

Climate Risk Details

This document describes physical and transition climate risks. If any of the described risks occur, our business, financial position and results of operations and our ability to execute on our Energy and Climate Strategy could be adversely affected. The risks listed are not the only risks that we will face; additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial or insignificant may also affect our performance and ability to meet our targets (see the Cautionary Statement on page 99 of our Annual Sustainability Report).

Estimating the financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities involves inherent estimation uncertainty due to the complexity and ongoing development of available climate-related data, policy frameworks, and economic conditions. As a result, our disclosures reflect the best available information as of December 31, 2025.

Time horizons: Short- (0-3 years), Medium- (4-10 years) and Long- (11+ years)

PR1: Changing rainfall patterns

Risk type	Summary	Key time horizon	Locations	Impact of climate
Physical	<p>Long-term shifts in rainfall patterns, including more frequent extreme rainfall events, flooding, prolonged droughts, and seasonal variability, may impact both operational and closure activities. These changes can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay or compromise vegetation establishment required for the mine closure and rehabilitation, affecting biodiversity and regulatory compliance. • Increase complexity and costs for water management, water supply, treatment, and discharge during operations and post-closure maintenance. 	Medium and long	All locations (higher exposure at sites with longer mine life)	<p>Transitional change - increased risk</p> <p>Accelerated response - reduced risk</p>

Current impacts

Increased storm frequency and intensity is already affecting operations including more frequent short-term disruptions at sites and reduced predictability in planned operational activities. Extreme rainfall events are contributing to periodic access constraints and onsite delays, affecting productivity during heavy weather periods. Flooding at Tanami has previously disrupted operations, and similar weather patterns continue to increase the likelihood of such interruptions in the current operating environment.

Anticipated impacts

Potential impacts include increased capital expenditures or cost to augment water management and storage infrastructure, maintenance and monitoring technologies, and enhancements to facilities and other infrastructure (i.e., water storage, tailings facilities); impact to production; environmental regulator penalties; and additional costs to increase de-watering capacity and water release requirements.

Preventative controls and management actions

Incorporate climate change scenarios into site water balances and projections, review and evaluate risk profile for water storage and tailings facility designs and freeboard requirements; enhance water storage level monitoring and pumping; increase de-watering and conveyance capacity; evaluate surface water management and potential risk; establish dedicated personnel; review sediment dam sizing and overflow design. Currently monitoring storm events and changes in annual precipitation, temperatures and design criteria to understand and incorporate climate change into adaptation and resiliency measures (including but not limited to water balances, monitoring and forecasting).

Current financial impact

Not material.

Anticipated financial impact

Not quantifiable.

However, there is an impact due to loss of production or shutdown of the operation. If an event were to take place there could be an impact to supply (i.e. reagents, power etc.) which could result in shutdown and loss of revenue.

For revenue per day for each operating site, refer to **Revenue per Day Summary Table** for additional information.

Quantification methodology

We did not have any material events during this reporting period that are directly related to this risk.

Quantification methodology

The Company is unable to quantify the anticipated impacts from this risk over the medium and long term horizons. There is significant estimation uncertainty associated with basis for potential financial quantification and financial impacts due to the wide range of potential events and the site-specific nature of the potential downtime/impact from the risk. In lieu of providing an estimated financial impact for this risk, we have disclosed loss of revenue per day for each operating site. Ranges of potential downtime cannot be reasonably predicted based on currently available information.

PR2: Extreme weather events

Risk type	Summary	Key time horizon	Locations	Impact of climate
Physical	<p>Increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events - including storms, heavy rainfall, cyclones, and associated hazards such as lightning, wildfires and landslides - may disrupt operations and critical infrastructure. These events can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict site access (roads and aviation) and delay workforce and supply deliveries. • Cause flooding of mine pits, storage facilities, and unpermitted discharges. • Damage power transmission lines and lead to extended outages. • Compromise tailings storage facility integrity and water treatment capacity. • Interrupt supply chains and shipping routes, impacting concentrate delivery and essential materials. 	Short, medium and long	All locations (higher exposure at sites with longer mine life)	<p>Transitional change - increased risk</p> <p>Accelerated response - reduced risk</p>

Current impacts

Increased frequency and severity of weather-related events, most of which are not resulting in material impacts at the operations. Extreme weather events have contributed to periodic access constraints, short-term disruptions and overtopping of existing infrastructure, primarily within disturbed areas. In late 2025, there was a bush fire at Boddington that interrupted operations for eight days.

Anticipated impacts

Increase in extreme weather events may result in operational disruption (i.e. continuity of transport, support chain and site access), financial strain resulting from increased cost for infrastructure, mitigation and regulatory compliance, as well as health and safety impacts to personnel (i.e. lightning and transport).

Preventative controls and management actions

We continue to monitor changes in weather events at our operations and potential impacts. Enhanced systems to monitor and forecast changing weather conditions, increase freeboard/capacity, improve or redundant systems or backup supply to minimize disruptions. Coordination with emergency responders to support management plans onsite and within nearby communities.

Current financial impact

During the shutdown at Boddington, the operation supported minimizing impacts to operations and provided resources to the surrounding community. The interruption to operations did not have a material impact on revenue for the year ended December 31, 2025. The longer-term impacts resulted in impacts to pipe systems that need to be repaired and replaced. This cost for repair is not considered material.

Anticipated financial impact

Production and revenue delays; potential shipping delays; and potential costs to establish supplier climate resiliency and extreme weather event contingency plans to support long-term management.

For revenue per day for each operating site, refer to **Revenue per Day Summary Table** for additional information.

Quantification methodology

Cost of impact can result from loss of revenue during the downtime for the operation. The **Revenue per Day Summary Table** outlines Boddington's average revenue per day of \$6.2 million (\$USD) based on total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2025. However, as noted, the disruption did not have a material impact to annual revenue for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Quantification methodology

The Company is unable to quantify the anticipated impacts from this risk over the short, medium and long term. There is significant estimation uncertainty associated with basis for potential financial quantification and financial impacts due to the wide range of potential events and the site-specific nature of the potential downtime/impact from the risk. In lieu of providing an estimated financial impact for this risk, we have disclosed loss of revenue per day for each operating site. Ranges of potential downtime cannot be reasonably predicted based on currently available information.

PR3: Sea level rise

Risk type	Summary	Key time horizon	Locations	Impact of climate
Physical	Long-term rising sea levels, increases in extreme sea level events (king tides, tsunamis) and coastal erosion impact the mine site and local coastal communities, including housing, facilities and roads.	Long	Lihir	Transitional change - increased risk Accelerated response - reduced risk

Current impacts

We have not identified any impacts during this reporting period.

Anticipated impacts

Increased cost of coastal infrastructure maintenance and protections and impacts to social license to operate.

Preventative controls and management actions

We are currently monitoring sea level and changes in events and impact – including events, changes in annual precipitation, temperatures and coastal erosion to understand and incorporate climate change into adaptation and resiliency measures (including but not limited to water balances, monitoring and forecasting). We assess residences and infrastructure at risk of sea level rise and coastal erosion and consider options for minimizing impact including, but not limited to, coastal revegetation, land reclamation, sea barriers and coral reef restoration. We also ensure there are management practices to evaluate measures and incorporate into closure criteria.

Current financial impact

Not material.

Anticipated financial impact

Not quantifiable. Costs could be associated with measures to replace or increase protection for existing infrastructure. If vulnerable coastal equipment requires replacement, the estimated financial impact would be determined based on the cost to replace power systems and/or roadways.

Quantification methodology

We have not identified any material financial impacts in the current reporting period that are directly attributable to this risk.

Quantification methodology

The Company is unable to quantify the anticipated impacts from this risk over the long term horizon. There is significant estimation uncertainty associated with the basis for potential financial quantification and financial impacts due to the wide range of potential impacts and variable nature of stakeholder priorities who are impacted, making it impossible to isolate the impacts to this risk.

PR4: Temperature rise

Risk type	Summary	Key time horizon	Locations	Impact of climate
Physical	<p>Long-term increases in average temperatures and associated climate changes, including prolonged heatwaves, reduced days below freezing, and extended drought periods, may impact operations, infrastructure, and environmental compliance and closure objectives. These changes can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase worker health safety risks due to heat stress, requiring additional cooling and protective measures. • Accelerate glacier retreat, restricting access to sites reliant on glacial roads. • Elevate dust emissions from roads, tailings facilities, and stockpiles, creating compliance (i.e. biodiversity, invasive species) and remediation challenges. 	Short and medium	All locations, but changes in heat do not impact Brucejack, dust has higher impact in the Americas and Australia. Glaciers only exist in the vicinity of Brucejack.	<p>Transitional change - increased risk</p> <p>Accelerated response - reduced risk</p>

Current impacts

Increases in temperature have resulted in changes in working conditions at some of our sites, such as increases in dust emissions and impact to access (glacier road at Brucejack). There has been significant retreating of the glacier that is on the access road on the way to Brucejack mine. The potential impacts to access and disruptions are being mitigated through snow and water management, geotechnical studies and real-time monitoring systems and evaluation of future road access.

Current financial impact

No material impacts. Ongoing management costs for glacier and evaluation of alternative roadway includes \$275-\$370 thousand (\$USD), in addition to wages of two full-time employees on an annual basis. Total project costs are estimated to be \$185 million (\$USD).

Quantification methodology

Ongoing costs for management of glacier activities includes equipment, consulting, lidar, helicopter support and resourcing. The costs exclude any additional annual support required for ongoing management. The current prefeasibility cost for the access road, including permits and construction, totals \$185 million (\$USD). This is subject to change as the study progresses.

Anticipated impacts

Due to the wide variety of changes from temperature increases impacts could result in a number of areas: Increased costs associated with managing changes (i.e. dust, water access); Reduced or disrupted production/revenue due to restrictions in access to operations. Increased costs to enhance structures and technologies to reduce worker exposure; reduced revenue and higher costs from negative impacts on workforce (e.g., health, safety, absenteeism);

Anticipated financial impact

Due to the wide variance in temperature and impacts by operations this risk is challenging to quantify. It is likely that the majority of the impacts will relate to modified management systems to support the workforce – although these may result in increased cost of sales or capital expenditures, it is unlikely that these will be material.

Quantification methodology

The Company is unable to quantify the anticipated impacts from this risk over the short- and medium- term horizons. There is significant estimation uncertainty associated with the basis for potential financial quantification and financial impacts due to the wide range of potential impacts – as noted the majority are not expected to be financially material.

Preventative controls and management actions

We are currently monitoring changes in annual temperatures and resulting impacts. This includes forecasts in water balances; monitoring and management of dust/emissions; understanding the impact from glacial recession; understanding and forecasting changes; and incorporating forecasts into design criteria and adaptation measures. We continue to monitor and maintain infrastructure and evaluate alternatives (i.e. access); evaluate technologies to reduce frequency/duration of worker exposure to extreme heat conditions; implement/develop heat stress prevention plans; continue training and support for heat stress related events; shield equipment to reduce external heat that causes equipment derating; and develop/update fit for work procedures and management plans.

PR5: Water scarcity and drought

Risk type	Summary	Key time horizon	Locations	Impact of climate
Physical	<p>Long-term changes in precipitation patterns and rising temperatures may lead to prolonged droughts, reduced water availability, and increased water quality challenges. These conditions can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit water supply for mining operations and watershed users. Increase raw water salinity, causing corrosion in processing equipment. Reduce water availability for hydroelectric power generation, impacting energy security. 	Medium and long	Water scarcity/supply (All operations); Dust (Boddington, Tanami, Cadia, Red Chris and Penasquito); Water quality (Boddington) and Energy from hydro (Ahafo North, Ahafo South, Yanacocha, Red Chris, and Brucejack)	<p>Transitional change - increased risk</p> <p>Accelerated response - reduced risk</p>

Current impacts

Changes in precipitation patterns and increasing temperatures have resulted in reductions in water availability and recharge of groundwater systems that are being used to support site level water supply. Sites have seen impacts to availability of water (i.e. concessions) as well as reduced hydroelectric power available due to drought conditions across a country. We continue to monitor and evaluate alternative energy strategies to support long-term energy security.

Anticipated impacts

Potential impacts due to location and variability of risk include production impacts from limited water supply; additional costs for enhancing storage or alternative supplies, technologies to reduce water requirements or external impact, and limited permits/concessions; increased costs associated with managing excessive dust, including potential non-compliance/fine costs for exceeding or impacts requiring mitigation; and alternative or redundant energy supplies to reduce potential downtime.

Preventative controls and management actions

We are currently monitoring changes in annual precipitation, temperatures and design criteria to understand and incorporate climate change into adaptation and resiliency measures; this includes, but is not limited to, water balances, monitoring and forecasting. We also review and evaluate changes in weather patterns (precipitation and temperature) and forecast impacts; develop adaptation and resiliency plans including water efficiency, redundancy and increased storage; evaluate deposition strategies to reduce dust and impacts; and identify alternative power sources and strategies.

Current financial impact

Not material.

Anticipated financial impact

If an operation does not have sufficient water to support processing then there would be a shutdown which would result in lost revenue.

For revenue per day for each operating site, refer to **Revenue per Day Summary Table** for additional information.

Quantification methodology

No material impacts during the reporting period.

Quantification methodology

The Company is unable to quantify the anticipated impacts from this risk over the medium and long term horizons. There is significant estimation uncertainty associated with basis for potential financial quantification and financial impacts due to the wide range of potential events, the site-specific nature of the potential downtime/ impact from the risk. In lieu of providing an estimated financial impact for this risk, we have disclosed loss of revenue per day for each operating site. Ranges of potential downtime cannot be reasonably predicted based on currently available information.

TR1: Policy and Regulatory Risk

Risk type	Summary	Key time horizon	Locations	Impact of climate
Transition - Policy and Regulatory	<p>Increasing carbon pricing and evolving climate regulations across jurisdictions may raise cost of sales, impact expansion plans, and create uncertainty in permitting and water rights. These changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon taxes and emissions thresholds in Australia and Canada. Escalating per-tonne carbon pricing and renewable energy compliance costs. Emerging regulations affecting water rights, concessions, and infrastructure development. 	Short and medium	Australia, Canada, Papua New Guinea, Mexico	<p>Transitional change - increased risk</p> <p>Accelerated response - reduced risk</p>

Current impacts

There are currently regulations with thresholds and related carbon that impact our operations in Australia and Canada, with others being anticipated in other jurisdictions. Carbon taxes and the Safeguard Mechanism, the reporting scheme in Australia, require reporting and credits to balance exceedances of thresholds. Australian Carbon Credit Units ("ACCUs") are remitted to the Australian Government to offset excess emissions.

Current financial impact

We currently have carbon tax related costs in Canada and Australia. The Safeguard Mechanism (for assets in Australia) includes cost for ACCUs for the year ended December 31, 2025 totaled \$0.3 and \$0.4 million (\$USD) for Tanami and Boddington, respectively. Cadia has not reached the threshold for the Safeguard Mechanism. Furthermore, carbon taxes paid in Canada was immaterial in 2025. In addition, Boddington and Cadia have arrangements to transfer Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to their energy retailers, who are liable to the Regulator. The RECs for Cadia are generated under the Cadia PPA. Total RECs purchased for Boddington was \$4.0 million (\$USD) and the REC value generated under the Cadia PPA was \$0.7 million (\$AUD) for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Quantification methodology

Based on reporting required under the Safeguard Mechanism in Australia and carbon taxes in Canada.

Anticipated impacts

Potential impacts include increased costs related to carbon taxes and annual escalation of per-tonne pricing and impact on expansion plans. Actual and proposed changes in climate-related laws, regulations and carbon taxes are uncertain and may incur higher costs and lower economic returns than originally estimated for new development projects and mine plans of existing operations. Carbon taxes, fuel switching and the transition to cleaner purchased power and/or on-site renewable energy generation will create additional costs.

Anticipated financial impact

The safeguard liability is not paid on projections. Actuals are based on meter readings at the end of the financial year and can only be resolved by ACCUs. We will continue to annually assess the recognition of any additional liabilities and carbon costs in the future.

For Canadian sites, carbon taxes are considered immaterial in both the current and future periods

Quantification methodology

Costs are based on projected increases in carbon tax and renewable energy credits over time. For every tonne CO₂ that Newmont is over a threshold of 100,000 tCO₂e, we will need to purchase Australian Carbon Credit units (ACCUs). The ACCUs were capped in 2024 at \$75AUD/tCO₂e increasing with CPI until 2030 to \$92AUD tCO₂. There have been some proposal to cap ACCUs at \$175AUD/tCO₂ in 2035 to match the Canadian system.

Preventative controls and management actions

The Company monitors developing regulations for possible legal risks. There is cross-functional work to understand the changes, potential impacts/risk to operations, review or comments through country specific engagements/associations.

TR2: Technology and Energy Transition Risk

Risk type	Summary	Key time horizon	Locations	Impact of climate
Transition - Technology and Energy Transition	<p>Transitioning to low-carbon technologies and renewable energy sources may require significant investment and depend on external infrastructure and supply chain readiness.</p> <p>Risks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing and availability of renewable energy supply. • Cost and efficacy of emerging technologies. • Dependency on grid reliability for clean power delivery. 	Medium and long	All locations (however, we are working on managing PPAs at Tanami, Boddington and Cadia and implementing EMS at all sites)	<p>Transitional change - increased risk</p> <p>Accelerated response - reduced risk</p>

Current impacts

Newmont operates in regions where there is competition in the availability of renewable energy driven by carbon taxes and/or thresholds and regulatory requirements, thus creating financial impacts when low-carbon technologies or power sources are not adopted.

Anticipated impacts

Not transitioning to low-carbon technologies and renewable energy sources could result in increased carbon taxes, an inability to receive future permit approval (without demonstrating GHG reduction pathways or having site specific targets), and increased costs and inefficiencies.

Preventative controls and management actions

The Commercial team is monitoring and advancing strategies on key projects/milestone to align with Newmont's decarbonization pathway for 2030 and develop long-term energy security. Newmont is implementing the Energy Management System (EMS) to understand and set site specific energy targets to improve efficiency, reduce emissions and costs. Newmont continues to assess best available technologies in future projects to align with reduction in emissions.

Current financial impact

Not material.

Anticipated financial impact

Not quantifiable.

However, there are a number of potential financial impacts including exposure to increased carbon taxes, emission penalties, cost of sales or increased compliance costs; energy price volatility and long-term security, especially in jurisdictions that are shifting away from fossil fuels; and loss of availability of sustainability-linked capital, litigation or insurance costs and competitive disadvantage over time.

Quantification methodology

We have not identified any material financial impacts in the current reporting period that are directly attributable to this risk.

Quantification methodology

The Company is unable to quantify the anticipated impacts from this risk over the medium and long term horizons. There is significant estimation uncertainty associated with basis for potential financial quantification and financial impacts due to the wide range of ultimate stakeholders and the complex and variable nature of stakeholder priorities (specifically across jurisdictions), making it impossible to isolate the impacts to this risk.

TR3: Legal and Litigation Risk

Risk type	Summary	Key time horizon	Locations	Impact of climate
Transition - Legal	Failure to meet science-based targets or respond adequately to climate risks may expose the company to litigation and reputational damage. Resource-intensive sectors face growing scrutiny and potential lawsuits related to GHG emissions and just transition obligations.	Medium and long	All locations (intensity increased in locations with more stringent regulations).	Transitional change - increased risk Accelerated response - reduced risk

Current impacts

Newmont has not identified any impacts from failure to meet targets or expose risks. Newmont continues to monitor and report its performance annually and is transparent about its pathways and progress toward targets.

Anticipated impacts

Should the mining and metals sector not respond quickly enough to meet globally accepted science-based reductions required to mitigate the long-term impacts of climate change, industry members may be subject to future climate litigation. Internationally, lawsuits have been filed against oil and gas companies to assign liability for climate-related impact (such as in the U.S. and Canada). Over time, litigation may also apply to other resource-intensive sectors that fail to set and/or meet long-term reduction targets.

Preventative controls and management actions

There is cross-functional work to understand the changes, potential impacts and risks to operations, and review or comment through country-specific engagements and associations.

Current financial impact

Not material.

Anticipated financial impact

While the risk is not quantifiable due to the variability in risk factors and stakeholders some potential financial impacts include shareholder and investor risk (such as lower valuations, reduced capital access or higher risk premiums); lender and insurer risk (such as higher rates and increased insurance premiums); regulatory and government risk (such as cost exposure, delays in permitting and approvals, and increased bonds); and community and social license (such as delays in project approvals due to opposition, increased demands and commitments).

Quantification methodology

We have not identified any material financial impacts in the current reporting period that are directly attributable to this risk.

Quantification methodology

The Company is unable to quantify the anticipated impacts from this risk over the medium and long term horizons. There is significant estimation uncertainty associated with basis for potential financial quantification and financial impacts due to the wide range of ultimate stakeholders and the complex and variable nature of stakeholder priorities (specifically across jurisdictions), making it impossible to isolate the impacts to this risk

TR4: Market and Reputational Risk

Risk type	Summary	Key time horizon	Locations	Impact of climate
Transition - Market and Reputation	Damage to our reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of a variety of events and circumstances and could result in negative publicity (e.g. with respect to our implementation of climate and water strategies, meeting climate or water targets, or competing demands within watershed and air shed- for stakeholders).	Short, medium, and long	All locations	Transitional change - increased risk Accelerated response - reduced risk

Current impacts

To date, Newmont has continued to receive support from stakeholders, which includes customers, financiers and investor, as well as to manage inquiries.

Anticipated impacts

In the short term, we do not anticipate risk of misalignment with stakeholders. In the medium- and long-term, risk misalignment could arise. Examples of financial impacts include reduction in gold sales (including reduced demand for goods or shift in preferences); reduced revenue from decreased production capacity (delayed approvals, blockades or disruptions); increased costs (support negative impacts, workforce management); and increased cost of sales (e.g. compliance and government response or advocacy).

Preventative controls and management actions

We continue to monitor the potential impact of stakeholder misalignment through ongoing engagement. Newmont's Social Performance function works to foster positive community relationships based on trust and transparency. An event tracking and monitoring tool, along with community commitments and community complaints and grievances registers, aims to mitigate and address adverse events and impacts. Multi-stakeholder watershed engagement practices are incorporated into the Global Water Strategy. Additionally, Newmont regularly engages with investors on issues related to climate change.

Current financial impact

Not material.

Anticipated financial impact

Not quantifiable.

However, the related notes Annual Financial Report Any downgrade in the credit ratings could increase our future borrowing costs and adversely affect the availability of new financing. A downgrade could adversely affect the value of our outstanding securities, our existing debt and our ability to obtain new financing on favorable terms, if at all, and increase our borrowing costs, which in turn could impair our results of operations and financial position.

Quantification methodology

We have not identified any material financial impacts in the current reporting period that are directly attributable to this risk.

Quantification methodology

The Company is unable to quantify the anticipated impacts from this risk over the short, medium and long term horizons. There is significant estimation uncertainty associated with basis for potential financial quantification and financial impacts due to the wide range of ultimate stakeholders and the complex and variable nature of stakeholder priorities who are influenced by multiple factors beyond climate change, making it impossible to isolate the impacts to this risk.

Revenue per Day Summary Table

The Company is unable to quantify the the anticipated financial impacts over the short, medium, and long term. There is currently significant estimation uncertainty associated with the basis for potential financial quantification and financial impacts due to the range of probabilities and potential outcomes for each climate-related risk. Our disclosures reflect the best available information as of December 31, 2025.

Events attributable to physical climate-related risks may result in operational shutdowns and production delays. In order to approximate the financial impact of climate-related risks, we have provided revenue per day for each operating site. Our disclosures reflect the best available information as of December 31, 2025. For a qualitative summary of potential financial impacts impacting each risk, refer to the **Anticipated Impacts** disclosures within **Climate Risk Details**.

Operating site ¹	Revenue per day (\$USD) ²
Ahafo North ³	\$ 3,500,000
Ahafo South	\$ 6,200,000
Boddington	\$ 6,200,000
Brucejack	\$ 2,300,000
Cadia	\$ 6,300,000
Cerro Negro	\$ 1,900,000
Lihir	\$ 5,400,000
Merian	\$ 2,300,000
Peñasquito	\$ 9,400,000
Red Chris ⁴	\$ 1,400,000
Tanami	\$ 3,700,000
Yanacocha	\$ 4,900,000

¹ Includes operating sites as of December 31, 2025. Excludes sites divested (Akyem, CC&V, Éléonore, Musselwhite, and Porcupine) in 2025.

² Revenue per day was calculated based on total sales for each operating site divided by 365 days per year. Revenue per day has been rounded to the nearest hundred thousandth. Sales for each operating site are disclosed within Note 4 of Newmont's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

³ On October 24, 2025, Ahafo North declared commercial production. Only days subsequent to the declaration of commercial production were included in the calculation of revenue per day for Ahafo North in 2025.

⁴ Red Chris is 70% owned by Newcrest Red Chris Mining Limited, a Newmont subsidiary, and 30% owned by Red Chris Development Company Ltd., an Imperial Metals subsidiary, and is accounted for under proportionate consolidation. In order to align with Newmont's 2025 Form 10-K, revenue per day for Red Chris reflects Newmont's 70% ownership percentage as of December 31, 2025.