



Tailings Storage Facility Disclosures

2025 REPORT

NEWMONT'S TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY DISCLOSURES

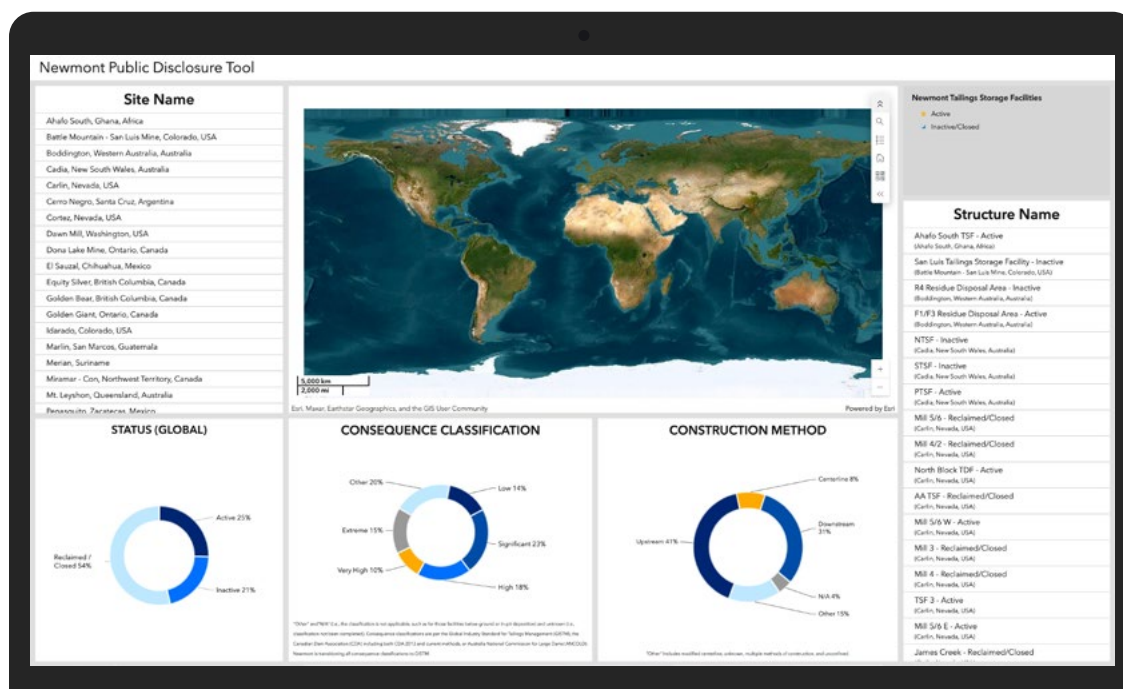
Newmont is committed to implementation of the [Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management \(GISTM\)](#), which “strives to achieve the ultimate goal of zero harm to people and the environment,” including Principle 15, which requires the disclosure of relevant information to support public accountability. We believe that holding ourselves accountable to tailings management performance and acknowledging areas for improvement help us establish credibility and build trust with host communities and stakeholders. In addition to the GISTM, Newmont has met a number of additional non-mandated standards, frameworks and other expectations related to tailings management, such as the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board’s Metals & Mining Sustainability Accounting Standard (SASB Standard) and the letter dated 5 April 2019 seeking “information concerning tailings dam management” from the [Church of England Pensions Board and the Council on Ethics of the Swedish National Pension Funds \(Church of England letter\)](#).

Consolidated disclosure information responsive to the SASB Standard, the Church of England letter and many elements of GISTM Principle 15, is provided on our [website](#). Our website also includes a [Public Disclosure Tool](#), which provides an informative platform to access data for our [Tailings Inventory](#), including Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) locations and key characteristics (e.g., consequence classification, storage capacity, embankment heights, construction methodology).

This document describes tailings facilities within Newmont’s portfolio in August 2025. Disclosures for TSFs at our non-managed joint venture sites will be provided by the applicable operating partner.

From late 2023 through early 2025, Newmont divested six operations with 27 tailings facilities, including one facility that was previously disclosed. Newmont assessed and took into account the ability of acquirers to maintain conformance with GISTM throughout the lifecycle of the tailings facilities.

Cover photo: Boddington’s F1/F3 RDA



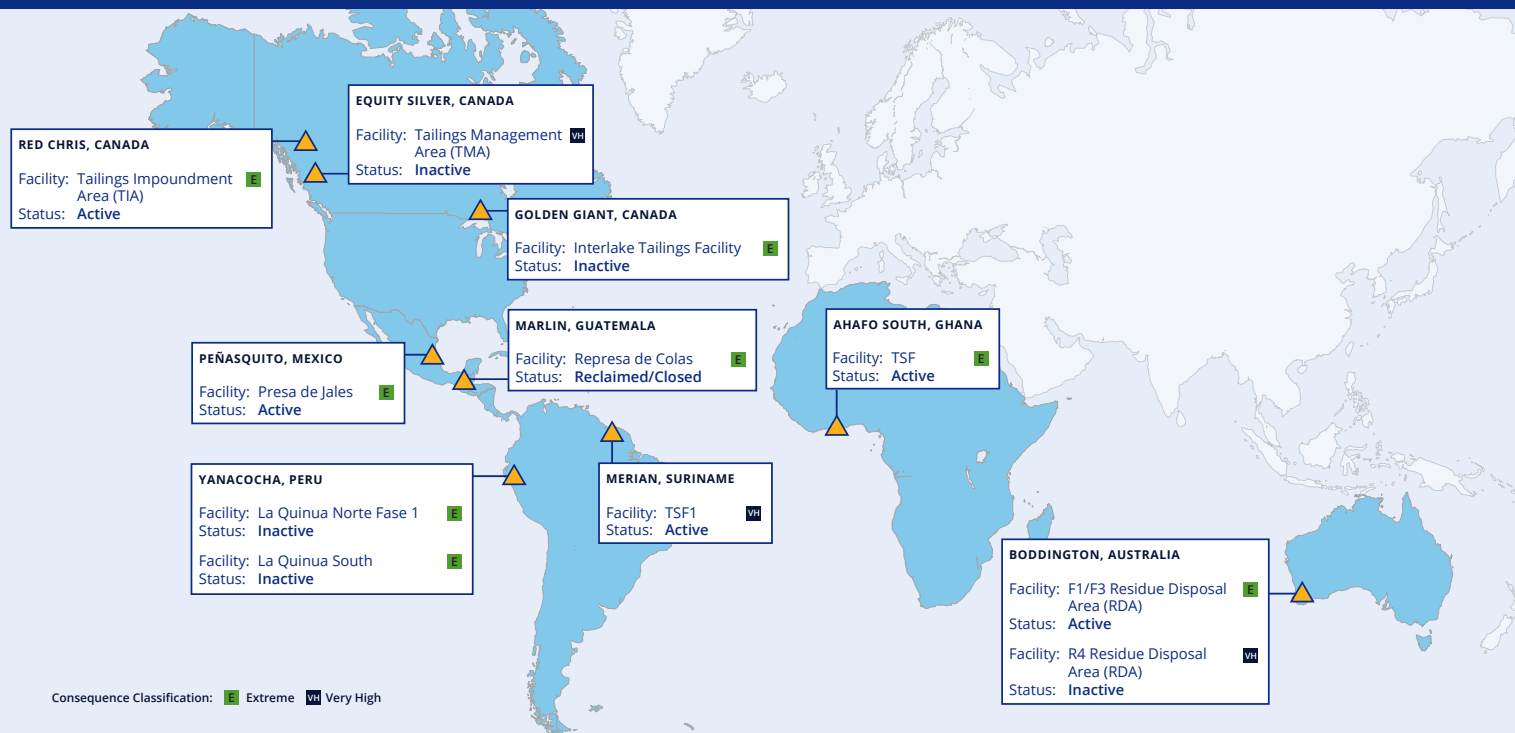
The disclosure information provided herein includes information in accordance with Principle 15 of GISTM that is not already included in the Tailings Inventory. The facilities are grouped as priority facilities (which have consequence classifications of either 'Very High' or 'Extreme')¹ and non-priority facilities (which have other consequence classifications), and are further grouped as located at our Operations or at Closure sites and by status (Active, Inactive, or Reclaimed/Closed).

It is important to note that the consequence classification of a TSF is evaluated using criteria presented in the GISTM that consider potential losses in the event of a hypothetical failure event. The criteria used to determine a TSF's consequence classification include: population at risk (PAR); potential loss of life (PLL); environment; health, social and cultural; and infrastructure and economics. The GISTM consequence classification system uses a five-scale classification approach in order of potential severity, based on the most significant potential consequences of a hypothetical failure event: 'Low', 'Significant', 'High', 'Very High' and 'Extreme.' Refer to the Cautionary Statement at the end of this report regarding hypothetical and future-looking assessments.

Breach analyses and inundation studies are performed after completion of a risk assessment to evaluate under what hypothetical conditions a TSF could fail and this information is used to determine a consequence classification. Though Newmont has TSFs in its portfolio with a consequence classification of 'Very High' or 'Extreme', it is important to emphasize that the consequence classification does **not** have a direct correlation with risk because the likelihood of occurrence of a failure event is **not** considered in evaluation of the consequence classification.

Newmont's owned and operated priority TSFs that have a consequence classification under GISTM of either 'Very High' or 'Extreme' are illustrated below.

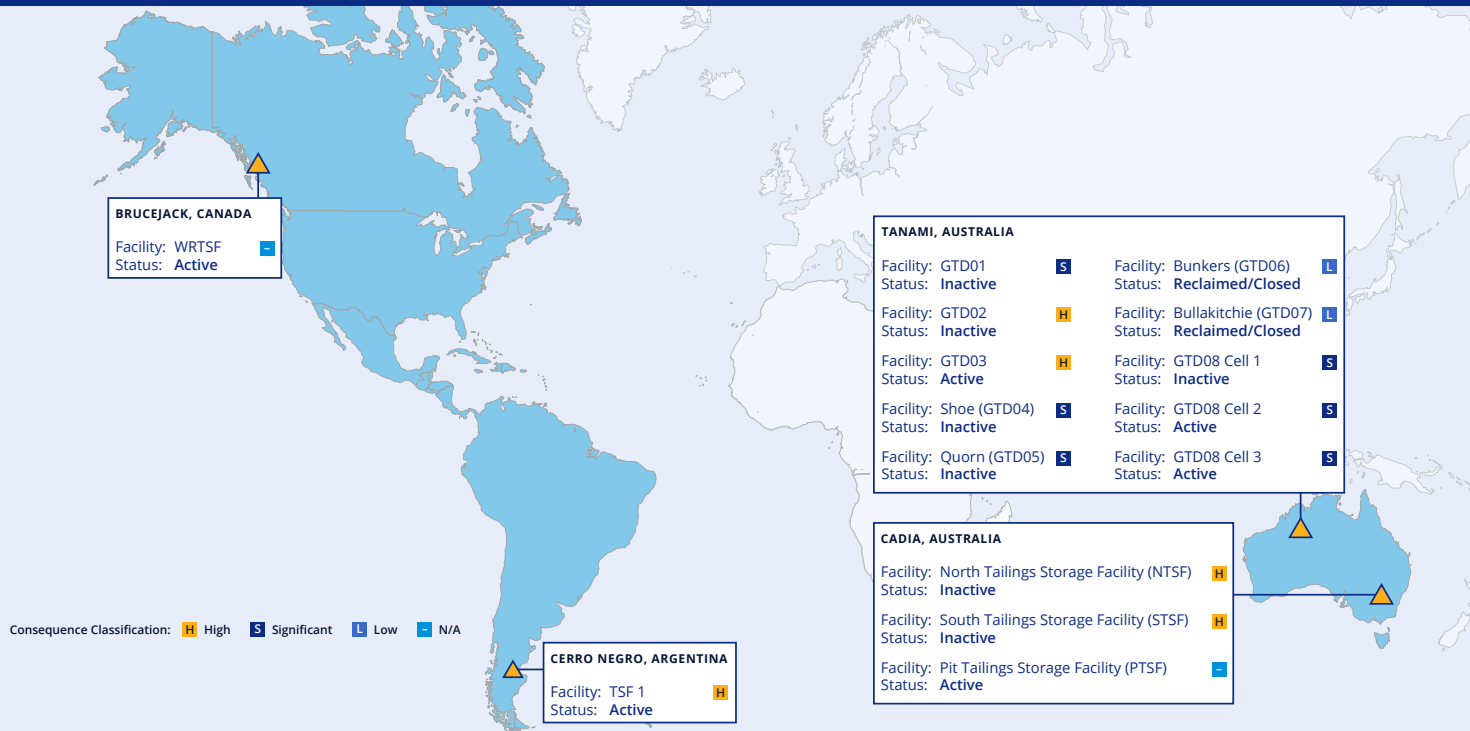
Owned and Operated Priority TSFs with 'Very High' and 'Extreme' Consequence Classifications



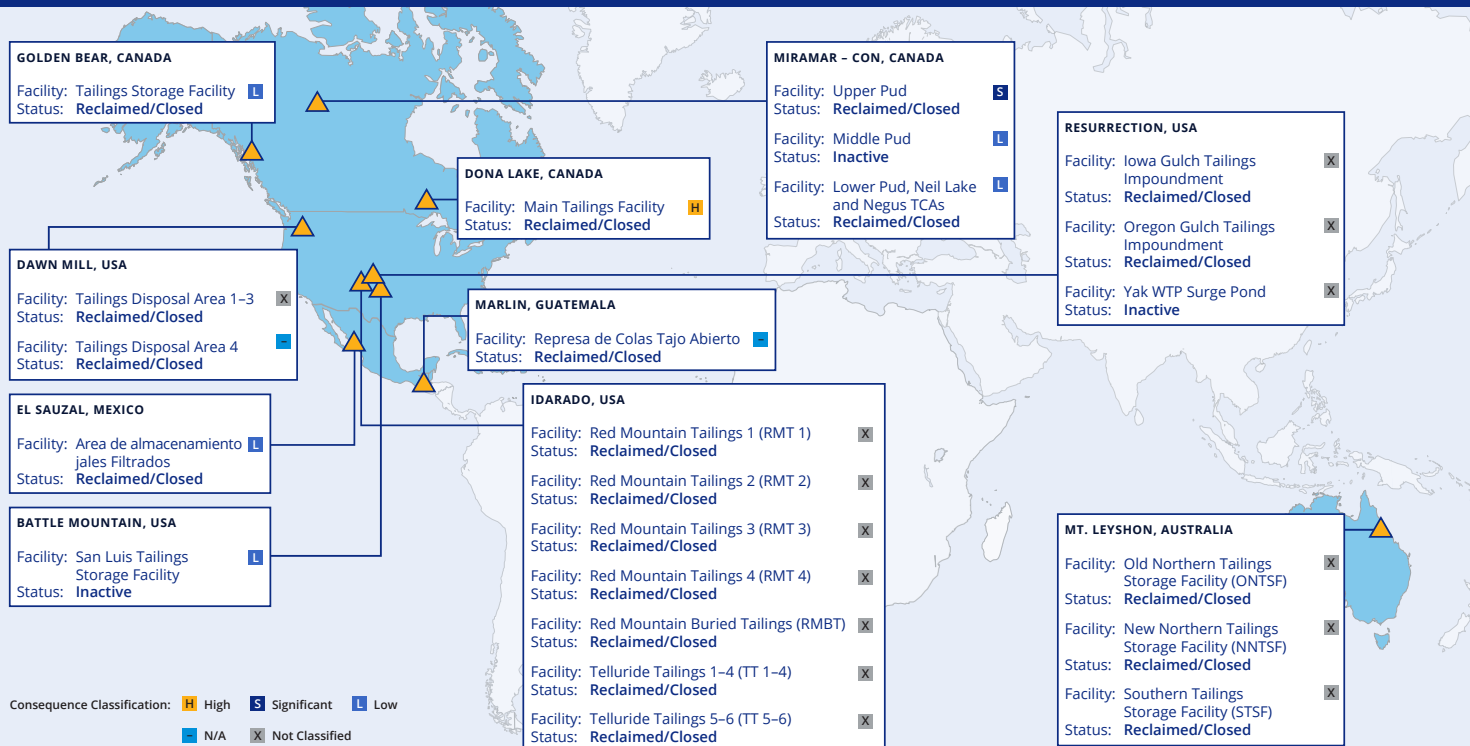
¹ Readers are reminded that indications of 'Low', 'Significant', 'High', 'Very High' and 'Extreme' are based on the Company's interpretations of such definitions based exclusively upon the GISTM consequence classification system. Readers are cautioned that such terms or similar terminology are not necessarily considered as a measure of financial significance or materiality as understood under U.S. SEC reporting rules.

Newmont's owned and operated non-priority TSFs that have a consequence classification under GISTM of either 'Low', 'Significant' or 'High' are illustrated below. Where GISTM consequence classifications are in progress and not formally established, TSFs are listed as 'Not Classified' or a classification according to an alternate classification system (e.g., Canadian Dam Association) is presented. In both cases, assessments are in progress to formally document the consequence classification.

Owned and Operated Non-Priority TSFs at Operations



Owned Non-Priority TSFs at Closure Sites



NEW TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITIES

Resource development plans that provide safe and economic tailings capacity for Newmont's identified reserves and resources (both known and future) are critical to supporting sustained production across our portfolio. Newmont has several internal processes which guide and determine potential opportunities as they relate to tailings management requirements.

Multi-criteria alternatives analysis (MAA) studies are completed to identify and compare in an objective manner options for sites, construction methods, and technologies to support life of mine tailings management, with these studies closely supported by Newmont subject matter experts and external consultants. MAAs consider technical, environmental, social and project economic

accounts and include sensitivity analysis of the weightings of the accounts. MAAs are reviewed by the Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB) or Senior Independent Technical Reviewer (SITR), as well as Newmont subject matter experts.

As of August 2025, Newmont had completed permitting and commenced construction for two new TSFs: one at the Ahafo North Project in Ghana (TSF), and one at the Merian Mine in Suriname (TSF2). In addition, Newmont has initiated permitting for new TSFs at Boddington (RDA2), Cadia (STAFX), and Tanami (GTD09) in Australia. Each of these new facilities is discussed in the following sections.



Photo: La Quinua Norte Fase 1 and La Quinua Sur TSFs, Yanacocha, Peru

Ahafo North TSF, Ghana

Newmont has completed permitting and begun construction of the Ahafo North TSF at its greenfield Ahafo North mine project in the Brong Ahafo region of Ghana, West Africa. The project is expected to transition into operations in the second half of 2025. An MAA was completed for siting of the Ahafo North TSF and selection of the tailings management approach, which considered five locations and five tailings dewatering techniques (i.e., conventional, thickened, paste, filtered, cyclone). Each option considered that tailings would be placed behind an engineered embankment constructed using the downstream method within a fully geomembrane-lined facility. The MAA, siting and tailings dewatering selections were reviewed by the ITRB. Breach assessment and inundation mapping were completed in 2023, with consequence classification determined to be 'Extreme', and an emergency response plan is under development. The TSF has been designed using external loading design criteria in accordance with an 'Extreme' consequence classification, which aligns with [Newmont's Tailings Storage Facility \(TSF\) Technical & Operations Standard](#) for design of a new TSF. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies were developed for the Ahafo North project in alignment with Newmont's social and environmental standards and submitted to the Ghanaian regulatory authorities with a permit received in 2022. The ESIA studies included TSF and water infrastructure. A Human Rights Impact Assessment was also conducted for the Ahafo North project.

Boddington Residue Disposal Area 2 (RDA2), Western Australia, Australia

The Boddington Residue Disposal Area 2 (RDA2) is a proposed new TSF for the Boddington mine, located in the Shire of Boddington, Western Australia, Australia. Tailings are currently deposited at the F1/F3 Residue Disposal Area (F1/F3 RDA), which is expected to reach its maximum capacity in 2030. An initial siting study for RDA2 was completed in 2011 and considered six different sites, with the current RDA2 site identified as the preferred option. Design studies for RDA2 were advanced from 2019 to 2022. The work included breach analysis and the assignment of an 'Extreme' consequence classification. From 2022 to 2023 a tradeoff study was conducted to compare RDA2 with expansion of the existing F1/F3 RDA, resulting in selection of RDA2 as the preferred option. In 2024 an MAA was conducted to evaluate different technologies and embankment construction methods, resulting in RDA2 being designed considering the containment of thickened tailings within a fully lined impoundment and engineered embankment that will be raised by the downstream and centerline construction methods. RDA2 has been designed using external loading design

criteria in accordance with an 'Extreme' consequence classification, which aligns with Newmont's TSF Technical & Operations Standard for design of a new TSF. The detailed project referral has been submitted to the WA Environmental Protection Authority. Engagement is ongoing with the Gnaala Karla Booja Aboriginal Corporation as Traditional Owners to support Free Prior and Informed Consent and cultural heritage management.



Photo: Boddington, Australia

Cadia Southern Tailings Storage Facility Expansion (STSFX), New South Wales, Australia

The Cadia Southern Tailings Storage Facility Expansion (STSFX) is proposed as an extension of the existing Southern TSF at the Cadia mine, located in New South Wales, Australia, near the town of Orange. The STSFX is being designed to manage future tailings beyond the current permitted tailings storage options on site. An MAA was completed for siting of the STSFX, which considered multiple locations around the site and multiple tailings placement methods (i.e., filtered, paste, thickened, and cyclone). The preferred alternative includes the use of coarse cyclone tailings to raise the embankments by the centerline construction method. The STSFX has been designed using external loading design criteria in accordance with an 'Extreme' GISTM consequence classification, which aligns with Newmont's Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Technical & Operations Standard for design of a new TSF. Engagement with the New South Wales Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) was undertaken to align on the Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) which identify technical assessments required to be submitted with the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). As of August 2025, preparation of the EIS is underway.

Merian Phase 2 TSF (TSF2), Suriname

The Merian Phase 2 TSF (TSF2) is a proposed TSF for the Merian mine for which permitting was completed in 2024. The Merian mine is located in Suriname, approximately 100 km southeast of Paramaribo. Tailings are currently deposited at the Phase 1 TSF (TSF1), which is expected to reach its maximum capacity in early 2028. An MAA was completed for siting of TSF2, which considered five locations, including a raise of TSF1, three new locations for TSF2, and in-pit deposition in existing open pits. The TSF1 raise and new TSF2 location alternatives considered that tailings would be placed behind an engineered embankment constructed using the downstream method. Breach assessment and inundation mapping have been completed with a provisional consequence classification determined to be 'Very High' and the emergency response plan in development. The TSF2 has been designed using external loading design criteria in accordance with an 'Extreme' consequence classification, which aligns with Newmont's Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Technical & Operations Standard for design of a new TSF. Engagement with the Surinamese regulatory authority, the National Institute for

Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS), was undertaken to align on a revision to the existing ESIA which has since been approved. In conformance with GISTM, Free Prior and Informed Consent was obtained with the Kawina Maroon Tribe, upon whose traditional lands the TSF2 is situated.



Photo: Existing TSF (TSF1), Merian, Suriname

Tanami Granites Tailings Disposal Area 09 (GTD09), Northern Territory, Australia

Granites Tailings Disposal Area 09 (GTD09) is a proposed TSF for the Tanami mine, located in Northern Territory, Australia. Tailings are currently deposited at the GTD08 Cells 2 and 3. An MAA was completed to trade off different sites, technologies, and construction methods. The MAA considered nine locations and several dewatering and construction technologies (including thickened and filtered tailings placed in a paddock or a central thickened discharge facility). The tradeoffs resulted in a site located south of existing facilities GTD01/02 and GTD03, and thickened tailings placed in a paddock-style facility behind engineered embankments constructed using the upstream method. Breach assessment and inundation mapping were completed in 2024, with consequence classification determined to be 'High', and incorporation of this information into the site's emergency response plan is pending. GTD09 has been designed using external loading design criteria in accordance with an 'Extreme' consequence classification, which aligns with Newmont's Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Technical & Operations Standard for design of a new TSF. GTD09 permitting was initiated through inclusion in the 2023 Mining Management Plan for the operation. Engagement is ongoing with the Central Land Council and Traditional Owners to support Free Prior and Informed Consent and cultural heritage management.



Photo: Tanami, Northern Australia

EXISTING TAILINGS FACILITIES

Risk Assessments and ALARP Measures

Newmont conducts risk assessments to identify tailings-related risks and risk mitigation strategies. Our risk assessment processes align with evolving best practices and Newmont's enterprise Risk Management System.

We strive to conduct risk assessments, which are an ongoing process, a minimum of every three years and more frequently whenever there is a material change to a TSF (e.g., expansion) or to the social, environmental or local economic context. A member of the Corporate Tailings and Dams Team (CTDT) facilitates risk assessments, which are supported by a multidisciplinary team.

The key output of the risk assessment process is a risk mitigation action plan to further reduce risks and demonstrate implementation of the "as low as reasonably practicable" (ALARP) principle. Inherently, judgment is involved in assessing whether risks (geotechnical, hydrological, environmental, social, etc.) are mitigated to demonstrate ALARP. Consensus on risk mitigation measures is obtained through communication and alignment with key stakeholders, including the ITRB, the Engineer of Record (EoR), the Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer (RTFE), the General Manager (GM), the CTDT, enterprise environment and social performance subject matter experts, the Accountable Executive, and others.



Photo: Presa de Jales, Peñasquito, Mexico

Critical Controls

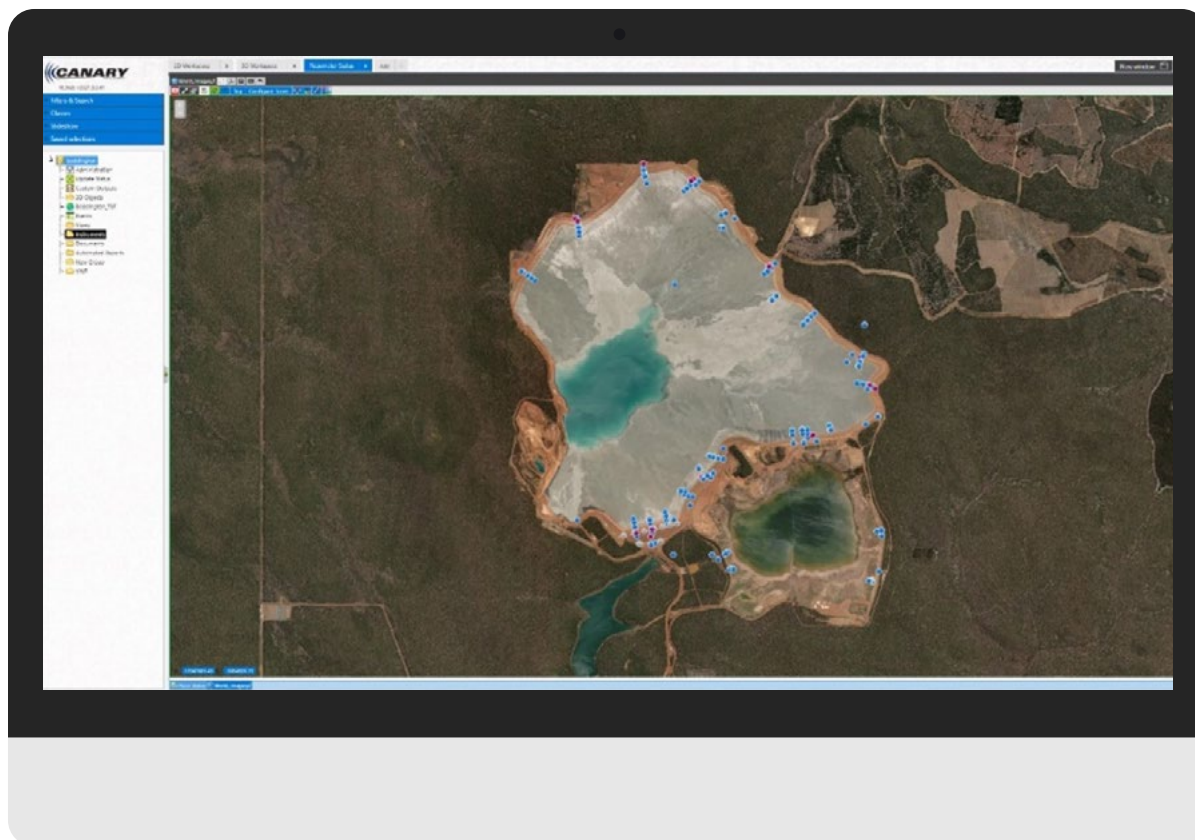
To mitigate the risks inherent in the design, construction, operation and closure of TSFs, we monitor facility performance in accordance with critical controls and other performance metrics. Critical controls are those that significantly influence the likelihood and/or consequence of an unwanted event. The absence or failure of a critical control would significantly increase the risk, despite the existence of other controls. Moreover, a control that prevents more than one unwanted event, or mitigates more than one consequence, is often classified as critical. Sites report against six critical controls and performance metrics for the management of TSFs:

- 1 Performance monitoring
- 2 Operational management
- 3 Third-party reviews and inspections
- 4 Change management
- 5 Emergency Response Planning
- 6 Regulatory compliance

Sites submit regular critical control reports to enhance the visibility and communication of facility performance using Newmont's web-based platform, which supports robust online internal reporting.

Supporting Critical Control #1, Canary Systems has been deployed as Newmont's enterprise approach for real-time monitoring of TSFs at our active operations and actively managed closure sites. At some locations, where systems were present before or are installed because of limitations to Canary, alternate systems for real-time or near real-time monitoring are employed. The systems collect data from on-site instrumentation and provide alert notifications, data evaluation, data visualization and automated monthly reporting.

Photo: Example of Canary view for Boddington F1/F3 and R4 Residue Disposal Areas



Risks identified through the risk assessment process that can be satisfactorily managed through the Risk Management System and best practices are not reported in this disclosure. Where additional activities are required to reduce risk to ALARP, measures have been identified and we have made a commitment to implement these measures “as soon as reasonably practicable,” noting permitting, construction and other constraints. The associated facilities and ALARP risk reduction measures are summarized below:

Site	Facility	Measures to Demonstrate ALARP
Ahafo South, Ghana	TSF	As the facility embankments are not constructed using filter compatible zones and given learnings from a localized piping event experienced in mid-2021, a decision has been made to reduce the risk of internal erosion/piping by migrating the pond away from the embankments by establishing minimum beach widths at each embankment. The estimated timeframe to migrate the pond is Q4 2026. Over the next few phases of facility expansion construction, the mine will also commence flattening of the embankment slopes to the closure slope to improve robustness against the risk of foundation failure while advancing the facility to a stable closure configuration.
Boddington, Australia	F1/F3 RDA	The design and construction of the embankment raises are reviewed annually and adjusted as needed based on monitoring data to meet the design objectives, which follow best practices and Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD) guidelines. Embankment buttresses are constructed with filter zones and extended each year based on the annual design review.
	R4 RDA	Site investigations were conducted and additional instruments were installed in 2021-2022 to fill knowledge gaps and improve ongoing surveillance. A comprehensive Dam Safety Review (DSR) was completed in 2022 which identified the potential need to upgrade the Main Embankment and rehabilitate the spillway. Risk assessments were updated following the DSR, with actions established to better understand the required modifications to reduce risk. Studies are currently ongoing and outcomes or necessary upgrades to the Main Embankment and spillway will be implemented following completion of the work.
Cadia	NTSF	In March 2018, a localized slump occurred on the NTSF, resulting in a release of tailings from the NTSF, with the tailings contained within the STSF. Subsequently, tailings deposition was shifted to the Pit Tailings Storage Facility. An independent technical review determined that the slump initiated through a weak foundation layer. Additional field investigations were conducted, and embankment buttresses were constructed along the western and eastern portions of the facility. Construction utilized remote equipment as needed. A robust performance monitoring system has been installed and is monitored real-time. The NTSF slump area is being evaluated for remediation options following the installation of the embankment buttresses, while the southern embankment remediation continues with target completion by 2029.
	STSF	Tailings are not currently deposited in the STSF and buttresses have been constructed to improve the stability of the embankments. A robust performance monitoring system has been put in place with real-time monitoring.

Site	Facility	Measures to Demonstrate ALARP
Peñasquito, Mexico	Presa de Jales	A system of external reclaim ponds has been constructed and commissioned. Transition of the reclaim water storage from internal storage within the Presa de Jales facility to these external ponds is in progress to reduce the likelihood and consequences of failure. To minimize societal risk consequences for a hypothetical failure of the tailings facility, a resettlement work plan has been developed for resettlement of the community of Mesas del Portezuelo ("Mesas"), which is located in close proximity to the Presa de Jales. Stakeholder engagement and negotiations on the resettlement process continue in 2025 with the aim of reaching an agreement with project-affected households. As of Q2 2025, 53% of project-affected households have agreed to resettlement mitigation packages. Field trials will commence in 2025 evaluating dewatering and densification alternatives to promote consolidation in the TSF. Finally, life of mine tailings capacity options analyses are ongoing to determine the final TSF raise configuration which provides long-term tailings risk mitigation.
Red Chris	TIA	The tailings facility dams are designed and operated to meet approved design criteria. The TIA design currently utilizes the observational approach, which includes design of contingency buttressing based on sensitivities of the stability analyses. Characterization and understanding of the foundation conditions and behavior continues to be built upon through site investigation, laboratory testing and additional instrumentation installation to monitor critical foundation units. Stress-deformation modeling of the TIA is being advanced and will be calibrated to observed performance as a performance-based design approach is being developed and implemented.
Tanami, Australia	Site wide	An external water pond is under construction, with expected completion in 2026. The facility will help manage water at site and reduce water on the site TSFs, which have been constructed by the upstream method. Closure planning of inactive GTD03, GTD04 and GTD05 is to be prioritized over the next 5 years to support site wide water management and safe closure of the facilities.
	GTD01	GTD01 is an inactive facility that does not store any ponded water. A potential for slope instability of the Southern Embankment due to seismic loading was identified. Exclusion zones were established around the embankment given the limited installed monitoring. A buttress was installed to address the slope stability concern.
	GTD02	GTD02 is an inactive facility. The interior tailings of GTD02 have been harvested for paste backfill creating an interior void with slopes excavated into tailings. Exclusion zones have been established at the interior toe and crest of the embankments to reduce the potential consequences of an internal slope failure. An EoR is currently being onboarded to support risk mitigation actions and interior slope remediation design.
	GTD03	Site investigations were conducted and additional instruments were installed in 2021–2023 to fill knowledge gaps and improve ongoing surveillance. The facility has been intermittently used to harvest tailings, followed with deposition of fresh tailings. As a risk mitigation measure, deposition of tailings into the facility has ceased and future harvesting campaigns are designed to lower the structure and maintain ponding water away from the embankments.

Site	Facility	Measures to Demonstrate ALARP
Yanacocha, Peru	La Quinua Norte Fase 1 TSF	Both tailings facilities were designed and built within the La Quinua Phases 1-7 Heap Leach Facility (LQ1-7 HLF). The LQS TSF operated from 2008 to 2016 and the LQN1 TSF operated from 2017 to 2021. The TSFs have received no new tailings since their respective end of operation dates. Surface re-leaching campaigns of the LQ1-7 HLF ore have been conducted over the past few years but have been halted in favor of an injection leaching program. The injection leaching program includes controls to manage risk associated with interim ore re-saturation around the LQN1 and LQS TSFs. As well, Yanacocha is conducting additional TSF risk reduction strategies to support the LQ1-7 HLF injection leaching program, including advancing the closure covering and capping of the TSFs and reshaping (flattening) adjacent, external HLF slopes. Closure plans for the entire LQ1-7 Complex are also being developed.
	La Quinua Sur TSF	

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

[Our Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy](#) declares our commitment to avoid, minimize, mitigate, and/or, when appropriate, offset our impacts on the environment and proactively manage risks, and our commitment to engage with local communities to build productive and healthy relationships and contribute to creating shared value, while understanding and respecting the cultural heritage, rights, and norms of local communities. Our [Social Baseline and Impact Assessment Standard](#) establishes requirements for collecting information to determine social baseline conditions, the potential impacts of Newmont's activities, and to provide an informed analysis for the development and implementation of successful short and long-term mitigation and development plans. The status of social impact assessments is provided in the [2024 Sustainability Report](#) and [2024 Performance Data](#) under "Social impact assessments and engagement practices".

Our [Tailings Storage Facility and Heap Leach Facility Environmental Management Standard](#) establishes requirements for conducting baseline studies and impact assessments specific to TSFs, as well as requirements for sites to conduct impact assessments for hypothetical failure events. The standard is supported by internal guidance, which establishes expectations and references best known practices for breach analysis and inundation mapping to indicate potential impacts of a hypothetical failure event. These studies are informed by risk assessments and the results of these studies are used to inform facility consequence classification. The status of breach analysis and inundation studies for our facilities is provided in the [Tailings Inventory](#) and [Public Disclosure Tool](#).

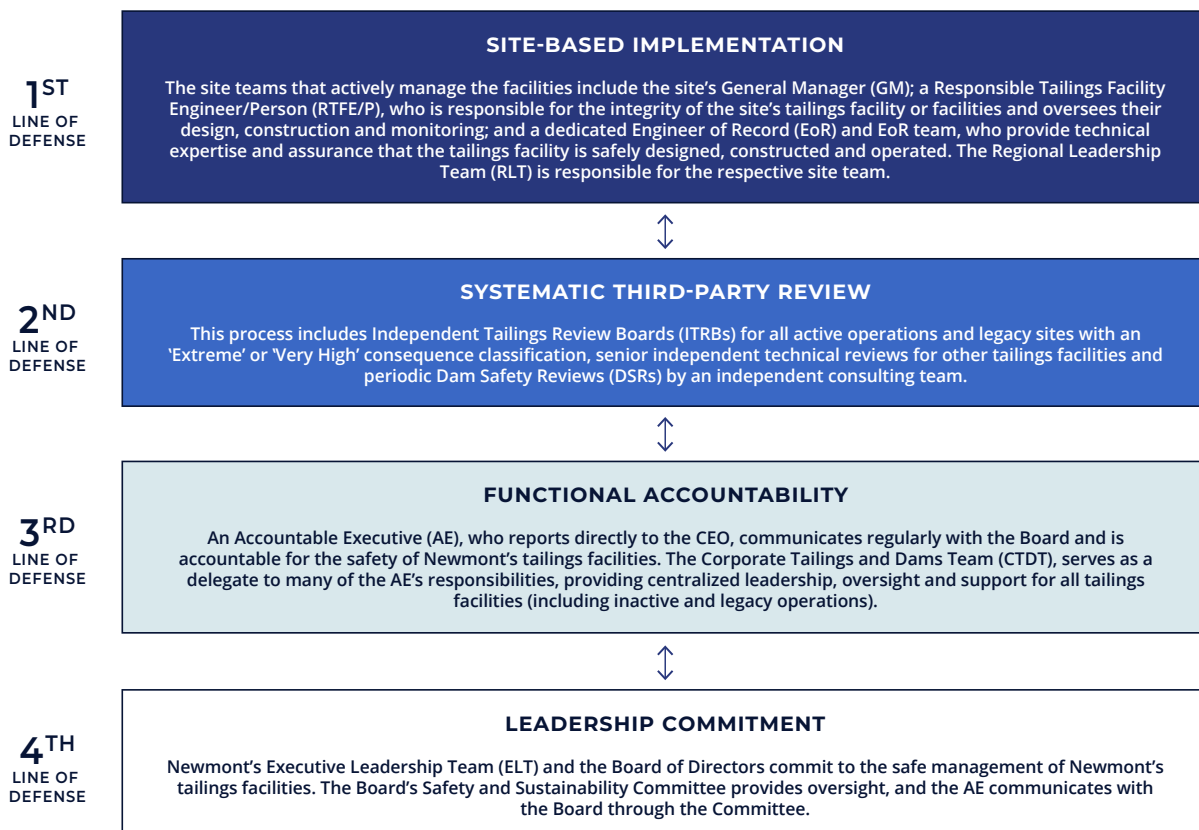
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM REVIEWS

The EoR conducts construction and performance reviews, typically on an annual basis, to evaluate the adequacy of the performance and operation of a TSF. These reviews are often termed Dam Safety Inspections (DSIs) and are part of our first line of defense in our tailings management governance framework.

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) is a periodic and systematic process carried out by an independent qualified review engineering team to assess and evaluate the safety of a dam or system of dams (in this case a TSF) against

failure modes in order to make a statement on the safety of the facility. A safe TSF is one that performs its intended function under both normal and unusual conditions; does not pose an unacceptable risk to people, property or environment; and meets applicable safety criteria. Comprehensive DSRs are performed at least every five years for TSFs with 'Very High' or 'Extreme' consequence classifications and at least every ten years for other TSFs as applicable. DSRs are part of our second line of defense per our tailings management governance framework.

Tailings Management Line of Defense Model



The dates of the most recent and next planned independent reviews for our TSFs are provided in the [Tailings Inventory](#) and [Public Disclosure Tool](#).



Recommendations provided in DSR, DSI, and ITRB reviews use the priority ranking system shown below. Priority 1 recommendations are considered material findings, as the term “material” is defined in GISTM.¹ There is one material finding from reviews that remains open as at the date of publication of this disclosure, which pertains to remedial works for the Cadia NTSF, as discussed above under ALARP measures.

Newmont's Priority Ranking System for Recommendations Pertaining to TSF Performance

Priority	Dam Safety	Operations/Governance	Environmental/Closure
1	A dam safety issue considered immediately dangerous to life, health or the environment	Not applicable	An issue associated with the TSF that is considered immediately dangerous to life, health or the environment
	<i>Priority 1 recommendations require immediate or time-sensitive action by operations</i>		
2	If not corrected, a concern that could result in dam safety issues leading to injury or environmental impact	If not corrected, a concern that could result in business disruption or a repetitive deficiency that demonstrates a systematic breakdown of procedure	An issue considered to be of significant risk for regulatory enforcement; or, if not corrected, a concern that could result in regional-scale, long-term or local-scale, short-term environmental impacts
	<i>Priority 2 recommendations require action by a date agreed to by operations and corporate</i>		
3	Single occurrence of a deficiency or non-conformance that alone would not be expected to result in dam safety issues	Single occurrence of a deficiency or non-conformance that alone would not be expected to result in business disruption or breakdown of procedure	Single occurrence of a deficiency or non-conformance that alone would not be expected to result in environmental impacts or regulatory enforcement
	<i>Priority 3 recommendations require action by a date agreed to by operations and corporate</i>		
4	A recommendation based on good practice improvement or risk reduction	A recommendation based on good practice improvement or risk reduction	A recommendation based on good practice improvement or risk reduction
	<i>The timeline for completion of Priority 4 recommendations actions is at the discretion of site operations considering available resources, as agreed to by corporate</i>		

¹ Readers are reminded that such definition is based upon GISTM standards, which is based on the Company's determination as to whether it is important enough to merit attention, or has an effective influence or bearing on the determination in question. See Glossary at the end of this report. As used herein, such a term is not intended to reflect a determination of financial materiality or materiality to shareholders by the Company.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PROGRAMS

Our [Tailings Storage Facility \(TSF\) and Heap Leach Facility \(HLF\) Environmental Management Standard](#) establishes requirements for comprehensive tailings facility environmental management systems and environmental monitoring programs. These specify monitoring locations, procedures, training and documenting measurements/data collected. Environmental monitoring elements include but are not limited to: upgradient and downgradient groundwater level and quality; volumes and water quality in underdrains, leak collection and recovery systems; volumes and water quality of water stored and discharged to the environment; receiving environment flows, water quality and biological monitoring; geochemical characterization of construction and deposited materials; and dust and air quality. Additional monitoring requirements

are contained within our [Water Management Standard](#), [Air Emissions Management Standard](#), [Biodiversity Management Standard](#) and [Closure and Reclamation Management Standard](#).

Environmental monitoring programs support management of risk at all phases of the TSF lifecycle, including through closure and post closure, and through establishing specific and measurable performance objectives, indicators, criteria, and performance parameters that consider environmental impacts. Reporting of results of environmental monitoring programs is required at an appropriate frequency to meet jurisdictional regulatory requirements, and at minimum on an annual basis. Where environmental monitoring programs identify actual or potential impacts, action plans are developed to investigate and/or implement additional controls to mitigate the risks and impacts.

Newmont strives to improve our understanding of both the positive and negative impacts that our activities have on host communities, and to work with impacted communities and groups to mitigate or optimize these impacts in a strategic manner. Our [Social Baseline and Impact Assessment Standard](#) details the requirements for collecting information to determine social baseline conditions and potential effects of Newmont's activities, and to provide an informed analysis for the development and implementation of successful short- and long-term mitigation and development plans. Social impact assessments are conducted prior to initiation of the site alternatives analysis and updated every five years or more frequently as needed. Newmont works to develop and maintain constructive, long-term stakeholder relationships based on trust and respect in order to maximize the shared value of our operations. Our [Stakeholder Relationship Management Standard](#) requires sites to develop a systematic process to analyze stakeholder risks, conflicts, concerns, complaints and expectations identified during mapping exercises. Sites maintain a complaint and grievance register throughout the life of the site. Sites also conduct a knowledge, attitude and perception survey with stakeholder groups identified in the engagement process at least every three years. To protect cultural heritage values and prevent unauthorized or undesired impacts by Newmont employees and contractors in the course of our operations and related activities, sites conduct a cultural heritage assessment that identifies tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage such as local customs, practices and values. Our [Cultural Heritage Standard](#) requires the assessments to be periodically reviewed, no less than every five years, and updated if new information or understanding of cultural heritage is available.

Environmental and social findings for our sites (including TSFs), and summary level plans and progress on mitigation measures are reported in the [2024 Sustainability Report](#) under "Resettlement and/or relocation" as well as in [2024 Performance Data](#) tables under "Compliance and Significant Events", and

"Actual or Potential Negative Community Impacts". The following are tailings-related findings of environmental and social monitoring programs as well as mitigations that remain open as at the date of publication of this disclosure:

- **NTSF, STSF, Cadia, Australia** – Potential dust liftoff from the inactive NTSF and STSF facilities is being mitigated through a dust suppression program including polymer dust suppressants, hydromulch, revegetation, irrigation on the tailings and aerial dust suppression.
- **TSF1, Ahafo South, Ghana** – The resettlement project for the TSF1 expansion progressed for the two project-affected communities, Apensu South and Dokyikrom. The resettlement project experienced delays due to demands from some Dokyikrom community members for compensation related to illegal, speculative structures. Despite mediation, no agreement was reached, and protests that began in July 2024 resulted in site access being blocked for three days. Following discussions between the Paramount Chiefs and the Ghana Minister for Lands and Natural Resources, a proposal was agreed upon for Newmont to pay USD\$1.3 million in humanitarian relief payments to the speculative structure owners, allowing the process to move forward. Additionally, it was agreed that the local government would enact bylaws in line with existing land development laws to prevent future illegal construction. The resettlement process for eligible households continued, with compensation provided for legitimate structures. We also began construction of resettlement housing for the two communities using local contractors. Around 700 houses will be built in phases, with completion expected by 2027.

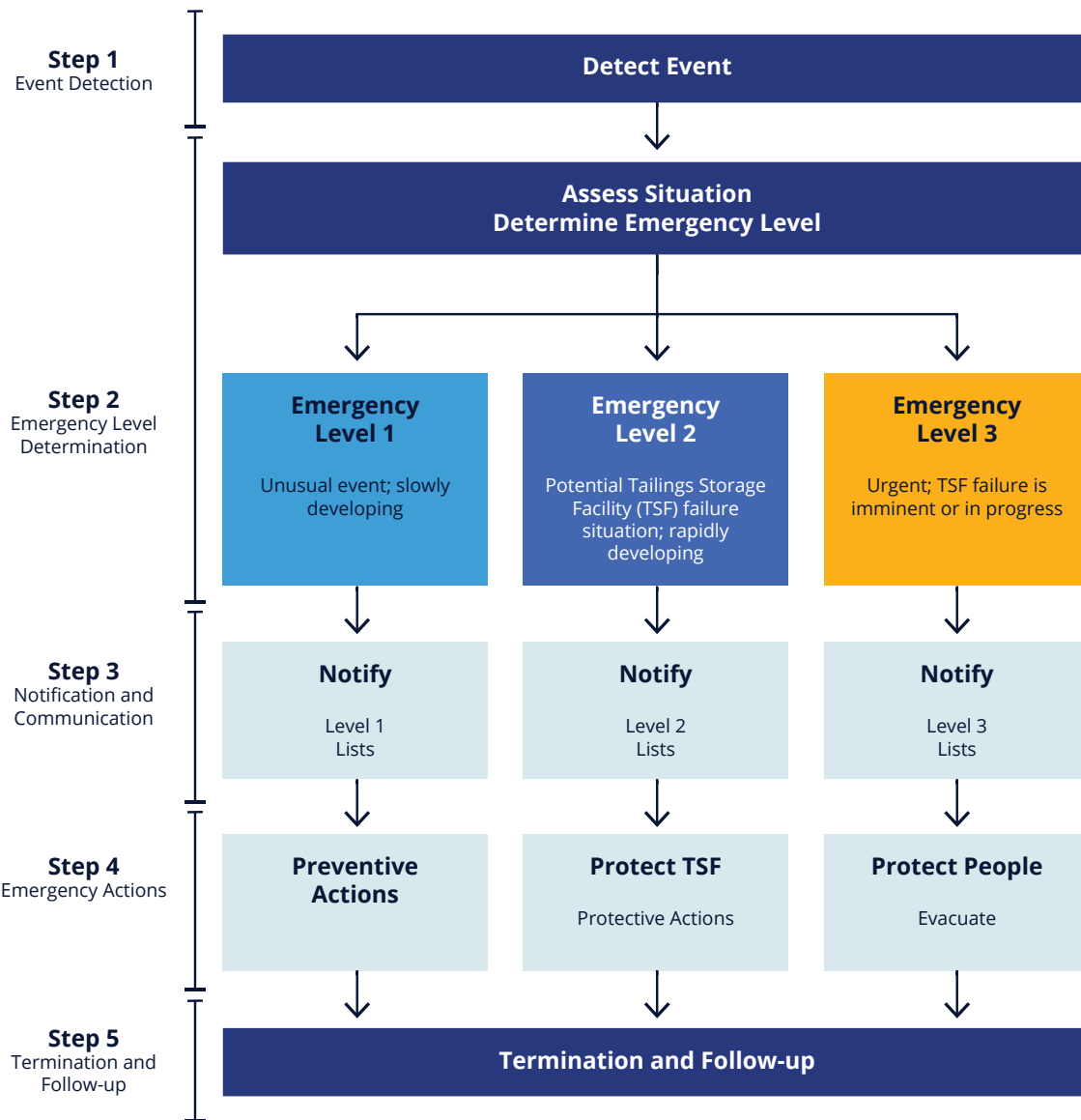
- **Presa de Jales, Peñasquito, Mexico** – To minimize societal risk consequences for a hypothetical failure of the tailings facility, a resettlement work plan has been developed for resettlement of the community of Mesas del Portezuelo (“Mesas”), which is located in close proximity to the Presa de Jales. The resettlement work plan includes a stakeholder engagement plan, the establishment of negotiating committees and other key milestones required to develop and finalize a Resettlement Action Plan through engagement and consultation with the community. Stakeholder engagement and negotiations on the resettlement process continue in 2025 with the aim of reaching an agreement with project-affected households. As of Q2 2025, 53% of project-affected households have agreed to resettlement mitigation packages.
- **TIA, Red Chris, Canada** – Red Chris is implementing several plans to mitigate TIA seepage that have been developed in close collaboration with the Tahltan Central Government and regulators, including a Water Management Plan, Trigger Action Response Plan, and Seepage Effects Management Plan. Seepage interception systems have been installed and performance is being monitored. A tailings thickener is currently under construction and is expected to be commissioned as early as January 2026 to improve tailings density and water management, and reduce seepage.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING

Sites are required to prepare dedicated site-specific Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) for TSFs per our [Tailings Storage Facility \(TSF\) and Heap Leach Facility \(HLF\) Environmental Management Standard](#) and our [Tailings Storage Facility Technical & Operations Standard](#). The standards are supported by internal guidance, which establishes expectations and references best practices for preparing ERPs, as well as training and testing of ERPs. ERPs are informed by breach analysis and inundation mapping studies, which in turn are informed by risk assessments, as described above. Engagement with employees, contractors, public sector agencies, first responders, local authorities and institutions, and communities (i.e., internal and external stakeholders), is also used to inform these plans.

The ERP provides site overview, establishes roles and responsibilities (including for public sector agencies), describes site hazards and response measures (including those that apply to project-affected people), and outlines a five-step response process which includes event detection, emergency level determination (based on the event and situation), notification and communication (including communications systems, notification flow chart, contact information and evacuation), emergency actions (based on the event and condition, and including available equipment, labor and materials), termination and follow-up (including determination, inspection and reporting).

Five-Step Emergency Response Process



The ERP includes specific actions to prepare and manage an escalating event, and respond after the event has occurred. The ERP also includes template forms for Unusual or Emergency Event Logs and Emergency Situation Reports. A section of the ERP focuses on recovery planning. Recovery planning would include: identifying external stakeholders that would participate in post-failure response; conducting impact assessments; developing,

implementing and publicly disclosing plans to address impacts; enabling the participation of affected people in the implementation and monitoring of the plans; and public reporting of post-failure outcomes and recovery plan performance. ERPs are shared with parties, both internal and external, that have roles and responsibilities for executing emergency response.

Because emergency preparedness and long-term recovery planning are critical to eliminating or minimizing potential consequences, training and testing exercises are carried out to maintain a shared state of readiness. Both internal and external stakeholders who have roles and responsibilities in emergency response participate in the training and testing.

ERPs are reviewed at least annually, after training and testing, and more frequently as required, including when the person assigned ownership responsibility changes, with material change to the TSF or social/economic downstream context, or when notification procedures or contact information change.

The status of ERPs for our TSFs is provided in the [Tailings Inventory](#) and [Public Disclosure Tool](#). External engagements on ERPs for our Owned and Operated Priority TSFs and Non-Priority TSFs at Operations are summarized below. Tailings-specific ERP Engagement for Non-Priority TSFs at Closure Sites is generally pending pre-requisite work, such as completion of breach analysis and inundation mapping, and ERP revision. Details of external engagements, including attendees, discussion topics, materials and outcomes, are recorded in our Risk Management System.



Photos: TSF ERP testing at Boddington (top-left), Community engagement on tailings and emergency response at Merian (top-right), Community engagement on tailings at Yanacocha (bottom)

Status of External Engagements on TSF Emergency Response – Priority Facilities

Site	Facility	Description of External Engagement
Operations		
Ahafo South, Ghana	TSF	Training and tabletop testing of the ERP was completed in 2021 with Kenyasi District Fire Service Commander, National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) District Director, Community Representative for Akwamuhene Kenyasi #2 Traditional Council, Community Representative for Ananekrom (Apensu Enclave) and External Auditor. Training and tabletop testing of the ERP was also completed in 2022 with sixty-eight (68) participants who were representatives from Traditional Councils, Heads of Department and Ahafo South fenceline communities. Another external ERP training and testing exercise is planned for 2025.
Boddington, Australia	F1/F3 RDA R4 RDA	Engagement on ERP with Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and tabletop testing of ERP with LEMC were completed in 2023. Additional engagement with external stakeholders commenced in late 2024 and will continue in 2025. Additional ERP training and testing on the ERP with external stakeholders is planned for Q3 2025.
Merian, Suriname	TSF1	Engagement on the ERP and tabletop testing was completed in 2023 with National Coordination Center For Disaster Relief (NCCR), Ministry of Defense, National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS), Red Cross (Het Surinaamse Rode Kruis) and Participatory Monitoring Committee.
Peñasquito, Mexico	Presa de Jales	Engagement on general emergency response with State and Local Civil Protection, Local Police, Military and Community Brigades was conducted in 2024. A large scale drill took place in 2024 to test flooding emergency response in the community of Mesas.
Red Chris, Canada	TIA	General engagement on emergency response plans and capabilities with regional emergency responders and local external stakeholders is scheduled for Q2 and Q3 2026. The TIA ERP will be updated with a revised breach analysis scheduled to be completed in 2026, and specific engagement on the TIA ERP is planned for 2026.
Yanacocha, Peru	La Quinoa Norte Fase 1 TSF	Engagement on tailings with communities was conducted in 2023. Engagement on the ERP was initiated with Regional Office of the Disaster and Emergency Response National Authority/Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil (INDECI) in 2023 and general emergency response testing with INDECI was conducted later that year and again in 2024.
	La Quinoa Sur TSF	
Closure		
Equity Silver, Canada	TMA	Training and tabletop testing of ERP was completed in 2023 with the Regional District of Bulkley Nechako, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, and local community representatives. The District of Houston, Houston Volunteer Fire Department, Houston detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, and First Nations groups were also invited to participate. Subsequent improvements to the ERP have been made with input from various key community groups.
Golden Giant, Canada	Interlake Tailings Facility	Internal training and testing of the ERP was completed in 2024. ERP reviews were conducted with local emergency responders in late 2024 and early 2025. Continued ERP engagements with external stakeholders is planned for 2025.
Marlin, Guatemala	Represa de Colas	Coordination with authorities on ERP update is in progress. Coordination efforts are planned for 2025 and 2026, including coordination of ERP procedures and communication effectiveness.

Status of External Engagements on TSF Emergency Response – Non-Priority Facilities at Operations

Site	Facility	Description of External Engagement
Cadia	Various	External engagement and testing of the ERP was completed with New South Wales State Emergency Services and Police in 2023. Additional engagement with project affected people is planned through Q1 2026.
Cerro Negro	TSF 1	Internal training and testing of the ERP was completed in 2023. Due to the remoteness of Cerro Negro and the more limited extent of breach inundation, there are no external stakeholders with direct on the ground response roles and responsibilities in the emergency scenarios for the facility. Engagement with regional government representatives and first responders completed in 2025. Additional external landowner engagement is planned for 2026.
Tanami, Australia	Various	Internal training and testing of the ERP was completed in 2023 and again in 2024. Due to the remoteness of Tanami, there are no external stakeholders with direct on the ground response roles and responsibilities in the emergency scenarios for the facility. External engagement on the ERP was conducted with Northern Territory Police, Fire and Rescue, and Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (Q3 2023).

CLOSURE COSTS

Confirmation of Newmont’s financial capacity to cover estimated costs of planned closure, early closure, reclamation and post-closure of TSFs and their appurtenant structures is provided in our latest Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) available on the SEC website or www.newmont.com.

OTHER

Dawn Mill is a former uranium mill site with two tailings disposal areas (TDAs 1-3, and TDA 4) that are managed under a radioactive materials license [WN-I043-2 Amendment 36] according to the requirements of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act as regulated by the United States Department of Energy and Washington Department of Health Office of Radiation Protection. Dawn Mill, owned by Newmont’s subsidiary Dawn Mining Company, is under an active relinquishment process. Documents are made publicly available and the site’s closure status is contingent on the outcome of that process; therefore the TDAs are not included in this disclosure. Documents associated with the closure and reclamation of the Dawn Mill site, including the TDAs, are publicly available at the following links:

- [Washington State Department of Health \(WDOH\) Radiation Waste Management website for the Dawn Mining Company](#)
- [Washington State Department of Ecology State Environmental Policy Act \(SEPA\) Register for the Dawn Mining Company](#)

ACRONYMS & GLOSSARY

ALARP	As low as reasonably practicable
ANCOLD	Australian National Committee on Large Dams
CTDT	Corporate Tailings and Dams Team
DSI	Dam Safety Inspection
DSR	Dam Safety Review
EoR	Engineer of Record
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GISTM	Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management
ITRB	Independent Tailings Review Board
MAA	Multi-criteria alternatives analysis
Material as defined by GISTM	Important enough to merit attention, or having an effective influence or bearing on the determination in question. For the Standard, the criteria for what is material will be defined by Operator, subject to the provisions of local regulations, and evaluated as part of any audit or external independent assessment that may be conducted on implementation. <i>Readers are reminded that such definition is based upon GISTM standards and is not intended by the Company as a determination of financial materiality.</i>
NOJV	Non-operated Joint Venture
PAR	Population at risk
PLL	Potential loss of life
RDA	Residue Disposal Area
RTFE	Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer
SASB Standard	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's Metals & Mining Sustainability Accounting Standard
SITR	Senior Independent Technical Reviewer
TIA	Tailings Impoundment Area
TMA	Tailings Management Area
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
WRTSF	Waste Rock and Tailings Storage Facility

Cautionary Statement:

This report may contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbor created by such sections and other applicable laws. Forward-looking statements often address our expected results and conditions, and often contain words such as "hypothetical," "anticipate," "assume," "intend," "plan," "will," "would," "estimate," "expect," "believe," "indicative," or similar terms. Forward-looking statements may include, without limitation, impact assessments for hypothetical failure events, including related modeling, breach analysis, mapping and risk assessments. Where a forward-looking statement expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied. Such statements are based upon numerous assumptions, such as planning and modeling variables, including, without limitation, related to environment, health, social, cultural, infrastructure, economics and legal requirements, which may prove to be incorrect. For a more detailed discussion of risks and other factors that might impact future-looking statements and the Company's business, see the Company's latest Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the heading "Risk Factors," available on the SEC website or www.newmont.com. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly release revisions to any forward-looking statement, to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.



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