



GISTM Principle 15 – August 2026 Public Disclosure

Lumwana Mine Site
Lumwana TSF

5 August 2026

FACILITY LEVEL STATEMENT OF CONFORMANCE¹

The Lumwana Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) 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 Lumwana Mine is located approximately 400 km north-west of Lusaka and 70 km west of Solwezi, in the North Western Province of Zambia and is owned by Lumwana Mining Company (LMC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Barrick Mining Corporation. The Mine has one operating Tailings Storage Facility, commissioned in 2008. It is expected that the facility remains in operation until closure of the mine in 2058. The dam currently contains 382 Mt (up to end of June 2026) and will, at closure, store approximately 1.9 Gt of tailings.

The Tailings storage facility currently consists of two main embankments as well as two minor dams which are also part of a surface water diversion system for rainfall within the upstream catchment. The embankment construction is summarized as:

- **Western Main Embankment:** This structure was built in 2007 as part of the original mine development and was raised four times using the downstream construction method. The current embankment height of 48 m was reached in 2013. Further downstream raises are

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 basic engineering is complete, budgeted, and a construction schedule has been developed and approved by the Accountable Executive to complete remedial works as soon as reasonably practicable.
- **Partial Conformance:** Some requirements are fully met, others are partially met or not met.
- **Non-Conformance:** No applicable requirements are either partially or fully met.

planned between 2027 and 2056 which will increase the height to 80 m at closure in 2058. The embankment is built as a zoned earth and rockfill dam using local borrow materials supplemented with mine waste rock.

- Eastern Main Embankment: This dam was built in 2006 during the initial mine construction phase as a zoned earth fill dam using local borrow materials. It was raised 3 times to the current height of 32 m. As part of the expansion of the tailings storage facility in 2029 this structure will be decommissioned. In addition to containing tailings, this structure forms a large water dam, part of the upstream surface water runoff diversion system. Overflow from this reservoir reports via a diversion system passed the southern Tailings Storage Facility basin.
- Two diversion dams (height of 15 m) are built in small side valleys retaining tailings upstream and forming small ponds, part of the catchment diversion, downstream. Both dams were built during the last raise of the Tailings Storage Facility in 2012/13 as zoned earthfill dams using local borrow materials. Diversion Dam 3-2 is scheduled for buttressing in Q3 2026.

The next major construction stages are planned for 2027 (raise of the western tailings storage facility) and in 2029 (construction of two new embankments and expansion of the tailings storage facility to the east).

2. The Consequence Classification (Requirement 4.1);

<i>Current Classification</i>	<i>Classification used for Design</i>
<i>High (October 2024)</i>	<i>High (October 2024)</i>

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 updated in October 2024 and no new 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 impact assessments and of human exposure and vulnerability to tailings facility credible flow failure scenarios (Information may be obtained from the output of Requirements 2.4 and 3.3);

Summary of Potentially Material Impacts

Aspect	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure(s)
Biodiversity loss	It is expected that solids from a breach are effectively contained within Malundwe Pit. Water released due to a failure would be considerably attenuated within Malundwe Pit and only a portion would overflow into Malundwe Stream. At T5 Bridge the flow is expected to be similar to a natural 1:20 up to 1:50 flood event. Due to the generally benign water and tailings geochemistry long term impacts are not expected. Limited impacts due to the high flood flows outside of the mine property are expected with biodiversity recovery.	In the event of a dam safety emergency, the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan will be initiated. This will address the immediate needs of communities and environment. Further, this will be supported by developing and implementing a recovery and rehabilitation plan based on the actual impact extent and severity.
Community	The nearest community centre downstream of the TSF is located near T5 Bridge, at a distance of approximately 18 km. No tailings are expected to reach this far as this will be contained within the Malundwe Pit. The main impact felt by the community would be the high flows in Lumwana East River similar to natural 1:20 up to 1:50 flood event. Communities currently access potable water through shallow wells and do not source directly from the river. Due to the generally benign water and tailings geochemistry long term detrimental impacts are not expected.	
Cultural heritage	A heritage site is located downstream of the TSF main embankment, upstream Malundwe Overland Conveyor CV-02. This site likely would be lost in the event of a full height breach scenario.	
Socio-Economic	Minor loss in farming within fields directly impacted by the flood flows are expected. Due to the size of the Lumwana Mine and the likely stop in production, it is expected that the local supply and services industry to the mine would be negatively impacted due to the reduced activity at the mine until investigations are completed and issues rectified.	

Human health	The main population at risk will be within the mining property, specifically employees and contractors working within Malundwe Pit which is within the inundation zone. The high flood flows within Lumwana East River outside of the mining property and in particular within the communities can result in health impacts and/or drownings. In the short term the water quality within Lumwana East River will be not suitable for domestic or drinking water use. Due to the generally benign water and tailings geochemistry long term impacts are not expected.	
Evacuation area	The main evacuation areas are located within the mining property (IX Plant, Malundwe Overland Conveyor, Malundwe Pit, various Security Posts). Lower lying areas within the community near T5 Bridge will also need to be included in the evacuation considerations.	
Community Infrastructure	Downstream flow rates are expected to be elevated in the event of a trigger event, but not above that of a 1:50 rainfall event. Limited damage to permanent infrastructure is expected. Temporary works or minor structures could be impacted.	

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);

The Lumwana Tailings Storage Facility is built as a valley fill storage facility within the Lumwana East River Valley, currently consisting of two main embankments as well as two minor dams which are also part of a surface water diversion system for rainfall within the upstream catchment.

The ground conditions at the embankment locations generally comprised soft and saturated alluvial sands, silts and clays within the valley centers and coarser grained lateritic soils on the sides of the valleys. A progression of fine-grained laterite/residual soil transition material, residual soil and extremely weathered material were encountered beneath, typically comprising low to medium plasticity sandy clay. The depth to rockhead varied between 3 to 37 m. Prior to construction of the embankments soft soils were removed where practical as well as allowed for in the design of the embankments

Construction of the Lumwana TSF commenced in 2006. QA/QC was completed for all construction stages and verified by the Engineer of Record. The past embankment construction is summarized as:

- Western Main Embankment: This structure was built in 2007 as part of the original mine development and was raised four times using the downstream construction method. Further downstream raises are planned between 2027 and 2056. The embankment is built as a zoned earth and rockfill dam using local borrow materials supplemented with mine waste rock.
- Eastern Main Embankment: This dam was built in 2006 during the initial mine construction phase as a zoned earthfill dam using local borrow materials and was raised 3 times using the downstream modified centerline and upstream raise methods. As part of the expansion of the tailings storage facility in 2029 this structure will be decommissioned.
- Two diversion dams are built in small side valleys retaining tailings upstream and forming small ponds, part of the catchment diversion, downstream. Both dams were built during the last raise of the Tailings Storage Facility in 2012/13 as zoned earthfill dams using local borrow materials.

The facility will be raised in 17 further planned construction stages to its final configuration, reached in 2055. All proposed raises use the downstream construction method for all embankments. The final Tailings Storage facility is expected to store 1.9 Gt of tailings with maximum embankment heights of up to 80m.

Flood management of runoff from the upstream catchment is by attenuation within the Water Storage Facility and discharge via a diversion channel passed the southern perimeter of the Tailings Storage Facility. For extreme rainfall events with average return intervals exceeding 2,475yrs some overtopping into the TSF can occur and has been allowed for in the design

Rainfall within the TSF basin is contained up to the design event (100yr average return interval). Should the rainfall exceed the design containment, any excess rainfall and any overflow from external catchments will be attenuated within the TSF supernatant pond and discharged via a spillway at the western TSF extent.

6. A summary of material² findings 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);

Summary of Material Findings and Mitigation Measures

Reference	Material Findings Summary	Mitigation Measures to Meet ALARP
2026 DSI	No material findings	None
2025 DSI	No material findings	None
2024 DSR	No material findings	None

7. A summary of material findings³ of the environmental and social monitoring program including implementation of mitigation measures (Requirement 7.5);

There was no material environmental nor social findings from monitoring programs in the relevant reporting period. The TSF supernatant water level has been reduced to the recommended working volume and the uranium concentration in the pool is below the discharge statutory limit.

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:

- informed by credible flow failure scenarios from the tailings facility breach analysis;
- 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
- 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

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 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).

assessing the situation, provide early warnings and identify maps of critical areas in the event of an emergency.

Site data and effects of inundation: A dam breach analysis and inundation study was conducted for Lumwana Mine to evaluate the potential downstream impact of hypothetical breaches of the TSF at Lumwana Mine. A summary of the human exposure and vulnerability to tailings facility credible flow failure scenarios is provided in Section 4.3.

Roles and Responsibilities: Lumwana Mine has identified the following key roles and responsibilities for emergency planning and response to a dam safety emergency.

Responsible person – The person appointed as the General Manager of Lumwana Mine will provide notifications, designate the Incident Command Team (ICT), and establish Emergency Operation Center (EOC) in coordination with Government and Provincial resources.

Incident command team – The team who are responsible for management of the response. They will initiate warnings and order evacuation of people within the evacuation area. Furthermore, they will notify local agencies to evacuate people and close roads. The ICT will co-ordinate broader response activities until the EOC is setup and able to take over.

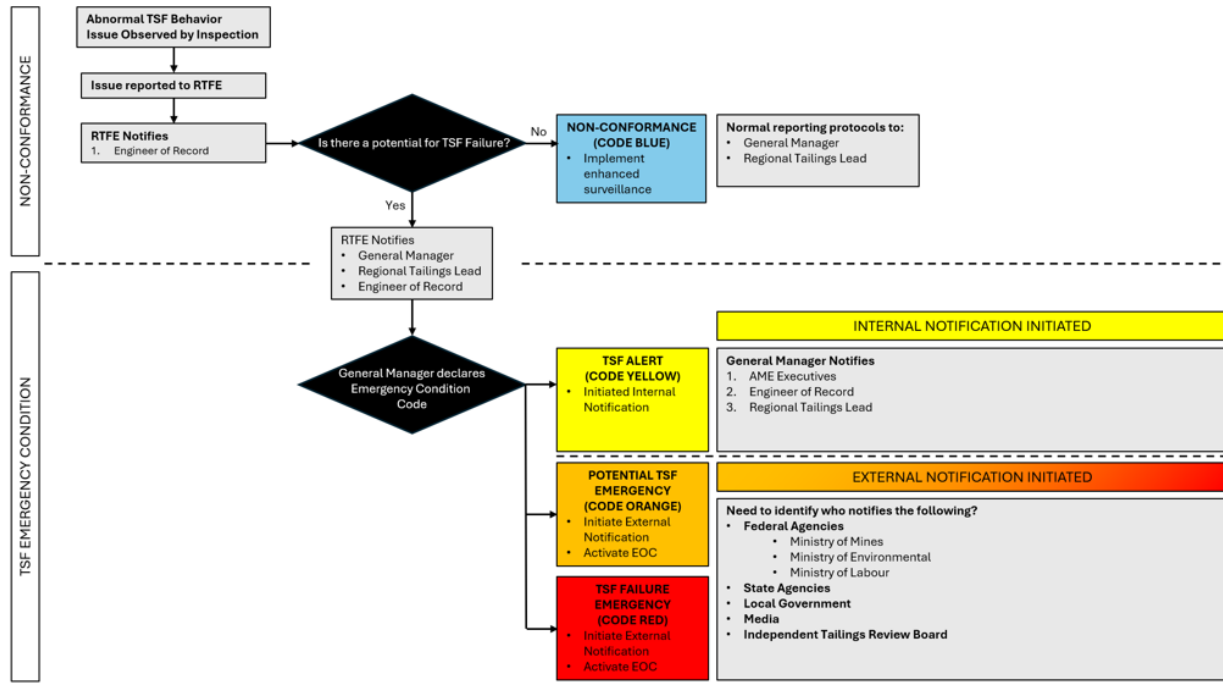
Emergency operations centre – Provide comprehensive support for the ICT including coordination of site activities, security, and logistical requirements. The EOC is responsible for ongoing communication with stakeholders and media, technical and administrative support.

TSF Superintendent - The person appointed for day-to-day operational activities of the TSF who is familiar with the infrastructure and can mobilize resources of machinery and personnel to perform mitigating controls in the case of a dam safety emergency.

Emergency response, processes and procedures: Potential emergency situations involving the Lumwana TSF are classified according to Emergency Trigger Points. Lumwana Mine has clearly defined and measurable emergency trigger points that define the transition from a normal operational condition to one that entails an immediate risk of dam failure. Beside emergency trigger points, there are clear indications to undertake an urgent and targeted inspection. If this inspection identifies an emergency trigger point, the EPRP is activated. The process flow chart is shown below.

Potential emergency situations involving Lumwana TSF are classified according as follows:

	Condition		Typical Response to be documented in TSF Emergency Plan
	Event	Other Events	
NORMAL CONDITION (GREEN)	Conditions are normal, no warning necessary		
NON-CONFORMANCE (BLUE)	A warning has been issued by Regulatory authority or local governments, or owner, but situation is not immediately threatening to TSF integrity		• Initiate internal notifications with no activation of Plan • Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) may be activated on discretion • Owner available to support response agency on request
TSF EMERGENCY			
TSF ALERT (YELLOW) Abnormal condition that poses a threat	(a) Maximum operating level has been exceeded and is expected to continue (b) Maximum operating level is expected to be exceeded due to inability to operate control equipment (c) Telemetry is lost and it's expected that maximum water levels will be exceeded	Abnormal conditions affecting TSF performance have been identified as requiring action • Signs of internal erosion • Earth quake damage • Increased leakage • Structural deformation or deterioration	• Increase onsite monitoring • Carry out actions to mitigate abnormal conditions • Initiate internal notification plan • Determine need to issue targeted external notifications • Activate EOC at discretion of owner
POTENTIAL TSF EMERGENCY (ORANGE) Potential failure is developing	Maximum operating level has been exceeded, and potential for TSF failure has been identified	Level readings are indicative of potential TSF failure Abnormal conditions created threat to safety of TSF, requiring immediate attention. If implemented, remediation is expected to be effective	• Activate EOC • Activate External and internal notifications • Provide situational briefings and obtain updated from external stakeholders • Carry out onsite monitoring • Implement mitigation actions
TSF FAILURE (RED) Failure is imminent or occurring	Control has been lost and failure is expected	Upstream levels are decreasing rapidly, indicative of TSF failure Failure of TSF occurring is imminent	• Activate EOC • Activate External and internal notification • Provide situational briefings • Implement mitigation actions • Carry out onsite monitoring • Evacuate staff to safety



Further to the emergency planning Lumwana Mine remains in constant engagement with local agencies, first responders and potentially affected community members with regards to TSF major emergency scenarios.

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

Dates of Independent Reviews

	Latest Review	Previous Review	Next Review
ITRB Review ⁴	December 2024	September 2023	October 2026
Dam Safety Review (DSR)	August 2024	N/A	2029

⁴ 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).

[Barrick Annual Report](#)

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).

List of Documents Shared with Local Authorities and Emergency Services

Local Authorities or Emergency Services	Document
Ministry of Defense	EPRP
Ministry of Health	EPRP
Ministry of Education	EPRP
Emergency Response Team	EPRP
Local Red Cross Team	EPRP
Local Environmental services	EPRP
Incident Command Team	EPRP
Local Government and Housing	EPRP
Chiefdom Representative	EPRP

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 Lumwana Tailings Storage Facility ("Lumwana TSF"); the design, construction, storage capacity and lifecycle of Lumwana TSF; the potential environmental and social impacts of Lumwana TSF 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 Lumwana TSF.

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; 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 Zambia, 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 Lumwana TSF; 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.