



GISTM Principle 15 – August 2026 Public Disclosure

El Indio – Tambo Mine
Filtered Tailings Modules

5 August 2026

FACILITY LEVEL STATEMENT OF CONFORMANCE¹

The Filtered Tailings Modules Storage Facility is in Full Conformance with the GISTM.

PRINCIPLE 15

Publicly disclose and provide access to information about the tailings facility to support public accountability.

REQUIREMENT 15.1

- A. For new tailings facilities for which the regulatory authorisation process has commenced, or that are otherwise approved by the Operator, the Operator shall publish and update, in accordance with Principle 21 of the UNGP, the following information:**

Requirement 15.1 A is not applicable as this is an existing facility.

- B. For each existing tailings facility and in accordance with Principle 21 of the UNGP, the Operator shall publish and update at least on an annual basis, the following information:**

- 1. A description of the tailings facility (information may be obtained from the output of Requirements 5.5 and 6.4).**

The Filtered Tailings Modules are a closed facility owned by Compañía Minera Nevada Spa., a subsidiary of Barrick and are located inside the facilities of El Indio – Tambo mine, approximately 180 km east of La Serena, Chile. This tailings storage facility was closed in 2008, with all committed closure activities executed and approved by authorities.

During the operation, the facility reached a storage capacity of 2.8 million cubic meters of tailings. These tailings, composed of fine materials generated during the concentration process, were initially subjected to thickening and then processed through filtration at the plant. The Filtered Tailings were then compacted into layers to ensure structural stability. Two Filtered Tailings Modules N° 1 and N° 2 were constructed.

The closure plan of the Filtered Tailings Modules included regrading, along with surface water management works (handling snowmelt during the summer months). These measures consist of low permeability covers, anti-erosion protection, and the channel restoration of the Malo River.

¹ **Facility-Level Conformance Definitions:**

-Full Conformance: All applicable requirements are met in full; or, all applicable requirements are met but the facility requires remedial works to conform to specific requirements (e.g. 4.7 or 5.7), for which engineering design is complete, approved by Accountable Executive, permitted, budgeted, and a construction schedule has been developed and approved to complete remedial works as soon as reasonably practicable.

-Partial Conformance: Some requirements are fully met, others are partially met or not met. Partial Conformance is not applicable when dam safety requirements are not met.

-Non-Conformance: No applicable requirements are either partially or fully met; or, applicable requirements are met but the facility requires remedial works to conform to specific requirements (e.g. 4.7 or 5.7), for which engineering design is not complete, approved by Accountable Executive, permitted, budgeted, or a construction schedule has not been developed or approved.

The main characteristics of the facility are:

- The downstream toe dam of Module N° 2 consists primarily of borrow material (colluvium).
- The crest elevation reaches 3,732 m a.s.l., with an initial downstream slope of 2H:1V, later modified to 3H:1V to reduce the flow velocity in the discharge channel. The fill material used was sandy gravel.
- The regrading of the Filtered Tailings Modules was carried out to ensure uniform slopes and improve surface water drainage.
- A 17% slope was chosen for Module N° 2 and 6.74% for Module N° 1.
- As part of the closure phase, a 0.5-meter-thick anti erosion cover layer was built across the entire surface of Modules N° 1 and N° 2 to prevent tailings particle erosion and minimize infiltration into the modules.

2. The Consequence Classification (Requirement 4.1)

Facility Consequence Classification

Current Classification	Classification used for Design
Significant (GISTM 2020)	Extreme (GISTM 2020)

3. A summary of risk assessment findings relevant to the tailings facility (Information may be obtained from the output of Requirement 10.1);

The TSF Risk Assessment was done in December 2024 and no risk drivers were identified. The assessment confirmed that the measures implemented for the facility ensure the risk level is as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

4. A summary of human exposure and vulnerability to tailings facility credible flow failure scenarios (Information may be obtained from the output of Requirements 2.4).

A Dam Breach Analysis (DBA) assessment was developed in accordance with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) and the guidelines of the Canadian Dam Association (CDA) for the Filtered Tailings Modules. Hypothetical failure modes are used so that the DBA can update the emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP). Additionally, a Risk Assessment and Consequence Evaluation was carried out to assess potential impacts on human health, safety, and ecological integrity. Below is a summary of the potential impact.

Summary of Potentially Material Impacts

Criteria	Impact descriptions	Mitigation Measure(s)
Potential Population at Risk	Local staff working at the mine site, as well as temporary animal herders and tourists in the valley, could be affected. The estimated number of impacted individuals is fewer than 10.	Communication with the emergency authorities and evacuation in accordance with the Emergency Preparedness Response Plan, based on knowledge of flood zones.
Environment	- According to the Dam Breach Analysis (DBA), the released tailings would not reach any town or infrastructure. However, the impact on potential ecological receptors due to direct contact with the released tailings is low.	- Heavy earth-moving equipment for the removal of sediments and tailings from affected areas. - Definition of monitoring and follow-up plans.

These findings are being addressed through the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) procedures, which have been communicated and shared with local authorities and nearby communities.

5. A description of the design for all phases of the tailings facility lifecycle including the current and final height (Information may be obtained from the output of Requirement 5.5).

Parameters	Comments
Facility type	Filtered Tailings Modules
Number of embankments	2 (Modules N°1 and N°2)
Construction method	Filtered tailings modules built with compacted layers.
Embankment type	It is formed by the compaction of filtered tailings layers, which enhances structural stability. The downstream toe dam of Module N° 2 consists primarily of borrow material (colluvium). The crest elevation reaches 3,732 m a.s.l., with an initial downstream slope of 2H:1V, later modified to 3H:1V to reduce the flow velocity in the discharge channel. The fill material used was sandy gravel. Finally, a rehabilitation central channel on the downstream slope of the dam was built.
Geologic setting and foundation materials	The site of the Filtered Tailings Modules is geologically characterized by intercalated igneous units that vary in age between the Paleozoic and Triassic periods. The soils in the sector consist of alluvial and colluvial materials, which belong to the Quaternary period. Additionally, the largest gold mineralization block is concentrated between the Malo River and the southern edge of Cerro La Campana. This deposit is defined by two northeast-oriented faults, the Inca Norte Fault and the Inca Sur Fault. At the same time, secondary faults may also exist, which were mineralized from east to northeast.
Number of constructions stages	The construction of the toe dam of Module N° 1 began in 1984. Initially, approval was granted for modules with a maximum height of 15 meters. Later, in 1989, it was authorized the height increase of the modules to 30 meters, thanks to the favorable soil behavior observed during construction. Filtered Tailings Module N° 1 remained in operation until 1989, when construction of Module N° 2 began. In 1990, a new approval was granted to raise the modules to a height of 45 meters, with an indication that the maximum height could potentially be increased to 60 meters. However, due to the early closure of the Filtration Plant, the height was limited to 45 meters. The rehabilitation of the central channel was carried out between 2003 and 2015, modifying the downstream slope of the dam to a 3H:1V.
Managed floods and presence of spillway	One of the primary hydraulic engineering objectives for Modules was to modify the Malo River channel while simultaneously constructing an energy dissipator to control river flow during the closure phase. This intervention aimed to prevent overflow and erosion of the module structures, ensuring long-term stability.

Parameters	Comments
	The design for the discharge channel (spillway) incorporated the following specifications: ▪ A trapezoidal cross-section, with a geometry optimized according to the longitudinal slope to enhance hydraulic efficiency. ▪ An impermeable geomembrane lining, ensuring durability and minimizing infiltration. ▪ Longitudinal slopes ranging from 6% to 10%, with a maximum gradient of 17%, tailored to control flow velocity and reduce erosion risks. ▪ A continuous alignment crossing over the filtered tailings modules, maintaining structural integrity while facilitating controlled water evacuation.

6. A summary of material findings² of annual performance reviews and dam safety review (DSR), including implementation of mitigation measures to reduce risk to ALARP (Information may be obtained from output of Requirements 10.4 and 10.5);

Reference	Material Findings Summary	Mitigation Measures to Meet ALARP
2025 DSI ³	No material findings	None
2025 DSR ⁴	No material findings	None

7. A summary of material findings⁵ of the environmental and social monitoring programme including implementation of mitigation measures (Requirement 7.5);

No material environmental and social findings have been reported for this facility.

8. A summary version of the tailings facility EPRP for facilities that have a credible failure mode(s) that could lead to a flow failure event that:

- (i) informed by credible flow failure scenarios from the tailings facility breach analysis;
- (ii) includes emergency response measures that apply to project affected people as identified through the tailings facility breach analysis and involve cooperation with public sector agencies; and
- (iii) excludes details of emergency preparedness measures that apply to the Operator's assets, or confidential information (Requirements 13.1 and 13.2);

Purpose and Scope: The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) provides a predetermined plan of action to be implemented in close coordination with emergency responders in the unlikely case of a dam safety emergency. It defines the roles and responsibilities of all entities involved, prioritizing the saving of lives, reducing damage to property, and minimizing impacts to the environment.

The EPRP contains procedures and information to assist in assessing the situation, provides early warnings and maps of critical areas in the event of an emergency. Also, Barrick will provide action for rehabilitation and integration of communities, both in design and implementation and ongoing rehabilitation thereafter.

The possible emergency situations involving the Filtered Tailings Modules are classified into the following levels, with the notification process outlined in the flowchart below:

Level 1: A deviation in tailings deposits or one of their control parameters does not require an immediate emergency response but requires a thorough investigation. In such cases, the detected deviation must be examined, monitored, and inspected, with appropriate corrective or mitigation measures defined and implemented.

Level 2: This applies to deviations that cannot be resolved, but the emergency or failure is not imminent. At this level, an action plan must be developed to address and rectify the risk condition.

Level 3: Tailings deposits exhibit an imminent or active failure of one of their main components. In this scenario, the highest priority is ensuring that all potentially affected individuals can follow emergency evacuation and response procedures.

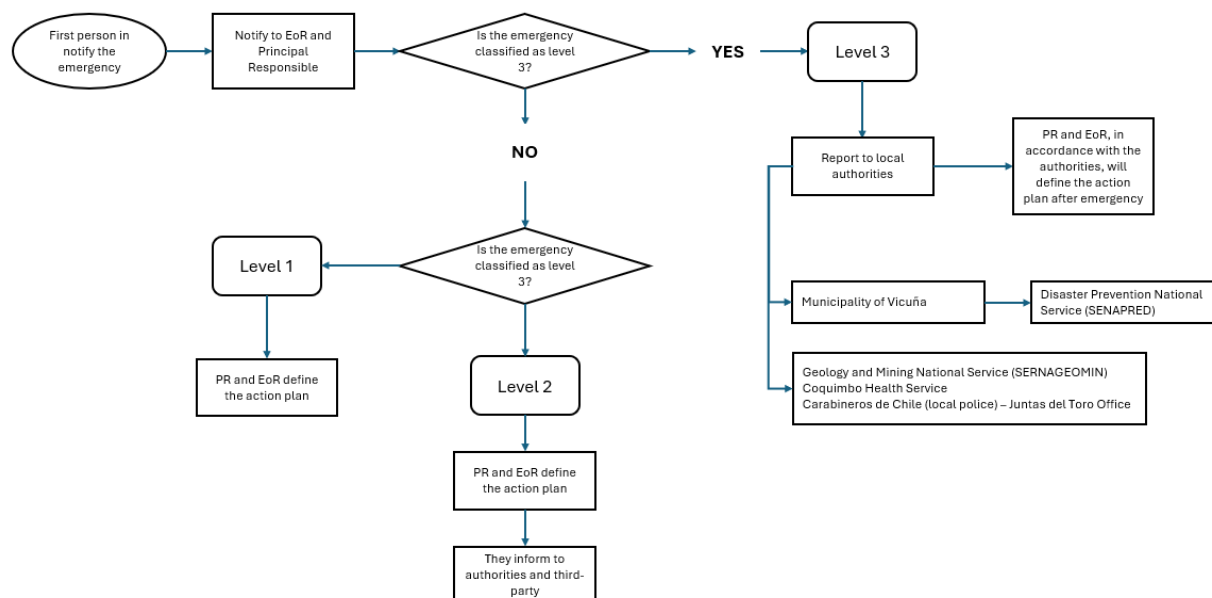
² Material findings are findings that have a high probability of becoming or actual dam safety issues that require immediate attention and are considered immediately dangerous to life, health or the environment, a significant regulatory enforcement.

³ DSI: Dam Safety Inspection

⁴ DSR: Dam Safety Review

⁵ An incident is considered material if it:

- a) Causes significant negative impact on human health or the environment;
- b) Extends onto publicly accessible land and has the potential to cause significant adverse impact to surrounding communities, livestock or wildlife;
- c) Results in a breach of license conditions, the convention between the mine and government, or a violation of environmental regulations and standards or constitute releases above Reportable Quantities (RQs) any of which is immediately reportable to the government by law or other statute; or
- d) Results in a release of cyanide (above 0.5 mg/l of WAD cyanide, confirmed by a certified third-party laboratory as above detection limit) to any surface water that leaves the site boundaries or any groundwater aquifer (whether on or off-site).



Roles and Responsibilities:

El Indio – Tambo (Barrick)

- Review and update the EPRP annually or every critical update of information, verifying emergency protocols and contact information.
- EPRP exercises are essential and must be conducted regularly. Initially, they are scheduled to be performed annually, but this can be extended up to 3 years depending on the performance evaluated in the first exercises or changes in key personnel.
- Dam monitoring in accordance with “Manual de Cuidado y Mantenimiento de Instalaciones de Relaves y Pila de Lixiviación” (Maintenance and Care of Tailings Facilities and Heap Leach Manual, translated in english).

Local Emergency Official:

- Participate in exercises of EPRP.
- Maintain communication with media.
- In case of an emergency: alert the public of the emergency, close roads and evacuate people located within the evacuation area.

9. Dates of most recent and next independent reviews (Requirement 10.5), and;

Review	Latest Review	Previous Review
ITRB ⁶ Review	December 2024	December-2023
Dam Safety Review (DSR)	May 2025	-

⁶ ITRB: Independent Tailings Review Board

10. Annual confirmation that the Operator has adequate financial capacity (including insurance to the extent commercially reasonable) to cover estimated costs of planned closure, early closure, reclamation, and post-closure of the tailings facility and its appurtenant structures (Requirement 10.7).

Barrick has sufficient financial resources to meet its business requirements for the foreseeable future, including capital expenditures, working capital requirements, interest payments, environmental rehabilitation, securities buyback and dividends.

For additional information refer to Barrick Annual Report 'Financial Position and Liquidity' (page 50) and 'Contractual Obligations and Commitments' table (page 53).

[Annual Report 2025](#)

C. Provide local authorities and emergency services with sufficient information derived from the breach analysis to enable effective disaster management planning (Information may be obtained from the output of Requirement 2.3).

Information from the EPRP and breach analysis has been shared with the following emergency services and local authorities:

Local authorities and emergency services:

- Carabineros de Chile (local police).
- Disaster Prevention and Response National Service (SENAPRED).
- Geology and Mining National Service (SERNAGEOMIN).
- Municipality of Vicuña

Barrick is committed to providing information to stakeholders on the EPRP and breach analysis whenever there is a critical update.

REQUIREMENT 15.2

Respond in a systematic and timely manner to requests from interested and affected *stakeholders* for additional information *material* to the public safety and integrity of a *tailings facility*. When the request for information is denied, provide an explanation to the requesting *stakeholder*.

Barrick is committed to the timely response to requests for additional information material to the public safety and integrity of their TSFs from interested and affected stakeholders. In the event that specific information cannot be shared with the requesting stakeholder, an explanation will be provided. Information on Barrick's Tailings Management policy and our Social Performance Policy can be found at the following links:

[Tailings Management Policy](#)

[Social Performance Policy](#)

REQUIREMENT 15.3

Commit to cooperate in credible global transparency initiatives to create standardised, independent, industry-wide and publicly accessible databases, inventories or other information repositories about the safety and integrity of *tailings facilities*.

Barrick is committed to global transparency around the public safety and integrity of our TSFs. A link to Barrick's Tailings Management Policy can be found here.

[Tailings Management Policy](#)

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information contained in Barrick's Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management ("GISTM") tailings disclosure ("GISTM Disclosure"), including any information as to the design and operation of Barrick's tailings facilities and Barrick's sustainability strategy and vision, projects, plans or future technical, or operating performance constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "target", "plan", "project", "develop", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "likely", "unlikely", "can", "could", "would" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this GISTM Disclosure contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: the results of Barrick's annual performance and dam safety reviews and related mitigation measures for the El Indio – Tambo Mine's Tailings Storage Facility ("Filtered Tailings Modules"); the design, storage capacity and lifecycle of the Filtered Tailings Modules; the potential environmental and social impacts of the Filtered Tailings Modules and related monitoring and risk assessments; the results of Barrick's tailings facility breach analysis and inundation studies including human exposure and vulnerability to flow failure scenarios, disaster management planning and emergency preparedness; and estimated costs associated with the Filtered Tailings Modules.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the company as at the date of this Response in light of management's experience and perception of current conditions and expected developments, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical challenges, tailings dam and storage facilities failures, including closed storage facility failures; physical and transition risks related to climate change, including extreme weather events and resource shortages; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practice; political or economic development in Chile, or other countries in which Barrick does or may carry on business in the future; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits and approvals; our ability to maintain relationships with public sector agencies and the communities surrounding the Filtered Tailings Modules; contests over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; and disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development, and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins and flooding. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Barrick. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

All of the forward-looking statements made in this GISTM Disclosure are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the SEC and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities for a discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements and the risks that may affect Barrick's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this Response.

Barrick disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.