



# Environment Guideline Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology

April 2026

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## Overview

This document provides the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) quantification methodology and basis of preparation for Newmont's 2025 Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions inventory. This document defines a methodology consistent with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) [\*GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard\*](#) with reference to the additional guidance provided in the [\*GHG Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance \(amendment to GHG Protocol\)\*](#), [\*GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain \(Scope 3\) Accounting and Reporting Standard \(Scope 3 Standard\)\*](#) and [\*GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions \(Scope 3 Guidance\)\*](#) as appropriate.

Information sources, assumptions and methods used in measuring energy consumption and GHG emissions are documented. The calculated inventories and data are reported annually in Newmont's publicly available sustainability [\*disclosures\*](#). Newmont will continuously improve the calculation methodologies each year to improve data quality over time. We will work to enhance accuracy of measurement methods and quality and will assess the impact of any improvements to determine and prioritize when the data quality improvements should be applied. These methods and resulting GHG emissions inventory will enable tracking towards Newmont's decarbonization targets and guide implementation of the GHG mitigation hierarchy to firstly avoid emissions generation, then minimize and reduce, and finally to offset residual emissions that are hard-to-abate.

The GHG Protocol provides standards and guidance for companies to voluntarily calculate and report on their GHG emissions. Accounting and reporting coverage includes the following six greenhouse gases identified in the Kyoto Protocol:

- carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)
- hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

The GHG Protocol also includes reporting on Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>) in GHG inventories, however Newmont does not use processes that generate this gas and so it is not considered relevant.

A specific Global Warming Potential (GWP) is applied to GHGs other than CO<sub>2</sub> to account for their higher warming effect, and the result is known as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e). A GWP is a measure of how much energy the emissions of 1 tonne of a gas will absorb over a given period, relative to the emissions of 1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup>. Newmont uses GWPs for different GHGs as defined by the [\*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\) 6th Assessment Report \(AR6\)\*](#) (Chapter 7, p 1017).

## ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARY

Newmont calculates GHG emissions for facilities under its operational control and includes the emissions from contractors working at these facilities within Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. GHG emissions also include those from facilities owned but not controlled by Newmont within Scope 3 Category 15.

Newmont's offices, exploration sites and legacy sites are excluded from the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions inventory on the basis of immateriality. Scope 3 GHG emissions categories are individually assessed for relevance, with those categories deemed relevant accounted for within the Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory.

For the 2025 reporting year, it should be noted that emissions associated with Ahafo North are included only after the commencement of commercial production, which occurred in October 2025.

## RECALCULATION OF BASELINE AND TRAILING YEAR DATA

Newmont conducts a recalculation of baseline year data if a divestiture/acquisition, calculation methodology change, and/or outsourcing/insourcing of emitting activities results in a +/- >5% adjustment to the emissions

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<sup>1</sup> US EPA definition, <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/understanding-global-warming-potentials>

inventory per scope (cumulative scope 1 and 2, or 3). While this threshold assessment is per scope, it is not per category within Scope 3 but rather Scope 3 as a total of all relevant categories. Organic growth (or decline) or permanent closure of an operation does not trigger recalculation of baseline year data. This includes joint ventures and any greenfield projects that have not operated since the baseline year and then come into operation.

- The baseline year data was recalculated in 2025 due to divestiture of the following sites from Newmont's portfolio: Akyem, CCV, Éléonore, Musselwhite, Porcupine, and Telfer.

Ongoing improvements to data collection systems and measurement methodologies can result in restatements of previously reported data. Restatements of information are provided when a change in measurement methodology or error in previously reported information results in the potential to influence a user's decision-making. Such restatements are included as footnotes where applicable. When it is impracticable to adjust comparative information for one or more prior periods, this is explained.

The acquisition of Newcrest Mining Limited on November 7, 2023, triggered Newmont to recalculate the target baseline years and trailing years GHG emissions data. Newmont followed the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard recommendations on recalculation of the baseline and trailing years. The Newcrest sites' emissions were recalculated using the Newmont methodology described in this document. Only where data from former Newcrest assets was unavailable, 2023 activity data was scaled according to the relevant production data such as ounces of gold produced. Trailing-year emissions for the former Newcrest assets were then calculated using the scaled activity data and appropriate Newmont emission factors.

## CARBON AVOIDANCE AND NEUTRALIZATION

Carbon avoidance is the first step in the GHG mitigation hierarchy to prevent the generation of emissions before they occur. Whereas, neutralization includes measures to remove carbon from the atmosphere and permanently store it to counterbalance the impact of emissions that remain unabated. Newmont currently calculates the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions avoided through applying relevant emission factors to waste streams that are recycled or reused rather than being disposed. These are reported separately to the global GHG emissions inventory and do not contribute to achieving decarbonization targets but demonstrate alignment with the mitigation hierarchy and the climate benefit of a circular economy.

Reporting GHG removals are separately accounted for and based on their sink process (i.e., biogenic, or technological sinks) and storage pool (i.e., land-based storage, product storage, or geologic storage). Scope 1 and 3 removals (if applicable) are reported separately and based on annual net carbon stock changes occurring in the reporting year using stock-change accounting methods. Currently, Newmont does not have GHG removals to calculate and report on.

The contribution of carbon offsets or neutralization projects to the global GHG emissions inventory is calculated based on verifiable monitoring and measurement methods as outlined in the Newmont [Carbon Offsets Strategic Approach](#). The values are reported separately to show the proportion of these projects to other decarbonization initiatives. Currently, Newmont does not account for any carbon offsets or neutralization projects in the global GHG emissions reporting.

## SCOPES

GHG emission sources are divided into three areas or scopes that are emissions either directly attributable to a business or indirectly attributable (Figure 1).

**Scope 1:** Includes direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels (including for onsite electricity generation), use of explosives, process emissions from the use of carbon-containing reagents such as limestone and fugitive emissions from refrigerants and materials management. For fuel combustion emissions, this is sub-divided into stationary and mobile equipment.

**Scope 2:** Indirect GHG emissions from electricity and other energy (e.g., steam, heat) provided by third parties, including electricity retailers and/or generators.

**Scope 3:** Indirect GHG emissions generated because of activities undertaken either upstream or downstream of our operations, other than those accounted for as Scope 2 GHG emissions. Scope 3 GHG emissions are assessed for

relevance across fifteen value chain categories, including, but not limited to, purchased goods and services, business travel, employee commuting, processing of sold products, and joint venture investments.

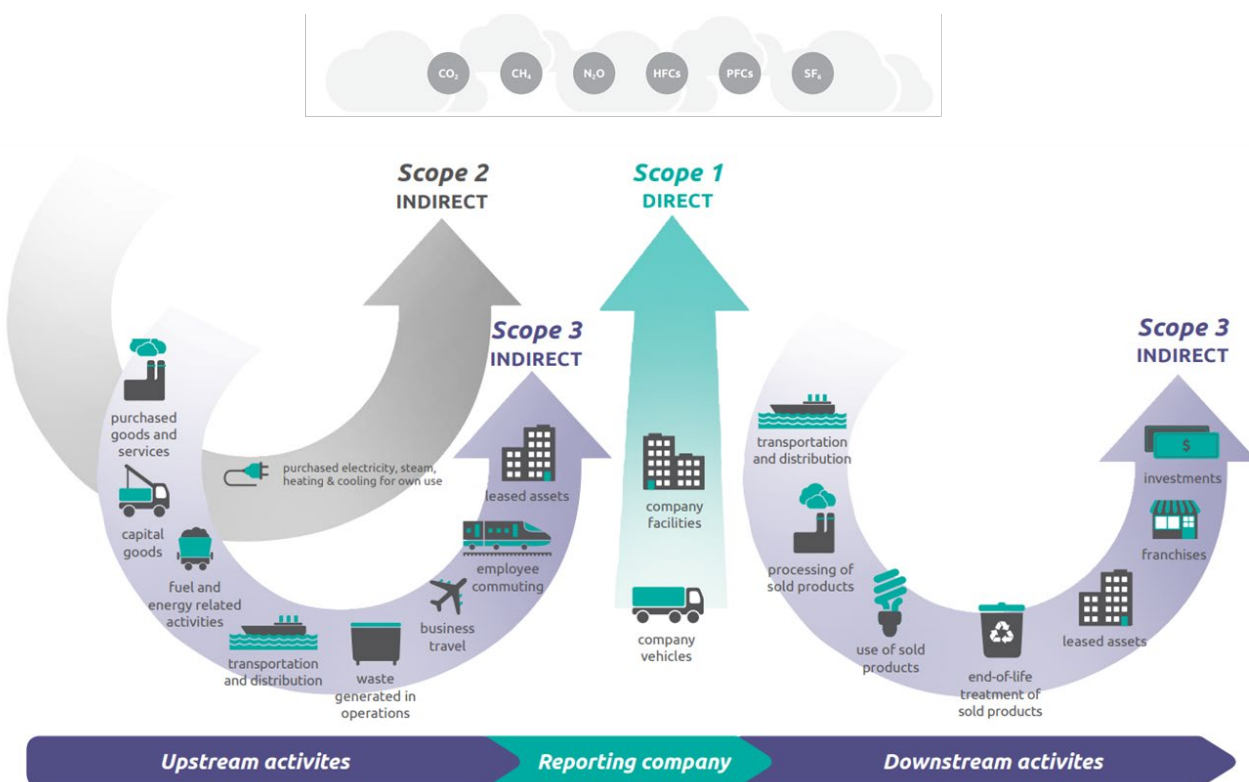


Figure 1: the six gases and three scopes considered in Newmont's GHG emissions inventory (source: GHG Protocol)

## EMISSION FACTORS

An emission factor allows GHG emissions to be estimated from a unit of available activity data (e.g., tonnes of fuel consumed, tonnes of product produced) and absolute GHG emissions. To convert energy/fuel/activity quantities to CO<sub>2</sub>e, the collected data must be multiplied by defined and consistent emission factors. The specific sources of the emission factors for each Scope of GHG emissions are described in the relevant section of this document, however in general:

- **Scope 1** emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources. In most instances, these sources include emission factors for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O which can then be multiplied by the associated GWP and added together to determine the total CO<sub>2</sub>e.
- **Scope 2** emission factors are sourced from suppliers for their specific electricity product purchased by the site, or from published regional average factors for the electricity mix. Depending on the data source, these factors may already be represented as CO<sub>2</sub>e or broken down by contributing gas.
- **Scope 3** emission factors are typically generic factors sourced from purchased databases, reputable public sources, and customer- and supplier-specific sources and are usually represented as CO<sub>2</sub>e. Newmont's intention is to increase the use of supplier- and customer-specific emission factors for Scope 3.

Newmont maintains an up-to-date database of country-specific emission and energy content conversion factors to be used in all GHG accounting calculations.

# Scope 1

## Emission Sources

Consists of direct GHG emissions from sources that are under the operational control of Newmont, including:

- Direct fuel combustion such as diesel, biodiesel, used oil, gasoline, natural gas, propane, heavy fuel oil, acetylene and aviation fuel, including the combustion of such fuels for the on-site generation of electricity;
- Fugitive emissions from SF6 and refrigerants use;
- Explosives use; and,
- Process emissions from lime production and autoclave operations.

## Measurement and Calculation Methods

Activity data for each emission source is collected using a combination of direct measurement, calculation, estimation, and third-party invoice information.

### *Direct fuel combustion*

The collected activity data is converted from the fuel quantity consumed to an energy equivalent in gigajoule (GJ) units by multiplying it by the relevant energy content conversion factor for the fuel combusted. The equivalent GJ of energy for each combusted fuel type is then multiplied by a relevant emission factor or factors (including associated GWPs) to determine the GHG emissions generated for each fuel type.

The calculation method is represented by the following equation:

Combustion Emissions = Activity Data (Volume/Amount of fuel combusted) x Energy Content of the fuel (GJ) x Emission Factor/s for the fuel (CO<sub>2</sub>e/GJ)

### *Explosives*

Scope 1 emissions from explosives are calculated by taking the fuel amount used (diesel, used oil, heavy fuel oil) and multiplying by the appropriate fuel emission factor for stationary energy. Fuel oil, typically diesel, is mixed with ammonium nitrate and is the source of GHG emissions from explosives.

### *Fugitive and process emissions*

The collected activity data is multiplied by the GWP for the emissions based on the estimated gas composition of the emission.

Resultant emissions are added to determine total tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

## Emission Factors

Established country-specific mobile and stationary combustion emission factors available as at the end of the reporting period are utilized in preference for the calculation of emissions from fuel consumption. Where country-specific factors are unavailable, the most recently available factors (as at the end of the reporting period) from the [GHG Protocol Emission Factor from Cross-Sector Tools](#) are used. Where country-specific factors were unavailable, the US factors were used for mobile combustion where country-specific factors were unavailable.

For Canada, the [Climate Registry General Reporting Protocol](#) emission factors are used for all fuel types.

For Australia and Papua New Guinea, emission factors from the most current compilation of the [National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting \(Measurement\) Determination Factors](#) are used for all fuel types. Papua New Guinea uses this source due to geographic proximity to Australia and resulting supply chain similarities.

Where United States emission factors are used, they are sourced from the *GHG Emission Factors Hub* for all stationary combustion of fuel type, except for the combustion of diesel where the factors from the *GHG Protocol Emission Factor from Cross-Sector Tools* are used. For mobile combustion fuel types, the *GHG Protocol Emission Factor from Cross-Sector Tools* is used except for aviation fuel where the *GHG Emission Factors Hub* factor is used.

## Notes and Assumptions

Fuel used by contractors, which is measured by sites via either direct measurement, contractor/third party records or management estimate, and the emissions associated with its combustion, are included in Scope 1 GHG emissions from fuel combustion.

Emissions associated with the generation of heating, cooling, and steam consumed are included in Scope 1 calculations if it is self-generated, however no sites currently report consumption.

Newmont's only biogenically sourced fuel is biodiesel. Direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the combustion of biogenically sourced fuels are not included in Scope 1 calculations but are reported separately in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Direct CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from the combustion of biogenically sourced fuels are included in Scope 1.

## Scope 2

### LOCATION-BASED AND MARKET-BASED METHODS

Location-based emission factors are based on average energy generation emission factors for defined regions, and do not consider consumer choice of differentiated electricity products. Market-based emission factors do consider consumer choice of electricity products and are useful to reflect corporate procurement actions. Newmont reports GHG inventories based on both methods to enable comparison.

The GHG Protocol provides guidance on how to determine market-based emissions factors as illustrated in Figure 2. Companies are to start at the top of the hierarchy and move down to lower-accuracy data if needed depending on what is available/applicable. The GHG Protocol advises that consumers should not attempt to calculate a supplier specific emission rate themselves based on a fuel mix disclosure due to the variations in fuel mix disclosure rules, which may reduce the accuracy of the resulting GHG emission factor. As such, Newmont uses only those supplier-specific emission factors that are publicly provided by the generator.

Contractual instruments are used to support Newmont's market-based emission factors. The GHG Protocol 'Scope 2 Quality Criteria' is also used to determine what information is needed within the contract instruments to support claims, such as the GHG emission rate and exclusivity.

### METHODOLOGY

#### Emission Sources

Consists of indirect GHG emissions generated by third parties to provide Newmont facilities with:

- Electricity;
- Heat;
- Steam; and
- Cooling.

No Newmont facilities currently purchase heat, steam or cooling from third parties.

#### Measurement and Calculation Methods

Activity data is collected from suppliers and then multiplied by the associated CO<sub>2</sub>e emission factor to determine total tonnes emitted.

This calculation method is represented by the following equation:

$$\text{Scope 2 Emissions} = \text{MWh} \times \text{t CO}_2\text{e per MWh}$$

#### Emission Factors

The primary reporting method for Scope 2 emissions for Newmont is a market-based method, however both market-based and location-based results are reported to enable comparison. For the market-based calculations, electricity generation emission factors or intensities are utilized in accordance with the GHG Protocol's market-based scope 2 data hierarchy, as detailed in Figure 2.

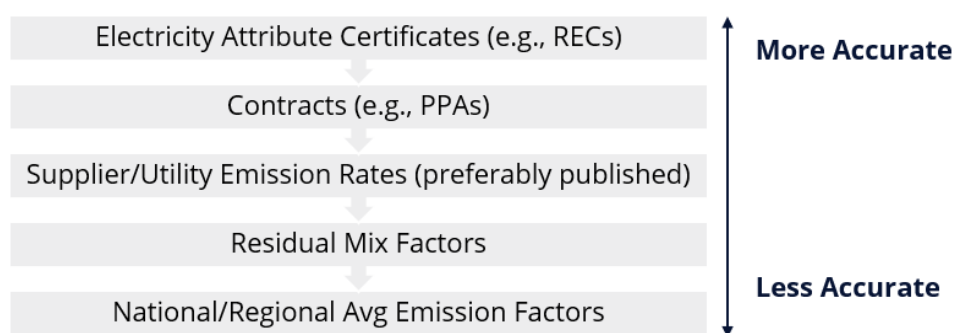


Figure 2: Market-based Scope 2 data hierarchy

For location-based calculations, regional or subnational emission factors are applied in preference to national production emission factors in accordance with the GHG Protocol’s Location-based method emission factor hierarchy. The sources of the emission factors applied for each in-scope facility are outlined in Table 2. It is noteworthy that IEA corrections are not included in these factors since Transmission and Distribution losses are accounted for in Scope 3 category 3. It should be noted that Lihir and Tanami produce on-site electricity and do not purchase it from a local grid or supplier, and so are excluded from the table.

Table 2: Scope 2 Emission Factor sources

| Site                    | Grid Territory          | Location-based Source                                                        | Market-based Source                                                                                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ahafo North and South   | Ghana                   | IEA Emissions Factors                                                        | IEA Emissions Factors                                                                                       |
| Boddington              | South-Western Australia | National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination Factors | Supplier specific, Bluewaters Power Station                                                                 |
| Cadia                   | New South Wales         | National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination Factors | National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination Factors, using the market-based method |
| Brucejack and Red Chris | British Columbia        | Government of British Columbia grid intensity factors                        | Government of British Columbia grid intensity factors (all electricity sourced from provincial grid)        |
| Peñasquito              | Zacatecas               | IEA Emissions Factors                                                        | Supplier specific, Saavi Energia sustainability report                                                      |
| CC&V                    | Colorado                | US EPA - RMPA EGRID SubRegion                                                | Supplier specific, Black Hills Energy Sustainability Report                                                 |
| Yanacocha               | Peru                    | IEA Emissions Factors                                                        | Based on PPA                                                                                                |
| Cerro Negro             | Argentina               | IEA Emissions Factors                                                        | IEA Emissions Factors                                                                                       |
| Merian                  | Suriname                | IEA Emissions Factors                                                        | IEA Emissions Factors                                                                                       |

## Scope 3

Of the 15 categories within Scope 3, nine of them are deemed relevant to Newmont, and therefore calculated and reported as outlined in Table 3. The following sub-sections provide the calculation boundary and methodology that is followed, the generalized data sources and emission factors of the Scope 3 GHG inventory.

*Table 3: Scope 3 categories contained in Newmont's GHG emissions inventory*

| Source                                         | Relevant? | Examples of emissions sources within each category (Note: examples do not include all inputs)                               |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Category 1: Purchased goods and services       | Yes       | Production of cyanide which is used by Newmont<br>Contractors operating their own equipment on site                         |
| Category 2: Capital goods                      | Yes       | Production of mine haul trucks, liners and wear parts                                                                       |
| Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities | Yes       | Production of diesel used by Newmont<br>Production of fuel used in the power plant from which Newmont purchases electricity |
| Category 4: Upstream transport                 | Yes       | Transport of sold products for which Newmont is paying for the shipping                                                     |
| Category 5: Waste generated in operations      | Yes       | Disposed packaging from purchased materials                                                                                 |
| Category 6: Business travel                    | Yes       | Flights taken by Newmont employees to travel between locations                                                              |
| Category 7: Employee commuting                 | Yes       | Travel by employees from their residence to work location                                                                   |
| Category 8: Upstream leased assets             | No        | Not included – not relevant as Newmont does not operate leased upstream assets                                              |
| Category 9: Downstream transport               | No        | Not included – not relevant (Newmont pays for all shipping and as such emissions are captured in category 4)                |
| Category 10: Processing of sold products       | Yes       | Downstream smelter which processes Newmont concentrate                                                                      |
| Category 11: Use of sold products              | No        | Not included – not relevant for consistency with industry standards and insufficient data granularity                       |
| Category 12: End-of-life of sold products      | No        | Not included – not relevant for consistency with industry standards and insufficient data granularity                       |
| Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets          | No        | Not included – not relevant as Newmont does not lease any assets to other entities                                          |
| Category 14: Franchises                        | No        | Not included – not relevant as Newmont does not have franchised operations                                                  |
| Category 15: Investments                       | Yes       | Sites for which Newmont has shared ownership with another company and is not the operational manager                        |

### Data Types

Newmont utilizes a combination of various types of activity data (i.e., volume of fuel consumed, weight of purchased materials, weight of products sold, quantity of money spent) to determine Scope 3 GHG emissions for all categories deemed relevant, other than Category 15 which utilizes estimated Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for Newmont's investments. The *Newmont GHG Emission Factors Master Database* includes the specific emission factor used and the associated source file.

This activity data is multiplied by relevant emission factors sourced from industry-average databases, except for where there are factors specific to the supplier or customer. Where relevant, the supplier- and customer-specific factors are preferred over industry-average database factors. National or regional factors, for example from a national government database, are preferred over industry-average factors. Emission factors are updated regularly based on updates to the industry-average databases and with published emission factors from suppliers and customers. Newmont engages with suppliers and customers and evaluates available supplier and customer-specific GHG data based on completeness (e.g., full cradle-to-gate emissions for suppliers) and transparency and accuracy (e.g., assured data).

Spend-based emission factors are obtained from the [US EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities](#). For each reporting year, the database version available by December 1<sup>st</sup> of that year is used. The GHG Protocol recommends using spend-based emission factors related to the individual spend items, where possible. Newmont reviewed the emission factor categories from the US EPA and appropriately assigned them to Newmont's expense categories.

Newmont performs a comprehensive analysis of all Income Statement items to ensure the completeness of Scope 3 emissions reporting. Certain items within the Scope 3, Category 1 inventory, while deemed relevant, do not meet the materiality threshold, as their estimated emissions in aggregate constitute less than 5% of the total Scope 3

emissions. Consequently, these items are excluded from the total Scope 3, Category 1 emissions, and account for an estimated 8% of Scope 3, Category 1 emissions.

Due to data constraints, certain other items have also been excluded from Scope 3 Category 1. These items represent less than 10% of the total spend on purchased goods and services.

#### Inflation and Exchange Rate Adjustment

As recommended by the GHG Protocol and the US EPA, the emission factors were adjusted for inflation by multiplying the emissions factor by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the year of the factor and dividing by the CPI of the year of the report (CPI values are derived from S&P Capital IQ for USA). Similarly, Newmont has adjusted for currency exchange rate changes over time by multiplying the spend by the foreign exchange rate of the year of the factor and dividing by the foreign exchange rate of the year of the report.

## CATEGORY 1: PURCHASED GOODS AND SERVICES

### Measurement and Calculation Methods

A combination of the average-data, supplier-specific, (physical units) and spend-based data methods, as described in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance, are used to calculate these emissions. For the average-data and supplier-specific methods, the quantity of relevant goods or services purchased or consumed in the reporting year is multiplied by a primary (e.g., supplier-specific) or secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factor (e.g., average emissions per unit good or service). Cradle-to-gate emission factors of the purchased or consumed goods or services per unit of mass are used (e.g., kg CO<sub>2</sub>e /kg). The spend-based method is used for expenditures that are categorized as purchased goods and services, but where usage data has not been obtained, as well as operating expenditures for consulting and contracted services. All other emissions associated with operating expenditures relevant for Category 1 are calculated using the hybrid-data method. The majority of Category 1 emissions are calculated using the hybrid-data method.

The average-data and supplier-specific methods are represented by the following equation:

$$\text{CO}_2\text{e emissions for purchased goods or services} = \Sigma(\text{mass of purchased good or service (kg)} \times \text{emission factor of purchased good or service per unit of mass (kg CO}_2\text{e/kg)})$$

The spend-based method is represented by the following equation:

$$\text{CO}_2\text{e emissions for purchased goods or services} = \Sigma(\text{value of purchased good or service (USD)} \times \text{emission factor of purchased good or service per unit of economic value (kg CO}_2\text{e/USD)})$$

### Emission and Data Sources

#### *Average data and Supplier-specific methods*

The total consumption tonnage or volume of purchased goods and services during the year is collected from Newmont's business systems. Goods and services considered are selected based on a review of the highest spend items. These are grinding media, sodium cyanide, lime, cement, lubricants, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, tires, cement, ammonium nitrate, ANFO, and emulsion. For 2025, sites were able to provide the quantity of purchased goods.

#### *Spend-based method*

Category 1 emissions also includes capitalized purchased goods and services and consulting and contractor services captured within Newmont's financial accounting records. The capitalized and operational spend data uses the spend-based data method to calculate emissions. Newmont has determined that these items are best categorized in Category 1 based on the description of the item. Spend account categories are reviewed and validated each year.

### Emission Factors

A combination of the [Ecoinvent database](#) (using the *IPCC 2021 GWP100 V1.02* method), the UK BEIS Conversion factors database, and supplier-specific factors are applied. Spend-based emission factors are obtained from the [US EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors](#).

## Notes and Assumptions

Upstream contractor emissions are calculated using the spend-based data method. The combustion of all fuels used by contractors are considered in Scope 1 and the associated upstream emissions in Scope 3, Category 3.

Spend data does not include spend by joint-ventures, as all emissions from joint-ventures are included in Category 15.

Consignment materials are those that are delivered to sites but are vendor owned until issued for consumption. The Category 1 emissions associated with the purchase of these materials will be considered under Newmont's ownership from the moment they are physically delivered to site, regardless of when they are actually 'drawn down'.

For materials delivered to site by third party freight forwarders, Newmont takes ownership of the materials when they are delivered to the freight forwarder. The Category 1 emissions are therefore accounted for by Newmont upon arrival at the freight forwarder, regardless of when they are physically delivered to site.

## CATEGORY 2: CAPITAL GOODS

### Measurement and Calculation Methods

The spend-based data method is used to calculate these emissions. The spend on relevant capital goods purchased in the reporting year is multiplied by the spend-based emission factor (e.g., average emissions per unit spent).

The calculation method is represented by the following equation:

$$\text{CO}_2\text{e emissions for capital goods} = \Sigma (\text{spend on capital goods (USD)} \times \text{emission factor of purchased capital good per economic value (kg CO}_2\text{e/USD)})$$

### Emission and Data Sources

Capitalized spend (goods that have an extended useful life) including liners and wear parts and maintenance parts are included in this category and are captured within Newmont's financial accounting records.

### Emission Factors

Spend-based emission factors are obtained from the [US EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors](#).

## CATEGORY 3: FUEL AND ENERGY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

### Measurement and Calculation Methods

A combination of the average data and spend-based data methods are used to calculate Category 3 emissions.

#### *Average-data method*

The amount of fuel or energy purchased and the transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in the reporting year are multiplied by secondary (e.g., industrial average) emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO<sub>2</sub>e /kWh).

#### *Spend-based method*

The spend-based data method is only used for capital expenditures that are categorized as fuel and energy-related activities and that are not captured as part of activity based data. All other emissions associated with operating expenditures relevant for Category 3 are calculated using the average-data method set out in Category 1.

The calculation method is represented by the following equations:

$$\text{Upstream CO}_2\text{e emissions of purchased fuels} = \Sigma (\text{fuel consumed (m}^3\text{)} \times \text{upstream fuel emission factor (kg CO}_2\text{e/m}^3\text{)})$$

$$\text{Upstream CO}_2\text{e emissions of purchased electricity} = \Sigma (\text{electricity consumed (kWh)} \times (\text{electricity generation emission factor} + \text{T\&D loss emission factor}) \text{ (kg CO}_2\text{e/kWh)})$$

## Emission and Data Sources

Quantity of purchased fuel per supplier, including Diesel, Heavy Fuel Oil, Natural Gas, Propane/ LPG, Biodiesel, Gasoline, Used (Waste) Oil, Acetylene and Purchased electricity per site captured by Newmont's business systems. Capitalized spend in categories diesel, electric power, fuel gases and other fuels are also included in this category and recorded in Newmont's financial accounting records.

## Emission Factors

Emission factors are obtained from UK BEIS [Conversion factors database](#) and [Ecoinvent database](#) (using the IPCC 2021 GWP100 V1.02 method). Spend-based emission factors are obtained from the [US EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors](#). Emission factors for Australian sites are obtained from *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008, 2025 Factors*.

An average African electricity T&D losses emissions factor is used for the Ghana operations. An average Latin American electricity T&D losses emissions factor is used for Cerro Negro, Merian, and Yanacocha. Lihir uses Australian-based emission factors due to geographical proximity to Australia and therefore comparable supply chain for fuel sources.

## Notes and Assumptions

Emission factors are based on well-to-tank (WTT) conversion factors that include the upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining, and transportation to an organization's site or asset. For all power (renewable and non-renewable), T&D losses are estimated, and relevant generation emissions factors then applied.

The combustion of all fuels used by contractors are considered in Scope 1 and the associated upstream emissions in Scope 3, Category 3.

Consignment materials are those that are delivered to sites but are vendor owned until issued for consumption. The Category 3 emissions associated with the purchase of these materials will be considered under Newmont's ownership from the moment they are physically delivered to site, regardless of when they are actually 'drawn down'.

For materials delivered to site by third party freight forwarders, Newmont takes ownership of the materials when they are delivered to the freight forwarder. The Category 3 emissions are therefore accounted for by Newmont upon arrival at the freight forwarder, regardless of when they are physically delivered to site.

## **CATEGORY 4: UPSTREAM TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION**

### Measurement and Calculation Methods

The distance-based and spend-based data methods are used to calculate transportation emissions. For sold products (outbound logistics purchased by Newmont) and intracompany flows, data is collected on the mass of material, distance transported, and mode of transportation. The mass or volume of goods transported is multiplied by the distance and the relevant mass-distance emission factors that incorporate average fuel consumption, average utilization, average size and mass or volume of goods and the vehicles, and their associated GHG emissions (e.g., kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne-kilometer). The spend-based data method is used for capital expenditures that are categorized as upstream transportation. All other emissions associated with operating expenditures relevant for Category 4 are calculated using the distance-based method.

The distance-based calculation method is represented by the following equation:

$$\text{CO}_2\text{e emissions from transportation} = \sum (\text{mass of goods (tonnes or volume)} \times \text{distance travelled in transportation (km)} \times \text{emission factor of transport mode or vehicle type (kg CO}_2\text{e/tonne or volume-km)})$$

### Emission and Data Sources

The wet weight mass / volume, distance and mode for each transportation route is compiled and each route is divided into the different modes of transportation using distances calculated online and from internal review.

Gold and silver products sold and zinc, lead, copper, and molybdenum concentrates are considered.

Capitalized spend in categories freight air, freight land, and freight sea are considered in this category.

## Emission Factors

The appropriate mass-distance emission factor for transportation method used e.g., CO<sub>2</sub>e/t/km, is obtained from the *UK BEIS Conversion factors database*. Transportation emission factors include upstream transportation and well-to-tank factors per mode of transportation.

Ecoinvent market model emission factors are used in Category 1 and thus upstream transportation of consumables is included there.

Spend-based emission factors are obtained from the [US EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors](#).

## Notes and Assumptions

For all sites, the transportation agreements and transportation costs are handled and purchased either directly by Newmont or are passed indirectly to Newmont from the refiner (in the cases where the agreements are between the transportation company and the refiner). Given all transportation services are purchased either directly or through an intermediary of Newmont, these emissions are classified as Category 4 (upstream transportation), instead of Category 9 (downstream transportation).

## CATEGORY 5: WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS

### Measurement and Calculation Methods

The average-data method is used to calculate these emissions. The quantity of relevant waste generated in operations in the reporting year is multiplied by the secondary (e.g., industrial average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per kg of waste generated). Emission factors of the processing of generated waste per mass of waste are used (e.g., kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg).

The calculation method is represented by the following equation:

$$\text{CO}_2\text{e emissions from waste generated in operations} = \Sigma (\text{mass of waste (tonnes or volume)} \times \text{emissions factor of waste generated (kg CO}_2\text{e/kg)}).$$

### Emission and Data Sources

Tonnage of waste generated and processed off-site by all operations is collected for the following:

- Hazardous waste landfilled
- Hazardous waste incinerated (with and without energy recovery)
- Hazardous waste disposed by other method
- Non-hazardous waste landfilled
- Non-hazardous waste incinerated (with and without energy recovery)
- Non-hazardous waste disposed by other method

## Emission Factors

For hazardous waste incinerated with and without energy recovery, the *Ecoinvent 3.9, IPCC 2021 GWP100 V1.02* method is used, and the associated value obtained from Ecoinvent. All other waste landfilled or disposed by another type of disposal method use the Commercial and industrial waste landfilled factor from the *UK BEIS 2023 Conversion Factors*.

## Notes and Assumptions

Emissions associated with waste processed on-site are included in Scope 1, whereas waste processed off-site is included in Scope 3.

## CATEGORY 6: BUSINESS TRAVEL

### Measurement and Calculation Methods

The distance-based method is used to calculate transportation emissions. For each trip, data is collected on the distance travelled and mode of transportation. The distance travelled is multiplied by the relevant mode-specific

distance emission factors that incorporate average fuel consumption, average utilization, average size, and mass of the transport, and their associated GHG emissions (e.g., kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/km).

The calculation method is represented by the following equation:

CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from business travel=  $\Sigma$  (distance travelled (km) x transport vehicle emissions factor (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/km)).

CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from air travel=  $\Sigma$  (distance travelled (km) x transport emissions factor (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/passenger.km)).

CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from hotel stays=  $\Sigma$  (nights stayed (number) x hotel stays emissions factor (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/room/night)).

### Emission and Data Sources

All business travel booked by each transport category is collected e.g., aircraft, rail, auto (taxi), hotel stays, etc. This is provided by the travel agencies that book Newmont travel or by the charter companies that manage flights to site.

### Emission Factors

Emission factors of each transport mode are used from *UK BEIS Conversion factors*. Travel emission factors include upstream transportation and well-to-tank factors per mode of transportation and include radiative forcing.

## CATEGORY 7: EMPLOYEE COMMUTING

### Measurement and Calculation Methods

The distance-based method as described in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance is used to calculate transportation emissions. Data is collected on the distance travelled and mode of transportation. The distance travelled is multiplied and the relevant mode-specific distance emission factors that incorporate average fuel consumption, average utilization, average size, and mass of the transport and their associated GHG emissions (e.g., kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/km).

The calculation method is represented by the following equation:

CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from employee commuting=  $\Sigma$  (distance travelled (km) x transport vehicle emissions factor (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/passenger, km)).

### Emission and Data Sources

Newmont's Human Resources provides the number of employees per site and those not assigned to a site (e.g., Corporate). Assumptions differ by mode of transport:

#### *Air Transport (Fly-in Fly-out)*

Travel distance to site by plane was approximated for each site where this commuting structure exists, calculating straight-line distance from the site to the nearest large metropolitan centre. The predominant Fly-in Fly-out (FIFO) schedule for each site was then applied to determine number of trips taken in a year, assuming 365 days a year.

- Brucejack & Red Chris: assumes 1000km one-way flight from site to Vancouver. Assumes 15-on/13-off FIFO schedule (2 trips every 28 days)
- Lihir: Assumes 1000km one-way flight from site to Port Moresby. Assumes 14-on/7-off FIFO schedule (2 trips every 21 days)
- Tanami: Assumes 2000km one-way flight from site to Perth. Assumes 8-on/6-off FIFO schedule (2 trips every 14 days)

#### *Bus Transport*

Buses are used both as a sole mode of transport or in tandem with FIFO depending on the site. For each employee commuting by bus it is assumed that there is a one-way trip distance of 20km. For employees commuting by bus daily (i.e. not FIFO), it is assumed that 2 trips are made 5 days a week for 52 weeks of the year. For bus use in tandem with FIFO, the FIFO schedule for that site applies to bus trips, meaning one bus trip per flight.

### *Light Vehicle Transport*

Light Vehicles (LVs) or cars are used for daily commuting to site (i.e. not FIFO). Conservative assumptions of 2 trips every 5 days, 52 weeks a year and that all employees drive their own car to work with a one-way commute distance of 20 km are used.

### Emission Factors

Business travel by land emissions factor is used from *the UK BEIS Conversion factors database*. Travel emission factors include upstream transportation and well-to-tank factors per mode of transportation.

## CATEGORY 10: PROCESSING OF SOLD GOODS

### Measurement and Calculation Methods

A hybrid-data calculation method (average-data and site-specific) is used to estimate emissions for processing of sold intermediate products based on average secondary data, such as average emissions per downstream process by product sourced from lifecycle assessments, and customer-specific factors. Where customer-specific factors are available, the site-specific method is used instead of the average-data method.

The calculation method is:

$$\text{CO}_2\text{e emissions from processing of sold intermediate products} = \sum \text{Quantity/mass of intermediate product sold} \times \text{the relevant average-data or site-specific emission factor for the intermediate product sold}$$

The emission factors for the processing of sold intermediate products take into consideration emissions related to the fuel, electricity, and waste from processing of these products. Where site-specific or product-specific factors are unavailable, an overall lifecycle emission factor for the sold product is used.

### Emission and Data Sources

The mass or quantity of sold intermediate products from operations under Newmont's operational control, including doré and concentrate products, are collected from Newmont's business systems. Products from joint ventures where Newmont does not have operational control are excluded, therefore only the operating sites are included.

### Emission Factors

For gold refining, Newmont uses the World Gold Council global gold refining emissions factor recommendation as published in their [Gold Mining and Scope 3 GHG Emissions Accounting and Reporting Guidance Notes](#).

Downstream processing emission factors for lead concentrate exist by processing route (e.g., direct smelting, Imperial Smelt Furnace, Treatment of secondary raw materials) with the US EPA (2009) Technical Support Document for the Lead Production Sector. The appropriate emission factor was chosen based on the processing route of the customer, otherwise an average or customer-specific factor was chosen.

Other emission factors are obtained from either the customer's publicly available sustainability data or generic factors for the specific processing route of copper, zinc, and molybdenum concentrate sold.

## CATEGORY 15: INVESTMENTS

### Measurement and Calculation Methods

Newmont's equity share of Scope 1 and 2 emissions from joint venture management companies, including those with 50/50 ownership, are included in this category. In 2019 and 2020, Scope 2 emissions provided from joint ventures were location-based values. Beginning in 2021, the joint venture partner provided market-based values, and will continue reporting market-based values. Following the *Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions from GHG Protocol*, Scope 3 emissions generated from joint ventures are excluded. Exclusion was determined following a relevancy and significance test that includes criteria of size, influence, business goals, and data availability. Where Newmont does have joint venture operational control, all the associated emissions are calculated and reported in Scopes 1 and 2.

All other equity investments do not meet the materiality threshold on both quantitative (i.e., emissions size) and qualitative (i.e., ability to influence) factors. Consequently, these have been excluded.

The calculation method is represented by the following equation:

$$\text{CO}_2\text{e emissions from investments} = \sum (\text{Scope 1 and 2 emissions from investments} \times \text{percentage ownership}).$$

### Emission and Data Sources

For the investment-specific method, the Scope 1 and 2 emissions from the investee company are collected.

The investment materiality threshold is an equity share of >5%. Those investments considered are Pueblo Viejo (40% Newmont ownership) and Nevada Gold Mines (38.5% Newmont ownership), for which the market-based emissions were used.

Barrick uses GWPs from the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report (AR5)* in the calculation of their inventory, whereas Newmont uses AR6. The difference between AR5 and AR6 is deemed to be immaterial for this category.

### Emission Factors

None are needed for investment-specific methods.