

3.4

Air Quality

Guided by our [Environmental, Sustainability, Health and Safety Policy](#), our Environmental Management System and our Sustainability Strategy, we have practices in place to mitigate our impacts on air quality and to meet obligations set out in our permits and environmental regulations.

As part of our pre-mine planning and environmental baseline studies, across our sites we collect air quality data, conduct environmental impact assessments, and identify areas and processes that may potentially impact air quality. Based on these insights, we develop and implement programs to reduce the impact to the lowest extent possible.

For example:

- At Camino Rojo, air quality control systems are installed at our premises to measure and mitigate emissions.
- One of our main uses of water is for dust control and to minimize air

pollution caused by winds and dust. Dust suppression controls, such as water trucks, are used to curb dust from hauling material on gravel roads. Where feasible, roads are paved to eliminate dust emissions altogether.

- We maintain a modern fleet of vehicles that we service routinely to ensure they operate efficiently. The vehicle engines have pollution controls to minimize particulate matter emitted and are compliant with Tier 4 standards, which emit up to 90% less particulate matter and NOx compounds.

Air Quality Monitoring

Our site-level teams closely monitor the performance of our operations on air quality. For example, Camino Rojo has an ongoing air quality monitoring program in local communities, and South Railroad completed a study that indicates limited air quality impacts that appear to be within State of Nevada standards. This due diligence

Why it Matters

Addressing Orla's impact on air quality is essential for meeting our social license to operate and living up to our purpose to transform resources into a net-positive benefit for all of our stakeholders. The mining industry's potential impact on air quality, from activities that produce dust or gaseous emissions, is both a local and global issue. For clarity, this section refers to non-GHG emissions resulting from our activities, the most significant of these emissions being sulphur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and particulates. For details about Orla's GHG emissions, please refer to the Climate Change section.



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helps prevent worker health, public health, and the environment from being adversely affected by poor air quality, while ensuring Orla complies with mandatory air quality standards.

At Camino Rojo, we use sophisticated monitoring instruments that measure total dust, as well as particulate dust matter of a size less than 10 microns (PM10)¹ and 2.5 microns (PM2.5), at designated monitoring stations. This regular assessment helps us understand air quality at neighboring communities and our boundaries. We

also monitor the chemical characteristics (such as metals) of the captured dust. We use meteorological data to identify areas upwind and downwind from our site to ensure that we can differentiate dust from the site and dust created from other regional activities.

In our South Railroad Project, air pollution control measurements are part of our environmental permitting applications and site environmental management plan.

Orla's local teams also engage with and listen to community members, including through our community response mechanism, to identify and respond to any concerns or complaints related to air quality and pollution across our operations.

Accountability

The Chief Executive Officer has ultimate responsibility for overseeing Orla's management of, and impact on, air quality. The ESHS Committee of the Board reviews any issues raised related to air quality

and approves mitigation measures. Our Chief Operating Officer is responsible for reporting identified risks and opportunities related to air quality, and ensuring the sites identify and implement practices to preserve or improve air quality. In addition, each operation is responsible for implementing programs and procedures to protect air quality.

¹ The PM10 fraction of dust (dust less than 10 microns in diameter) is the inhalable fraction that is emitted from dusty roads, vehicle exhausts, and some industrial processes and can impact respiratory and cardiovascular systems if not managed.

