

## Our Performance in 2023

# 80%

Water reused in processing operations

# 17.2m<sup>3</sup>

Average water use per ounce of gold produced

# 15.2Mm<sup>3</sup>

Total water withdrawn and collected

### Key Highlights

- Achieved a Level A rating for 100% of the TSM Water Stewardship protocol indicators
- Remained in compliance with water management permits across our operations
- Built a new water treatment plant for the community of Mazapa, Mexico, near our Los Filos Mine

### Summary

We achieved our 2023 target to achieve a Level A rating for 100% of the TSM Water Stewardship protocol indicators across all operations. Our longer-term goal is to achieve a Level AA or AAA rating.

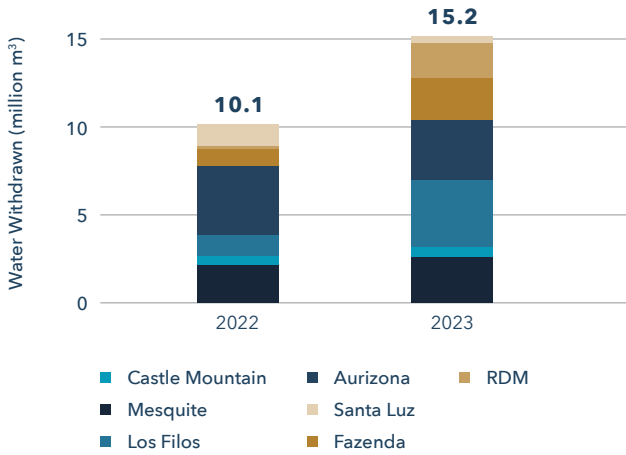
Of the water used at our operations in 2023, 80% was recycled (2022: 58%), demonstrating a 22% increase in water recycling at our sites. Our water sources are groundwater (water wells), surface water (rivers and lakes), external sources (third party), and mine dewatering. Of the 15.2M m<sup>3</sup> of water withdrawn and collected during 2023, 12% of the water was withdrawn from surface sources, 38.3% was from groundwater, 21.3% was sourced from precipitation (rainfall collected) while 28.3% was collected from mine dewatering. We discharged 75% of the excess water collected by mine dewatering back to the environment, and the remaining 25% was sustainably used for dust control and heavy equipment washing.

Water use intensity is a measure of how much new water was used in our mines per ounce of gold produced. In 2023, water use intensity was 17.2 m<sup>3</sup> per ounce of gold produced on a consolidated basis, but water use intensity ranged from 2.11 m<sup>3</sup> per ounce of gold produced at Los

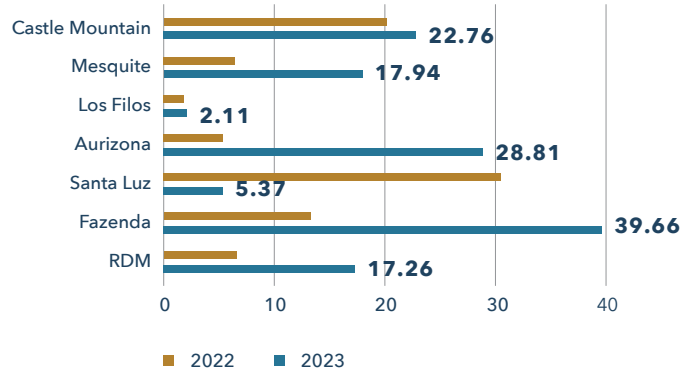
Filos to 39.66 m<sup>3</sup> per ounce of gold produced at Fazenda. Water use by the sites varies depending on the type of mining, the type of process used to extract gold from the ore, the size of the mine, the climate and the geographic location.

We are constantly evaluating our measurement methodologies and techniques to improve the accuracy of our water consumption reporting. As a result of this process our reported water withdrawal figures increased in 2023 compared to previous years because water accumulated and used from precipitation was not previously included in our ESG reporting. The 2023 figures reflect precipitation that fell into infrastructures (e.g., tailings ponds, heap leach pads) and was captured in our contact water circuit. As a result, we had an increase of 5,017,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water withdrawal, with Los Filos (2,645,000 m<sup>3</sup>) and RDM (1,777,000 m<sup>3</sup>) being the two largest contributors. Other drivers for increased water consumption during 2023 were based primarily on greater measured volumes of mine dewatering at Fazenda (794,000 m<sup>3</sup>) and RDM (628,000 m<sup>3</sup>) and groundwater withdrawal at Fazenda (681,000 m<sup>3</sup>) and Mesquite (433,000 m<sup>3</sup>).

**2022 AND 2023 WATER WITHDRAWAL BY SITE**



**2022 AND 2023 WATER INTENSITY BY SITE<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Water intensity between 2022 and 2023 is not entirely comparable because precipitation was not reported in 2022.

**2023 WATER USAGE (m³)**

