m^3, which was predominantly drawn from fresh water sources. The water that we discharge to the environment meets all applicable discharge requirements.

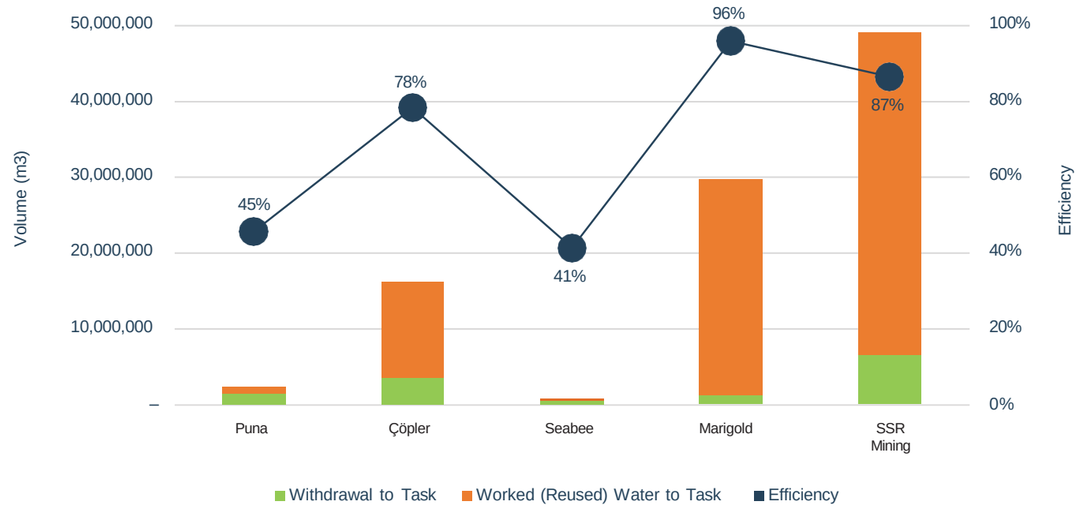
Water Performance (m^3)

	2023				
	Çöpler	Marigold	Puna	Seabee	SSR Mining
WITHDRAWALS					
Surface Water – Fresh	347,692	267,700	1,132,317	119,936	1,868,136
Surface Water – Other	0	0	0	0	0
Ground Water – Fresh	2,967,540	1,523,844	6,053	63,182	4,560,619
Ground Water – Other	0	0	0	0	0
Third Party Water	0	0	12	0	12
DIVERTED					
Water Diverted	0	6,316,311	21,809,502	84,748	28,210,561
DISCHARGED					
Surface Water High Quality	115,200	0	0	0	115,200
Surface Water Low Quality	0	0	0	25,131	25,131
Total Groundwater	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Discharged	115,200	0	0	25,131	140,331
CONSUMPTION					
Consumption as Evaporation	672,096	898,116	1,100,926	0	2,671,138
Consumption as Entrainment	3,520,006	247,043	437,441	56,327	4,260,818
Other Consumption	311,723	828,217	566,790	91,297	1,798,027
Total Water Consumption	4,503,826	1,973,377	2,105,156	147,624	8,729,983
Withdrawal Volume to Task	3,510,228	1,126,599	1,303,973	438,757	6,379,557
Reused Volume of Water to Task	12,798,556	28,565,210	1,086,719	308,083	42,758,568
Total Water to Task	16,308,784	29,691,809	2,390,692	746,840	49,138,125
INTENSITY					
Water Recycled As % of Water Used	78%	96%	45%	41%	87%

Defining Water Use Terms:

- Water used is all water used through mining activities
- Water reused and recycled is water that is reused or recycled within the site for operational use
- Withdrawal is water received and used for operation or stored
- Water diverted is water which enters site and is released into the environment without being used
- Discharge is water removed from the facility and discharged to the water environment or third party
- Consumption is water used by the facility and not returned to the water environment or third party (e.g., dust suppression or human consumption)

2023 Volumes vs Efficiency



The figure above demonstrates the operational need and ability to reuse water (water efficiency) between our sites and how the volumes associated with water withdrawn from the environment for use in the operation (“withdrawal to task”) compares to water recycled/reused (“worked (reused) water to task”) on each site. At sites where we operate or have operated a heap leach pads, efficiency is typically higher given the recirculation of solution in the system. However, water use efficiency is a metric looking at site-wide reuse of water and not just the volumes associated with heap leach pads and tailings facilities.

Our Water Circuit

Consumed	8,729,983 m³	To task		49,138,125 m³
Withdrawn	6,379,557 m³	Reused	Recycled	42,758,568 m³
Diverted	28,210,560 m³	Discharged		140,331 m³

This diagram shows a typical representation of water management at our sites. See next page for definition of water terms used.

Our Water Strategy

EFFICIENT:
Optimizing water management to reduce freshwater withdrawal, consumption and discharge.

RESPONSIBLE:
Managing and mitigating negative effects on water quality and quantity.

SUSTAINABLE:
Operating as water stewards in partnership with external stakeholders to meet current and future needs.

Efficient:

- Aligning water reporting to the ICMM Water Accounting Framework.
- Linking a portion of company performance bonuses to achieving water management targets.
- Reviewing operational balances against the ICMM Water Accounting Framework to identify opportunities for reuse and recycling.
- Reviewing and understanding the cost of water management.
- Enhancing reporting of metrics and KPIs; setting public targets and tracking performance against them.

Responsible:

- Establishing and maintaining robust water monitoring networks for quality and quantity.
- Identifying water risks and opportunities, and developing and implementing mitigation strategies.
- Integrating risks into site and corporate risk registers, as appropriate.
- Monitoring infrastructure aiming to ensure appropriate containment.
- Considering water management at planning for new operations, during operational life and at closure.

Sustainable:

- Proactively engaging with stakeholders to solicit feedback on water use and availability.
- Sharing monitoring results with communities during regular participatory sessions.
- Collaborating with stakeholders to form partnerships to address water issues and opportunities.
- Engaging with governments and other stakeholders on water policy, regulations and permitting.
- Developing a communications plan to inform stakeholders of water successes, opportunities and challenges.

Historical Water Performance (m^3)

2021					
	Çöpler	Marigold	Puna	Seabee	SSR Mining
WITHDRAWALS					
Surface Water – Fresh	7,560	1,710	786,979	42,640	838,889
Surface Water – Other	0	0	843,209	0	843,209
Ground Water – Fresh	3,991,804	1,692,120	300,000	0	5,983,924
Ground Water – Other	0	0	70,116	172,185	242,301
Third Party Water	0	0	0	0	0
DIVERTED					
Water Diverted	0	805,058	0	350,931	1,155,989
DISCHARGED					
Surface Water High Quality	0	1,710	0	0	0
Surface Water Low Quality	0	0	40,236	110,670	0
Total Groundwater	0	1,330,635	0	0	1,330,635
Total Water Discharged	0	1,332,345	40,286	110,670	1,483,301
CONSUMPTION					
Consumption as Evaporation	928,126	53,103	0	0	981,229
Consumption as Entrainment	3,188,268	397,044	1,857,329	145,871	5,588,512
Other Consumption	375,744	1,333,214	40,411	26,535	1,775,903
Total Water Consumption	4,492,139	1,783,361	1,897,740	172,406	8,345,645
Withdrawal Volume to Task	3,991,804	1,692,120	299,291	172,185	6,155,399
Reused Volume of Water to Task	3,092,579	25,139,885	843,209	562,400	29,638,072
Total Water to Task	928,126	26,832,004	1,142,500	734,584	35,793,471
INTENSITY					
Water Recycled As % of Water Used	44%	94%	74%	77%	83%

2022					
	Çöpler	Marigold	Puna	Seabee	SSR Mining
WITHDRAWALS					
Surface Water – Fresh	223,735	139,218	1,156,945	151,453	1,671,351
Surface Water – Other	0	0	0	0	0
Ground Water – Fresh	2,511,033	2,009,975	47,006	134,514	4,702,528
Ground Water – Other	0	0	0	0	0
Third Party Water	0	0	57	0	57
DIVERTED					
Water Diverted	0	3,684,838	18,044,313	305,834	22,034,985
DISCHARGED					
Surface Water High Quality	115,200	0	0	0	115,200
Surface Water Low Quality	0	0	0	178,448	178,448
Total Groundwater	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Discharged	115,200	0	0	178,448	293,648
CONSUMPTION					
Consumption as Evaporation	838,438	915,447	1,017,231	0	2,771,116
Consumption as Entrainment	3,223,203	127,595	370,321	52,317	3,773,436
Other Consumption	374,112	334,176	624,547	158,607	1,491,442
Total Water Consumption	4,435,754	1,377,218	2,012,099	210,924	8,035,995
Withdrawal Volume to Task	2,290,847	1,118,235	1,172,889	483,324	5,065,295
Reused Volume of Water to Task	13,622,227	27,123,936	1,076,028	693,850	42,184,171
Total Water to Task	15,913,074	28,242,172	2,248,917	1,177,173	47,249,466
INTENSITY					
Water Recycled As % of Water Used	86%	96%	48%	59%	89%

Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs)

Tailings are a common waste product generated by the mining industry. They typically consist of remnant crushed ore that has been mixed with water and reagents, which are generally neutralized before storage. Tailings are our largest source of process waste and are a critical area of environmental management for the mining industry.

All our tailings are sent to engineered TSFs. We manage our tailings facilities in line with international standards and local regulations to meet site-specific conditions. We have procedures in place aiming to ensure alignment with international best practice standards from construction to closure.

Puna

There are two TSFs at our Puna Operation. The San Miguel TSF is an in-pit facility where tailings are deposited into the mined-out San Miguel Pit. This TSF is currently active. The Pirquitas TSF is a high-density polyethylene (“HDPE") lined facility that is currently in care and maintenance but that may be used for water storage. The Pirquitas TSF was designed and constructed as a downstream dam.

Çöpler

At our Çöpler Mine in Türkiye, there is one TSF that is HDPE-lined. The Çöpler TSF is a downstream, mass-filled dam that is currently active.

Seabee

Our Seabee Mine has two tailings storage facilities: The East Lake and Triangle Lake facilities. Both dam structures were constructed via the centerline method and are HDPE-lined. Both TSFs are currently active.

Marigold

Our Marigold Mine has one TSF. The TSF was constructed via the centerline method. This facility has been reclaimed and closed for over 20 years. This TSF facility is considered inactive.

Annual Waste Generated and Tailings Deposited (tonnes)

2023					
	Çöpler	Marigold	Puna	Seabee	Total
Tailings Deposited	3,054,842	0	1,878,402	318,053	5,251,297
Waste Rock mined	20,917,202	74,799,613	6,222,169	307,070	102,246,054
Waste Rock backfilled	0	49,509,548	0	307,070	49,816,618
Hazardous Waste	1,041	24	314	84	1,463
Non-Hazardous Waste	1,407	1,718	110	0	3,235
Total Waste recycled	1,780	1,695	0	0	3,475
Waste recycled (as % of hazardous and non-hazardous waste)	73%	97%	0%	N/A	75%

2022					
	Çöpler	Marigold	Puna	Seabee	Total
Tailings Deposited	2,368,332	0	1,600,268	281,954	4,250,554
Waste Rock mined	16,758,597	72,692,653	8,633,726	290,988	98,375,964
Waste Rock backfilled	1,332,135	34,389,512	0	189,481	35,911,128
Hazardous Waste	1,427	306	311	117	2,161
Non-Hazardous Waste	1,174	2,084	0	0	3,258
Total Waste recycled	1,732	2,068	0	0	3,881
Waste recycled (as % of hazardous and non-hazardous waste)	67%	87%	0%	N/A	73%

2021					
	Çöpler	Marigold	Puna	Seabee	Total
Tailings Deposited	2,775,804	0	1,603,454	273,198	4,652,456
Waste Rock mined	15,015,277	80,507,810	9,593,952	272,548	105,389,587
Waste Rock backfilled	0	40,149,339	0	142,412	40,291,751
Hazardous Waste	1,075	18	236	51	1,380
Non-Hazardous Waste	1,878	1,175	135	759	3,947
Total Waste recycled	1,128	1,162	101	759	3,150
Waste recycled (as % of hazardous and non-hazardous waste)	38%	98%	27%	0%	60%

Mercury Management

Mercury is naturally present in the ore at our Marigold Mine in Nevada and at our Çöpler mine in Türkiye. Mercury can be mobilized during processing, and if spilled or not properly and carefully handled, can cause serious harm to the environment. To safeguard against these risks, we have strict handling and packing procedures in place for the transport of mercury, and have the following measures in place:

- Retorts: Çöpler and Marigold each have one mercury retort. At Çöpler it is in the gold room, while at Marigold the retort is in the processing plant with a condenser to remove large particulate mercury in the exhaust stream before it goes to the scrubber.

- Activated Carbon: At both Çöpler and Marigold, we use activated carbon in the gold recovery process to recover gold. The gold absorbs onto the carbon prior to being stripped from the carbon via a hot stripping liquid. The carbon also adsorbs mercury if it is present in the solution.

- Scrubbers: At Marigold, we have two sulfur-impregnated carbon scrubbers to collect mercury, which are designed to perform in line with Nevada State law. At Çöpler, we have four sulfur impregnated carbon scrubbers located in the:
  - ADR Carbon Regeneration Unit
  - ADR Electrowinning Unit
  - Sulfide Carbon Regeneration Unit
  - Sulfide Electrowinning Unit

We dispose of elemental mercury and mercury-contaminated waste at licensed waste facilities. We dispose of about one tonne of elemental mercury every two years. For mercury contaminated waste, we disposed of the following amounts in 2023:

- Çöpler: 11.44 tonnes
- Marigold: 12.26 tonnes

Cyanide Management

Safe and responsible cyanide management is critical to our operations and our social license to operate. We use cyanide in the processing plants at our gold operations to separate the gold from the ore. At present, this method of gold recovery is regarded as the safest as well as the most effective and economic. Proper and robust cyanide management is essential to prevent risk to both human health and the environment.

We strive to adhere to good practice for the safe transportation, storage, use, and disposal of cyanide. The foundation of our approach to cyanide management is built on strict operating standards and governed by legal requirements. It is also informed by industry best practices and the requirements of International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC). Some of the measures we take today and will take in the future are:

- Monitoring local water bodies and discharge for potential traces of cyanide
- Formally tracking all incidents involving cyanide
- Training for workers and contractors who handle, transport and dispose of cyanide
- Specialized training and equipment for onsite emergency response teams
- A requirement that all cyanide suppliers and transporters must be ICMC certified

Our Marigold mine in Nevada was the first mine in the world certified to ICMC standard and we are committed to aligning and certifying over time all our operations to ICMC standard.

In 2023, we applied to become a signatory company to the International Cyanide Management Institute nominating our Seabee and Çöpler mines for certification to the ICMC. These newly nominated sites will have three years to demonstrate compliance with the code.