Nature Risk Details

Our business is subject to numerous risks, including significant risks described in the “Risk Factors” section in our **2025 Form 10-K** (beginning on page 13). This document and our **Annual Sustainability Report** describe certain risks. If any of the described risks occur, our business, financial position and results of operations and our ability to execute on our Nature-Positive Approach 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).

RISKS AND IMPACTS	REGIONS AND SITES	RISK LEVEL / CATEGORY	MITIGATION MEASURES/ MANAGEMENT APPROACH	POTENTIAL FINANCIAL IMPACTS
Biodiversity and ecosystem degradation: Land disturbance, habitat fragmentation and ecosystem shifts may affect biodiversity values, species presence and ecological function at surrounding operations. Changes in vegetation patterns and habitat quality may impact rehabilitation outcomes, regulatory compliance and stakeholder expectations, particularly at long-life operations and biodiversity-sensitive sites.	All locations (elevated exposure at sites in biodiversity-sensitive areas).	High based on operational footprint, key biodiversity values, and regulatory sensitivity.	Integration of biodiversity considerations into mine planning and closure design; no net loss commitment; management controls in biodiversity action plans; climate-resilient revegetation strategies; monitoring of flora, fauna and habitat recovery; engagement with regulators and communities; adaptive land-use planning and restoration practices.	Potential impacts include fines and sanctions, increased rehabilitation costs, extended monitoring periods, additional mitigation requirements, increased challenge in obtaining or challenging requirements in operating permits, and reputational impacts.
Water scarcity and drought: Long-term changes in precipitation patterns and rising temperatures may lead to prolonged drought, reduced water availability and increased water quality challenges. These conditions can limit water supply for mining operations and other watershed users, and reduce availability for hydropower generation impacting energy security. These conditions may elevate regulatory scrutiny and stakeholder expectations in water-stressed regions. For further details, refer to our **Climate Risk Details**.	Water scarcity/supply (all operations); Dust (all operations); Water quality (Boddington only).	High to extreme based on location and water stress exposure.	Currently monitoring 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). 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; identify alternative power sources and strategies.	Various potential impacts due to location and variability of risk including: Impacts to production (with lack of water supply); additional costs for enhancing storage or alternative supplies, technologies to reduce water requirements or external impact, limited permits/concessions. Increased costs associated with managing excessive dust potential non-compliance/fine costs for exceeding or impacts requiring mitigation. Alternative or redundant energy supply to reduce potential downtime. If an operation does not have sufficient water to support processing then there would be a shutdown which would result in lost revenue.

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Extreme weather events: Increased frequency/severity of extreme weather events including storms, heavy rainfall, cyclones and associated hazards such as lighting, wildfires and landslides. These events may restrict site access (roads and aviation) and delay workforce and supply deliveries; cause flooding of mine pits, storage facilities and unpermitted discharge; compromise tailings storage facility integrity and water treatment capacity; interrupt supply chains and shipping routes, impacting concentrate delivery and essential materials. For further details, refer to our **Climate Risk Details**.	All locations (higher exposure at sites with longer mine life).	High based on geographic exposure and site climate resiliency.	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.	Production and revenue delays; potential delays in shipping; potential costs to establish supplier climate resiliency and extreme weather event contingency plans to support long-term management.
Land rehabilitation and closure risk: Changing climate and ecological conditions may affect long-term land rehabilitation success and closure certification. Insufficient topsoil, growth media and water availability. Shifts in vegetation establishment, soil stability and ecosystem dynamics may increase uncertainty in achieving biodiversity and post-closure land-use objectives required by regulators and communities and increase overall closure costs.	All operations with active or planned closure programs.	Medium to high based on long-term closure obligations.	Incorporation of climate and ecological projections into closure planning; adaptive land-use strategies; long-term ecological monitoring; ongoing engagement with regulators to align evolving closure criteria; internal and external closure plan audits; continuous evaluation of remediation effectiveness; annual update of closure cost estimations.	Potential impacts include increased closure liability and costs, additional rehabilitation investment and extended post-closure monitoring requirements.
Nature-linked regulatory and social license risk: Increasing regulatory scrutiny, biodiversity disclosure expectations and stakeholder focus on ecosystem protection and watershed integrity may affect permitting timelines, operational continuity and community acceptance. Evolving nature-related expectations may influence project approvals, compliance requirements and access to capital.	All operations.	Medium based on evolving regulatory and stakeholder expectations.	Ongoing regulatory monitoring; cross-functional governance and risk review; stakeholder engagement and transparency in sustainability reporting; integration of nature considerations into enterprise risk management processes.	Potential impacts include permitting delays, increased compliance and bonding requirements, higher stakeholder engagement costs and potential constraints on capital access.