

ESG Report

Based on submission dated 27th November 2024

Jaguar Mining Inc.

and associated mining project(s)

Disclosures in this submission

Type	Name	ESG framework type
Corporate	Jaguar Mining Inc.	Producing stage corporate framework
Project	Caeté Complex	Producing stage project framework
Project	MTL Complex	Producing stage project framework



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Table of contents

Table of contents.....	2
Introduction	3
Executive summary.....	4
Overall score for this submission	5
The score breakdown	5
Score breakdown (Production stage) - Caeté Complex	6
Score breakdown (Production stage) - MTL Complex	7
Overarching positives and negatives	8
Corporate positives and negatives	8
Project positives and negatives	12
Corporate score distributions	19
Projects score distributions.....	22

Introduction

Digbee ESG is the industry standard ESG disclosure framework for the mining sector. It provides mining companies with a right-sized, futurelooking set of frameworks against which they can credibly disclose, track, compare and improve their ESG performance.

Digbee ESG has been developed in consultation with mining companies, ESG specialists and capital providers and is endorsed by leading financial institutions, producing mining companies and other industry stakeholders.

This Digbee ESG Report is the resulting output from your recent ESG submission and comprises an executive summary, your score, score breakdown, positives and negatives as well as a summary of your ESG submission responses.

How are scores calculated?

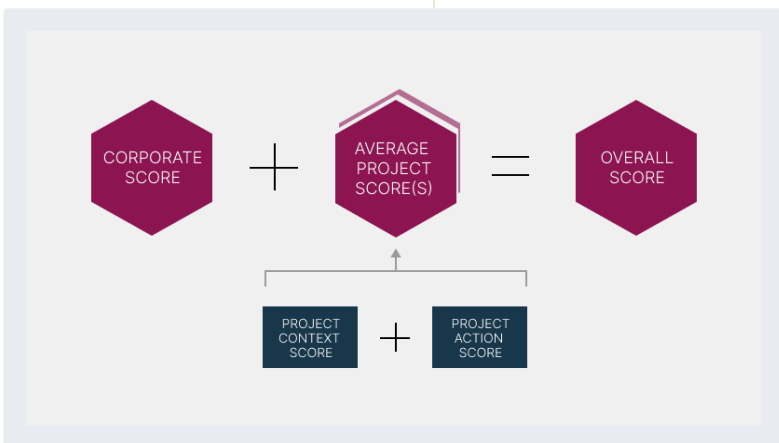
All ESG submissions are manually reviewed and scored against a set of rigorous and standardised scoring criteria.

An ESG submission comprises two types of questionnaire:

1. A single corporate-level questionnaire.
2. One or more project-level questionnaires (one for each disclosable project you own).

The questionnaires are tailored to the stage of the mining company and its projects (i.e., exploration, development and/or producing).

The project questionnaires comprise a number of 'Context' questions (relating to the situation of the project) and 'Action' questions (what is being done by the management both in the boardroom and on the ground to mitigate ESG risks).



▲ Visualisation of how Digbee ESG scores are calculated

There is little one can do to influence context scores, however action scores can vary depending on the action being taken by management. Each question is scored in accordance with our scoring criteria and averaged to provide an overall output score along with a confidence banding. A confidence banding illustrates the potential range with which the awarded score can move should any of the risks be realised or mitigated.

Who scores the submission?

Scoring is undertaken by a team of accredited ESG experts who have deep experience in mining projects similar to those being scored. Each scoring team consists of two scorers and a team lead. This team of three ensures consistent scoring through robust peer review and quality control.

Executive summary



Your next ESG submission is due on **27th November 2025**. We will notify you 2 months prior to the expiry of your current Digbee ESG score.

JAGUAR MINING INC. (Jaguar) is a Canadian listed gold mining, development, and exploration company operating in Brazil with three gold mining areas and a large land package covering in total approximately 63,313 ha. Jaguar's principal operating assets are located in the Iron Quadrangle, which is a greenstone belt in the state of Minas Gerais. Jaguar is listed in Canada (TSX: JAG) and the US (OTCQ: JAGGF). Two operating assets have been submitted for the Digbee review: The Caeté Complex and the MTL Complex which comprises the Turmalina underground mine and processing plant. This is the second Digbee assessment.

Jaguar Mining exhibits a commendable commitment to ESG principles, with notable progress in some areas. The assessment scores reflect improvements in governance and social initiatives, but highlight the need for enhanced environmental management. The Company is strong in its focus on diversity and inclusion particularly in executive and management positions, the use of dry stack tailings and investigation of in-pit disposal, environmental education, and stakeholder engagement.

Operations at the MTL Complex were halted on the 7th December 2024 following the identification of areas of concern at the Satinoco dry waste facility. All relevant mine personnel and nearby community members were evacuated before the anticipated slump occurred. While the slump will have a negative impact on ESG and production aspects of the operation, the proactive monitoring and evacuation proactively addressed many aspects of the associated risks.

All data pertaining to the following Digbee review was submitted prior to the failure of the Satinoco dry waste facility. Given the magnitude of this event, this review would not be complete without the acknowledgement of the slump and associated actions, as reported to the reviewers.

Based on the information provided, JAGUAR MINING INC. has achieved an overarching score of BB with a range of C to AA. This is a slight improvement from the previous submission for which the range was D to AA. The corporate achieved a score of BB with a range of CC to A. The Caeté Complex scored BB with a range of CC to AA. The MTL Complex scored BB with a range of C to AA. Additional information provided in this 2024 submission has allowed for a more detailed review to be undertaken compared to the previous submission.

Your submission team

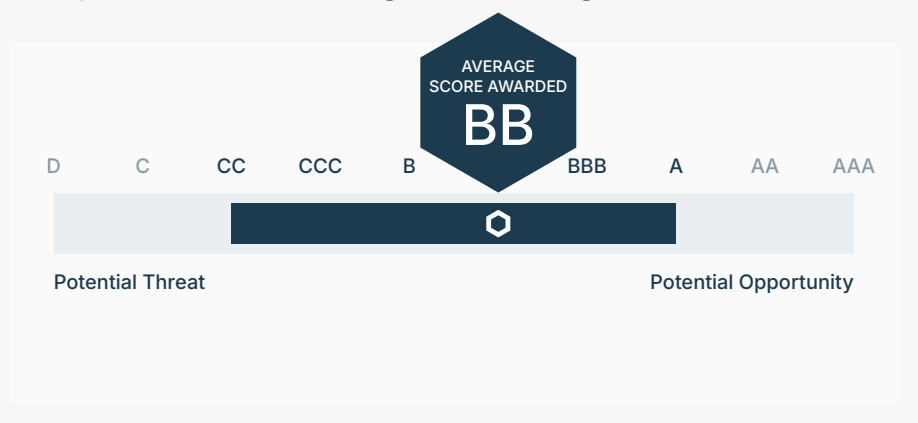
- Alfred Colas - APPROVER

Overall score for this submission



The score breakdown

Corporate score: Jaguar Mining Inc.



i
Corporate Score:
This is the score awarded for the responses to the 'Corporate-level' questionnaire.

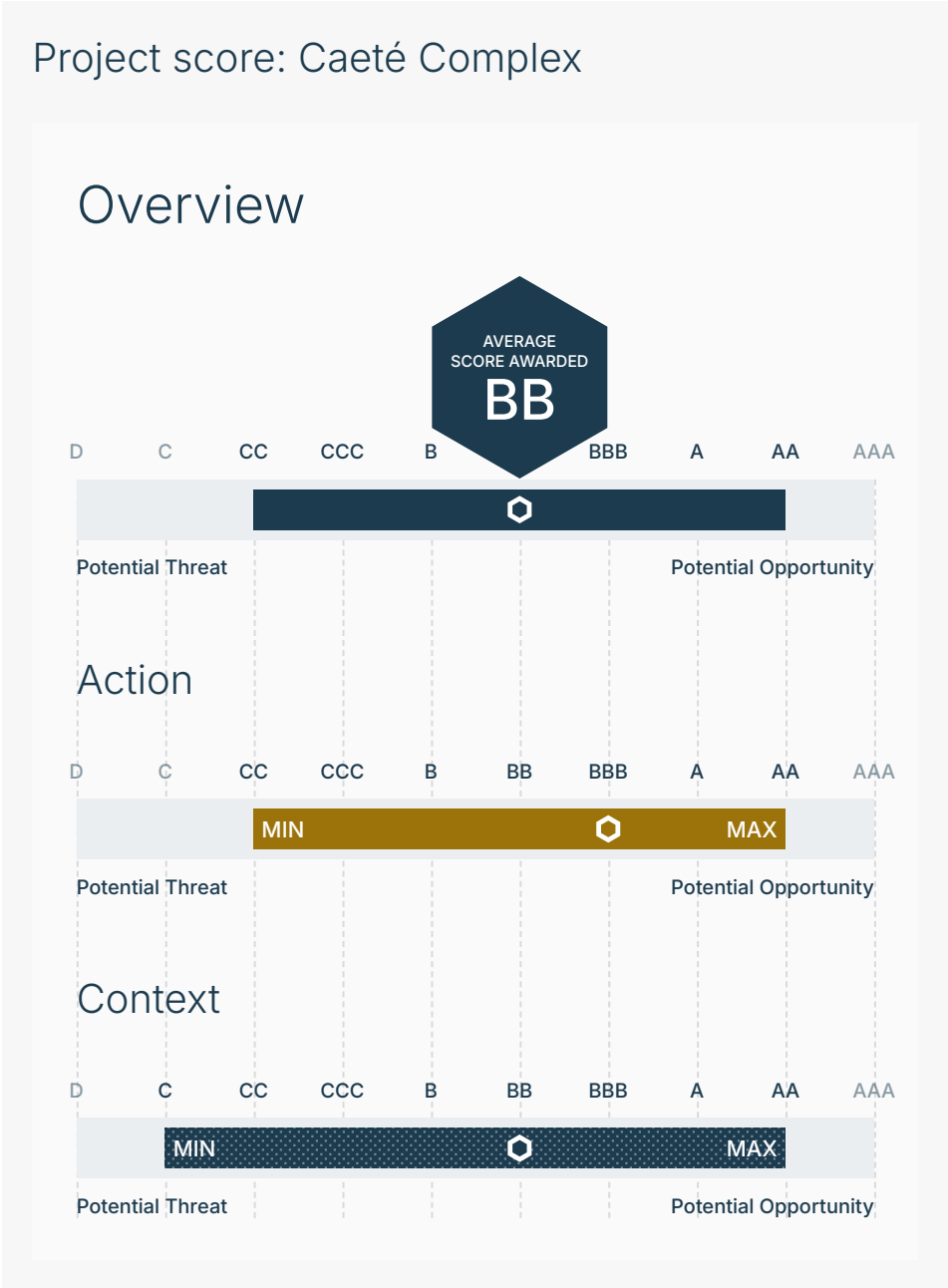
The score breakdown continued...

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Project Score:
 These are the scores awarded to any 'Project-level' questionnaires that have been submitted.

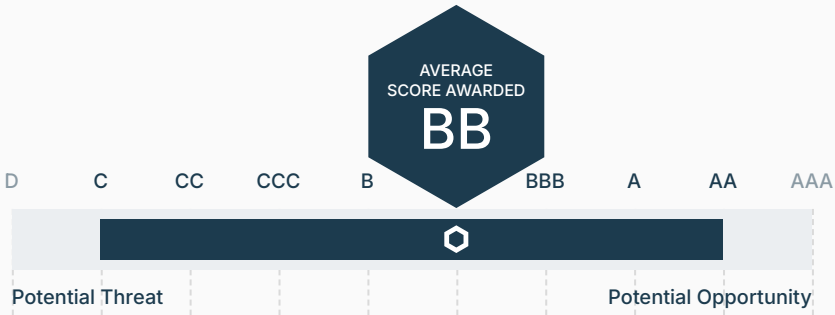
Action:
 Within each project, action questions try to understand what action is being taken by the mining companies to mitigate ESG risks.

Risk Context:
 Within each project, context questions try to understand the inherent risks of where the mining companies are operating.

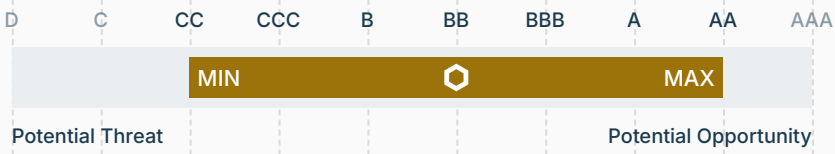


Project score: MTL Complex

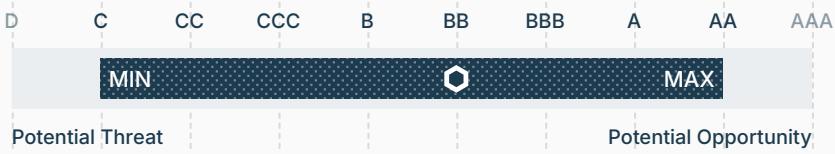
Overview



Action



Context



Overarching positives and negatives

Positives	Negatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company actively engages in biodiversity conservation projects, including reforestation efforts and the preservation of local wildlife habitats around both Caeté and Turmalina sites. Jaguar maintains strong relationships with local communities through regular consultations, community development programs, and support for local education and healthcare initiatives. The Company has bettered its safety record, with year-on-year improvement in performance. Comprehensive training and awareness programs and safety protocols are in place to protect workers. The workforce is sourced locally, contributing to regional economic development and providing employment opportunities in the Caeté and Turmalina areas. Focus on diversity and inclusion has resulted in high levels of female participation in the workforce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations were suspended at the MTL complex on 7th December 2024 due to a slump on the north wall of the Satinoco dry tailings pile, which moved a portion of the tailings laterally whilst maintaining the integrity of the remainder. This occurred after the submission date, so whilst acknowledged, the assessment was completed without specific reference to this event. While permitting processes are on track for the development and use of new waste facilities, the current tailings facilities at Caeté are expected to reach capacity by the end of 2026. Executive remuneration is not as yet linked to ESG performance.

Corporate positives and negatives

Corporate positives

- JAGUAR MINING INC. (Jaguar) is a Canadian listed junior gold mining, development, and exploration company operating in the Minas Gerais district in Brazil. The Company has three gold mining complexes and a large land package covering in total approximately 63,313 ha. Jaguar's principal operating assets are located in the Iron Quadrangle, which is a greenstone belt in the state of Minas Gerais.
- Jaguar is listed in Canada (TSX: JAG) and the US (OTCQ: JAGGF).
- The Company has established an ESG Framework to align the Company strategy with globally recognized ESG criteria, and routinely reviews strategic and operational ESG risks. ESG goals have been stated and performance scorecards are routinely reported.
- Budget is allocated to support ESG management processes and initiatives. The percentage of total spending dedicated to environmental and social impacts represents about 8% of planned spending in 2025.
- Closure planning and tailings management is routinely reported to the Board, with key goals and performance metrics tracked as part of the ESG scorecards.

6. The Company has converted all surface tailings emplacement to dry stacking, and is in the process of closing all Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) that are no longer in operation.
7. The Company has no majority or significant shareholdings or Joint Ventures where they are not the controlling partner, so there are no external influences on the Company's ESG strategy.
8. Jaguar's Board comprises members with diverse backgrounds, and extensive experience in mining, environmental science, and corporate governance, which informs knowledgeable decision-making.
9. The Board's skills are reviewed annually, particularly with reference to current and future risks. The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for identifying changing context and the Board skill set required. Where the Board requires supplementary expertise, external specialists are engaged.
10. Directors stand for re-election annually, and are elected by the shareholders.
11. Succession plans are in place for key management functions.
12. According to the submission, the Company's Belo Horizonte office has a near 50-50 split between male and female employees.
13. A Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI) Policy, procedures and targets have been established. The Company has also established a DEI Committee, DIVERSIFICA, consisting of volunteer Jaguar employees who represent 5 affinity groups, i.e. Gender, Ethnicity, Generation, LGBTQIA+ and people with disability (PWD) to foster debate and promote awareness with stakeholders.
14. The Company has established an Institutional and Community Relations Team, who are responsible for identifying, enhancing, and monitoring stakeholder relationships. This team implemented a Stakeholder Management System (SGS) in 2021. The Company developed an Institutional and Community Relationship Plan to address planning, control, and monitoring through a Stakeholder and Reporting Management System. Indicators to measure performance in the social area and impacts of the Company actions have been developed. These indicators are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
15. The Company has dedicated in-country specialists for Government engagement, with the protocols for such interactions defined in the Code of Conduct.
16. Jaguar Mining's Private Social Investment Policy sets out the support, sponsorship, partnership and donation processes.
17. The Company adheres to high standards of transparency, regularly publishing detailed ESG reports and ensuring alignment with global reporting frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The Company periodically publishes a Sustainability Report that is aligned to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

Standards.

18. The Company provides ESG information to stakeholders via its website, social media channels and site-issued communiques in Portuguese and English. Tailings Storage Facilities' technical, monitoring and assurance information is available via the website.
19. The Company has an Ethics Policy, and a Code of Conduct. It also has an independent Whistleblower Hotline available via its website for employees and external parties to report ethical or legal non-compliance concerns.
20. The Company participates in appropriate mining and business forums within Brazil.
21. The Company utilised a compliance tool to monitor and report on compliance obligations to the Board.
22. Taxation compliance processes are in place, which cover financial projections for emerging risks.

Corporate negatives

1. Executive remuneration is not as yet linked to ESG performance.
2. The Board's formal processes do not refer to mechanisms for and maintaining ESG skills amongst the Board of Directors.
3. The Board Charter does not limit the tenure of Directors, and does not mandate compulsory rotation.
4. There are no formal grievance processes in place for stakeholders to raise concerns or complaints regarding the Company or its operations.
5. The Company has not yet developed extensive monitoring and mitigation programmes to address climate change related risks.
6. While formal risk management processes are in place, it does not indicate that it is used to support decision making on a regular basis at a strategic level.
7. While investment in ESG is demonstrated, there is little tangible evidence of progress made in specific areas identified in the 2020 Sustainability Report.
8. The Company has not released a bi-annual Sustainability Report since 2020.
9. There is limited reporting and transparency of project-specific environmental performance data.
10. The Company has not formally committed to any Environmental, Social or Sustainable Mining frameworks. While this is not a requirement, alignment and

taking learning from such frameworks provides an internal benchmark for further progress.

Project positives and negatives

Project positives - Caeté Complex

1. The Caeté Complex is operated by Jaguar's wholly-owned subsidiary, Mineração Serras do Oeste (MSOL). The Caeté Complex, consisting of Roça Grande, Pilar, the Caeté Plant, and the Córrego Brandão claim group, is situated east of the Minas Gerais state capital, Belo Horizonte.
2. The Pilar mine is an underground gold mine that has been in continuous production since 2008. Pilar's main mining method is longitudinal sublevel open stoping (SLOS) with delayed backfilling. Stopes are backfilled with rockfill consisting of waste from mine development.
3. The local economy is based on agriculture and mining.
4. Electrical power is readily available and obtained from the national grid. Brazil's national grid is predominantly sourced from renewable methods, particularly hydroelectricity.
5. 100% of the workforce is drawn from the local region, and skilled labour is readily available.
6. Due Diligence vetting processes for key employee roles and contractors are in place, which is underpinned by the digital public database in place in Brazil, and trained personnel with a background in security and audit fully leverage this tool.
7. Workers are represented by a single union, and the Enterprise Bargaining Agreement (CBA) is renegotiated every 2 years.
8. Workplace facilities are consistent with national workplace and labour regulations. There is no accommodation camp for employees at the Caeté operations as the workers live in private residences in the nearby towns.
9. Employees that come in contact with hazardous substances, such as dust, etc, have access to on-site "mine-dry" facilities which consist of showers and lockers so the workers can bathe after exposure and before returning home.
10. Catering is provided at all operations.
11. Regulatory authorities and the union routinely inspect labour conditions, environmental compliance, and also visit affected communities.
12. While women only represent 13.3% of the Caeté workforce, this is above the regional average, which is approximately 11%. Women work in senior operational roles.
13. There is strong alignment with the Jaguar Mining Diversity and Inclusion Policy. Participation targets for women and people with disabilities are expected to be achieved over the next 24 months.
14. Safety performance has consistently improved over the last 5 years. Health and

safety initiatives have been developed in response to a culture survey. Incidents are reported in a daily email to all senior and executive staff.

15. The majority of goods and services are sourced from within Brazil, with a significant proportion sourced from within the Minas Gerais state.
16. Welfare facilities are provided for logistics carriers when they wait on site.
17. All of the required permits and licenses for the operations are in place, and conditions of consent are monitored and reported to the government.
18. The Rehabilitation and Closure Plan and Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) provisions complies with the local regulatory requirements. The Rehabilitation and Closure Plan and ARO is projected until 2033 and reviewed annually based on the progress of rehabilitation projects and the mine's development. Progressive rehabilitation is incorporated into the annual operations work plan.
19. This concurrent rehabilitation of mined areas consists of hydroseeding in areas where mining has ceased, and the maintenance of historic abandoned mines.
20. Natural rewilding is occurring in the rehabilitated areas, as shown by quarterly biodiversity monitoring.
21. The Jaguar Mining website includes transparent up to date technical information, plans and monitoring reports for the Molita and RG2W Tailings Storage Facilities.
22. There are no informal settlements or Artisanal and Smallscale Mining within the Caeté tenements.
23. The Company holds periodic meetings with institutions and communities, where themes/subjects of collective interest are presented. In addition, the Company arranges visits to operations for external stakeholders. The community can make complaints, ask questions or requests to the Institutional and Community Relations Team, directly using the team's corporate cell phones, and in frequent meetings and visits carried out with the communities. This team also implemented a Stakeholder Management System (SGS) in 2021.
24. Social programs help fund a variety of social and cultural projects, environmental education initiatives, annual social events, and career development opportunities.
25. The submission reports that Caeté has experienced no conflict and there is no expectation of such in the future.

Project negatives - Caeté Complex

1. The current processing dry stack tailings facility will be at capacity at the end of next year, and whilst new facilities have been scoped and permitting is ongoing and expected to be completed mid 2025, any delay to this process will impact the continuity of the Operation.

2. The operation receives a high number of complaints from the community with regard to its operational impact, particularly regarding traffic and vibration resulting from blasting activities. This indicates that current control measures may not be adequate.
3. Ore is currently transported on public roads.
4. According to the submission, the legal status of some of the land holdings needs to be addressed and resolved. This involves formalizing pending property deeds and registrations, regularizing rural properties to align with intended urban/ industrial use, resolving pending georeferencing and CAR registrations, and tax compliance and compensatory obligations.
5. Health and safety initiatives are weighted toward awareness campaigns rather than tangible hazard elimination and reduction measures from the hierarchy of control. Where tangible control measures have been initiated, there was no evidence provided that these initiatives have been prioritised to address areas of high-risk exposure.
6. According to the submission, facilities are not available for washing of clothes on site, suggesting that dirty work clothing must be washed at home by employees.
7. There was no evidence provided to show that programmes to reduce power demands or emissions are in place or in planning.
8. No Chance Find Procedure is in place to protect cultural heritage artefacts, which might be important as operations expand outside of the current operational footprints.
9. Environmental studies pertaining to Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) potential have been carried out. Studies indicate that both the Roca Grande and Pilar geology has low ARD potential. However the leaching of certain metals, particularly arsenic, manganese and zinc, in the tailings are a concerning risk in the tailings and waste rock dumps. Potential contamination sources have been registered and formally reported to the regulatory authorities.
10. Routine water monitoring demonstrates consistent elevated levels of arsenic, manganese and iron exceeding legal limits, and this has the potential to impact downstream water quality.
11. Water monitoring associated with the Roça Grande RG02W TSF has identified recurring high values of cyanide and ammonia exceeding recommendations, indicating that the current detoxification and ammonia reduction treatment systems are not effective.
12. Cyanide and metals concentrations reported from the routine monitoring of surface water, ground water and receiving waters are above permissible limits, further indicating that the current control measures are not effective. There is no evidence of mitigation plans having been developed to manage and mitigate

potential environmental risks.

13. Whilst the Company is compliant with undertaking and reporting the environmental monitoring as required by permits and licences, the scope of monitoring is not sufficient to fully assess environmental performance, particularly with those aspects that are the subject of repeated community complaints, i.e. vibration and traffic-related impacts.
14. Geotechnical studies and monitoring of the RG 02W and Moita TSFs indicate elevated risk due to the liquefaction susceptibility of the tailings. MSOL continues to implement the recommended monitoring programs, however there is no evidence of mitigation plans having yet been developed.
15. The Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) provisions are relatively low. It is acknowledged that an external consultant is scheduled to complete a review of the ARO in 2024.
16. The Company does not have robust processes in place to ensure that labour obligations and safeguards are being met by contractors.
17. There are no specialist ESG skills within the Caeté Complex Leadership Team, and the functional ESG teams report to VP Projects, Engineering & Finance.

Project positives - MTL Complex

1. The MTL Complex comprises a number of contiguous mineral rights holdings that cover an area of approximately 2,932 ha of mining permits ("mining concessions"), including the Turmalina gold mine and processing plant, three satellite deposits (Faina, Pontal, and Zona Basal), and the Onças de Pitangui Project.
2. The total combined Mineral Resources for the MTL Complex are estimated to total approximately 8.50 million tonnes (Mt) at an average grade of 4.23 g/t Au in the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories.
3. Turmalina is an underground gold mine that predominantly utilizes sub-level stoping as a mining method. Backfilling is completed using loose rockfill or cemented paste.
4. Electrical power is readily available and obtained from the national grid. Brazil's national grid is predominantly sourced from renewable sources, particularly hydroelectric dams.
5. 100% of the workforce is drawn from the local region. The local economy is based on agriculture and mining, and skilled labour is readily available.
6. Workplace facilities are consistent with national workplace and labour regulations. There is no accommodation camp for workers at the Turmalina Mine site as employees live in private residences in the surrounding towns.

7. Catering is provided at all operations.
8. Regulatory authorities and the unions routinely inspect labour conditions, environmental compliance, and also visit affected communities.
9. While women only represent 13.5% of the MTL workforce, this is above the regional average.
10. The Company has Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI) policy, procedures and targets in place that guide recruitment and promotion.
11. Safety performance has consistently improved over the last 5 years.
12. The majority of goods and services are sourced from within Brazil, with a significant proportion being sourced from within the Minas Gerais state.
13. Used tyres from site vehicles that cannot be re-treaded are returned to the supplier for processing and recycling.
14. The Turmalina Mine, Turmalina Plant, and the satellite deposits, Faina, Pontal, and Zona Basal, are accessible by service roads and the national highway system.
15. All of the required permits and licenses for the operations are in place and conditions of consent monitored.
16. Progressive rehabilitation is incorporated into the annual operations planning process. Jaguar is rehabilitating mined areas through the hydroseeding in areas where mining has ceased, as well as on historic, abandoned mines.
17. The Jaguar Mining website includes transparent up to date technical information, plans and monitoring reports for the Turmalina Tailings Storage Facility (TSF).
18. There are no informal settlements or Artisanal or Small Scale Mining within the MTL tenements.
19. The Company holds periodic meetings with institutions and communities, where themes/subjects of collective interest are presented. In addition, the Company arranges visits to operations for external stakeholders. The community can make complaints, ask questions or requests to the Institutional and Community Relations Team, directly using the team's corporate cell phones, and in frequent meetings and visits carried out with the communities. This team implemented a Stakeholder Management System (SGS) in 2021.
20. Social programs help fund a variety of social and cultural projects, environmental education initiatives, annual social events, and career development opportunities.
21. Jaguar's commitment to community development and programs is demonstrated through its ongoing investments in the "Seeds of Sustainability" program and other social investment projects.

22. All tailings are detoxified to promote the decomposition of cyanide to cyanate and to reduce the concentration of arsenic in the tailings that will be used in the production of the paste fill. All tailings are either dry stacked on the surface or used as cemented paste fill underground.

Project negatives - MTL Complex

1. A portion of the north wall of the Santinoco dry stack tailing pile slumped on 7th December 2024 (i.e. a week after submission). Initial reports indicate that no workers or members of the public were injured due to the swift action of site personnel, however residents in the village of Casquilho were evacuated as a precautionary measure. Company and private infrastructure have been damaged by the slump. The failure was reported to the authorities and operations have been suspended.
2. The operation has received complaints from the community due to operational impacts, particularly dust generation and vibration from blasting, indicating that current control measures may not be adequate.
3. Similarly, whilst the Company complies with environmental monitoring required by permits and licences, these community complaints imply that monitoring may not be sufficient to fully assess environmental performance.
4. Geotechnical studies and monitoring of the TSF have shown that there are heightened risks associated with inconsistent waste management practices, and hence require attention. This results from the deposition of loose, fine-grained reservoir sediments with poor compaction which could contribute to instability under loading or saturation conditions. In addition water infiltration and flow pathways have led to seepage or internal erosion. Embankment material heterogeneity was noted that could influence slope stability and differential settling.
5. MTL has no processes or programs in place to actively manage biodiversity now or into the future. The absence of plans focused on biodiversity may limit the effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts, and prolong closure obligations if biodiversity indicators are a closure KPI.
6. There was no evidence provided to show that programmes to reduce power demands or emissions are in place or in planning. The climate is humid subtropical, with a pronounced summer wet season which triggers many of the natural hazards in the region.
7. No Chance Find Procedure is in place to protect cultural heritage artefacts, which will be important if operations expand outside of the current operational footprints.
8. The Health and Safety program described focuses on behavioural safety with little evidence of a more mature risk-based approach and proactive elimination of

workplace hazards.

9. Facilities are not available for washing of clothes on site, suggesting that dirty work clothing is washed by employees at home instead.
10. Environmental studies on the potential for Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) from the host rocks indicate that there is risk of ARD in the mined material, as well as potential metal solubilization with arsenic being a notable risk.
11. Routine monitoring of surface water, ground water and receiving waters has revealed deviations in parameters including arsenic, above permissible limits. Jaguar has initiated contamination plume investigations on the waste rock backfill, TSF and the dry stack tailings piles, but is yet to develop action plans to address the sources of contamination.
12. The Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) provisions are relatively low. It is acknowledged that an external consultant is scheduled to complete a review of the ARO in 2024.
13. According to the submission, the Company does not have formal processes in place to ensure that labour obligations and safeguards are being met by contractors.
14. There are no specialist ESG skills within the MTL Complex Leadership Team.



Corporate Score Distributions: Jaguar Mining Inc.

Producing Framework: Scores valid for 12 months as of 27th Nov 2024.

The following visual is an overview of the corporate-level questionnaire scores.

Question IDs & theme	Potential Threat					Potential Opportunity				
	D	C	CC	CCC	B	BB	BBB	A	AA	AAA
C-01.01 Organisational Commitment to international initiatives				CCC		BB				
C-01.02 Incorporation of ESG in Company strategy							BBB			
C-01.03 ESG Budgetary Provision							BBB			
C-01.04 Closure and Tailings Planning					B			A		
C-01.05 Meeting or re-stating of ESG KPIs			CC							
C-01.06 Presence & Influence of Significant Partners							BBB			
C-01.07 Management of JVs										NOT APPLICABLE
C-02.01 Board and Leadership Structure					B		BBB			
C-02.02 Proportion of independent Directors									AA	
C-02.03 Director Rotation			CC			BB				
C-02.04 Executive Pay Aligned to Sustainability	D									
C-02.05 Board Capability			CC			BB				
C-02.06 ESG skills assessment of leadership			CC							

C-02.07	ESG skills in place	CC
C-02.08	Board transparency and diversity	BBB
C-02.09	Succession Planning	BB
C-02.10	Provisions for vulnerable / underrepresented	B A
C-03.01	Government Engagement Processes	A
C-03.02	Accessibility of ESG Information	B A
C-03.03	Government Engagement Monitoring	AAA
C-03.04	Shareholder Oversight	A
C-03.05	Management of Shareholder requests	B BB
C-03.06	Participation in Industry Bodies	BBB
C-03.07	Management of renegotiations	BB
C-04.01	Verification of Financing	BBB
C-04.02	Permitting Compliance Monitoring	AA
C-04.03	Embedding of integrated risk management	A
C-04.04	Organisational resilience	CCC A
C-05.01	Feedback Management	D A
C-05.02	Tax Transparency	BB
C-05.03	Anti-corruption/bribery Governance	B BBB

C-05.04 Prioritisation of ESG

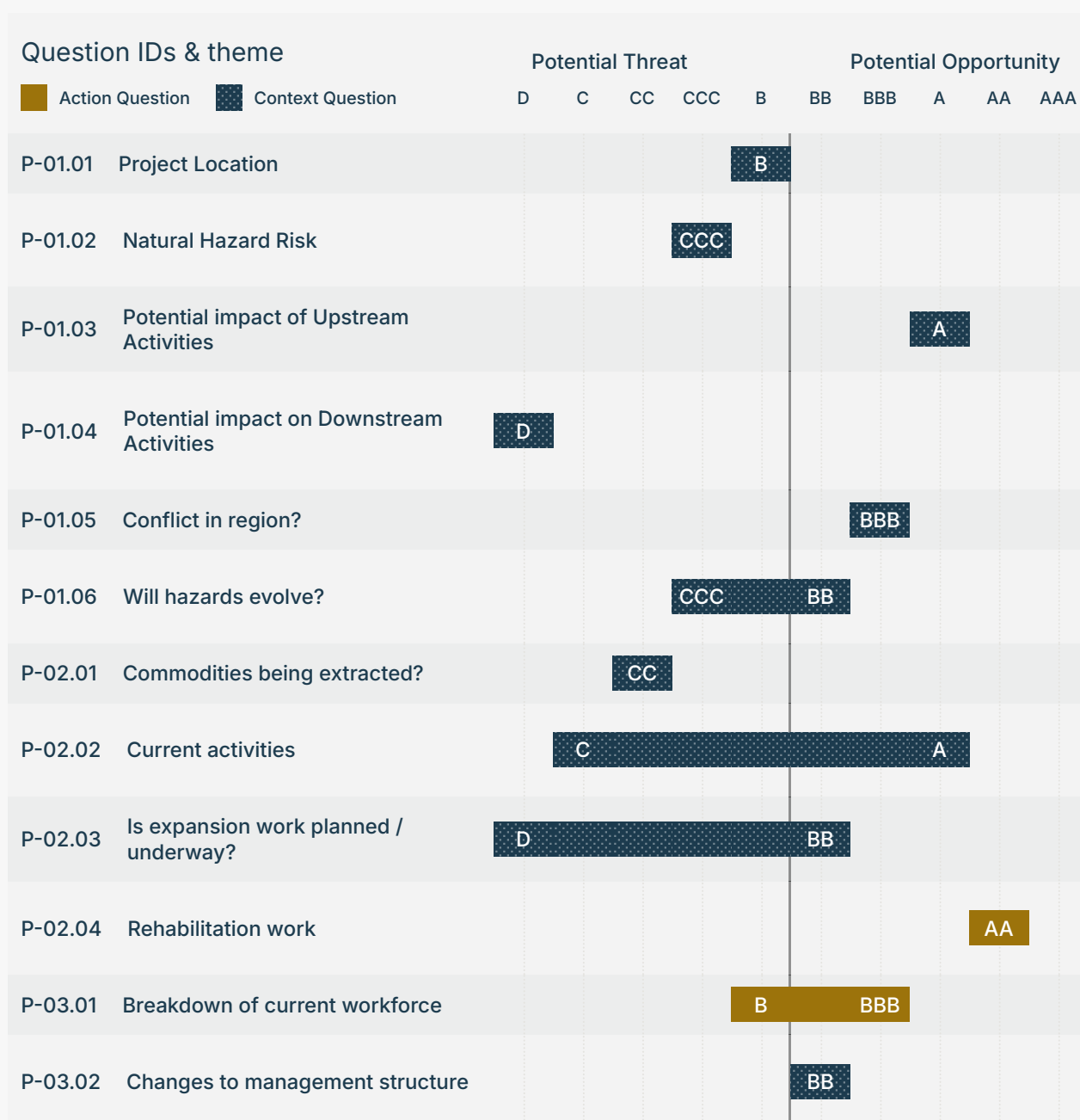
B BB



Project Score Distributions: Caeté Complex

Producing Framework: Scores valid for 12 months as of 27th Nov 2024.

i This is an overview of the project-level questionnaire scores. In some instances a question may elicit multiple responses (e.g., context and action). In these cases, we provide multiple scores for that question ID. The individual scores noted on each bar are the scores that have been awarded for that question. If an individual bar comprises 2 scores, it's because the scores covered a range across multiple bandings and are represented as a range.



P-03.20	Provision of bathing facilities		B	AA
P-03.21	Provision of laundry services	CCC		
P-03.22	Gender-Based Ratio of Shower and Ablution Facilities	CCC		
P-03.23	Any complaints received locally?	CC	BB	
P-03.24	Appropriate wage payment by contractors			AAA
P-03.25	Contractors withholding wages?			AA
P-03.26	Contractor workforce living conditions	CCC	BB	
P-03.27	Working hour verification for contractors	CCC	BB	
P-03.28	Additional Facilities for Maintenance Personnel			BBB
P-03.29	Logistics Carriers Welfare Measures			A
P-04.01	Asset Footprint		BB	
P-04.02	Adjacent Land Use	C	BB	
P-04.03	Competing Land Use		BB	
P-04.04	Changes to Adjacent Land Use			AA
P-04.05	Presence of Local Communities			AAA
P-04.06	Resettlement Requirements	NOT APPLICABLE		
P-04.07	Presence of Informal Mining			AAA
P-04.08	Illegal Mining Activity			AAA

P-05.16	Tailings Design and Management	C	AA
P-05.17	Tailing Characterisation Samples	C	BB
P-05.18	Tyre Recycling		AA
P-05.19	Loss of Containment Incidents		BB
P-05.20	Biodiversity Management		A
P-05.21	Environmental Inspection Records		BB
P-05.22	Environmental Sanctions		BB
P-05.23	Updating of environmental / social impacts	CC	BB
P-05.24	Noise Management		BBB
P-05.25	Dust Reduction	D	BBB
P-05.26	Emissions Management		BB
P-05.27	Vibration Management	C	
P-05.28	Electrical leakage protection		BBB
P-05.29	Management of Medical Facility		A
P-05.30	Current Remediation Activity		A
P-05.31	Major Facility Rehabilitation		B BB
P-05.32	New and LOM Major Facilities		AA
P-05.33	Integration of Rehabilitation to Mine Planning		AA
P-05.34	Incorp. of Rehabilitation w/ Daily Operational Planning		AA

P-05.35	Financing Rehabilitation	CC	
P-05.36	Property Transfer Post-Closure		B BB
P-05.37	Decommissioning Management		NOT APPLICABLE
P-05.38	Post-Closure Care and Maintenance	CCC	
P-05.39	Post-Closure Community Engagement	CCC	
P-06.01	Social Media Plan		BBB
P-06.02	Stakeholder Engagement Appointee	CC	BB
P-06.03	Identification of Key Stakeholders		A
P-06.04	Local Language Engagement		AAA
P-06.05	Nearby Active Mining Operations	CCC	A
P-06.06	Historic Public Feedback on Operation	D	
P-06.07	Opposition to activities management	CC	
P-06.08	Cultural Preservation	C	
P-06.09	Local Community Consent Requirements		NOT APPLICABLE
P-06.10	Post-Closure Livelihood management		NOT APPLICABLE
P-06.11	Local social initiatives		BBB
P-07.01	Traditional and State Authority Relationship		NOT APPLICABLE

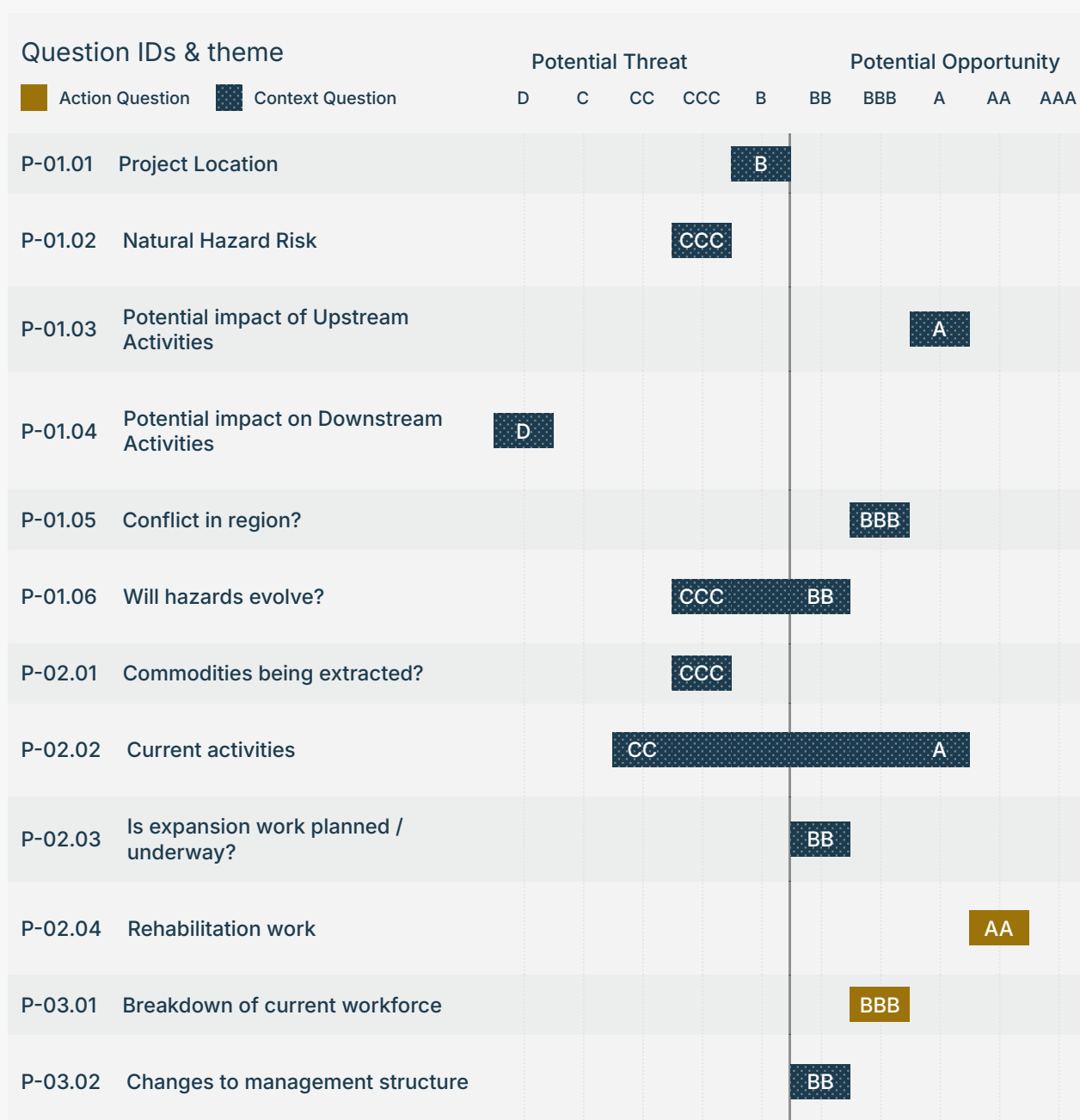
P-07.02	Regional / National Development Plan					AA
P-07.03	Alignment with State Developmental Plan					AA
P-07.04	Government Inspections					AAA
P-07.05	Community-Government Relationship				BB	
P-07.06	Local and National Procurement					AA
P-07.07	Management of Key Renewals	D				
P-07.08	Annual Sustainability Reporting				B	
P-07.09	Community Development Requirements					BBB
P-07.10	Project-specific ESG commitments		CC			
P-07.11	Official Compliance Notices		CC			
P-07.12	Stakeholder Inclusion in Decision Making				BB	
P-07.13	Giving Voice to Vulnerable Groups		CC		BB	
P-07.14	Embedding of integrated risk management			CCC	BBB	
P-07.15	Resilience and Emergency Preparedness			CCC	BB	
P-07.16	ESG Spending as Proportion of Budget					BB
P-08.01	Implemented Management Systems					BB
P-08.02	Health, Safety, Environment, Community (HSEC) management system reviews			CCC	BB	

P-08.03	Ongoing baseline monitoring	CC	BB
P-08.04	Environmental (and Social) Impact Assessment (EIA/ESIA) quality and verification		A
P-08.05	Permitting Compliance	NOT APPLICABLE	

Project Score Distributions: MTL Complex

Producing Framework: Scores valid for 12 months as of 27th Nov 2024.

i This is an overview of the project-level questionnaire scores. In some instances a question may elicit multiple responses (e.g., context and action). In these cases, we provide multiple scores for that question ID. The individual scores noted on each bar are the scores that have been awarded for that question. If an individual bar comprises 2 scores, it's because the scores covered a range across multiple bandings and are represented as a range.



P-03.03	Local employment requirements				A
P-03.04	ESG Competency in Senior Leadership			B	
P-03.05	State Shareholding and Representation on Board				A
P-03.06	Employee and Contractor Due Diligence	C			
P-03.07	Recruitment of underrepresented Groups				A
P-03.08	Employee representation within company			BB	
P-03.09	Health and Safety Record to date	CC			A
P-03.10	Incidents due to failed controls	CC			
P-03.11	Active health and safety management				BBB
P-03.12	Enhanced controls for hazards			BB	
P-03.13	Team and Equipment Security			NOT APPLICABLE	
P-03.14	Conflict and political risk assessment		CCC		
P-03.15	Security personnel manner of employment	CC		BB	
P-03.16	Is security armed?			NOT APPLICABLE	
P-03.17	Workforce Accommodation				A
P-03.18	Workforce Provision of Food and Water				AAA
P-03.19	Provision of Toilet Facilities			B	AA

P-03.20	Provision of bathing facilities		B	AA
P-03.21	Provision of laundry services	CC		
P-03.22	Gender-Based Ratio of Shower and Ablution Facilities	CCC	BB	
P-03.23	Any complaints received locally?		BB	
P-03.24	Appropriate wage payment by contractors	CCC	BB	
P-03.25	Contractors withholding wages?	CCC	BB	
P-03.26	Contractor workforce living conditions	CCC		
P-03.27	Working hour verification for contractors	CCC		
P-03.28	Additional Facilities for Maintenance Personnel		B	
P-03.29	Logistics Carriers Welfare Measures		BB	
P-04.01	Asset Footprint		BB	
P-04.02	Adjacent Land Use	C	BB	
P-04.03	Competing Land Use		BB	
P-04.04	Changes to Adjacent Land Use			AA
P-04.05	Presence of Local Communities			AAA
P-04.06	Resettlement Requirements	NOT APPLICABLE		
P-04.07	Presence of Informal Mining			AAA
P-04.08	Illegal Mining Activity			AAA

P-05.16	Tailings Design and Management	D	BBB
P-05.17	Tailing Characterisation Samples	C	BB
P-05.18	Tyre Recycling		AA
P-05.19	Loss of Containment Incidents	D	
P-05.20	Biodiversity Management	C	
P-05.21	Environmental Inspection Records		BB
P-05.22	Environmental Sanctions		BB
P-05.23	Updating of environmental / social impacts	CC	BB
P-05.24	Noise Management		BBB
P-05.25	Dust Reduction	CCC	BBB
P-05.26	Emissions Management	D	
P-05.27	Vibration Management	D	
P-05.28	Electrical leakage protection		BBB
P-05.29	Management of Medical Facility		BB
P-05.30	Current Remediation Activity	NOT APPLICABLE	
P-05.31	Major Facility Rehabilitation	B	BB
P-05.32	New and LOM Major Facilities		AA
P-05.33	Integration of Rehabilitation to Mine Planning		BB
P-05.34	Incorp. of Rehabilitation w/ Daily Operational Planning		A

P-05.35	Financing Rehabilitation	CC	
P-05.36	Property Transfer Post-Closure		BB
P-05.37	Decommissioning Management	NOT APPLICABLE	
P-05.38	Post-Closure Care and Maintenance	CCC	
P-05.39	Post-Closure Community Engagement	CCC	
P-06.01	Social Media Plan		BB
P-06.02	Stakeholder Engagement Appointee	CC	BB
P-06.03	Identification of Key Stakeholders		BBB
P-06.04	Local Language Engagement		AAA
P-06.05	Nearby Active Mining Operations	CCC	A
P-06.06	Historic Public Feedback on Operation	D	BB
P-06.07	Opposition to activities management	CC	BB
P-06.08	Cultural Preservation	C	
P-06.09	Local Community Consent Requirements		B
P-06.10	Post-Closure Livelihood management	NOT APPLICABLE	
P-06.11	Local social initiatives		BBB
P-07.01	Traditional and State Authority Relationship	NOT APPLICABLE	

P-07.02	Regional / National Development Plan				AA
P-07.03	Alignment with State Developmental Plan				AA
P-07.04	Government Inspections				AAA
P-07.05	Community-Government Relationship			BB	
P-07.06	Local and National Procurement				AA
P-07.07	Management of Key Renewals			BB	
P-07.08	Annual Sustainability Reporting		B		
P-07.09	Community Development Requirements			BBB	
P-07.10	Project-specific ESG commitments	CC			
P-07.11	Official Compliance Notices			BB	
P-07.12	Stakeholder Inclusion in Decision Making	CC		BB	
P-07.13	Giving Voice to Vulnerable Groups	CC		BB	
P-07.14	Embedding of integrated risk management		CCC		BBB
P-07.15	Resilience and Emergency Preparedness		CCC		BBB
P-07.16	ESG Spending as Proportion of Budget				BBB
P-08.01	Implemented Management Systems	CC		BB	
P-08.02	Health, Safety, Environment, Community (HSEC) management system reviews		CCC		BB

