Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Gold Fields Limited is a globally diversified gold producer with nine operating mines in Australia, South Africa, Ghana (including the Asanko Joint Venture) and Peru and one project in Chile. We have total attributable annual gold-equivalent production of 2.40Moz, with Proved and Probable gold Mineral Reserves of 46.1Moz. The company has a primary listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), with a secondary listing (and American depositary shares trading) on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). Gold Fields had a workforce of 6,364 employees and 16,720 contractors in 2022.

Gold Fields is reporting on the following mining operations:

1. Gruyere (Australia)
2. Granny Smith (Australia)
3. St Ives (Australia)
4. Agnew (Australia)
5. South Deep (South Africa)
6. Damang (Ghana)
7. Tarkwa (Ghana)
8. Cerro Corona (Peru)

The Asanko mine in Ghana has been excluded from reporting because it is managed by our JV partner. The Salares Norte project in Chile is also excluded because it had not commenced gold production in 2022.

Managing our water resources is critical to Gold Fields, as water is not only a vital resource for our ore processing activities but also essential to our host communities – particularly where agriculture is an important economic activity. Managing our impacts on water catchment areas – by ensuring that we do not reduce the quality or volume of water in the areas surrounding our mines – is therefore key to maintaining our social licence to operate.

Our Ghanaian operations and the Cerro Corona mine in Peru have ample water supply through rainfall, while the other countries in which we operate – Australia, South Africa and Chile – are water stressed. This is further exacerbated by climate change, which affects our operations and communities in several ways, including prolonged droughts, severe rainfall, and general changes in weather patterns.

Our 2030 ESG targets, launched in 2021, include two water targets: reducing our freshwater usage by 45% from a 2018 baseline and recycling and reusing at least 80% of the water our mines use. These long-term targets have been translated into annual targets building up to 2030. We also continue to implement the Group's 2020 – 2025 Water Stewardship Strategy, which is supported by detailed regional water management plans. This strategy comprises the following pillars:

· **Security of supply:** We work to understand and secure water resources for the life-of-mine, embed water planning into operational management, enable informed management decisions and update water security risk profiles. All operations have integrated life-of-mine water security plans and actions into their business plans.

· **Water efficiency:** We continually reduce demand for freshwater and optimise water use to prepare for potential water supply shortfalls and ensure sufficient supply to the areas in which we operate.

· **Catchment area management:** It is critical that Gold Fields manages external water risks to the business and our stakeholders, particular impacted communities, in the water catchment areas in which we operate. While our assessments demonstrate that our operations do not have significant negative impacts on these stakeholders, we are implementing formal water stewardship partnerships with stakeholders in their catchments.

In line with our approach to catchment area management, we also invest in water infrastructure which benefits our host communities. This is most pronounced at our Cerro Corona mine in Peru where, since 2010, the mine has invested almost US$16m in water-related projects, mostly in the nearby city of Hualgayoc. We seek to ensure that, in the long-term, all residents of the district have access to a permanent potable water supply. For small-scale farmers in the district, we have commenced agricultural water infrastructure work with a focus on constructing 2,000 micro-reservoirs to benefit approximately 16,000 people living in 39 farms and three villages.

W-MM0.1a/W-CO0.1a

(W-MM0.1a/W-CO0.1a) Which activities in the metals and mining and coal sectors does your organization engage in?

Activity	Details of activity
Mining	Copper Gold
Processing	Copper Gold

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1, 2022	December 31, 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Australia
Ghana
Peru
South Africa

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	We have a ticker symbol: GFI

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Vital	Primary use of freshwater used in: - Direct operations: Freshwater is an important part of multiple stages in the processes, including: • Mining • Milling • Classification and concentration • Tailings removal • Dust suppression • Ore washing and processing • Underground cooling • Employee health and sanitation - Indirect operations/value chain: freshwater is used in the production of electricity in South Africa and the production of cyanide and diesel used on site, which is critical for the mines. Freshwater is also used in the downstream gold refining process. The importance rating of freshwater for both direct and indirect operations is deemed to be vital. This is because: - In direct operations: sufficient volumes of fresh water are vital during nearly every stage of mine life. Alternative sources of sufficient quality are often not readily available or viable. E.g, freshwater is critical for employee health and sanitation onsite meaning that disruptions could reduce or impair operations, resulting in financial losses. Thus, freshwater sources are vital to direct operations at Gold Fields. - In indirect operations: Gold Fields's operations rely on material inputs and resources that are dependent on fresh water supplies. E.g., South Africa's coal-fired electricity is highly dependent on freshwater along with the hydro-powered grid at Cerro Corona in Peru. Therefore, freshwater is vital for indirect operations and the supply of products. A further example is the crucial requirement for freshwater supplies to Gold Fields' host communities. Efforts to ensure that Gold Fields' host communities have access to clean water have intensified since the COVID-19 pandemic. Future water dependency: the need for sufficient amounts of freshwater will remain vital for direct and

			indirect operations as alternative water sources of sufficient quality are generally not available.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Important	Primary use of recycled, brackish and/or produced water is used in: - Direct operations: the Australian operations use brackish/saline to hypersaline water. The majority of operational water needs, e.g. mining and milling; transporting tailings, dust suppression, ore washing, underground cooling and processing, are supplemented by recycled water, displacing some of the mines' needs for large quantities of freshwater. - Indirect operations: in the production of electricity from coal, such as in South Africa, recycled water can also be very important. Electricity is a vital mining input. Importance rating determined as: - Vital in direct operations: for example, the sufficient supply of recycled/brackish/produced water is vital at the Cerro Corona mine as it relies 100% on recycled water for production during the dry season. In addition, Granny Smith and St Ives withdraw brackish (hypersaline) water as freshwater is not readily available in the area. Disruptions in the supply of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use could reduce or impair operations, resulting in financial losses. - Important to indirect operations: for example, the sufficient supply of recycled/brackish/produced water is important for the South Deep mine where electricity is purchased from the national utility, Eskom. Water is a critical input for Eskom, heightened by frequent water scarcity and stresses in South Africa. Eskom therefore desalinates polluted mine water for use at power plants to reduce the amount of freshwater used for electricity production. Disruptions to water supply for Eskom's operations would have negative impacts on the South Deep mine which could face electricity load shedding as a result. Future water dependency: expected to remain vital in direct operations/value chain and import in indirect operations/value chain, as Gold Fields operates in

			water stressed areas and there is a need to source alternative non-fresh water sources.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields uses direct measurements from flow meters at withdrawal sources. Withdrawal volumes are recorded in the detailed water balances at each mining site.	Scope of monitoring: all operations owned by Gold Fields (100%) are required to measure, monitor and report the total volume of water withdrawn. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Reason for monitoring: monitoring water withdrawals is required to ensure that the withdrawal volumes fall within the water use licence boundaries. All water withdrawal volumes are verified and available online. Monitoring withdrawals also assists Gold Fields in measuring performance

				against water targets.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields uses direct measurements from flow meters at withdrawal sources. Withdrawal volumes are recorded in the detailed water balances at each operation.	Scope of monitoring: Gold Fields measures and monitors all withdrawals (100% of operations) per abstraction source. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. All operations withdraw renewable groundwater. St Ives and Granny Smith withdraw brackish groundwater. Tarkwa, Damang and Cerro Corona withdraw fresh surface water. Third-party water is withdrawn by South Deep, Tarkwa and St Ives. Reason for monitoring: monitoring water withdrawals per source is required to ensure that the withdrawal volumes fall within the water use licence boundaries.

				Monitoring withdrawals per source also assists Gold Fields measure performance against water targets.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields periodically samples the mined ore, using moisture meters, to determine entrained water volumes.	Scope of monitoring: Gold Fields measures and monitors the moisture content in the mined ore at its Cerro Corona operation before the ore is processed. The nature of the ore at Gold Fields' other operations, does not require the group to monitor entrained water at these mines. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Reason for monitoring: monitoring the moisture levels of the ore is required to determine drying and other ore treatment measures, and it also helps in accounting for water that goes

				into processing.
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields directly monitors withdrawal quality using test kits and lab testing at withdrawal sources.	Scope of monitoring: all of Gold Fields' operations require water of certain quality. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Thus, Gold Fields measures and monitors the quality of all withdrawals (100% of operations). Reason for monitoring: monitoring water quality is required to ensure the suitability of the water for its intended use in the group's mining and processing activities. Gold Fields is also aligned with the ICMM Water Reporting Guideline, which requires the monitoring of water withdrawals by quality (low and high quality). Water may be treated accordingly

				where the quality is deemed to be insufficient for certain activities.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields directly monitors discharge volumes using flow meters at discharge destinations.	Scope of monitoring: Gold Fields measures and monitors the total discharge volumes across all operations (100%) that discharge water. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Reason for monitoring: measurement and monitoring of discharges are required to ensure that each operation's discharged water falls within the required qualitative and quantitative parameters stipulated in its water use permit. All water withdrawal discharges are verified and available online. Additionally, total discharge volumes are tracked to ensure that water

				balances are accurate and updated regularly.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields directly monitors discharge volumes by destination using flow meters at discharge destinations.	Scope of monitoring: Gold Fields requires all of its operations (100%) that discharge water to measure and monitor the water volume discharged to each discharge destination. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Reason for monitoring: This is done to ensure that sufficient treatment of the discharged water is maintained and that volumes discharged to each source do not exceed the licensing boundaries and regulations.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields directly monitors discharge volumes by treatment method using flow meters at discharge destinations.	Scope of monitoring: Gold Fields requires all of its mining operations (100%) that discharge water to measure and monitor the water

				volume discharged by treatment method. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Reason for monitoring: This is done to ensure that the quality and volume of the discharged water meet the licensing requirements of each operation. In addition, the volume per treatment method is measured and monitored to ensure the maintenance of an accurate water balance between all processes.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields periodically samples standard effluent parameters, using test kits and lab testing, at discharge destinations.	Scope of monitoring: Gold Fields requires all of its operations (100%) that discharge water to measure and monitor the water quality by standard effluent parameters. These parameters include pH, Electrical Conductivity,

				Suspended Solids, Dissolved Oxygen, Turbidity, Alkalinity, Sulphates, Nitrates, Phosphates and Hydrocarbons. All sites that discharge water sites have water monitoring programs in place - water quality is monitored as per the program, where samples are tested in accredited laboratories. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Reason for monitoring: to ensure that the quality of the water which is discharged is kept within the range permitted by the licensing requirements.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields periodically samples water emissions such as levels of nitrates and phosphates, using test kits and lab testing, at	Scope of monitoring: Gold Fields requires all of its operations (100%) that discharge water to measure and monitor the water quality to remain

			discharge destinations.	in permit compliance. The water quality parameters include pH, Electrical Conductivity, Suspended Solids, Dissolved Oxygen, Turbidity, Alkalinity, Sulphates, Nitrates, Phosphates and Hydrocarbons. All sites that discharge water sites have water monitoring programs in place - water quality is monitored as per the program, where samples are tested in accredited laboratories. Gold Fields' operations are mines. Reason for monitoring: to ensure that the quality of the water which is discharged is kept within the range permitted by the licensing requirements.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields periodically samples	Scope of monitoring: Gold Fields requires all

			temperature, using thermometers, at discharge destinations.	of its mining operations (100%) that discharge water to measure and monitor the water temperature. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Reason for monitoring: to ensure that the temperature of the water which is discharged is kept within the range permitted by the licensing requirements.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields' withdrawal and discharge volumes are recorded in the detailed water balances at each site and used to calculate water consumptions. Withdrawal volumes are measured using direct monitoring by flow meters at sources. Discharge volumes are directly measured using flow meters at sources.	Scope of monitoring: Gold Fields requires all of its mining operations (100%) that discharge water to measure and monitor the water consumption. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Reason for monitoring: Water consumption per ounce of gold produced is a performance metric that Gold

				Fields utilises continually to ensure that its operations are running as efficiently as possible.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields uses onsite flow meters to directly monitor recycled/reused water volumes. These volumes are recorded in the detailed water balances at each site.	Scope of monitoring: Gold Fields measures and monitors the total volume of water recycled at each of its mining operations (100% of operations). Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Reason for monitoring: The amount of water recycled provides vital information regarding the environmental impact of the operations as well as providing information on water savings due to the lowering of the water withdrawals required. Monitoring also allows Gold Fields to track progress against its group and operation-level

				recycling targets.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Continuously	Gold Fields has health and safety-based processes and policies, such as those related to WASH facilities, which are monitored by the Board. In addition, the Health and Safety Manager at each operation ensures on a continuous basis that fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services are provided to all workers.	Scope: Gold Fields monitors the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers at 100% of its mining operations. Gold Fields defines operations as its mines. Reason for monitoring: At Gold Fields, employee health is considered to be a vital aspect of business. This water aspect is therefore monitored to ensure that all employees are provided with sufficient volumes and adequate access to clean and potable wash water for drinking and sanitation services. Furthermore, the licence conditions of all Gold Fields' operations require the provision of such services to all workers.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	18,314	About the same	Other, please specify Volumes remained stable	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Change from previous year: Total water withdrawals decreased by 1% in 2022 compared to the previous reporting year thus remaining stable. Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher. The main contributors to this slight

						decline were increases in recycling at various operations as a result of several water projects involving new filtration and water treatment plants. Total water withdrawals are anticipated to decrease over time as additional water recycling and other efficiency initiatives are implemented at our operations.
Total discharges	4,771	Higher	Other, please specify Physical conditions	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Change from previous year: The total water discharged increased by 23% in the 2022 reporting year when compared to the previous reporting period. Gold Fields defines

						“about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher. The 23% increase in water discharge volumes is mostly due to a significant increase in discharge at Agnew, Cerro Corona and Tarkwa. These discharges are due to the sustained rainfall experienced at the operations. Our discharges are anticipated to decrease over time as our water treatment and recycling

						facilities come online thus reducing the need for our operations to discharge water.
Total consumption	13,544	About the same	Other, please specify Volumes remained stable	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Change from previous year: The net effect of the water withdrawal and discharge resulted in consumption levels being lower than in the previous year, decreasing by 8%. Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher. The consumption is calculated

						as per the CDP guidance on a company-wide basis. This is a company-wide calculation and no aggregation of local measurements is done. Therefore, the total consumption = total withdrawals - total discharge. The significant increase in discharge (due to unseasonably high rainfall) led to a reduction in the consumption in the reporting year. A breakdown of this figure is not available. These volumes are anticipated to decrease in line with the expected decreases in

						withdrawals.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	51-75	About the same	Other, please specify Volumes remained stable	About the same	Other, please specify Volumes remain stable	WRI Aqueduct	Five out of eight (63%) of Gold Fields' operations are situated in, and withdraw water from, water stressed catchment areas, as determined using the WRI Aqueduct tool. These are the facilities located in South Africa and Australia and hence the facilities in other regions

								have been excluded. Company specific explanation of how the selected tool was applied to evaluate whether the water has been withdrawn from stressed areas: The water data sets for the Gold Fields' group were inputted into the WRI Aqueduct tool to determine whether the specific site is situated in a water stressed catchment area. For example, the WRI Aqueduct Tool considers baseline water stress with a rating

								equal to/greater than 'High' (40-80%), as areas where there is competition among water users. Accordingly, the catchment area in which the South African operation (South Deep) is located is categorised as a medium-high water stress area. In addition, the catchment areas in which the Australian operations (Granny Smith; St Ives; Agnew and Gruyere) are located are categorised as high water stress

								area. The WRI Aqueduct assessment of the Peruvian (Cerro Corona) and Ghanaian operations (Tarkwa and Damang) indicates that the water catchment areas, from which the mines withdraw water, are not water stressed. Hence, the Peruvian and Ghanaian operations are excluded from the proportion of water stressed areas, from which Gold Fields' mines withdraw water. The water withdrawn

								from water stressed areas remained about the same, only increasing slightly from 62% of the group's total withdrawals in 2021 to 68% of the group's total withdrawals in 2022. This is due to fairly constant levels of operations at the Gold Fields' mines during the year. As per the Gold Fields definition, the year on year comparison is 'about the same'. Gold Fields defines "about the same" to be a change between 0 to ±10%.

								±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	5,376	About the same	Other, please specify Volumes remained stable	Relevance: Gold Fields withdrew 29% of its water from fresh surface water sources, including surface, groundwater, purchased water and rainwater sources, making this a material source. Fresh water is vital to the mining processes, including milling, washing ore, cooling and more. Notable changes in the reporting year include significant decreases in

					withdrawals at Tarkwa (Ghana) due to increased recycling. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements. Change from previous reporting year: The total fresh surface water withdrawals remained about the same, only decreasing by 7%. Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher. It is anticipated that new and ongoing water efficiency projects and targets will reduce future demand for freshwater.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	1,593	About the same	Other, please specify Volumes remained stable	Relevance: This source is relevant as Gold Fields withdraws brackish surface

					water at two Australian mines (Granny Smith and St Ives). Brackish surface water is used for processing ore. The quantities withdrawn were relatively small (9% of total withdrawals) but contribute a large portion of the water withdrawn at these two mines (44%). Volumes are sourced from direct measurements. Change from previous reporting year: The group experienced a 2% decrease in brackish water withdrawn in 2021. As such, “about the same” was selected in accordance with Gold Fields’ definition. Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much

					lower/much higher. It is anticipated that future withdrawals from brackish surface water sources will decrease due to new water efficiency measures at Gruyere expected to reduce water consumption by 25%.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	9,467	About the same	Other, please specify Volumes remained stable	Relevance: This source is the largest contributor to Gold Fields' total withdrawals (52%). All operations draw water from renewable groundwater sources. This water source is vital to the mining processes, including milling, washing ore, cooling and more. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements. Change from previous reporting year: The overall withdrawal of renewable

					groundwater increased by 0.5%. Therefore, 'about the same' was selected. Gold Fields defines "about the same" to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher These withdrawals are considered to be stable across the group with a change of less than 1%. It is anticipated that future renewable ground water withdrawals will decrease due to increased water efficiency initiatives.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant				None of Gold Fields' operations make use of non-renewable groundwater. This trend is expected to remain the same in the future.

Produced/Entrained water	Relevant	0	About the same	Other, please specify Volumes remained stable	None of Gold Fields' operations made use of produced/entrained water in the reporting year. This trend is expected to remain the same in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	1,878	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Relevance: This source is relevant despite it only providing 10% of Gold Fields' water demand. This is because this water source (e.g. local municipal water provision) is shared with host communities. The water sources are used in the mining processes, milling, washing ore, cooling and more. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements. Change from previous reporting year: The use of municipal water was higher, increasing by 11%. As such, higher was selected in accordance with Gold Fields'

					definition. Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher. This increase is primarily due to the increase in production particularly at the South Deep operation which forms the majority (82%) of withdrawals from this source. It is anticipated that future third party water withdrawals will decrease due to increased efficiency measures and targets.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous	Please explain

				reporting year	
Fresh surface water	Relevant	4,771	Higher	Other, please specify Extreme rainfall	Relevance: This destination is relevant as all of Gold Fields' discharge water is to fresh surface water destinations. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements. Change from previous reporting year: Discharges to fresh surface water were 23% higher than in the previous year. As such, higher was selected in accordance with Gold Fields' definition. Gold Fields defines "about the same" to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher. A significant contributor to the elevated discharges was the extreme rainfall at Cerro Corona (Peru). Rainwater passing through Gold Fields' storm water management systems is recorded as a discharge.

					It is anticipated that increased recycling will reduce future water discharge volumes.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant				No discharges were made to brackish surface water/seawater discharge destinations by any of Gold Fields' operations. As such, not relevant is selected. This trend is expected to remain the same in the future.
Groundwater	Not relevant				No discharges are made to groundwater discharge destinations by any of Gold Fields' operations. As such, not relevant is selected. This trend is expected to remain the same in the future.
Third-party destinations	Not relevant				None of Gold fields' operations discharged water to municipal facilities for treatment. None of Gold Fields' operations discharged water to

					another organisation. As such, not relevant is selected. This trend is expected to remain the same in the future.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	1,892	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	100%	Rationale for the level of treatment: Tertiary treatment is applied to discharges in areas where the environment is considered to be sensitive to discharges and/or here it is a legal requirement. Facilities in Ghana and Australia treat water to this level

						as required. This includes reverse osmosis and chlorination. Compliance with any regulatory or voluntary standard: All of our operations treat water to comply with the regulatory requirements of our water discharge permits. Thresholds: The volumes discharged after tertiary treatment increased by 3% in the reporting year. This falls below the threshold of 10% for 'about the same'. This increase is primarily due to the implementation of new water treatment plants at

						Tarkwa. Future trends: These volumes are anticipated to decrease as additional water recycling plants are brought into operation thus decreasing the discharges. Importantly, this will not decrease the volumes of water treated, just the volumes of treated water that is discharged.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	2,878	Much higher	Investment in water-smart technology/process	31-40	Rationale for the level of treatment: Discharge products from the primary treatments, such as pre-filtration (drum screen technology) and ultra filtration screens,

						then feeds into the secondary treatments, such as reverse osmosis units for deionization. In some cases, pH control is also applied through the injection of carbon dioxide. Compliance with any regulatory or voluntary standard: All of our operations treat water to comply with the regulatory requirements of our water discharge permits. Thresholds: The volumes discharged after secondary treatment increased by 51% in the reporting year. This

						falls above the threshold 40% for 'much higher'. This increase is primarily due to the implementation of new water treatment plants at Tarkwa. These volumes are anticipated to decrease as additional water recycling plants are brought into operation thus decreasing the discharges. Importantly, this will not decrease the volumes of water treated, just the volumes of treated water that is discharged.
Primary treatment only	Not relevant					Rationale why this level of treatment is

						not relevant for discharges: Water that undergoes primary treatment has a low potential to harm the environment (thus only requires limited treatment). Primary treatment typically involves the separation of solids and oil/grease/lighter fluids from the water stream. The settled and floating materials are removed. When required, remaining liquid is then subjected to secondary treatment. Accordingly, there were no discharges in the reporting year that only required

						primary treatment.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant					Rationale why this level of treatment is not relevant for discharges: Gold Fields does not discharge to the natural environment without treatment under normal operations. All discharges to the environment undergo some form of treatment before being discharged.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant					Rationale why this level of treatment is not relevant for discharges: Gold Fields does not discharge to a third party without treatment under normal operations.

Other	Not relevant					This is not relevant

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	Please explain
Row 1		Nitrates Phosphates	Gold Fields monitors its water discharge quality to ensure that it remains within its water discharge permits. The water discharge permits provide thresholds for the allowable concentration of nitrates and phosphates. Any water that is not within these thresholds will not be discharged. This monitoring is conducted on a concentration basis and does not provide the absolute volumes of nitrates and phosphates emitted.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	4,286,700,000	18,314	234,066.834115977	The total water withdrawal efficiency is expected to improve going forward, due to several programs to improve water use efficiency and reduce the total amount of water withdrawals. For example, Tarkwa installed a micro-filtration unit on a clarifier return line to the carbon-in-leach plant, increasing water recycling and reuse. South Deep also installed a treatment plant to treat water to potable water standards. This has allowed us to reduce our intake of freshwater from Rand Water.

W-MM1.3/W-CO1.3

(W-MM1.3/W-CO1.3) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Yes

W-MM1.3a/W-CO1.3a

(W-MM1.3a/W-CO1.3a) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Product name	Numerator: Water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Gold	Total water withdrawals	Ounce of final product	Lower	Change from previous year: 19% decrease, due to reduction in water intensity of produced gold. The intensity was 8.8 kL/oz in the previous reporting year, which reduced to 7.13 kL/oz in the current reporting year. Thus, 'lower' comparison selected. Gold Fields defines "about the same" to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher. The decrease is due to the combined effect of reducing total water withdrawals company-wide by 1% whilst increasing the amount of gold produced by 4%. Reduced water withdrawals are due to the implementation of water efficiency initiatives. How the metric is used internally: Gold Fields uses the water intensity metric to understand the relationship between how much our operations are producing and how much water the production process requires. Changes in the metric give an indication of an increase or decrease in water withdrawals as well as changes in process efficiency. This information is used to make informed management decisions. The metric forms part of the key sustainability indicators reported in our annual internal and external reports. Future anticipated trends: The intensity

				metric is expected to decrease slightly, as the water withdrawal demand and dependency are expected to reduce, and production is expected to increase. Strategy in place to reduce water intensity: The strategy to reduce water intensity includes ongoing water efficiency projects. Some of the projects are the following: - Increase reverse osmosis capacity at South Deep - Water reuse at South Deep and Tarkwa These water efficiency initiatives also assist Gold Fields to achieve our 2030 water targets.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	Gold Fields produces gold ore which does not contain any hazardous substances.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes		
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	No	Important but not an immediate business priority	Gold Fields' primary focus is on responsible management of water at our operations and in our upstream value chain. In order to sustainably source water for our operations we engage with all of our suppliers. While other value chain partners are important they are not an immediate priority for our engagement activities.

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)
Supplier dependence on water
Supplier impacts on water availability
Supplier impacts on water quality

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

100

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

76-99

Please explain

Description of approach: Gold Fields assesses our suppliers by reviewing their Integrated Annual Reports and Sustainability Reports. These reports allows us to assess the supplier's impact on water availability and quality in the area as well as their dependence on the supply of water. Furthermore, we assess the status of the basin that they operate it and whether the area is a high water stress.

Definition of substantive: Gold Fields defined any supplier that operates within a basin with a high water stress or a supplier that is dependent on the continuous supplier of adequate water.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Complying with going beyond water-related regulatory requirements

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

100%

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Certification
Community-based monitoring
Fines and penalties
Geospatial monitoring tool
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Ground-based monitoring system
Off-site third-party audit
On-site third-party audit
Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating
Other, please specify
Responses to supplier questionnaires

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

Gold Fields requires their suppliers to adhere to a code of conduct which includes water related points. The monitoring of compliance is conducted using the responses obtained through supplier engagement.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number

100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

100%

Rationale for your engagement

Gold Fields engaged with key suppliers and contractors in 2022 on water-related issues. These include suppliers of cyanide, lime, cement, grinding media, steel manufacturers,

mobile equipment providers and explosives.

Why these suppliers were selected:
Gold Fields prioritised engagement with suppliers/contractors who are critical to Gold Fields' operations. These suppliers are required to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management. For example, Gold Fields' Material Stewardship Policy, which deals with Suppliers, encourages its suppliers to adopt good water practices.

Gold Fields also incentivizes its suppliers to report on water related matters by explaining the importance of the requests and personalising the requests made by senior managers.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The beneficial outcomes of requiring our key suppliers to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management include mitigation or reduction of water related incidents onsite Gold Fields operations, as well as within the operations and value chains of these key suppliers.

This enables Gold Fields, in conjunction with the supplier/contractor, to mitigate water risks and increase resilience to climate change impacts that have associated water-related impacts. These are key aspects of water stewardship strategies.

Details of how success is measured:
The success of integrating water issues into supplier onboarding is measured by the number of related water incidents onsite, that are attributed to these suppliers.

Comment

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Fines, but none that are considered as significant	Gold Fields have classified environmental incidents by type and severity from Level 1 to Level 5. Level 5 is the most severe. as these incidents could significantly impact our operations, communities and the environment. We consider Level 3 – 5 incidents as serious environmental incidents. In 2022, the Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) issued the Gruyere Mine with a penalty for breach of tenement conditions. The penalty related to an inspection of the tenement by DMIRS earlier in 2022, which constituted a breach of Tenement Conditions in terms of the Mining Act 1978. A fine of $32,085 was imposed as penalty for breach of the condition. Corrective measures were taken at the Gruyere facility. Gold Fields have classified this as a Level 2 incident.

W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines

1

Total value of fines

32,085

% of total facilities/operations associated

1

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Much higher

Comment

In 2022, the Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) issued the Gruyere Mine with a penalty on Mining Lease 38/1267 for breach of tenement conditions. The penalty related to an inspection of the tenement by DMIRS on 9 May 2022 which constituted a breach of Tenement Condition 28 Section 82(1) of the Mining Act 1978. A fine of $32,085 was imposed as penalty for breach of the condition.

The breach of the tenement conditions relates to the seepage observed at the Tailings Storage Facility and interaction with the groundwater. The seepage water from the facility is now intercepted within a collection facility and redirected back into the mining processes.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Polices and processes: Gold Fields has a water stewardship policy in place that recognises that water is a fundamental human right and a vital resource that is shared with communities and the environment. The policy commits Gold Fields to, among others, aiming for zero water related environmental incidents, for example those related to water pollutants. Gold Fields therefore monitors the water discharge quality for nitrate and phosphate content in accordance with the water discharge permit thresholds of each facility (mine). Samples are taken periodically as required at each discharge destination. These samples are then analysed for the composition of the sample including the concentration of nitrate and phosphate. Standard used: This monitoring is done according to the ICMM's Water Reporting: Good Practice Guidelines. This guidance provides a solid foundation for consistent water reporting across the mining sectors. The guidance also aims to align with GRI, provide clarity on reporting expectations for external stakeholders and promote better understanding of the industry's operational water context, practices and reporting. Furthermore, the labs are accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 which ensures labs use internationally recognised standards and correct equipment. Metrics/Indicators: The metrics/indicators used in the monitoring are the concentrations of nitrate and phosphate.

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Nitrates

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Identified pollutants: Gold Fields has identified nitrates in accordance with its water discharge permits.

Potential impacts:

Increased nitrate concentration leads to poor water quality that has the potential to negatively impact human health. In addition, the presence of nitrates can increase the acidity of the water.

These impacts are relevant as all of Gold Fields' water discharges are to fresh surface water destinations.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain

How the procedures selected manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined: Gold Fields actively manages its water discharges and TSFs. Assessments are frequently conducted of all critical infrastructure and storage conditions on the mines, to prevent leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc. and to ensure all treatment plants are operating as required. In addition, all water discharges are treated and tested before discharging to freshwater destinations, as per the required specifications of the respective mine's water discharge permits.

How success is measured and evaluated: Gold Fields water stewardship policy commits the company to, among others, complying with all applicable regulatory requirements and obligations contained in the industry rules, codes and standards to which the company subscribes, for example those regulatory requirements around water pollutants that are stipulated in water use licences. Success is measured and evaluated against this regulatory standard. For example, in the reporting year, all of Gold Fields' operations remained in compliance with their water discharge permits and hence the company has successfully minimised the adverse impacts of water pollutants.

Water pollutant category

Phosphates

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Identified pollutants: Gold Fields has identified phosphates in accordance with its water discharge permits.

Potential impacts:

Phosphates lead to increased plant and algae growth resulting in low oxygen concentrations. This has further environmental impacts related to poor water quality, which has the potential to harm aquatic life.

These impacts are relevant as all of Gold Fields' water discharges are to fresh surface water destinations.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain

How the procedures selected manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined: Gold Fields actively manages its water discharges and TSFs. Assessments are frequently conducted of all critical infrastructure and storage conditions on the mines, to prevent leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc. and to ensure all treatment plants are operating as required. In addition, all water discharges are treated and tested before discharging to freshwater destinations, as per the required specifications of the respective mine's water discharge permits.

How success is measured and evaluated: Gold Fields water stewardship policy commits the company to, among others, complying with all applicable regulatory requirements and obligations contained in the industry rules, codes and standards to which the company subscribes, for example those regulatory requirements around water pollutants that are stipulated in water use licences. Success is measured and evaluated against this regulatory standard. For example, in the reporting year, all of Gold Fields' operations remained in compliance with their water discharge permits and hence the company has successfully minimised the adverse impacts of water pollutants.

W-MM3.2/W-CO3.2

(W-MM3.2/W-CO3.2) By river basin, what number of active and inactive tailings dams are within your control?

Country/Area & River basin	Number of tailings dams in operation	Number of inactive tailings dams	Comment

South Africa Orange	1	4	These are the TSFs in South Africa under Gold Fields' operational control
Australia Other, please specify Western Plateau	6	16	These are the TSFs in Australia under Gold Fields' operational control
Ghana Other, please specify Ankobra	5	2	These are the TSFs in Ghana under Gold Fields' operational control
Peru Other, please specify Tingo	1	0	These are the TSFs in Peru under Gold Fields' operational control

W-MM3.2a/W-CO3.2a

(W-MM3.2a/W-CO3.2a) Do you evaluate and classify the tailings dams under your control according to the consequences of their failure to human health and ecosystems?

	Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure	Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)	Tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure	Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD) Canadian Dam Association (CDA) Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182) South Africa (SANS) 10286 Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM) Company-specific guidelines	Yes, tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' (or equivalent)	Some, not all, TSFs are classified as hazardous/equivalent. Rationale for choice of selected guidelines: these are the best practice guidelines that assist in managing tailings risks. They provide classifications/ranking in terms of Consequence Categories; set out company specific governance requirements and are aligned with ANCOLD, the ICMM Tailings Position Statement and the GISTM. Frequency of evaluation:

				Quarterly inspections and TSF update reports are carried out by the Engineers of Records. Independent external audits are undertaken triennially or more frequently. Consequence assessments consider hypothetical failure scenarios and resulting impacts on society, especially potential loss of life, the natural environment and business impacts. The severity of impact along with the population at risk are then used to determine the TSF Consequence Category. Example of minimum hazard level classification: Ghana's LI 2182 "Class C" indicates the potential to affect 1-20 people with moderate environmental damage. How classifications inform management procedures: TSFs that are classified as highly hazardous (or with higher consequence categories) are subjected to more stringent design criteria and frequent inspection regimes. The TSF classifications assist Gold Fields in managing risks. Risks are identified and recorded formally through risk assessments at various stages of the design and operational processes, including closure and post-closure management plans.

W-MM3.2b/W-CO3.2b

(W-MM3.2b/W-CO3.2b) Provide details for all dams classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Granny Smith 1

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

-28.492248

Longitude

122.243594

Hazard classification

High B (ANCOLD); High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

25

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

25

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Granny Smith 3

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

-28.493858

Longitude

122.240942

Hazard classification

High B (ANCOLD); High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

10

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

17

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Gruyere IWL TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Australia
Other, please specify
Western Plateau

Latitude

-27.585658

Longitude

123.520866

Hazard classification

High B (ANCOLD); High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

7

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

29

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Damang ETSF

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

Ankobra

Latitude

5.304798

Longitude

-1.495483

Hazard classification

•High B (ANCOLD); Class A (Ghana LI 2182) ; High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

57

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

57

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Damang FETSF

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

Ankobra

Latitude

5.301456

Longitude

-1.500608

Hazard classification

High C (ANCOLD); Class A (Ghana (LI 2182) ; High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

10

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

26

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Tarkwa TSF 1

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana
Other, please specify
Ankobra

Latitude

5.202157

Longitude

-2.013173

Hazard classification

High C (ANCOLD); Class C (Ghana (LI 2182); High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

39

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

45

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Tarkwa TSF2

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

Ankobra

Latitude

5.210535

Longitude

-2.015479

Hazard classification

Extreme (ANCOLD) ; Class B (Ghana (LI 2182) ; Extreme (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

42

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

45

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Tarkwa TSF3

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

Ankobra

Latitude

5.215361

Longitude

-2.014636

Hazard classification

High A (ANCOLD) ; Class B (Ghana (LI 2182) ; Very High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

22

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

22

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Tarkwa TSF5

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana
Other, please specify
Ankobra

Latitude

5.204548

Longitude

-2.010705

Hazard classification

High C (ANCOLD); Class C (Ghana (LI 2182) ; High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182)
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

5.8

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

14

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

Cerro Corona TSF

Country/Area & River basin

Peru

Other, please specify

Tingo

Latitude

-6.455565

Longitude

-78.382806

Hazard classification

Extreme (ANCOLD); Extreme (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

60

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

90

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

South Deep Doornpoort

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Latitude
-26.274538

Longitude
27.385411

Hazard classification
High C (ANCOLD) ; High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used
Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity
Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
7

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
16

Please explain
Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier
South Deep Twin Shaft

Country/Area & River basin
South Africa
Orange

Latitude
-26.250626

Longitude
27.401387

Hazard classification
High C (ANCOLD); High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used
Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

24

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

24

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control.

Tailings dam name/identifier

St Ives TSF 2

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

31.231

Longitude

121.475

Hazard classification

High B (ANCOLD) High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

4.8

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

4.8

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control

Tailings dam name/identifier

St Ives TSF 3

Country/Area & River basin

Australia
Other, please specify
Western Plateau

Latitude
31.2249

Longitude
121.4703

Hazard classification
High B (ANCOLD) High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used
Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity
Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)
11.7

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)
11.7

Please explain
Under Gold Fields' control

Tailings dam name/identifier
St Ives TSF 4

Country/Area & River basin
Australia
Other, please specify
Western Plateau

Latitude
31.1959

Longitude
121.4347

Hazard classification
High B (ANCOLD) High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used
Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

7

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

7

Please explain

Under God Fields' control

Tailings dam name/identifier

St Ives North Orchin

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

31.1903

Longitude

121.453

Hazard classification

High B (ANCOLD) High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Inactive

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

4.4

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

4.4

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control

Tailings dam name/identifier

St Ives Leviathan

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

31.1938

Longitude

121.4619

Hazard classification

High B (ANCOLD) High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

13

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

27.8

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control

Tailings dam name/identifier

Agnew Redeemer

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

28.03457

Longitude

120.2902

Hazard classification

High B (ANCOLD) High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

10

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

10

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control

Tailings dam name/identifier

Agnew Songvang

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

28.08283

Longitude

120.27109

Hazard classification

High B (ANCOLD) High (GISTM)

Guideline(s) used

Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)

Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (ICMM)

Tailings dam's activity

Active

Current tailings storage impoundment volume (Mm3)

3.3

Planned tailings storage impoundment volume in 5 years (Mm3)

6.2

Please explain

Under Gold Fields' control

W-MM3.2c/W-CO3.2c

(W-MM3.2c/W-CO3.2c) To manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailings dams in your control, what procedures are in place for all of your dams?

Procedure	Detail of the procedure	Please explain
Operating plan	An operating plan that is aligned with your established acceptable risk levels and critical controls framework An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating constraints of the dam An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials An operating plan that evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management measures and whether performance objectives are being met	Procedures to manage the potential impacts: Gold Fields' TSF operating plans follow the recommendations of the Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD); Ghana Minerals Commission (LI 2182) and the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management. These guidelines and the Group Tailings Storage Facility Management Guideline are applied across all Gold Fields' operations. Operating plans are drafted at Group level and approved by the Board once a year. The operating plans guide the development of the tailings management plans. Gold Fields actively participated with the ICMM, PRI and the UN, in formulating the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management. Accordingly, Gold Fields has committed to ensuring that all TSFs with "extreme" or "very high" consequence category ratings comply with the Standard by 5 August 2023. Gold Fields' aim is to prevent any incidents related to these facilities, especially catastrophic failures. High competence levels of the staff implementing the procedures is required. All Gold Fields' TSFs, as well as associated pipeline/pumping infrastructure, are subject to independent audits undertaken at least on a triennial basis, or more frequently e.g., in the case of facilities with "extreme" consequence rating. Also, regular inspections and formal annual Engineer of Record reviews are required at all facilities. Gold Fields has implemented the following: • Approved Group TSF Management Policy Statement in 2020 • TSF Incident Reporting Standard • Considered international seismicity design requirements in all jurisdictions • Appointments of an Engineer of Record for all Gold Fields'-managed TSFs • Undertaking or updating dam break assessments • Updating operating maintenance and surveillance manuals and emergency response plans • TSF seepage management and control

		Gold Fields has also embarked on a programme to further improve operational safety of its TSFs. Sustainable and integrated mine closure also continues to be one of Gold Fields' sustainability focus areas. Gold Fields has progressively implemented several technical improvements at its TSFs, including: • Considering leading practice assessments of static and seismic liquefaction • Installing real-time information monitoring and database storage systems • Minimum requirements for tailings surveillance • Cross-discipline interaction for every TSF design or modification
Approval	The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer	Procedures to manage the potential impacts: A company-wide process allows for a consistent management approach through standardised quality assessments and checks. Gold Fields' operating plans and life of facility plans are approved by executive management. These plans consider the respective mines' tailings management plans. The plans are reviewed internally every quarter and independent audits are undertaken at least on a triennial basis. Gold Fields is continually striving to ensure that its Tailings Storage Facilities do not negatively impact the environment or society. For example, the company-wide Environment Health and Safety scorecard ensures that regional and operational management teams are held accountable. Approval of the life of facility plans by senior management ensures that each operation is accountable for the governance of the respective Tailings Storage Facilities. It also ensures that the operations are held to the highest internal standard. To further support high standards of tailings storage management, Gold Fields aligned its group-wide procedures with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management, to show commitment to preventing catastrophic failure of Tailings Storage Facilities. Such procedures ensure a high-level of accountability for the management of Tailings Storage Facilities across the group. All Gold Fields' senior management are required to have high competence levels.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Internal company methods
Other, please specify
ICMM's Mining Climate Assessment Tool (Mica Tool)

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks

Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level
Other, please specify

River basin management authorities; statutory special interest groups at a local level.

Comment

Gold Fields uses the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter Tools; an Enterprise-wide Risk Management process (aligned with ISO 31000); the ICMM's Climate Data Viewer Tool and internal company methods. Internal methods are aligned to the risk management requirements of the King IV Code. Each operation implements an ISO14001 certified Environmental Management System to ensure that all identified risks have the necessary control measures and mitigating strategies in place.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
Databases

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Other, please specify
ICMM's Mining Climate Assessment Tool (Mica Tool)

Contextual issues considered

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level
Other, please specify
River basin management authorities; statutory special interest groups at a local level.

Comment

Gold Fields uses the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter Tools; an Enterprise-wide Risk Management process (aligned with ISO 31000); the ICMM's Climate Data Viewer Tool and internal company methods. Internal methods are aligned to the risk management requirements of the King IV Code. Each operation implements an ISO14001 certified Environmental Management System to ensure that all identified risks have the necessary control measures and mitigating strategies in place.

Value chain stage

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
Databases

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Other, please specify
ICMM's Mining Climate Assessment Tool (Mica Tool

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Water regulatory frameworks

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level
Other, please specify
River basin management authorities; statutory special interest groups at a local level

Comment

Gold Fields uses the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter Tools; an Enterprise-wide Risk Management process (aligned with ISO 31000); the ICMM's Climate Data Viewer Tool and internal company methods. Internal methods are aligned to the risk management requirements of the King IV Code. Each operation implements an ISO14001 certified Environmental Management System to ensure that all identified risks have the necessary control measures and mitigating strategies in place.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	Value chain coverage: The risk assessment has full coverage. The risk assessments for	Rationale for considering the following contextual issues:	Gold Fields' rationale for considering diverse stakeholders:	How the information is used in decision making: The outcomes of the

	each asset consider water risks across direct operations, supply chain and broader network. Level of coverage: full coverage ensures a comprehensive approach, enabling effective risk identification, assessment and mitigation strategies across the value chain. Tools and methods: Gold Fields uses the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter tools to assess and understand water-related risks. The WWF Water Risk Filter tool allows for a more detailed evaluation of water-related risks, focusing on both physical and regulatory risks. By using the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter tools, Gold Fields gains access to reliable data and comprehensive risk assessments specific to water-related challenges. In addition, Gold Fields uses the ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard across its operations. Adopting the ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard ensures a structured and consistent approach to risk	• Impacts on human health: the health and safety of our employees and communities is paramount to Gold Fields • Water availability and quality at a basin level: these are crucial factors that enable Gold Fields to understand the water risks at our operations and in their respective regions. • Conflicts among stakeholders can have significant implications for our operations and social license to operate. By including an assessment of stakeholder conflicts at a basin level, we gain insights into competing water needs and potential tensions with local communities. • Considering the implications of water on key commodities/raw materials is vital as water can directly impact operations. Water is essential for all mining operations. • Water regulatory frameworks play a crucial role. Compliance with water regulations is not only a legal requirement but also essential for maintaining good relations with	• Customers: considered to ensure we develop sustainable supply chain practices and meet customer expectations • Employees: we prioritize employee health, safety, and access to fully-functioning WASH services. • Investors: require confidence that Gold Fields meets the required ESG criteria, including water management. • Local communities: water is a shared resource and local communities provide our social licence to operate. In addition, local communities are often our main sources of employees. • NGOs: often incorporate broader environmental and social considerations, foster transparency and shared learning. • Regulators: our operations need to comply with water regulations, maintain good	water risk assessment allows us to identify and prioritize water-related risks, providing insights into the severity, probability, and potential impacts of these risks. How decisions are made to mitigate, accept or control risk: The outcomes of the risk assessment guide the allocation of resources and attention to address the most critical issues. Targeted mitigation strategies and action plans are developed, ensuring that appropriate measures are in place to manage and minimize the identified risks. Additionally, the assessment outcomes influence operational planning, investment decisions, and compliance with regulations. They are integrated into short-term and long-term planning processes, enabling Gold Fields to incorporate risk management considerations into day-to-day activities as well as long-term strategic decision-making.

	management, enabling effective risk identification, assessment, and mitigation strategies throughout the organization. provides a framework for effective governance, emphasizing ethical leadership, responsible corporate citizenship, and sustainability	regulators and other stakeholders. • Ecosystems and habitats are an important consideration for us as mining can have direct or indirect impacts on the environment. By assessing the status of ecosystems and habitats, we can identify environmentally sensitive areas and potential ecological risks. • We recognizes the importance of providing access to WASH services for its employees to clean water and sanitation facilities promotes the health and productivity of its workforce.	standing, and adapt to evolving policies. • Suppliers: good water management is a key component of responsible sourcing and can strengthen our supply chain resilience. • Water utilities: they ensure reliable access to water resources and collaborate on conservation and efficiency. • Other water users: assist understand conflicts, competition, and shared challenges in water resources. • Other (river basin management authorities, special interest groups): Align with local regulations, seek guidance, and foster cooperation for integrated water governance.	

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Gold Fields defines risks that have 'substantive financial impact' as any change in the business that will cause **one or more day's loss of revenue**, in line with the ISO 31000 risk management standard. This definition is set the by the business at the corporate level and is applied to the categorisation of water-related risks.
The quantifiable indicator for 'substantive financial impact' has been calculated for the reporting year to be approximately USD 14.68 million. This metric represents the average daily revenue across the group, assuming all mines were operational for 80% of the year. Changes that exceed this threshold are thus considered to have a substantive financial impact.
The coverage or scope of the definition includes direct operations, such as the mining and milling of gold ore as well as activities occurring further along the value chain like the production of cyanide and diesel. To show substantive financial impact, an example related to water is considered:
Water security and quality are critical to the success of Gold Fields mining and processing activities. Gold Fields' recent group climate change risk and vulnerability assessment has identified various potential risks to the Cerro Corona mine in Peru, related to water. The risks relate to both the direct operations and the mine's value chain. For example, risks to the mine's direct operations include risks of extreme precipitation events that may cause pit flooding, compromising the pumping systems and threatening the quality of water being discharged, and impact the slope stability and integrity of the mine's tailings storage facilities. Both these risks carry a 'high' vulnerability rating. As such, the impacts of these events could lead to environmental impacts or scenarios where the health and safety of staff and communities is compromised. These events could disrupt mining operations and lead to temporary shutdowns, until remediation activities are complete. Disruptions to the operations would lead to production losses. The loss of production at the Cerro Corona operation, resulting in financial loss of USD 14.68 million, would be considered as substantive to Gold Fields' business.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	8	100	All of our facilities have been identified as being exposed to substantive water risks. 'Facilities' within the context of this response aligns with Gold Fields reporting of facilities, where each facility represents a mine (over which Gold Fields has operational control).

			Each of these facilities is exposed to different substantive water risks, depending on the different regions. The facilities included are: • Cerro Corona (Peru); • Damang (Ghana); • Tarkwa (Ghana); • South Deep (South Africa); • Granny Smith (Australia); • St Ives (Australia); • Agnew (Australia); and • Gruyere (Australia). Water is a critical component of Gold Fields' business operations. Water supply and water quality risks pose significant threats to the operations, productivity and ultimate continuity of Gold Fields' mines. The transition and physical risks for each of the facilities have been identified though the group level climate change risk and vulnerability assessments, which follow the International Council on Mining and Minerals (ICMM)'s methodology.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

587,900,000

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

11-20

Comment

Explanation calculation of production values at the facility:
• The annual gold production at the facility, as reported (in Ounces) was multiplied by the average realised price for gold (in ounces).

Explanation on nature of the risk in the river basin:
Security of water supply and quality are considered to be substantive risks for the South Deep operation located in South Africa.

Country/Area & River basin

Australia
Other, please specify
Western Plateau

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

4

% company-wide facilities this represents

26-50

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

1,895,500,000

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

41-50

Comment

Explanation calculation of production values at the facility:
• The annual gold production at the facility, as reported (in ounces) was multiplied by the average realised price for gold (in ounces).

Explanation on nature of the risk in the river basin:
Declining availability of suitable water quality, as well as security of water supply (quantity), are substantive risks for the St Ives, Agnew, Granny Smith and Gruyere operations located in Australia.

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana
Other, please specify
Ankobra

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

2

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

1,368,600,000

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

31-40

Comment

Explanation calculation of production values at the facility:
• The annual gold production at the facility, as reported (in ounces) was multiplied by the average realised price for gold (in ounces).

Explanation on nature of the risk in the river basin:
Extreme precipitation events as well as decreased water quality available for processing are considered to be substantive risks for the Tarkwa and Damang operations located in Ghana.

Country/Area & River basin

Peru
Other, please specify
Tingo

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

424,700,000

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Explanation calculation of production values at the facility:
• The annual gold production at the facility, as reported (in ounces) was multiplied by the average realised price for gold (in ounces).

Explanation on nature of the risk in the river basin:
Increased intensity of rainfall and extreme weather events (floods and droughts) are considered to be substantive risks for the Cerro Corona operation located in Peru.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Peru

Other, please specify

Tingo

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical

Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

The outcome of Gold Fields' updated Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, undertaken in 2021, reiterated that the Cerro Corona Mining operations in Peru are exposed to the chronic risk of increased intensity of rainfall as well as extreme flooding events. Two main sources of data were analysed for climate forecasting, namely national climate projections and site-specific data related to the region in which the mining operations are located (from onsite weather stations).

In 2023, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) issued an El Nino advisory warning. The NOAA predicted the El Nino will likely contribute to heavy rainfall and potential flooding in Peru from April 2024.

How the impact identified will affect direct operations:
The predicted El Nino is predicted to increase the severity of climate change impacts (acute risks). The Cerro Corona Mine is located in northern Peru on the eastern slope of the western mountain range of the Andes. The Cerro Corona deposit is mined by conventional surface mining methods. The Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, undertaken in 2021 identified that increased intensity of rainfall could affect slope stability at the of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). The Cerro Corona tailings storage facility has a hazard rating of "Extreme" regarding the consequence of failure (according to ANCOLD 2012). This is because there is a local community (Hualgayoc) living directly downstream of the facility. A catastrophic failure of the storage facility could lead to a fairly short term shutdown in operations whilst the TSF is repaired.

A secondary impact of the acute physical risk heavy precipitation and possibly a longer

lasting impact, would be the loss of Gold Fields' social licence to operate the Cerro Corona facility as a result of such an incident.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

16,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Approach employed to calculate the potential financial impact range:
The financial impact is based on short term outages and potential work stoppages due to repairs. A substantive short-term period would be 11 working days in downtime at the Cerro Corona mine, and therefore lost revenue, which would result in approximately USD 16 million. This is considered a substantive impact and risk.

Primary response to risk

Improve monitoring

Description of response

Company-specific explanation of the primary response to the risk:
The risk of increased precipitation in Gold Fields's Peruvian operations continues to feature in the group's top risks. Gold Fields continues to implement a range of measures to mitigate this risk on an ongoing basis.

For example, Gold Fields has updated the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment related to operations at the Cerro Corona Mine. A resulting climate change adaptation strategy has been identified, focussed on monitoring infrastructure and ground water levels, to mitigate the risk that severe weather events may result in possible downtime. The strategy includes:
• The active monitoring of-
• ground water levels,
• piezometric ground water pressure,

• pumping capacity,
• water treatment capacity and
• tailings storage capacity.
• A slope stability monitoring system is on schedule to be installed.
The strategy also includes active engagement with the local community, which includes water supply.
Timeframe expected for the response strategy to be implemented:
The response is underway, with these actions being on schedule to be implemented, as outlined by the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and climate change adaptation strategy.

The difference the response is expected to make:
Monitoring slope stability at a TSF provides early warning of potential issues, enhances safety of staff on site as well as the surrounding community, protects the environment, safeguards assets, ensures regulatory compliance, and supports effective risk management in the context of gold mining operations.

The supply of water to the community helps with the Cerro Corona mine's social license to operate.

Cost of response

1,500,000

Explanation of cost of response

Gold Fields is committed to sustainable water use and actively engages in collaborative efforts to support water stewardship initiatives and engage with stakeholders, including host communities. As part of these commitments, Gold Fields provides water supply support to local communities, which has amounted to a total cost of 15 980 000 from 2010 to 2022.
In Peru the water supply infrastructure is susceptible to significant disruptions caused by acute weather events such as flooding. The predicted El Nino, with its associated increased flood risk, poses a similar threat to the surrounding communities of the Cerro Corona Mine. Gold Fields has consistently supplied water to the local community, incurring an annual cost of 1 500 000 in 2022. Going forward, it is anticipated that the costs will at least remain at the same level, reflecting Gold Fields' continued commitment to providing water support to the local community.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
Orange

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical
Drought

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

In 2023, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) issued an El Nino advisory warning after which the South African Council for Scientific Research issued a warning, based on the previous El Nino cycle. The 2015/2016 El Nino cycle resulted in severe droughts in the North-Western and central interior of South Africa . In June 2023, experts at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research urged South Africans to prepare for the impacts of the upcoming El Nino.

The South Deep mine relies both on the local public utility 'Rand Water' for water supply as well as the underground reverse osmosis water treatment plant on-site.

How the impact identified will affect direct operations:
The predicted El Nino is expected to increase the severity of climate change impacts (acute risks). The South Deep Gold Mine is located in the Witwatersrand, 50 km south-west of Johannesburg in South Africa. The Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, undertaken in 2021 identified that during drought periods, South Deep's onsite water flows will be reduced, which will result in an increased demand for water from Rand Water. This would ultimately put South Deep at risk of increased operational costs. In addition, drought periods may affect Rand Water's ability to supply required volumes of water to South Deep, due to water restrictions. Additionally, drought conditions pose potential challenges for the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). Specifically, the consolidation process of the coarse material within the dam wall and foundation may be affected due to inadequate water supply, resulting in weakened and detached material. Insufficient water availability could lead to lower-than-anticipated shear strengths of the dam wall and/or foundation material, thereby increasing the risk of slope stability failure. This is because the consolidation of the coarse material within the TSF heavily relies on a consistent water supply. Consequently, such circumstances can contribute to the occurrence of failure modes associated with TSFs.

A secondary impact of the drought that could have an impact on Gold Fields's broader network, which includes natural and social environment, includes increased demand for freshwater by the surrounding community. Water stress could cause an increased demand by the Thusananag community potentially resulting in community volatility and increased dependence on South Deep for freshwater supply.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

16,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Approach employed to calculate the potential financial impact range:
The financial impact is based on short term outages and potential work stoppages due to repairs. A substantive short-term period would be 8 working days in downtime at the South Deep mine, and therefore lost revenue, which would result in approximately USD 16 million. This is considered a substantive impact and risk.

Primary response to risk

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

Description of response

Company-specific explanation of the primary response to the risk:
The risk of drought events in Gold Fields's South African operations continues to feature in the group's top risks. Gold Fields continues to implement a range of measures to mitigate this risk on an ongoing basis.

For example, Gold Fields has updated the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment related to operations at the Deep South Mine and produced a climate change adaptation strategy. The climate change adaptation strategy for the Deep South Mine identified the following actions to mitigate the acute physical risk of drought;
• An underground Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant to treat underground water (0.5 ML/day) was commissioned in Q4 2022. This will further increase recycling/reuse of water at South Deep and decrease dependence on Rand Water for supply.
• Desilting of the dam will commence during 2023
• Use of scavenger wells to supplement water withdrawal

Cost of response

85,755

Explanation of cost of response

The costs to respond to the drought risk include the cost to install reverse osmosis (RO) for underground and stop using Rand Water supplies (60 975 USD) as well as the monthly operating costs (24 780 USD for 12 months).
The project is expected to deliver treated water from 2023 onwards.

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical

Drought

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

Climate change is anticipated to heighten the occurrence of extreme weather events, including droughts, in Australia, where Gold Fields operates four mining facilities. The country experienced severe drought and bushfires during 2019-2020, resulting in various consequences such as water scarcity at Gold Fields's Australian mines. Furthermore, the prediction of the 2023 El Niño cycle has the potential to cause severe droughts, exacerbating the water supply challenges.

Water management holds paramount importance for Gold Fields' mining operations, encompassing both high-quality water obtained from local authorities and lower-quality water found in the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). In Australia, comprehensive water planning processes determine the available water quantities across different catchment areas. When a mine requires high-quality water, it enters into a contract to secure an annual allocation aligned with the local water resource plan. The specifics of this process may vary depending on the state, with the government's resource planning procedures determining the extent of water access granted.

Gold Fields recognizes that access to water is not only a fundamental human right but also a vital resource for its mining and ore processing activities, as well as for its value chain and surrounding communities. However, during severe drought periods, mining operations face direct competition for water allocation from the agricultural sector. In certain water basins like the Murray-Darling Basin, there have been instances where political pressure favoured adjustments to the water resource plan in support of local agriculture, further intensifying the competition for water resources.

The primary risk driver, drought, could lead to increased competition for natural resources between Gold Fields and its value chain, as well as its surrounding community. This, in conjunction with the impacts of the drought, could cause a reduction or disruption in production capacity at the Gold Fields facilities.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

19,600,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Approach employed to calculate the potential financial impact range:
The financial impact is based on short term outages and potential work stoppages due to repairs. A substantive short-term period would be 3 working days in downtime at the Australian operations, and therefore lost revenue, which would result in approximately USD 19.6 million. This is considered a substantive impact and risk.

Primary response to risk

Downstream
Other, please specify
Implement water management strategies

Description of response

Primary response to risk:
To ensure effective water management, Gold Fields has implemented a comprehensive set of actions. Firstly, the company has established three-year water management strategies, which serve as a guiding framework for their initiatives. These strategies encompass a broadened focus on water balance, specifically addressing the water-related aspects of mining activities through linked water management plans. Gold Fields is also committed to identifying all potential water sources and obtaining necessary regulatory approvals to utilize them efficiently.

Recognizing the significance of water in its operations, Gold Fields integrates water considerations into its strategic plans. This ensures that water-related aspects are accounted for and prioritized in the company's overall business strategy. Additionally, Gold Fields maintains a continuous assessment of treatment technologies to explore innovative solutions for effective water treatment and management. By keeping up with advancements in treatment technologies, the company aims to enhance its water management practices and reduce its environmental impact.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

Gold Fields's response, as part of its climate change adaptation have implemented additional active drought monitoring infrastructure and systems. We have developed management strategies as well as water balances, which feeds into our ongoing assessments at the Australian facilities. The cost of the response is not an additional cost, as these measures are developed internally by our Australian operations.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Gold Fields has successfully identified a significant opportunity to enhance the resilience of our gold mining operations in relation to water and climate-related factors. This opportunity materialized through the acquisition of a sustainability-linked loan, which served as a refinancing solution for our previous revolving credit facility. The newly secured loan is specifically tied to sustainability-linked key performance indicators (KPIs) that align with our overall business strategy and our ambitious 2030 environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets.

As part of our comprehensive ESG approach, Gold Fields operates with three strategic pillars, with one pillar dedicated to addressing ESG considerations. Within this ESG

pillar, our robust water strategy assumes a crucial role.

Why this opportunity is considered substantive:
The loan value meets the company specific description of ‘substantive financial’, as the revolving credit facility has been refinanced for 1.2 billion USD, with the option to increase the loan by up to $400-million. The sustainability-linked loan exemplifies how Gold Fields has fully integrated ESG into its business. By aligning the loan's KPIs with its strategy and 2030 ESG targets, Gold Fields is capitalizing on the growing importance of sustainability and ESG considerations in the mining sector.

Actions to realize opportunity:
The sustainability linked KPIs for the five-year term of the loan until 2027 are aligned with Gold Fields’ strategy as well as its 2030 ESG targets. The KPIs set in the loan, if achieved, will assist Gold Fields in reaching its 2030 group ESG targets such as the reduction of onsite water consumption and water reuse/recycle targets.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,200,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Approach employed to calculate the figure:
The financial impact figure of USD 1.2 billion is the value of the refinanced revolving credit facility. This value was determined through contract negotiations between Gold Fields and the various financial intuitions.

Explanation of the financial impact:
The sustainability-linked loan obtained by Gold Fields is expected to have a positive financial impact on Gold Field’s climate change and water commitments, goals and initiatives. The alignment of the loan’s KPIs with
Gold Fields' water targets and ESG strategy provide incentives for improved water management practices. These are expected to enhance water efficiency, reduce operational costs and mitigate water risks for the Gold Fields Group.

It also has the opportunity to increase Gold Fields's brand value and increase shareholder confidence in Gold Field's long-term sustainability strategy.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

South Deep

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

Orange

Latitude

-26.39802

Longitude

27.695503

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,772

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

230

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

1,542

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,772

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Gold Fields used the WRI Aquaduct tool to determine that the South Deep mine in South Africa is located in a water stressed region.

Gold Fields monitors its withdrawals and discharges at South Deep by source/destination. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements from meters and water samples.

The consumption is calculated as the difference between the withdrawals and discharges.

Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher.

The water withdrawals were about the same (10% increase) while discharges remained at zero. This resulted in a 10% increase in consumption.
Zero discharge is achieved through a combination of initiatives to reduce water withdrawals, increase water recycling and improve efficiency. For example, at South

Deep, treated sewage effluent, which was previously discharged to the Leeuspruit, is now re-routed to the old return water dam and is utilised in the process. The mine has also upgraded its potable water pipeline to reduce water losses. In 2022, South Deep installed a water treatment plant which treats fissure water to potable standards to reduce reliance on Rand Water.

Type of fresh surface water withdrawal sources: none.

Third party water withdrawal source: Municipal.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Tarkwa

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

Ankobra

Latitude

5.249448

Longitude

-2.004898

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

999

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

535

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

463

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

1

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,228

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

2,228

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

-1,229

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Gold Fields used the WRI Aquaduct tool to determine that the Tarkwa mine in Ghana is not located in a water stressed region.

Gold Fields monitors its withdrawals and discharges at Tarkwa by source/destination. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements from meters and water samples.

The consumption is calculated as the difference between the withdrawals and discharges.

Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher.

The water withdrawals were much lower (67% decrease) and water discharges were higher (21%) than in the previous year.

The total discharges exceeded total withdrawals as the rainwater received is never fully accounted for as a withdrawal, but is accounted for as a discharge when it passes

through the storm water management system. This leads to a negative consumption.

Type of fresh surface water withdrawal source: rainwater which collects in the pit and is then pumped out for use.

Third party water withdrawal source: Municipal.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

St Ives

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

-31.208691

Longitude

121.663284

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,319

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

23

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

967

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

329

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

4

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

4

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,316

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Gold Fields used the WRI Aquaduct tool to determine that the St Ives facility is located in a water stressed region.

Gold Fields monitors its withdrawals and discharges at St Ives by source/destination. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements from meters and water samples.

The consumption is calculated as the difference between the withdrawals and discharges.

Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher.

Water withdrawals, discharges and consumption were all lower relative to the previous year (46% for withdrawals, 28% for discharges and -46% for consumption). Initiatives, such as the implementation of underground paste fill which saves +/- 160 ML p/a, have helped Gold Fields to reduce withdrawals and discharges.

Type of fresh surface water withdrawal source: None.

Third party water withdrawal source: Municipal.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Agnew

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

-27.905845

Longitude

120.704727

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,071

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

2,071

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

47

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

47

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,024

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Gold Fields used the WRI Aquaduct tool to determine that the Agnew facility is located in a water stressed region.

Gold Fields monitors its withdrawals and discharges at Agnew by source/destination. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements from meters and water samples.

The consumption is calculated as the difference between the withdrawals and discharges.

Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher.

Water withdrawals and water consumption were about the same (4% increase), whilst the discharge was higher (33% increase). Gold Fields continues to make use of recycled water to reduce the amount of water withdrawn at Agnew. Increased water demand resulted in slightly higher withdrawals in the reporting year.

Type of fresh surface water withdrawal source: None.

Third party water withdrawal source: None.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)

Cerro Corona

Country/Area & River basin

Peru

Other, please specify

Tingo

Latitude

-6.776103

Longitude

-78.660736

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

3,056

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2,989

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

66

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,407

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

2,407

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

649

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Gold Fields uses the WRI Aquaduct tool to determine that the Cerro Corona facility is not located in a water stressed region.

Gold Fields monitors its withdrawals and discharges at Cerro Corona by source/destination. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements from meters and water samples.

The consumption is calculated as the difference between the withdrawals and discharges.

Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher.

Water withdrawals were about the same (6% increase) and water discharges were higher (27%) than in the previous year. This resulted in a 34% decrease in consumption.

Type of fresh surface water withdrawal source is used: rainwater that collects in the pit and is pumped out.

Third party water withdrawal source: None.

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Granny Smith

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

-28.9833

Longitude

122.6833

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,239

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

1,570

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

664

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

6

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

51

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

51

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,188

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Gold Fields used the WRI Aquaduct tool to determine that the Granny Smith facility is located in a water stressed region.

Gold Fields monitors its withdrawals and discharges at Granny Smith by source/destination. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements from meters and water samples.

The consumption is calculated as the difference between the withdrawals and discharges.

Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher.

Water withdrawals and consumption remained about the same (2% decrease and 1% decrease, respectively). Gold Fields continues to make use of recycling to ensure efficient water use at Granny Smith. Discharges decreased significantly by 31% as a result of these initiatives.

Type of fresh surface water withdrawal source: None.

Third party water withdrawal source: Purchased

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name (optional)

Gruyere

Country/Area & River basin

Australia

Other, please specify

Western Plateau

Latitude

-27.59

Longitude

120.42

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

4,964

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

4,964

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

34

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

34

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

4,930

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Gold Fields used the WRI Aquaduct tool to determine that the Gruyere facility is located in a water stressed region.

Gold Fields monitors its withdrawals and discharges at Gruyere by source/destination. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements from meters and water samples.

The consumption is calculated as the difference between the withdrawals and discharges.

Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher.

Water withdrawals and consumption were lower than in the previous year (both 11% decrease), whilst discharges were about the same (5% increase). Gold Fields has implemented water recycling measures. These have successfully reduced water withdrawals at Gruyere.

Type of fresh surface water withdrawal source: None.

Third party water withdrawal source: None.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Damang

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana

Other, please specify

Ankobra

Latitude

5.301456

Longitude

-1.500608

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,894

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1,852

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

42

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,894

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Gold Fields used the WRI Aquaduct tool to determine that the Damang mine in Ghana is located in a water stressed region.

Gold Fields monitors its withdrawals and discharges at Damang by source/destination. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements from meters and water samples.

The consumption is calculated as the difference between the withdrawals and discharges.

Gold Fields defines “about the same” to be a change between 0 to ±10%. ±10% to ±40% change is considered lower/higher. > ±40% change is considered much lower/much higher.

Water withdrawals increased slightly (5%) than in the previous year, likely on account of increased production values. Discharge remained at zero due to complete recycling at the mine. This combination led to the consumption remaining about the same (5% increase). Initiatives, such as the recycling of pit water, have helped Gold Fields to reduce discharges from Damang.

Type of fresh surface water withdrawal source: rainwater which collects in the pit and is then pumped out for use.

Third party water withdrawal source: None.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Water withdrawals at all of the Gold Fields operations (mines) are assured by an independent third party.
The standard used: International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised).
The methodology: the assurance methodology of the third party auditor, ERM Certification and Verification Services’, is used. This methodology is based on the ISAE 3000 (Revised).
The scope of methodology: Reviewing policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the ICMM sustainable development principles. Remote reviews to verify source data.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

Not relevant

Please explain

The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Gold Fields because assurance/verification is not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not relevant

Please explain

The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Gold Fields because assurance/verification is not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Water discharges at all of the Gold Fields operations (mines) are assured by an independent third party.
The standard used: International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised).
The methodology: the assurance methodology of the third party auditor, ERM Certification and Verification Services', is used. This methodology is based on the ISAE 3000 (Revised).
The scope of methodology: Reviewing policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the ICMM sustainable development principles. Remote reviews to verify source data.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not relevant

Please explain

The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Gold Fields because assurance/verification is not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

Not relevant

Please explain

The assurance/verification of this water aspect is currently not relevant to Gold Fields because assurance/verification is not a requirement of any of our water use licences, or a requirement by any of our stakeholders.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Water discharges at all of the Gold Fields operations (mines) are assured by an independent third party.
The standard used: International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised).
The methodology: the assurance methodology of the third party auditor, ERM Certification and Verification Services', is used. This methodology is based on the ISAE 3000 (Revised).
The scope of methodology: Reviewing policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the ICMM sustainable development principles. Remote reviews to verify source data.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Water withdrawals and discharges, and hence consumption, at all of the Gold Fields operations (mines) are assured by an independent third party.
The standard used: International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised).
The methodology: the assurance methodology of the third party auditor, ERM Certification and Verification Services', is used. This methodology is based on the ISAE 3000 (Revised).
The scope of methodology: Reviewing policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the ICMM sustainable development principles. Remote reviews to verify source data.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change Other, please specify a. Description of water-related standards for procurement b. Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs c. Commitment to water-related innovation d. Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education	Rationale for the scope selected: Gold Fields is an international business that works with diverse stakeholders in several water stressed regions. Water management is becoming critical to Gold Fields as it's essential to our mining and ore processing activities. Water is crucial for the economic activities in many of the areas in which we operate. Therefore, the Water Stewardship Policy Statement from 2019 was restated in 2022, and the Group Water Strategy will be launched in second half of 2023. An overview of the restated policy content: The group further acknowledges that access to clean water is a fundamental human right and a vital resource to the group's mining and ore processing activities. Gold Fields' Water Stewardship Policy ensures proactive, holistic and long-term management of water with the goal of complying with regulatory requirements, industry rules codes and standards that the Company subscribes to. Gold Fields further recognises that water management at its facilities have social and environmental impacts. Accordingly, the Policy commits Gold Fields to continually improving its performance by applying strong transparent corporate water governance by allocating clear responsibilities and accountabilities for water, as well as integrating water into the full mining lifecycle such as new projects, major expansions, company strategy and integrated mine closure planning. The water stewardship policy also aims to prepare operations to manage extreme

			climatic events and where needed, support host communities with similar challenges. This encourages collaboration which is further promoted by the policy as a means to achieve sustainable and responsible water use. For example, engaging proactively with stakeholders in host communities who may be affected by Gold Fields' water use and discharges. Supporting water stewardship initiatives that promote better water use and contribute to improved water security and sanitation is also a key focus of the Policy.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Director on board	How the responsibilities of the Directors on the board are related to water issues: water is a critical component of Gold Fields' business and therefore the highest level of direct responsibility for water sits with the Board and the respective directors, specifically with the Director who chairs the Board Safety, Health and Sustainable Development Committee. Example of water-related decision taken in 2022: Gold Fields' board oversaw the following material water programmes: - Approval of the Water Stewardship policy statement - Development of water-related community programmes, as part of the Group Flagship Programme These actions follow from the approval by the board of the group ESG charter in 2021. This charter outlined two new medium/long term water targets for the group: - Reduce freshwater withdrawals by 45% from 2018 baseline - Recycle/reuse 80% water These are the most ambitious water targets set by Gold Fields.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy	How the governance mechanism(s) selected contribute to the board's oversight of water issues: The Board is accountable and responsible for providing oversight as well as implementation of water policies, strategies risks and targets. The board meets quarterly where ESG and ESG performance is a permanent agenda point. Water being one of the ESG priorities is discussed at each of the board meetings. The board's authority and purpose are to monitor all health and safety as well as sustainable development programmes and strategic plans. The board is accordingly responsible for the approval of all sustainable development policies, including water policies and outreach programmes. The board is also equipped to oversee water-related issues through various governance mechanisms. For example, the board has access to the information it requires to make well-informed decision on how to move forward regarding water-related issues through the mandate to monitor and review performance against water-related metrics. The board is accordingly able to monitor ESG peer benchmarking where required. How responsibility for water policies, strategy and information is delegated and how management is held accountable and/ or incentivized for implementation of the organization's policies: The CEO is responsible for leading the executive and management teams to draft and implement Gold Field's Board-approved climate change strategy, including relevant policies such as the Water Stewardship Programme. The Gold Fields board is supported by the Executive Committee (Exco) which is responsible for developing the

		Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	climate change and water strategies and policies for consideration and approval. The Exco is supported by the Executive Climate Change Steering Committee as well as the Sustainable Development Department, where the Sustainable Development Department provides multi-disciplinary specialist knowledge on water and climate change. The 'Water' Working Committee is responsible for continuous development and implementation of the water stewardship strategy.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues
Row 1	Yes	The Board of Directors is Gold Fields' highest governing body and is responsible for promoting the vision of the company while upholding sound principles of corporate governance, protecting the safety and wellbeing of employees, the interests of the group's host communities and acting as a responsible corporate citizen. Gold Fields' Board is therefore committed to responsible environmental stewardship. In particular, the conservative use of water resources by the group's mines is not only critical for them to remain competitive, but also to limit the impact of the operations on neighbouring communities and the environment. The criteria used to assess competence of board members on water-related issues includes the requirement for strong competencies related to the environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects, that are key to understanding and mitigating the impact of climate change on the operations, especially where those impacts are related to water. Competency is advanced annually by training for the Board on ESG and ESG emerging risks, and how those risks impact Gold Fields. The board has demonstrated its high levels of competence in this regard. For example, in 2022 the Water Stewardship and Sustainable Development Policy Statements were approved as well as the development of water related community programmes as part of the Group Flagship Programme. This follows on the 2021 actions where the board adopted an enhanced commitment to ESG as one of the group's three strategic pillars, to entrench the company's commitment

		to long-term sustainable growth. The board accordingly endorsed a comprehensive range of ESG targets for 2030, including the most ambitious water targets set by the company to date.

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
Other, please specify

- Development of the Group ESG strategy

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The CEO is responsible for leading the executive and management teams to draft and implement the Company's Board-approved climate change strategy, including water policies and projects. The line of reporting to the CEO includes the Executive Vice President: Sustainable Development, which is responsible for the development and execution of the Group's Climate Change Strategy including Integrating water-related issues into business strategy. The EVP: Sustainable Development is supported by a multi-disciplinary department including, ESG reporting, and water management as well as a water working committee. The function of the water working committee is continuous development and implementation of the water stewardship strategy.

The information from these committees is ultimately provided to the CEO who is responsible for the approval of water polices and targets.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	The CEO, CFO and the Executive Committee including the Executive Vice President: Sustainable Development receives climate-related

		remuneration, which is based on a balanced score card, comprises 25% incentives related to ESG, of which one portion includes water reduction and water efficiency targets.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Other, please specify Executive vice president sustainable development	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations Improvements in wastewater quality – product use Reduction of water pollution incidents Implementation of water-related community project	Gold Fields recognises that water is a commonly shared scarce and valuable resource and access to water is a fundamental human right and a critical component for the proper functioning of natural ecosystems. As such, the impacts our mines have on water sources have to be managed extremely carefully. Accordingly, the CEO has a longer-term incentive package, namely a 25% climate related remuneration incentive for long-term performance related to water withdrawal reductions and improvements in water efficiencies. The following targets have associated performance indicators at the highest management levels: 1) Reduce freshwater withdrawals by 45% from	Rationale for monetary incentives: Gold Fields is focused on establishing suitable ESG and Water targets for our incentive rewards programme. The rewards align with both responsible practises and competitive market levels. The Remuneration Policy's core objective is to attract, retain and motivate top talent to support business strategy and objectives. The 25% climate related remuneration incentive for the CEO is a long-term incentive plan which links the interests of the executives and shareholders by rewarding executives for creating sustained shareholder value over several years. The performance period runs for three years.

			2018 baseline 2) Recycle/reuse 80% water These targets are contained in the Group Water Strategy Framework and are also broadly referenced in our 2022 Water Stewardship Policy Statement. These indicators are also included in the annual performance review scorecard of the Executive Vice President of Sustainable Development and cascaded down through regional vice presidents to key personnel at site level. In addition, the number of water-related community projects is also a key performance metric which is linked to progress on Gold Fields' commitment to supporting, where applicable, host communities with extreme climatic events that have water impacts.	Gold Fields believes longer-term incentive plans instil a sense of ownership and strategic alignment, which is fundamental to Gold Fields achieving is water reduction and water efficiency targets. In addition, short-term incentive cycles, such as the integration of water performance indicators in the annual performance review scorecard of the Executive Vice President of Sustainable Development, are directly tied to achieving specific water targets.
Non-monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Other, please specify Executive vice president sustainable development	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain	By linking recognition to the achievement of water-related outcomes, Gold Fields aims to ensure that executives are motivated to actively contribute to the company's water management objectives and ESG goals and targets.	Gold Fields incentivizes its C-suite employees and board members for the management of water-related issues through non-financial incentives, including recognition. Executives who achieve measurable water-

		Implementation of water-related community project		related outcomes aligned with these commitments are publicly recognized for their contributions. This recognition serves as a form of incentive, highlighting the organization's appreciation for their efforts in addressing water risks and opportunities.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Process to ensure consistency: Gold Fields' water policy has been encapsulated in the Water Stewardship Policy Statement and the 2020-2025 Water Stewardship Strategy. The Environmental Policy Statement mandates that the Group undertakes environmental stewardship in line with ISO 14001.

Gold Fields also has a range of guidelines and policies that are applicable across its mines, projects and regions to ensure that the group's direct and indirect activities are consistent. The Group Water Management Guideline aims to promote the Company's goal for consistency, specifically related to water management. For any external engagements with key stakeholders, Gold Fields' Stakeholder Engagement, Sustainable Development and Climate Change policy statements ensure alignment with the Group Water Management Guideline. We also use Group External Interaction and Commitment Register where all interactions with external stakeholders are recorded. Any public policy statement or other public engagements can only be carried out by senior executives as mandated by the Group's Corporate Affairs Department. These executives are familiar with all Group guidelines and ensure that the message is consistent and in line with various Group guidelines. Action is taken if inconsistencies are discovered and should any inconsistencies arise, these are immediately addressed by management.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Gold Fields has a strategic focus on operational ESG priorities, represented by three pillars. ESG commitments are an integral part of Gold Fields' business objectives, with a dedicated pillar focused on ESG. Water issues are given significant importance within the ESG pillar, demonstrated by the development of Gold Fields' 2030 Water Stewardship Strategy The water stewardship targets recognise that water is a vital resource to the group's mining and ore processing activities. Water objectives are key to ensuring effective long-term water management, for example, Gold Fields has a long-term objective associate with effective water management. Accordingly, the 2030 Water Stewardship targets commit the group to reducing freshwater withdrawals (45% reduction compared to 2018 levels) and recycling /reuse or water (80% by 2030). These objectives are designed to reduce dependencies on freshwater sources as well as third party sources in the long term (11-15 years). In addition, Gold Fields is committed to water management objectives, including the collaboration for sustainable water use, especially in host communities. This objective includes the 'beyond the life-of-mine' Legacy Programmes.

			For example, with the approaching closure of the Cerro Corona mine in 2031, Gold Fields intends to develop sustainable water-related investment programmes that extend beyond the mine's operational lifespan.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Gold Fields' water strategy comprises three long-term (11-15 years) water issues (pillars), which are integrated into long-term business objectives: - Security of supply: We work to understand and secure water resources for the life-of-mine, embed water planning into operational management, enable informed management decisions and update water security risk profiles. All operations have integrated life-of-mine water security plans and actions into their business plans. - Water efficiency: We continually reduce demand for freshwater and optimise water use to prepare for potential water supply shortfalls and ensure sufficient supply to the areas in which we operate. - Catchment management: We manage external water risks to the business and our nearby stakeholders. We collaborate with stakeholders to address common challenges and identify opportunities. In addition, the Board supported the development of two water related legacy programmes being developed at Cerro Corona in Peru and South Deep in South Africa. These programmes are intended to positively impact host communities and environmental resilience beyond the life of mine.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Gold Fields integrates the following long-term (11-15 years) water issues into long-term financial planning: • Site level management plans informed by catchment level stewardship priorities • Budgets for research, technology and infrastructure to manage water quality, efficiency and opportunities for shared use. • Operational water efficiencies: minimize, reuse, recycle (e.g. Gold Fields water recycling/ reuse target is 80% by 2030). • Flood planning and protection. • Long-term water balances to evaluate usage. • Monitoring of quantity and quality of water discharges to minimize environmental impacts

			Example of how water issues are integrated: Gold Fields' long-term planning per operation extends to post-mine life. Approved plans have budget allocations. Identifying financial requirements related to water management assists Gold Fields in allocating appropriate resources and helps to mitigate or avoid risks of non-compliance with regulations and best practice standards. Notably, a recent example long-term financial planning relates to the two water related legacy programmes being developed at Cerro Corona in Peru and South Deep in South Africa. Funding has been secured for these projects and further projects are being considered in the pipeline.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

726

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

10

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-52

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

10

Please explain

The increase in CAPEX was due to water-related projects at Cerro Corona Mine in Peru, and primarily includes the construction of the Coymolache water treatment plant, as well as a new pumping pond for pit dewatering and seepage management. These investments aim to enhance water management and ensure efficient utilization of water resources.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Climate-related	The following parameters are considered in climate change scenario analyses: - Technology: the World Gold Council believes the gold industry would be able to reduce emissions by up to 95% by 2050, through various measures, including increased renewable energy generation. This is because the current primary source of GHG emissions in the gold value chain – energy use in gold production – can transition towards a net zero pathway in a practical and cost-effective manner. Gold Fields has committed to a low carbon future and has therefore committed to developing 20% renewable energy generation over the life of mine of new projects and extensions - Price of key commodities/products: Gold Fields believes that the industrial application of gold has potential facilitate the transition to low-carbon economies. For example, gold in nanoparticulate form can be used to enhance hydrogen fuel cell performance and improve photovoltaics in solar panels, thereby creating more	The water-related outcomes associated with the climate scenarios include: - South America: Water shortages during drier months; constraints in delivering concentrate for shipping during severe weather events. - South Africa: Variability in rainfall intensity increasing costs of alternate water sources; increased ambient temperatures will increase evaporative losses of water; Climate change-related regulatory uncertainty. -Australia: Variability in rainfall intensity increasing costs of alternate water sources; Water shortages during drier months; Water-intense supply chain - West Africa: Increased capital and	Gold Fields' response to the water-related outcomes has been embedded in the group water strategy, which is based on three pillars: - Security of water supplies: focus is on understanding and securing water resources for the life of mine (LOM), embedding water planning into operational management, enabling informed management decisions and updating water security risk profiles to support sourcing of water over the life of operations. All operations have included LOM water security assessments in strategic and business plans - Water efficiency: operations must reduce demand for fresh water and optimise the use of water resources due to potential water supply shortfalls and competition from communities. Gold

		energy Analytical choices - Scenarios: Gold Fields uses the IPCC global warming scenario to consider the impacts of temperature increases on operations as well as the international gold prices - Quantitative vs. qualitative: the scenario exercise was a mix of quantitative and qualitative approaches - Scope of application: the analysis applied to the whole value chain inputs, operations and markets - Climate models/data sets: IPCC climate data sets used, among others Physical risks: when assessing physical risks, specific risks and their severity related to temperature increases, precipitation, flooding, water availability/ drought and others were considered. Gold Fields has assessed the physical impact to its full value chain, as aligned with the ICMM	operational costs linked to construction and maintenance of roads, more frequent replacement of tyres and increased dewatering; Increased volumes of contaminated water requiring treatment; Favourable conditions for vector borne diseases during high rainfall periods Disruptions to water supply and quality therefore have the potential to negatively impact operating and capital costs, and at worst can lead to work stoppages, which will negatively impact company revenues.	Fields has therefore invested in water efficient technologies - Catchment management: It is critical that Gold Fields manages external water risks to the business and to stakeholders in the catchment. The creation of water initiatives that meet the principles of shared value are particularly important part of Gold Fields strategy Anticipated timescale of the response: Many of the actions that are driven by the strategy are currently underway. Future measures are also planned for the medium and long-term.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

Yes

Please explain

Gold Fields' internal water prices vary per operation as the currency of water prices depends on the different regions. For example, the price of water in Australian operations is in Australian Dollars.

Based on the understanding of current costs of water and anticipating future price changes, the regional price of water can be established. Gold Fields incorporates water prices into its short, medium, and long-term plans. Once approved, Gold Fields allocates resources (such as finances) to the items required to achieve the plans.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	Important but not an immediate business priority	Gold Fields is committed to water and environmental stewardship. Accordingly, the group has implemented and plans to implement a wide range of low water impact measures across its operations. Gold Fields has not yet however developed the necessary criteria and thresholds which would be used to classify its products as low water impact. Work in this regard may be undertaken in future but is currently not an immediate business priority, especially given that gold mining is water intensive procedure.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Yes
Water withdrawals	Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes
Other	Yes

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Reduction of water withdrawals from surface water

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2018

Base year figure

14.5

Target year

2030

Target year figure

7.97

Reporting year figure

8.5

% of target achieved relative to base year

91.8836140888

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

The water withdrawals in this target are in Gigalitres and are only related to freshwater sources. The target amounts to a 45% reduction in freshwater withdrawals by 2030 from a 2018 base year.

A main driver for setting this target is that Gold Fields recognises that water is a finite and shared resource. In particular, the group's mines in South Africa and Australia (as well as a project in Chile) are all located in water stressed regions. This target therefore contributes to water security in water stressed countries and regions and assists in addressing water security for host communities that share the common water resources.

In FY2022, Gold Fields reduced freshwater withdrawals to 8.5GL which is a 41% reduction from the baseline. We remain on track to achieve this target despite the planning acquisition of the Salares Norte mine.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water recycling/reuse

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2018

Base year figure

66

Target year

2030

Target year figure

80

Reporting year figure

75

% of target achieved relative to base year

64.2857142857

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

The unit of measurement for this target is the % of water used that is recycled. The 2030 target is to reach 80% recycling.

A main driver for setting this target is that Gold Fields recognises that water is a finite and shared resource. In particular, the group's mines in South Africa and Australia (as well as a project in Chile) are all located in water stressed regions. Climate change is likely to exacerbate the water stress in the regions. For example, in South Africa, it is predicted that climate change will be a driver that leads to increasing the dependency of host communities on Gold Fields for service provision, especially water provisioning. Thus, Gold Fields has increased its recycling targets beyond best-practice to ensure that there is sufficient water available to the host communities and other uses of the water resources.

In FY22, the recycling rate remained at 75%, Gold Fields is still on track to achieving its 2030 target of 80% through additional water recycling projects.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Water pollution

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Increase in proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2018

Base year figure

100

Target year

2030

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

100

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

The unit of measurement for this target is the % of water used that is treated. The 2030 target is to maintain 100% treatment.

A main driver for setting this target is that Gold Fields recognises that water is a finite and shared resource. In particular, the group's mines in South Africa and Australia (as well as a project in Chile) are all located in water stressed regions. Climate change is likely to exacerbate the water stress in the regions. For example, in South Africa, it is predicted that climate change will be a driver that leads to increasing the dependency of host communities on Gold Fields for service provision, especially water provisioning. It is therefore critical that Gold Fields meets its recycling rate target by increasing the proportions of water that is treated.

In FY22, the treatment rate remained at 100%, Gold Fields is still on track to achieving its 2030 target by maintaining this 100% treatment rate through additional water treatment projects to accommodate increased capacity requirements.

Target reference number

Target 4

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed drinking water services

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2018

Base year figure

100

Target year

2030

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

100

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

The unit of measurement for this target is the proportion of employees with access to adequate WASH services such as safe drinking water and sanitation. The 2030 target is to maintain 100% access to these services.

This target ensures that all Gold Fields employees have access to safe water which is critical for their health at the mine. Employee health is a critical issue relating to the continued operation of our mines and maintaining our social license to operate.

In FY22, the access to WASH services remained at 100%, Gold Fields is still on track to achieving its 2030 target by maintaining this 100% access.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	The company level water recycled data and water consumption, which is comprised of withdrawal and discharge, were verified by an external company. The intensity metric (total water withdrawals per total ounce of final product) reported in W – MM1.3a has also been assured.	ISAE 3000	These data points have been verified as they provide important information on Gold Fields' production and environmental impact. The verification ensures that Gold Fields can safely and accurately make corporate decisions using the data.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Please explain
Row 1	Not mapped – and we do not plan to within the next two years	Gold Fields is committed to responsible stewardship of natural resources and the environment for present and future generations. However, the nature of our business does not involve a significant amount of plastic usage in our supply chain or in our direct operations. Our primary focus revolves around responsible mining practices, water stewardship, climate change mitigation, and community engagement. While plastics may not be a prominent aspect of our operations, we recognize the broader implications of plastic pollution and its environmental impact. We understand that mapping plastics in the value chain is crucial for companies to increase awareness of their plastics-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. However, given the limited presence of plastics within our operations, our current focus remains on areas more directly relevant to our industry and stakeholders.

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	Gold Fields acknowledges that the impact of plastics on the environment and reiterates that the impact of plastics is not currently a key focus area in our ESG framework. Our operations involve minimal use of plastic materials in our value chain. We recognize and understand the importance of plastic awareness, especially on the impact of plastics on the environment. While plastics may not be a prominent aspect of our operations, we remain committed to monitoring industry trends and evaluating emerging sustainability issues. We prioritize areas of impact that align with our business operations and industry context. Our primary focus lies in responsible mining practices, water stewardship, climate change mitigation, and community engagement, which are directly relevant to our industry and stakeholders.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	Plastics-related risks are not currently included in Gold Fields' ESG strategy and have not been considered within our value chain. We remain committed to monitoring industry trends and engaging with stakeholders to ensure we stay informed of emerging risks associated with plastics. As part of our ongoing commitment to sustainability, we continuously assess and manage risks across various aspects of our operations.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Please explain
Row 1	No – and we do not plan to within the next two years	Gold Fields currently does not have specific plastics-related targets in place. While the company has set ambitious water-related targets to reduce freshwater withdrawals and increase water recycling and reuse, it does not have distinct targets focused on plastics. Plastics-related impacts are not currently included in Gold Fields' ESG strategy. While the company has been actively addressing climate change through its strategy since 2016, the ESG strategy primarily emphasizes climate-related initiatives rather than plastics-related considerations.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	Gold Fields does not engage in any plastic polymer production activities. The company's core focus is on gold mining, and it does not participate in the manufacturing or production of plastic materials or products.
Production of durable plastic components	No	Gold Fields does not engage in any production of durable plastic components. The company's core focus is on gold mining, and it does not participate in the manufacturing or production of plastic materials or products.

Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	Gold Fields does not engage in production or commercialization of durable plastic goods. The company's core focus is on gold mining, and it does not participate in the manufacturing or production of plastic materials or products.
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	Gold Fields does not engage in the production or commercialisation of plastic packaging. The company's core focus is on gold mining, and it does not participate in the manufacturing or production of plastic materials or products.
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	Gold Fields does not engage in the production of goods packaged in plastics. The company's core focus is on gold mining, and it does not participate in the manufacturing or production of plastic materials or products.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	Gold Fields does not provide services of goods that use packaging. The company's core focus is on gold mining, and it does not participate in the manufacturing or production of plastic materials or products.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	The President (Exec. Vice President) is responsible for providing strategic leadership by working with the board and executive management to establish long-range goals, strategies, plans and policies	President

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options		Public

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

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