Tailings Fact Sheet

FACT SHEET UPDATE

Following the merger of Newmont and Goldcorp on April 18, 2019, Newmont Goldcorp has updated the fact sheet providing information on the combined company's tailings storage facilities (TSFs). The former Goldcorp sites are being integrated under Newmont Goldcorp's governance model, standards, technical guidelines and operating procedures with compliance expected by mid-2020.

BACKGROUND

Tailings are created as mined ore is processed into particles of fine sand through crushing, grinding and milling. Mined ore is moved to the milling circuit where the rock is reduced into sand and silt sized particles and then mixed with water and moved as slurry through the gold, silver and copper recovery process. The valuable minerals are separated from the rest of the milled rock particles either through physical or chemical recovery processes. After removal of the valuable minerals, the remaining milled rock slurry, now referred to as tailings, is pumped or flows by gravity to an engineered impoundment area.

Akyem Cell 1 TSF, Ghana Africa

These engineered facilities are carefully designed, constructed and operated to safely contain the tailings and water, even during extreme climatic or seismic events. Depending on the chemical characteristics of the tailings and the surrounding environment, the engineered TSF will generally be lined with a composite liner system consisting of a low permeability soil liner overlain by a geosynthetic liner such as high-density polyethylene (HDPE) to prevent impacts to surface and groundwater systems. As the tailings slurry is deposited in the facility, the water separates from the heavier sand and silt particles and collects to form a decant/reclaim pond on the surface of the impoundment.

The tailings pond water is then recycled back into the milling process for reuse. The tailings are contained within the facility and once it reaches capacity, the facility is typically reclaimed with a designed cover system used to minimize erosion and infiltration, while maintaining containment of the materials, protecting the environment and achieving post-mining designated land use.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

TSFs are designed and constructed to store both tailings and water. The dam construction methods include two main types: (1) water retention dams and (2) progressively raised embankments. Water retention dams are typically constructed to their full height prior to anything being stored upstream and raised embankments are progressively raised in a vertical manner over time to store additional material. Raised embankments are the most commonly used method for TSFs. The raised embankment design methods for TSFs are typically downstream, upstream or centerline. This designates the direction in which the embankment crest moves in relation to the starter dam (dyke). Modified centerline is a construction method combining both upstream and centerline.

Upstream

Construction of an upstream embankment begins with development of a starter dyke. The tailings are then discharged from the dam crest and form the foundation for future raises. Figure 1 shows an overview of the stages of construction.

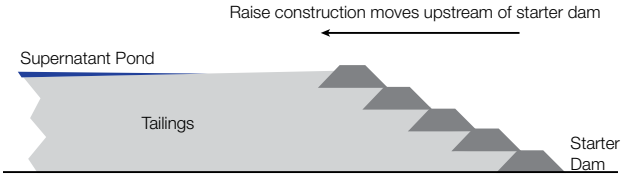

Figure 1: Upstream construction method

Downstream

Downstream methods commence with a starter dyke, which is often impervious with an internal drainage system as shown on Figure 2. The tailings are first deposited behind the dyke and the embankment is raised in a downstream manner over time.

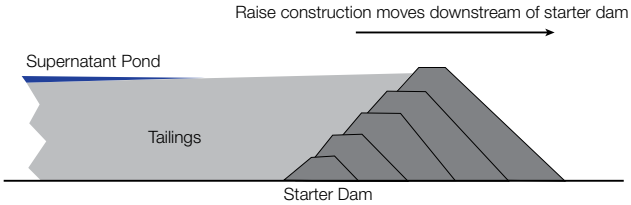

Figure 2: Downstream construction method

Centerline

With the centerline method, the embankment is raised vertically, maintaining the dam centerline embankment as shown on Figure 3.

This design method often also incorporates internal drainage, and requires construction of a free-draining shell. Modified centerline is a combination of upstream and centerline methods and is performed to reduce the volume of construction material that is required to be placed within the embankment.

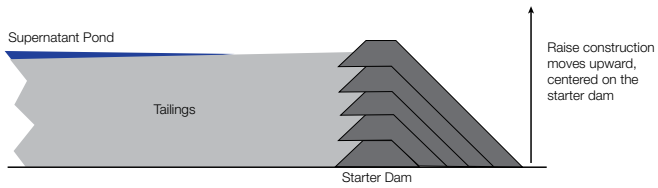

Figure 3: Centerline construction method

DEPOSITION

Tailings can be discharged using subaqueous (below water) or subaerial techniques. Subaerial deposition is more common than subaqueous as it forms a sloping beach toward the reclaim/decant pond. Subaerial can be done from a single discharge point, or multiple discharge points rotated around the facility. Subaqueous deposition is normally completed when there is a potential for oxidation that could result in mobilized acid mine drainage. Subaqueous deposition can be completed in conventional TSFs, as well as offshore or within lakes or pits.

Tailings can be dewatered or modified in other ways prior to deposition. The current methods include:

- Thickened tailings (which involves a process of dewatering to form a low solids content slurry);
- Paste (which includes dewatering until the tailings do not segregate as they are deposited and have minimal excess water);
- Dry stack (includes dewatering to a filtered wet or dry cake that cannot be transported via trucks or conveyors); and
- Co-disposal which includes mixing mine waste with dewatered tailings (other terminology includes co-mingling, co-placement or co-deposition whereby each has slightly different methods of mixing material).

NEWMONT GOLDCORP'S TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITIES

Newmont Goldcorp's engineering, construction and operating standards and technical guidance explicitly cover tailings management and establish requirements to ensure safe and stable facilities throughout their operating and post-mine closure life. The design, construction and operation of all TSFs are scrutinized through our Investment System process, supported by inspections and audits, critical controls and strict application of annual inspections by independent qualified geotechnical engineers. Newmont Goldcorp's Environmental Standard for Closure and Reclamation Management covers the long-term management of TSFs to ensure safe and stable conditions.

Newmont Goldcorp has both operational and closed TSFs in a variety of climatic and topographic settings. Newmont Goldcorp conducts extensive siting, engineering, environmental and social studies to support the specific selection and design of each facility. Annually, Newmont Goldcorp safely manages and disposes more than 100 million tonnes of tailings that are placed within engineered, surface containment facilities; used to backfill former mining pits; or placed as structural backfill paste in underground mines.

Appendix 1 includes an inventory of existing TSFs at operating and legacy sites outlining the construction method, maximum height and volume of stored tailings material.

NEWMONT GOLDCORP STANDARDS, GUIDELINES AND GOVERNANCE

Newmont Goldcorp's Environmental Standard for Tailings and Heap Leach Facility Management sets the minimum requirements for the design and management of TSFs to protect human health, wildlife, flora, groundwater and/or surface water, prevent uncontrolled release to the environment, manage process fluids, and identifies requirements for closure and reclamation.

Tailings Management Standard

The standard works in conjunction with other standards and incorporates the International Council on Mining and Metals' (ICMM's) position statement on 'Preventing Catastrophic Failure of Tailings Storage Facilities.' All Newmont Goldcorp sites identify, assess and comply with laws, regulations, permits, licenses, external standards and other relevant or appropriate requirements.

Planning and Design

- Sites complete a baseline of conditions prior to design of the TSF, including evaluation of land use, hydrology/hydrogeology, geochemistry, biodiversity, cultural resources, geology, seismicity, soil and visual aesthetics.
- Tailings management plans must be developed to restrict potential releases to the environment.
- Tailings management plans are expected to include: design and operating criteria, schedules for inspections, monitoring and maintenance, applicable regulatory, legal or other requirements, management methods, risks assessments, overview of instrumentation including KPIs/critical controls, organization structure (roles and responsibilities), training requirements, emergency response plans (inundation mapping and analysis) and concurrent reclamation.

- Fluid management plans describe management of solution levels based on the site-wide water balance. The plan will also identify trigger alert levels and contingency plans during operations, closure and reclamation phases.

- Characterization and specifications for geochemical and physical properties of the construction and tailings materials are performed.

- Engineering requirements for seepage control, liners, and leak collection recovery systems are specified. With excess solutions that may require discharge, compliance with applicable quality and quantity discharge limits is based on downstream beneficial use.

- Engineering requirements for geotechnical and erosional stability including such measures as internal filters and drains, buttressing, and systems for storm containment and runoff.

- Requirements for piezometers to monitor solution pore pressures in the embankments, tailings and foundation.

- Groundwater monitoring wells to establish baseline and monitor potential seepage.

- Risk-based assessments to evaluate whether the design criteria provide adequate levels of protection.

- Quality control and quality assurance protocols are required to document that construction complies with engineering design.

Implementation and Management

- Facilities will have critical controls to mitigate significant risks with risk assessments conducted annually or at major milestones.

- Tailings and Fluid Management Plans must be reviewed and updated annually or when significant changes occur.

- Site-wide water balances are updated over the life of the operations to reflect changes in mine plans, processing and operations, and are regularly calibrated.

- TSFs must be operated within design specifications including piezometric head in embankments and tailings and the management of the pond with design and operational criteria.

- A closure and reclamation plan shall incorporate the requirements of the fluid management plan and support stormwater and erosion management while achieving post-mining land use.

- The TSF is managed to be protective of the environment and adheres to the requirements of the International Cyanide Management Code, permit/license/regulatory requirements, and any other legal obligations or voluntary commitments.

Performance Monitoring

- TSFs shall be inspected regularly for erosional and geotechnical stability, material characterization (geochemical and geotechnical properties), trigger levels and critical controls.

- Annual geotechnical reviews are required by a qualified independent senior geotechnical engineer. Independent Tailings Review Boards (ITRBs) have been implemented at select operations based on technical, social and/or political risks identified by Newmont Goldcorp leadership.

- Routine inspections to verify integrity and to support maintenance and repair programs as defined in the monitoring plans. This includes monitoring instrumentation such as piezometers, inclinometers, and survey monuments as defined in the monitoring plans. Inspection and maintenance activities are also completed following extreme events (rainfall, seismic etc.).

NEWMONT GOLDCORP'S TECHNICAL GUIDELINES AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS)

Newmont Goldcorp's Technical Services team has developed a *Tailings Facility Geotechnical Guideline* that define minimum requirements for TSFs:

- Definitions for tailings embankments

- Responsibilities of engineering and management staff

- Geotechnical input design criteria guidelines for:
  - Foundation settlement and consolidation
  - Seismic loading
  - Liquefaction
  - Hydraulic properties of the foundation, soil liners and drainage layers
  - Water management systems
  - Tailings rheology and characteristics

- Geotechnical process design for:
  - Geotechnical field investigations
  - Laboratory testing
  - Engineering design

- Geotechnical design requirements for each level of Project Design

- Risk analysis

- Quality assurance/quality control

Newmont Goldcorp's Technical Services team has also developed *Seismic Design Criteria Guidelines* that define minimum requirements for design, construction and operation of TSFs to ensure safe and stable operations for region-specific seismic events. Each operation develops and implements site-specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and manuals based on the TSF design. Site-specific

SOPs consist of per shift activities including inspections of pipelines, exposed liner, embankments, pond levels and leak detection systems.

NEWMONT GOLDCORP'S AUDITS, INSPECTIONS AND REPORTING

Newmont Goldcorp has a number of programs through the Sustainability & External Relations and Technical Services teams for auditing, inspecting and reporting on the stability of our TSFs. The Technical Services team routinely conducts geotechnical reviews with the internal engineering team and reviews annual inspection reports prepared by independent qualified geotechnical engineers and ITRBs. Reporting on tailings management systems at the corporate level can be found at:

https://sustainabilityreport.newmont.com/2018/environmental-stewardship/tailings-waste-and-emissions

To improve understanding of the potential risks associated with tailings management, potential catastrophic failure was added as an enterprise risk in 2017 at the corporate, regional and site levels. Critical controls are reviewed and reported on a monthly basis at each operation as part of Newmont Goldcorp's Enterprise Risk Management program.

NEWMONT GOLDCORP'S AUDITS, INSPECTIONS AND REPORTING

Newmont Goldcorp operations have Emergency Response Plans that define chain of command and communications and actions to take during emergencies. Additionally, Newmont Goldcorp operations have performed site-specific dam break inundation studies to support emergency response including communications and evacuation notification.

In most jurisdictions, Newmont Goldcorp operations also do joint drills and exercises with local emergency response teams to prepare for emergencies. It should be noted that Newmont Goldcorp has contingency plans in place at every operation that describe trigger levels and detailed actions required to prevent overtopping or embankment stability failure of TSFs. This includes reporting that is completed on a monthly basis associated with critical controls.

ALIGNMENT OF GOLDCORP'S TAILINGS STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM TO NEWMONT GOLDCORP'S STANDARD

Goldcorp developed a Tailings Stewardship Program in 2015 as part of a commitment to the safe and environmentally responsible development, operation and management of TSFs with a focus to reduce risks by ensuring good practices are implemented at all Goldcorp TSFs and qualifying water dams. The program was based on regulatory requirements, incorporating industry good practices and Goldcorp's desire to be an industry leader in sustainability practices. Tailings stewardship is designed to identify issues and concerns, manage liabilities, identify opportunities for operational efficiency, provide input into design, construction, operation and mine closure, educate operators, improve data management, provide a standardized review process, and prepare for upset conditions.

A work plan has been developed to integrate Goldcorp's TSFs into Newmont Goldcorp's standards and governance system within 12 months after closing. This will include gap assessments and actions to meet the standards, site visits and inspections, implementation of critical controls at all active sites, and continuation or commencement of ITRBs at select active and legacy operations this year and in the future.

TSF INVENTORY (OPERATING FACILITIES)

The tables below include an inventory of the location and size of TSFs at both operating and legacy sites. The sites shown are owned and operated by Newmont Goldcorp unless otherwise noted. This does not include sites where Newmont Goldcorp is in a non-operating joint venture.

Mine Site, Location	Facility	Construction Method	Area/Storage Capacity/Max Height	Most Recent Inspection	Facility Life	Status	Nearest Town or Body of Water
Boddington *WA, Australia*	Residue Disposal Area	Upstream/ Modified Centerline	· Area – 1,200 hectares · Storage Capacity – 600 Mt · Max. Height – 68 m	July 2019	2025	Active	· 20 km from the Hotham River · 80 km from the North Dandalup Dam (WA Reservoir)
	R4 Residue Disposal Area	Upstream	· Area – 1,000 hectares · Storage Capacity – 60 Mt · Max. Height – 27 m	May 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· 20 km from the Hotham River · 80 km from the North Dandalup Dam (WA Reservoir)
KCGM *WA, Australia (Joint Venture - Operator)*	Fimiston I TSF	Upstream	· Area – 110 hectares · Storage Capacity – 50 Mt · Max. Height – 60 m	July 2019	2028	Active	· 10 km to Hannans Lake · 3 km to Kalgoorlie
	Fimiston II TSF	Upstream	· Area – 350 hectares · Storage Capacity – 157 Mt · Max. Height – 60 m	July 2019	2028	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· 9 km to Hannans Lake · 5.5 km to Kalgoorlie
	Kaltails TSF	Upstream	· Area – 240 hectares · Storage Capacity – 124 Mt · Max. Height – 44 m	July 2019	2028	Active	· 4 km to Hannans Lake · 8 km to Kalgoorlie
	Gidji I TSF	Downstream	· Storage Capacity – 2.7 Mt · Max. Height – 30 m	July 2019	2021	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· 16 km to Kalgoorlie
	Gidji II TSF	Downstream	· Storage Capacity – 1 Mt · Max. Height – 25 m	July 2019	2021	Active	· 16 km to Kalgoorlie
	Mullingar	Upstream	· Area – 1.6 hectares · Storage Capacity – 0.13 Mt · Max. Height – 8 m	-	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· 4 km to Kaloorlie
	Mt. Percy	Upstream	· Area – 55 hectares · Storage Capacity– 12.6 Mt · Max. Height – 23 m	July 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· 2 km from Kalgoorlie and about 1 km from Ninga
	Paringa	Uncertain	· Area – 18 hectares · Storage Capacity – 1.3 Mt · Max. Height – 5 m	-	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· 9.5 km from Hannas Lake and 3.5 km from Kalgoorlie
	Croesus	Uncertain	· Area – 15.3 hectares · Storage Capacity – 6.4 Mt · Max. Height – 20 m	2012	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· 600 m from Kalgoorlie but drains towards Fimiston Pit
	Old Croesus	Uncertain, mostly encapsulated in waste rock	· Area – 5.8 hectares · Storage Capacity – 3.2 Mt · Max. Height – 23 m	-	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· 1.3 km from Kalgoorie

Mine Site, Location and Ownership	Facility	Construction Method	Area/Storage Capacity/Max Height	Most Recent Inspection	Facility Life	Status	Nearest Town or Body of Water
Tanami *NT, Australia*	GTD08 TSF	Upstream	· Area – 170 hectares · Storage Capacity – 25.5 Mt · Max. Height – 15 m	August 2018 (Planned September 2019)	2025	Active	· 260 km to Lake Mackay
	GTD03 TSF	Upstream	· Area – 83 hectares · Storage Capacity – 10.5 Mt · Max. Height – 15 m	August 2018 (Planned September 2019)	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Main-tenance	· 260 km to Lake Mackay
	GTD01/02	Upstream	· Area – 71 hectares · Storage Capacity – 6.8 Mt (Currently mined for paste backfill) · Max. Height – 15 m	August 2018 (Planned September 2019)	Currently mined for paste backfill	Inactive/ Care and Main-tenance	· 260 km to Lake Mackay
	Shoe (GTD04)	In-Pit	· Area – 22 hectares · Storage Capacity – 1.5 Mt · Max Height – 6 m	August 2018 (Planned September 2019)	n/a	Active	· 260 km to Lake Mackay
	Quorn (GTD05)	In-Pit	· Area – 38 hectares · Storage Capacity – 6 Mt · Max Height – 12 m	August 2018 (Planned September 2019)	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Main-tenance	· 260 km to Lake Mackay
	Bunkers (GTD06)	In-Pit	· Area – 14 hectares · Storage Capacity – 0.6 Mt · Max Height – 3 m	April 2017	n/a	Closed/ Rehab-ilitated	· 260 km to Lake Mackay
	Bullakitchie (GTD07)	In-Pit	· Area – 15.5 hectares · Storage Capacity – n/a (no above ground storage) · Max Height – No above ground storage	2005	n/a	Closed/ Rehab-ilitated	· 260 km to Lake Mackay
Merian *Suriname, South America*	Merian TSF	Downstream	· Area – 710 hectares · Storage Capacity – 135 Mt · Max. Height – 47 m	September 2019	2029	Active	· 34 km from Java, Suriname
Yanacocha *Peru, South America*	LQ Mill Sands Facility South TSF	Downstream	· Area – 60 hectares · Storage Capacity – 72 Mt · Max. Height – 80 m	October 2018	2019	Inactive/ Care and Main-tenance	· 5.6 km to Rio Grande Dam · 2.3 km to Rio Rejo Dam
	LQ Mill Sands Facility North TSF	Downstream	· Area – 40 hectares · Storage Capacity – 29 Mt · Max. Height – 80 m	October 2018	2024	Active	· 5.6 km to Rio Grande Dam · 2.3 km to Rio Rejo Dam
Akyem *Ghana, Africa*	TSF Cell 1	Downstream	· Area – 160 hectares · Storage Capacity – 46 Mt · Max. Height – 36 m	August 2019	2019	Inactive/ Care and Main-tenance	· Mamang River Forest Reserve

Mine Site, Location and Ownership	Facility	Construction Method	Area/Storage Capacity/Max Height	Most Recent Inspection	Facility Life	Status	Nearest Town or Body of Water
Akyem *Ghana, Africa*	TSF Cell 2	Downstream/ Centerline	· Area – 100 hectares · Storage Capacity – 43 Mt · Max. Height – 45 m	August 2019	2025	Active	· Adjacent to Cell 1
Ahafo *Ghana, Africa*	Ahafo TSF	Downstream/ Modified Centerline	· Area – 573 hectares · Storage Capacity – 166 Mt · Max. Height – 40 m	August 2019	2038	Active	· 4.4 km to Kenyasi Resettlement · 1.3 km to Dokyikrom Village
Penasquito *Zacatecas, México*	Presa de Jales	Centerline	· Area – 700 hectares · Storage Capacity – 823 Mt · Max. Height – 134 m	September 2019	2028	Active	· 2 km south to Las Mesas
Cerro Negro *Santa Cruz, Argentina*	TSF 1	Downstream	· Area – 53 hectares · Storage Capacity – 18.2 Mt · Max. Height – 51 m	June 2019	2031	Active	· 19 km west to Rio Pintura
Red Lake Gold Mine *Ontario, Canada*	Campbell Complex Main Tailings Pond (MTP)	Modified Centerline	· Area – 110 hectares · Storage Capacity – 2.25 Mt · Max. Height – 13.5 m	June 2019	2024	Active	· Nearest community is Balmertown, 0.5 km to the Southeast
	Red Lake Complex (TMA)	Modified Centerline/ Downstream	· Area – 170 hectares · Storage Capacity – 1.9 Mt · Max. Height – 15 m	June 2019	2024	Active	· Nearest community is Balmertown, 2.5 km to the Southwest
	Cochenour Wilanour Complex TMA	Centerline	· Area – 100 hectares · Storage Capacity – 4 Mt · Max. Height – 7 m	June 2018	n/ a	Inactive/ Care and Main-tenance	· Nearest community is Town of Cochenour <0.5 km to the North
Musselwhite *Ontario, Canada*	Tailings Discharge Dykes	Centerline/ Internal upstream with perimeter dams	· Area – 215 hectares · Storage Capacity – 32 Mt · Max. Height – 21 m	July 2018	2029	Active	· Nearest water body - Zeemel Lake is approximately 450 meters from toe of dam; 3.4 km northwest to Opapimiksan Lake
Porcupine *Ontario, Canada*	Dome No.6 TMA	Downstream/ Upstream and Modified Centerline; buttressed	· Area – 500 hectares · Storage Capacity – 150 Mt · Max. Height – 55 m	June 2019	2028	Active	· 2.5 km South of Porcupine and 3 km South of Porcupine Lake and 7 km Southeast of Timmins
	Broulan Reef	Downstream, buttressed	· Area – 20 hectares · Storage Capacity – 4.8 Mt · Max. Height – 20 m	June 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Main-tenance	· Nearest community is South Porcupine and the nearest water is Porcupine River
	Dome 1, 2 and 2A –	Upstream	· Area – 167 hectares · Storage Capacity – 65Mt · Max. Height – 24 m	June 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Main-tenance	· Nearest community is South Porcupine and the nearest water body is Porcupine River

Mine Site, Location and Ownership	Facility	Construction Method	Area/Storage Capacity/Max Height	Most Recent Inspection	Facility Life	Status	Nearest Town or Body of Water
	Dome #3	Upstream	· Area – 38 hectares · Storage Capacity – 13 Mt · Max. Height – 18 m	May 2017	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Dome Mine Site and Timmins
	Dome #4	Upstream	· Area – 38 hectares · Storage Capacity – 3 Mt · Max. Height – 10 m	May 2017	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins and nearest water body is Porcupine River and Edwards Lake
	Dome #5	Upstream	· Area – 9 hectares · Storage Capacity – 1.3 Mt · Max. Height – 8 m	May 2017	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins and nearest water body is Porcupine River and Edwards Lake
	Paymaster North	Upstream	· Area – 26 hectares · Storage Capacity – 5.3 Mt · Max. Height – 11 m	May 2017	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins and nearest water body is Simpson Lake
	Paymaster South	Upstream	· Area – 15 hectares · Storage Capacity – 2.8 Mt · Max. Height – 10 m	May 2017	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins and nearest water body is Simpson Lake
	McIntyre	Upstream	· Area – 215 hectares · Storage Capacity – 59 Mt · Max. Height – 5 m	June 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins and nearest water body is Porcupine River and Clear Water Lake
	Pamour T3	Upstream	· Area – 125 hectares · Storage Capacity – 32 Mt · Max. Height – 14 m	June 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins and nearest water body is Porcupine River
	Pamour T2	Upstream	· Area – 69 hectares · Storage Capacity – 38 Mt · Max. Height – 30 m	June 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins (Pamour Pit between) and nearest water body is Porcupine River tributaries and Three Nations Lake
	Pamour T1	Upstream	· Area – 57 hectares · Storage Capacity – 6 Mt · Max. Height – 15 m	June 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins (Pamour Pit is between)
	Aunour A	Upstream	· Area – 6 hectares · Storage Capacity – 1.4 Mt · Max. Height – 14 m	June 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins (Buffalo Ankerite community) and the nearest water body is Porcupine River

Mine Site, Location and Ownership	Facility	Construction Method	Area/Storage Capacity/Max Height	Most Recent Inspection	Facility Life	Status	Nearest Town or Body of Water
Porcupine *Ontario, Canada*	Aunor B	Upstream	· Area – 8 hectares · Storage Capacity – 2.3 Mt · Max. Height – 18 m	June 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Buffalo Ankerite community and nearest water body is Porcupine River
	Delnite	Upstream	· Area – 16 hectares · Storage Capacity – 3 Mt · Max. Height – 16 m	May 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins (Delnite community) and the nearest water body is Porcupine River
	Hallnor	Upstream	· Area – 47 hectares · Storage Capacity – 9.1 Mt · Max. Height – 11 m	May 2018	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins and nearest water body is Porcupine River
	Conniaurum	Upstream	· Area – 49 hectares · Storage Capacity – 9 Mt · Max. Height – 10 m	May 2017	n/a	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	· Nearest community is Timmins and nearest water body is Porcupine River

Note:

1) 1) This table does not include the facilities that use filtered tailings.
   a. Currently filtered tailings are mixed with crushed ore into the heap leach facility at CC&V,
   b. Used as paste backfill for our underground operations at Tanami (Australia), Red Lake (Ontario, Canada) and Éléonore (Québec, Canada), and
   c. Dry stacked on the waste rock dump at Éléonore (Quebec, Canada)

2) This table does not identify internal dams to the TSFs.

3) TSFs that are located on Joint Ventures not operated by Newmont Goldcorp (NOJVs) are not included in the table.

TAILINGS DAM INVENTORY (LEGACY SITES)

Mine Site and Location	Status	Number of Dams/Area	Most Recent Inspection
Mt. Leyshon *Queensland, Australia*	Reclaimed and closed	· Tailings area – 200 hectares · Storage Volume – 48 Mt · Max. Height – 43 m · 3 tailings facilities	February 2019
Miramar-Con Mine *North West Territories, Canada*	Reclaimed and closed (2 dams with water covers)	· Tailings area – 80 hectares · Storage volume – 4.7 Mt · Max Height – 13 m · 3 tailings facilities	June 2019
Golden Giant *Ontario, Canada*	Inactive with water cover	· Tailings area – 80 hectares · Storage Volume – 15.3 Mt · Max Height – 38 m · 1 tailings facility	May 2018
Empire Mine State Historic Park *California, USA*	In discussions on reclamation requirements; currently area has regrown with forest. Facilities are inactive. The Sand Dam is owned by the California State Parks	· Tailings area – 61 hectares · Storage Volume – 15.3 Mt · Max Height – 21 m · 2 tailings facilities	December 2018
Battle Mountain Resources – San Luis Mine *Colorado, USA*	Facility has been left partially open for brine disposal (treatment facility) and for management of water during plant upset conditions. Facility is inactive.	· Tailings area – 60 hectares · Storage Volume – 1.4 Mt · Max Height – 47 m · 1 tailings facility	July 2019
Idarado Mining Co *Colorado, USA*	Reclaimed and closed	· Tailings area – 40 hectares · Storage Volume – 17 Mt · Max Height – 30 m · 6 tailings facilities and 1 buried	September 2018
Resurrection Mining Co – California Gulch *Colorado, USA*	Reclaimed and closed	· Tailings area – 14 hectares · Storage Volume – approx... 1 Mt · Max Height – 29 m · 3 tailings facilities	September 2018
Resurrection Mining Co – Black Cloud Mine *Colorado, USA*	Reclaimed and closed	· Tailings area – 54 hectares · Storage Volume – 1.4 Mt · Max Height – 29 m · 1 tailings facility	September 2018
Resurrection Mining Co – Oregon Gulch *Colorado, USA*	Reclaimed and closed	· Tailings area – 5.7 hectares · Storage Volume – approx. 1 Mt · Max Height – 28.9 m · 1 tailings facility	September 2018
Dawn Mill/Midnite Mine *Washington, USA*	Reclaimed and closed	· Tailings area – 73 hectares · Storage Volume – 7.2 Mt · Max Height – 9 m · 1 Tailings facility was constructed below grade. The other facility has a small disposal area above ground.	Inspections as part of ongoing construction activities – no formalized external inspections
Marlin *San Marcos, Guatemala*	Inactive/care and maintenance. Ongoing closure - cover placement	· Tailings area – 45 hectares · Storage Volume – 22.5Mt · Max Height – 82.5 m · 1 tailings facility	August 2018

TAILINGS DAM INVENTORY (LEGACY SITES)

Mine Site and Location	Status	Number of Dams/Area	Most Recent Inspection
Equity *British Columbia, Canada*	Inactive with water cover	· Tailings area - 138 hectares · Storage Volume - 72 Mt · Max Height – 61 m · 1 tailings facility	September 2019
Dona Lake *Ontario, Canada*	Inactive, care and maintenance	· Tailings area – 28.6 hectares · Storage Volume - 1 Mt · Max Height – 15 m · 1 tailings facility	September 2019

Note:
1) For legacy facilities, inactive is defined as no longer having deposition activities.

2) Reclaimed and closed refers an inactive dam that has been closed with the placement of a water or soil cover, revegetation and construction of water management structures.

3) The sites with water covers designed for closure and management of acid rock drainage have been defined.