



Tailings Storage Facility Disclosures

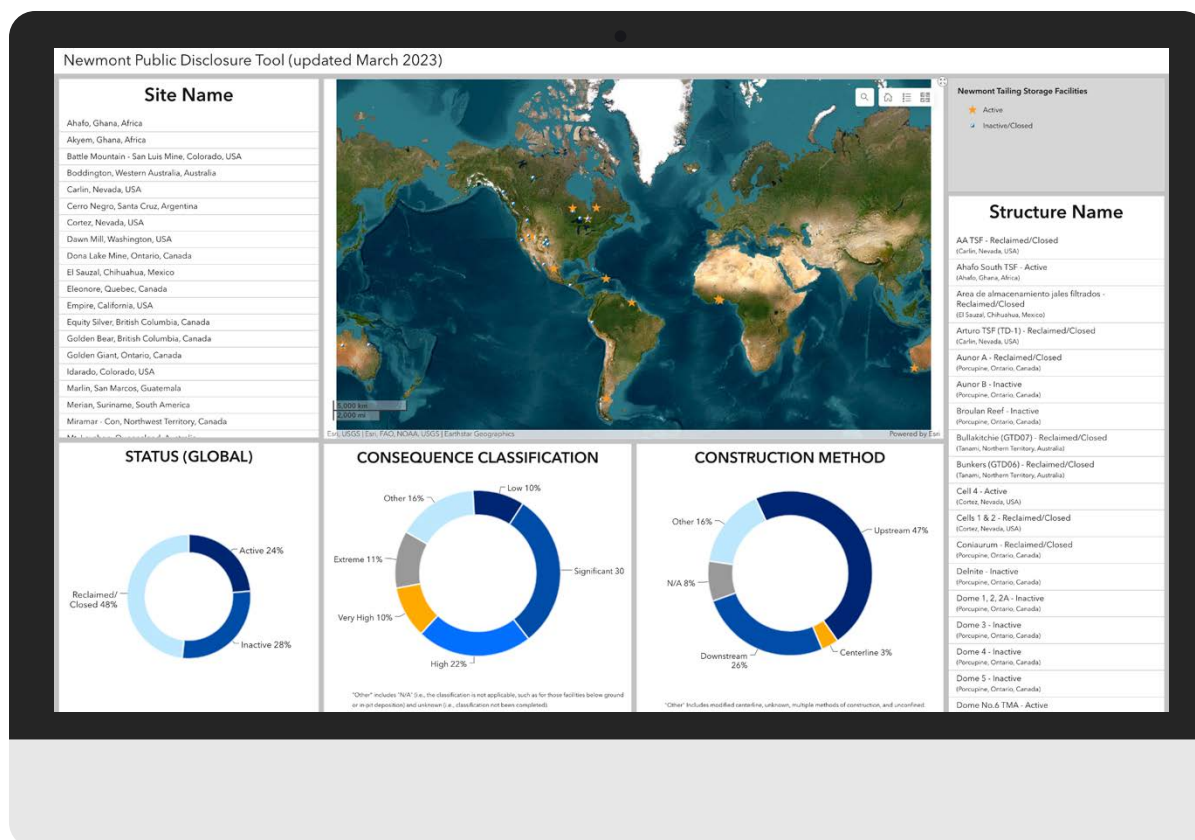
2023 REPORT

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 other stakeholders. In addition to the GISTM, Newmont adheres to other voluntary disclosure requirements for tailings, including 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 under [Tailings Management](#). 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).

Cover photo: Boddington's F1/F3 RDA



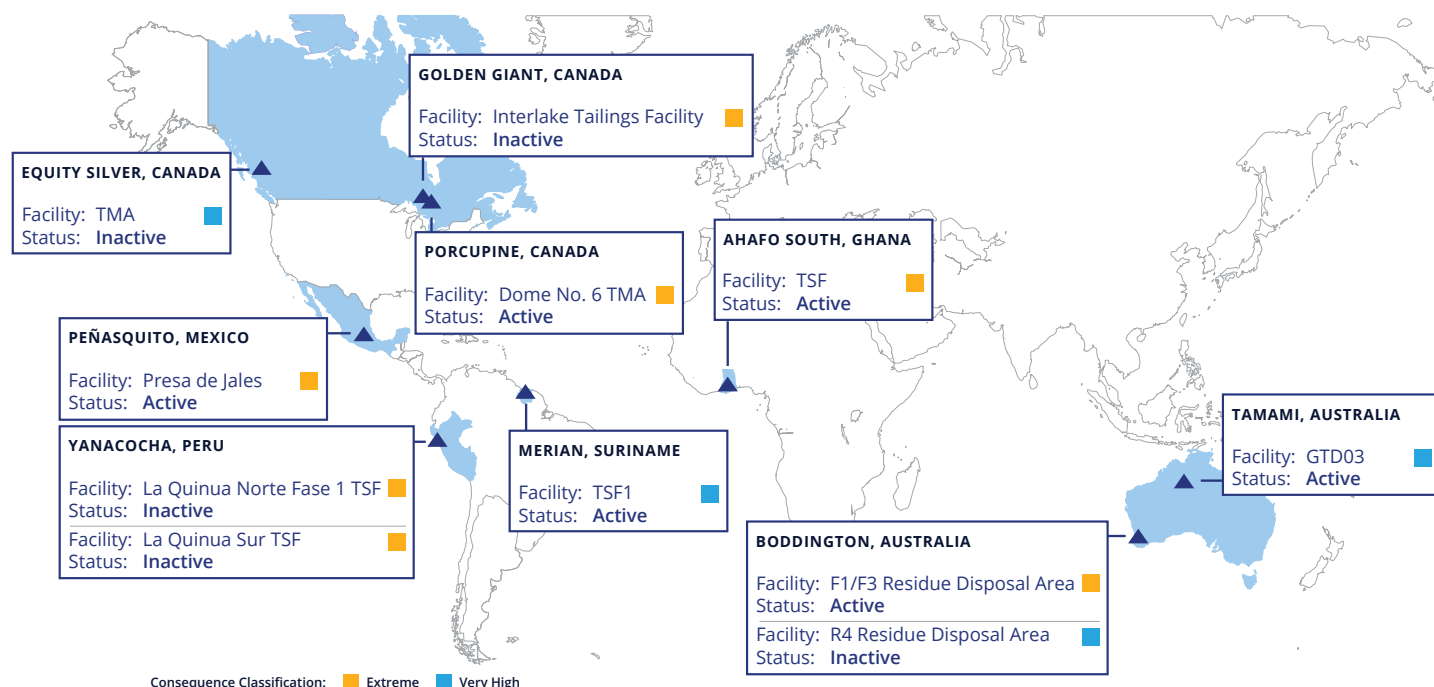
The disclosure information provided herein includes information in accordance with Principle 15 of GISTM that is not already included in the Tailings Inventory for new facilities and for existing TSFs that have a consequence classification under GISTM of either 'Very High' or 'Extreme.'¹

It is important to note that the consequence classification of a TSF is evaluated using criteria presented in the GISTM that considers 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.' See 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 conditions a TSF could fail in the event of a hypothetical dam breach, and this information is also 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 existing owned and operated TSFs that have a consequence classification under GISTM of either 'Very High' or 'Extreme' are illustrated below. Disclosures for TSFs with a 'Very High' or 'Extreme' consequence classification at our non-operated joint venture (NOJV) sites will be provided by our operating partner (i.e., Barrick).

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



¹ Readers are reminded that indications of 'Low,' 'Significant,' 'High,' 'Very High' and 'Extreme' are indicative of 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 considered as a measure of financial significance or materiality as understood under U.S. SEC reporting rules.

NEW TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITIES

Resource development plans that provide safe and economic tailings capacity from 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 July 2023, Newmont had completed permitting and commenced construction of a new TSF at the Ahafo North Project in Ghana and had commenced permitting of a new TSF at the Merian Mine in Suriname. Each of these projects is discussed in the following sections.



Photo: La Quinoa Norte Fase 1 and La Quinoa 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. 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 have been reviewed by the ITRB. Breach assessment and inundation mapping were completed in early 2023, with consequence classification under review, and emergency response plan 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 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.

Merian Phase 2 TSF (TSF2), Suriname

The Merian Phase 2 TSF (TSF2) is a proposed new TSF for the Merian mine that initiated permitting in early 2023. The Merian mine is located in Suriname, South America, 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 2028. An MAA was completed for siting of the 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 has not yet been completed for the selected alternative and a consequence classification has not yet been determined. 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), has begun to determine the terms of reference for a revision to the existing ESIA. In conformance with GISTM, Free Prior and Informed Consent will be sought with the Pamaka and Kawina, the two Indigenous groups within the TSF2 area of influence.



Photo: Existing TSF (TSF1), Merian, Suriname

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 significant 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 the 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) are mitigated to demonstrate ALARP. Consensus on risk mitigation measures is obtained through communication with key stakeholders, including the ITRB, the Engineer of Record (EoR), the Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer (RTFE), the CTDT, the Accountable Executive and others.



Photo: Presa de Jales, Peñasquito, Mexico

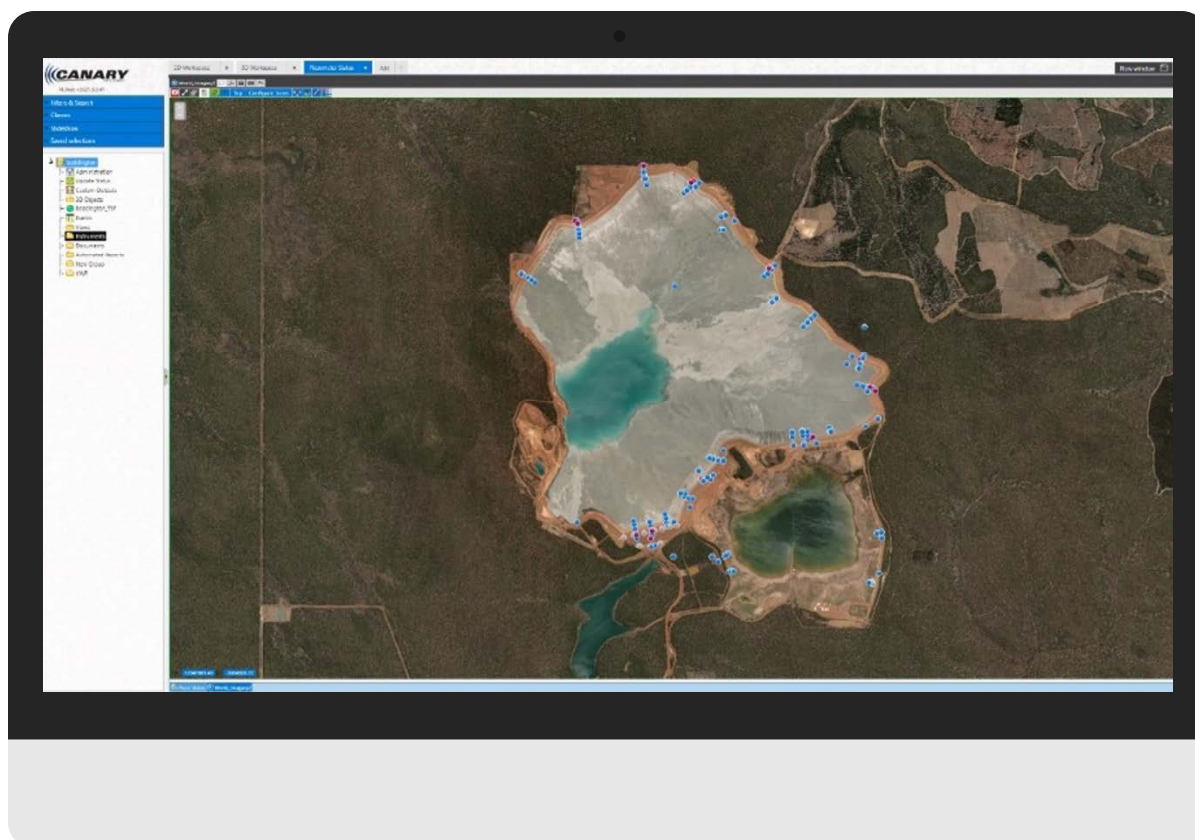
Critical Controls

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:

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

Sites submit regular (i.e., monthly for active operations) critical control reports to enhance the visibility of facility performance using Newmont's web-based platform, which supports robust online 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 legacy sites. The system collects data from on-site instrumentation and provides alert notifications, data evaluation, data visualization and automated monthly reporting.



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” (per GISTM Requirement 4.7), 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 via a central pond. During the next phase of facility expansion construction, the mine will commence flattening of the embankment slopes to the closure slope to further mitigate risk of foundation failure while advancing the facility to a stable closure configuration. Estimated timeframe to complete this work is Q4 2026.
Porcupine, Canada	Dome No. 6 Tailings Management Area (TMA)	The South and West Embankments are being upgraded to withstand external loading seismic design criteria consistent with the GISTM ‘Extreme’ consequence classification to mitigate risk with respect to foundation failure via buttressing and/or ground improvement measures (estimated timeframe for West Embankment work: 2023–2024; estimated timeframe for South Embankment work: 2025–2028). Though the North Embankment is already designed to withstand ‘Extreme’ consequence classification external loading, Newmont has made a decision to further reduce risk associated with this embankment by constructing an extended buttress (estimated timeframe is 2028–2030) and modify tailings deposition practices (starting 2023) to migrate the reclaim pond away from the embankment.
Peñasquito, Mexico	Presa de Jales	A system of external reclaim ponds has recently 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, an internal 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 in 2023 through engagement and consultation with the community. Finally, a modified upstream raise of limited height of the existing facility was originally proposed as the final raise for the life of mine tailings storage; however, this modified upstream raise has been eliminated from the business plan as a risk mitigation measure.
Boddington, Australia	F1/F3 Residue Disposal Area (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. Construction of an external water pond to aid in water management on the Boddington tailings facilities is currently being evaluated as an additional ALARP measure.
	R4 Residue Disposal Area (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. Construction of an external water pond to aid in water management on the Boddington tailings facilities is currently being evaluated as an additional ALARP measure.

Site	Facility	Measures to Demonstrate ALARP
Tanami, Australia	Granites Tails Dam 03 (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 fresh tailings. As a risk mitigation measure, redeposition of tailings into the facility will cease and future harvesting campaigns will be designed to lower the structure and maintain ponding water away from the embankments, and ultimately facilitate configuring the facility for closure.
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. Ore re-leaching is now underway along the west and southwest portions of the LQ 1-7 HLF, well away from the LQN1 TSF and LQS TSF extents and in a staged manner to manage risk associated with temporary ore re-saturation. Yanacocha is evaluating TSF risk reduction strategies that will permit ore re-leaching and injection leaching development throughout the LQ 1-7 HLF. Potential strategies include closure covering and capping of the TSFs, partial or full tailings removal and relocation, and/or in situ tailings stabilization methods. Closure plans for the entire LQ 1-7 Complex are also being developed, on a parallel study track.
	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 and 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 [2022 Annual Sustainability Report's](#) Performance Data section on page 205.

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 review and 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 (5) years for TSFs with 'Very High' or 'Extreme' consequence classifications and at least every 10 years for other TSFs. DSRs are part of our second line of defense per our tailings management governance framework.

Tailings Management Line of Defense Model

1ST
LINE OF
DEFENSE

SITE-BASED IMPLEMENTATION

The site teams that actively manage the facilities include the site's General Manager (GM); a Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer/Person (RTFE/P), who is responsible for the integrity of the site's tailings facility or facilities and oversees their design, construction and monitoring; and a dedicated Engineer of Record (EoR) and EoR team, who provide technical expertise and assurance that the tailings facility is safely designed, constructed and operated. The Regional Leadership Team (RLT) is responsible for the respective site team.



2ND
LINE OF
DEFENSE

SYSTEMATIC THIRD-PARTY REVIEW

This process includes Independent Tailings Review Boards (ITRBs) for all active operations and legacy sites with an 'Extreme' or 'Very High' consequence classification, senior independent technical reviews for other tailings facilities and periodic Dam Safety Reviews (DSRs) by an independent consulting team.



3RD
LINE OF
DEFENSE

FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

An Accountable Executive (AE), who reports directly to the CEO, communicates regularly with the Board and is accountable for the safety of Newmont's tailings facilities. The Corporate Tailings and Dams Team (CTDT), serves as a delegate to many of the AE's responsibilities, providing centralized leadership, oversight and support for all tailings facilities (including inactive and legacy operations).



4TH
LINE OF
DEFENSE

LEADERSHIP COMMITMENT

Newmont's Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and the Board of Directors commit to the safe management of Newmont's tailings facilities. The Board's Safety and Sustainability Committee provides oversight, and the AE communicates with the Board through the Committee.

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

Photo: Members of the site team, corporate team, and ITRB at the Ahafo South TSF, Ghana



Recommendations provided in DSR and DSI reviews use the priority ranking system shown below. Priority 1 recommendations are considered material findings, as the term “material” is defined in GISTM.² There are no material findings from reviews of our owned and operated ‘Extreme’ and ‘Very High’ consequence classification TSFs that remain unaddressed as at the date of publication of this disclosure.

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

Priority	Dam/Structural Safety	Environmental/Closure
1	A dam safety issue considered immediately dangerous to life, health or the environment.	An issue associated with the TSF that is considered immediately dangerous to life, health or the environment.
2	If not corrected, a concern that could result in dam safety issues leading to injury or environmental impact.	An issue considered to be of 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.
3	Single occurrence of deficiency or non-conformance that alone would not be expected to result in dam safety issues.	Single occurrence of deficiency or non-conformance that alone would not be expected to result in environmental impacts or regulatory enforcement.
4	A recommendation based on good practice improvement or risk reduction.	

² Readers are reminded that such definition is based upon GISTM, which defers to 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 and Heap Leach Facility 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 & 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 [2022 Annual Sustainability Report](#) under "Resettlement and Land Use" as well as in Performance Data tables under "Compliance and Significant Events," "Actual or Potential Negative Community Impacts" and "Complaints." The following are tailings-related findings of environmental and social monitoring programs as well as mitigations that remained unaddressed as at the date of publication of this disclosure:

- **TSF, Ahafo South, Ghana –** Ghana EPA directed the company to resettle 412 households in the Dokyikrom community and provide cash compensation for 788 unoccupied structures due to perceived environmental impacts from the proposed Ahafo TSF. The Dokyikrom Resettlement Action Plan was approved by the EPA and community stakeholders in 2019. Negotiations with the Dokyikrom community continued in 2022 based on further analysis. Resettlement site infrastructure construction is about 90% complete.
- **Presa de Jales, Peñasquito, Mexico –** The community of Mesas del Portezuelo ("Mesas") is located in close proximity to the Presa de Jales. An internal Resettlement Work Plan for "Mesas" has been developed, including a stakeholder engagement plan, the establishment of negotiating committees and other key milestones required to develop and finalize a Resettlement Action Plan in 2023 through engagement and consultation with the community.

- **Dome No. 6 Tailings Management Area (TMA), Porcupine, Canada**

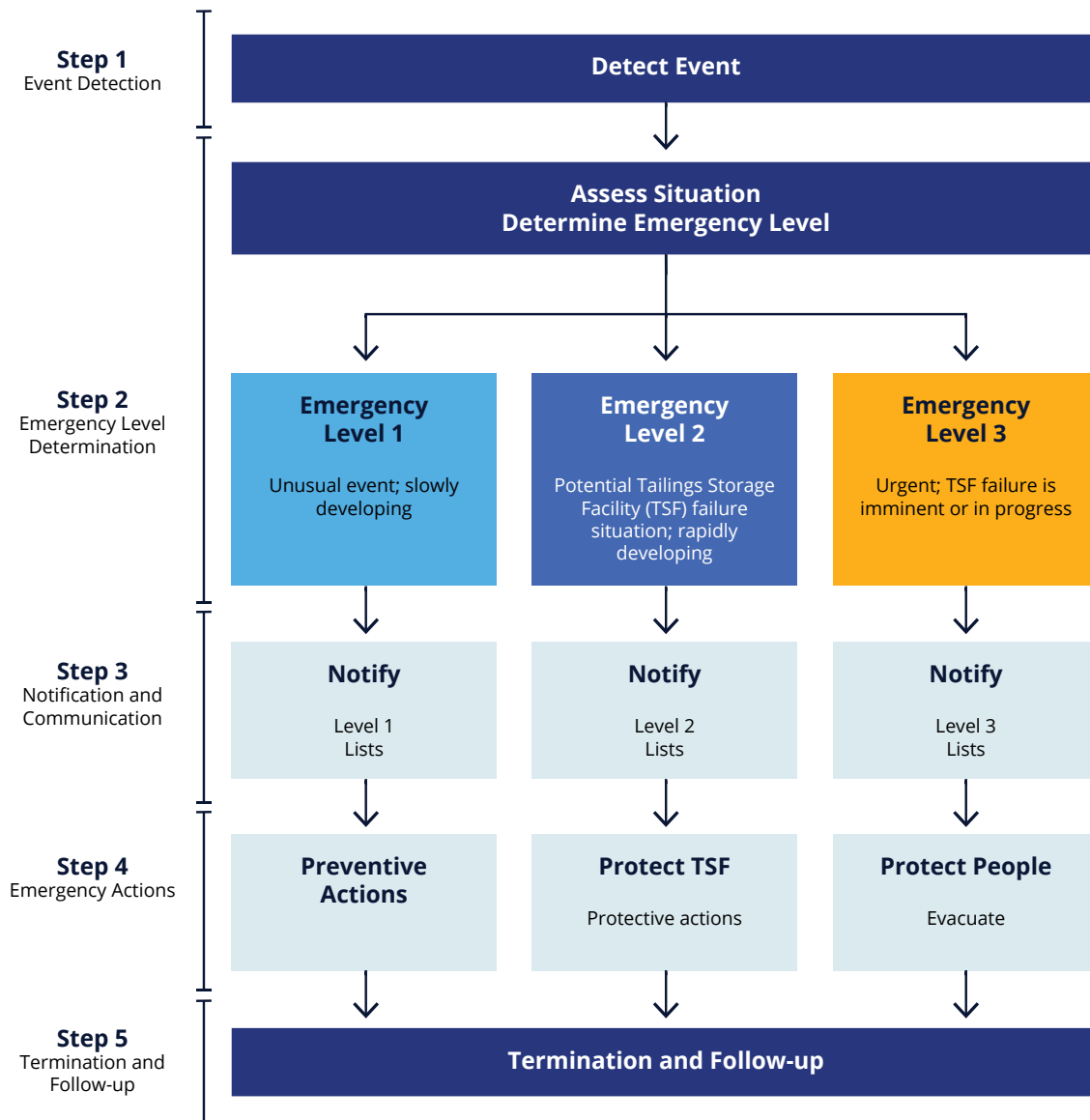
- The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks issued a fine in 2021 for monthly nitrate exceedances during the 2020 discharge season (July to October). A Nitrate Action Plan was developed that included the development of a site-specific water quality objective for nitrate based on an assessment of the receiving environment. A permit amendment incorporating the site-specific water quality objective for nitrate has been approved by regulatory authorities. Discharge did not take place during 2021 or 2022.
- Seepages discharging to surface water that have been identified have unacceptable water quality for direct discharge to the receiving environments. One permanent and two temporary seepage collection and pumpback systems have been installed in discrete locations. A plan has been developed to implement a seepage collection system, proposed to be constructed in two phases from 2023 to 2025. A permit amendment application incorporating the seepage collection system has been approved by regulatory authorities.
- In response to a specific incident on May 10, 2022, in which dry conditions and high winds caused dust from the tailings facility to blow towards the community of South Porcupine, the following immediate actions were taken: deployed additional water trucks on haul road, moved spigot lines, used water trucks to spray dry areas of the tailings facility, confirmed that the flocculant system for fresh tailings was operating as designed and continued to monitor weather. The tailings management plan has been updated to include deposition on the east dam during summer months, where possible, to wet the east beaches.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING

Sites are required to prepare dedicated site-specific Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) for TSFs per our [Tailings Storage Facility and Heap Leach Facility 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) (see next page).

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 'Extreme' and 'Very High' consequence classification TSFs are summarized below. 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
Ahafo South, Ghana	TSF	<p>Training and tabletop testing of ERP was completed (Q3 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.</p> <p>Training and tabletop testing of ERP was also completed (Q3 2022) with sixty-eight (68) participants who were representatives from Traditional Councils, Heads of Department and Ahafo South fenceline communities.</p>
Boddington, Australia	F1/F3 Residue Disposal Area (RDA)	Engagement on ERP with Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and tabletop testing of ERP with LEMC were completed (Q1 2023 and Q3 2023, respectively).
	R4 Residue Disposal Area (RDA)	
Tanami, Australia	Granites Tails Dam 03 (GTD03)	Internal training and testing of the ERP was completed in Q3 2023. 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). Further stakeholder engagement is planned for Q3/Q4 2023.
Equity Silver, Canada	Tailings Management Area (TMA)	Training and tabletop testing of ERP was completed (Q2 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. Additional engagements are planned to address improvements to the ERP identified during the training and testing.
Golden Giant, Canada	Interlake Tailings Facility	Training and tabletop testing of ERP with external stakeholders is planned for Q3/Q4 2023.
Merian, Suriname	TSF1	Engagement on ERP was completed (Q2 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; tabletop testing is planned for Q3 2023.
Peñasquito, Mexico	Presa de Jales	Engagement on general emergency response with State and Local Civil Protection, Local Police, Military and Community Brigades is planned for H1 2024.
Porcupine, Canada	Dome No. 6 Tailings Management Area (TMA)	Training and tabletop testing of ERP was completed with City of Timmins representatives (Q3 2021); additional engagements are scheduled for Q3/Q4 2023 and additional tabletop testing is planned for Q3 2023.
Yanacocha, Peru	La Quinoa Norte Fase 1 TSF	Engagement on tailings with communities is underway; engagement on ERP was initiated with Regional Office of the Disaster and Emergency Response National Authority/Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil (INDECI) (Q2 2023); tabletop testing with INDECI is planned for Q3 2023.
	La Quinoa Sur TSF	

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 [2022 Form 10-K](#).

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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 GISTM, the criteria for what is material will be defined by the 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 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
RTFE	Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer
SASB Standard	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's Metals & Mining Sustainability Accounting Standard
SITR	Senior Independent Technical Reviewer
TSF	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 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, 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.



6900 E. Layton Avenue, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80237 USA

P 303.863.7414

F 303.837.5837

newmont.com