



GISTM Principle 15 – August 2026 Public Disclosure

North Mara Gold Mine
North Mara TSF

5 August 2026

FACILITY LEVEL STATEMENT OF CONFORMANCE¹

The North Mara Tailings 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 North Mara Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) is in the north-west of Tanzania, in the Tarime district of the Mara Region, approximately 100 km east of Lake Victoria and 20 km south of the Kenyan border. The TSF is a full containment facility that began operation in 2002 and is currently in Stage 10 which is the final stage of development, and the facility is in preparation for closure after deposition in 2031. It is jointly owned by Barrick Mining Corporation and Twiga Minerals and engaged third party contractor, Paragon Tailings, to support the operation.

The facility was constructed using a downstream raise method with a zoned embankment, consisting of a low-permeability clay on the upstream side and a downstream shell of compacted waste rock. A geotextile separator is installed between the clay and transition

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.

rockfill to ensure interface, filter compatibility. The facility is unlined, but robust water and seepage control measures have been implemented, including reworking the foundation materials to reduce seepage potential at the foundation contact, seepage collection sumps, and regular seepage monitoring.

The design accommodates 10 staged lifts, raising the embankment from an initial crest elevation of 1230 mamsl to a final elevation of 1280 mamsl which will be raised this year and will be operated by Q1 2031, with a maximum design storage capacity of 81.2 million tonnes of tailings. The tailings facility currently contains around 67.6 Mt. The facility maintains a minimum freeboard of 2.1 m to accommodate the 72-hour PMP event, with current freeboard conditions exceeding this requirement.

A risk-informed approach is applied through regular inspections, Dam Safety Inspections (DSIs), performance monitoring (including InSAR, piezometers, freeboard and deposition surveys), and adherence to Barrick's internal Tailings Risk Management Protocol.

The facility operates under a dynamic water management plan, with supernatant water reclaimed through pump systems. The centrally located decant structure is actively managed to control pond location and size.

2. The Consequence Classification (Requirement 4.1);

Facility Consequence Classification

Current Classification	Classification used for Design
Significant (July 2023)	Extreme (October 2021)

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 July 2023, and no additional 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). An annual review was completed in 2025 to confirm that no additional potential failure modes have been identified and that there has been no change to potential downstream consequences.

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 Measures
Biodiversity Loss	• Loss of native species between affected watercourses. • Biodiversity degradation along inundation streams and riparian habitats. • Potential wildlife mortality due to exposure to cyanide-contaminated water and tailings.	• Activate the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) immediately upon dam safety incident notification. • Isolate and contain released tailings and contaminated water to minimize downstream dispersion. • Implement cyanide monitoring and detoxification measures where applicable. • Establish exclusion zones to prevent wildlife access to contaminated areas. • Conduct post-incident biodiversity assessments to determine habitat and species impacts. • Implement ecological restoration and rehabilitation programmes, including revegetation with native species and invasive species management. • Undertake long-term monitoring of aquatic ecosystems, riparian habitats and wildlife populations. • Notify relevant environmental authorities and conservation stakeholders.
Water Contamination	• Reduced availability of safe water for communities relying on wells and surface water. • Potential contamination of shallow groundwater aquifers. • Surface water degradation along inundation pathways. • Potential contamination of the Mara River affecting domestic, livestock and economic uses.	• Immediately stop tailings discharge to the TSF and activate emergency containment measures. • Deploy downstream water quality monitoring for cyanide, metals, suspended solids and other contaminants. • Establish alternative potable water supply arrangements (water trucking, boreholes, storage tanks) for affected communities. • Restrict access to contaminated water sources and communicate health advisories. • Install temporary containment structures and recovery systems to limit migration of contaminants. • Conduct groundwater and surface

		water monitoring until quality returns to acceptable standards. • Develop and implement a water remediation and recovery plan in consultation with regulators and affected communities.
Community	• Villages of Matongo and Nyabichune and the Ingwe Dam area may be affected by inundation from a potential breach. • Potential impacts on vulnerable groups including children, elderly persons, people with disabilities and livestock. • Community grievances and social disruption.	• Activate community emergency notification systems and evacuation procedures. • Maintain updated inundation maps, evacuation routes and vulnerable persons registers. • Establish emergency shelters, food, water and medical support services. • Provide dedicated support for vulnerable populations and livestock evacuation where feasible. • Maintain continuous communication with village leaders, district authorities and emergency services. • Implement a grievance management process and regular stakeholder engagement during recovery activities. • Conduct periodic community awareness and emergency response drills.
Land and Soil	• Soil quality degradation due to deposition of tailings and elevated metal concentrations. • Build-up of tailings sediments within inundation channels and floodplains.	• Delineate impacted areas through soil and sediment sampling programmes. • Remove, contain or remediate contaminated sediments where required. • Stabilize affected soils to prevent erosion and further contaminant migration. • Implement revegetation and land rehabilitation programmes using suitable native species. • Conduct post-remediation monitoring of soil quality and contaminant levels. • Restrict access to contaminated areas until rehabilitation objectives are achieved.
Socio-Economic	• Loss of farmland, crops and livestock. • Reduction in available grazing land due to contamination.	• Conduct rapid damage and livelihood assessments following the incident. • Develop fair compensation and livelihood restoration programmes in

	• Economic hardship and potential family disruption resulting from loss of livelihoods.	accordance with applicable legal and corporate requirements. • Provide temporary support for affected households, including food security and agricultural assistance. • Support restoration of farming activities, grazing areas and other income-generating activities. • Engage communities in recovery planning and monitoring. • Implement long-term socio-economic recovery initiatives where significant impacts occur.
Human Health and Safety	• Injury or loss of life to employees and downstream communities following a dam failure. • Potential adverse health effects from exposure to contaminated water, sediments or dust.	• Prioritize life safety through immediate activation of emergency response and evacuation procedures. • Deploy emergency medical response teams and first-aid services. • Restrict access to inundated and contaminated areas. • Provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to affected communities. • Conduct public health risk assessments and exposure monitoring. • Communicate health advisories and safe-use restrictions for affected water sources. • Undertake long-term health surveillance where significant exposure is identified.
Cultural Heritage	• No known direct impact on cultural heritage sites. However, previously unidentified cultural resources could be affected within the inundation area.	• Verify whether any cultural heritage sites or community sacred areas exist within the affected footprint. • Notify relevant authorities if impacts are identified. • Implement protection or recovery measures in consultation with local communities and heritage authorities. • Conduct post-incident inspections to confirm no damage to cultural resources.
Evacuation Areas	• Large areas may require evacuation. • Poor Road conditions could delay emergency response and community evacuation.	• Maintain and regularly update evacuation plans and inundation maps. • Designate primary and secondary evacuation routes and assembly points.

		• Conduct periodic evacuation drills involving communities and emergency responders. • Maintain emergency transportation resources and communication systems. • Improve critical access roads and bridges where feasible. • Ensure early warning systems remain operational and tested regularly.
Infrastructure	• Potential damage to schools, churches, markets, health centres, stadiums, bridges and other community infrastructure. • Disruption of transportation and supply chains.	• Conduct detailed infrastructure vulnerability assessments. • Prioritize protection of critical infrastructure through emergency response planning. • Coordinate with local government and emergency services for restoration of essential services. • Establish temporary facilities where community services are disrupted. • Implement post-event structural inspections and repairs. • Develop infrastructure recovery and reconstruction plans based on damage assessments.

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 North Mara Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) is an unlined, zoned downstream-raised ring dyke impoundment located in northwestern Tanzania. The facility is constructed across a shallow valley sloping to the southwest and was commissioned in 2002. It has since undergone nine staged raises to reach its current elevation.

The TSF embankment is constructed using a downstream construction method. The embankment comprises an upstream clay skin, designed as a low-permeability barrier, and a rockfill zone on the downstream side, which provides structural support and overall slope stability. A geotextile separator has been installed between the clay and transition rockfill to ensure material compatibility and prevent erosion at the interface. The clay zone is placed and compacted in 300 mm layers to 98% Standard Proctor Density (SPD), while the selected rockfill and transition materials are compacted to a density of 2.0 t/m³ based on test fills.

The local geology is dominated by Neoproterozoic granitoid basement rock, overlain by residual soils and alluvium. The facility sits in an area characterized by savannah grasslands and scattered stone outcrops. Ground conditions and borrow sources were characterized through field investigations during each lift's design phase, and suitable construction materials were sourced from approved rock dumps and designated clay borrow pits.

Since its commissioning, the facility has been developed in nine distinct stages. As of June 2024, the facility has reached a crest elevation of 1275 mamsl with the completion of Stage 9. The final stage 10- Closure phase 2, 5m raise (1280 mamsl) construction is ongoing, currently as of June 2026 2m lift (1277mamsl) completed, 3m lift from 1277mamsl to 1280mamsl is scheduled to be completed in November 2026, with a target elevation of 1280 mamsl, resulting in a total embankment height of 55 m. The final storage capacity of the facility is 81.2 million tonnes, expected to be reached in Q1 2031.

The following table summarizes the stage development of the North Mara TSF:

Lift Number	Final Crest Elevation (mamsl)	Year of Construction
1	1230	2002
2	1235	2003
3	1240	2003
4	1250	2004
5	1255	2007
6	1260	2010
7	1265	2015
8	1271	2016
9	1275	2024
10 (Construction ongoing. Expected completion date of November 2026)	1280	2026

Water management is achieved through a decant system to an external pond. The design accommodates seasonal rainfall and includes additional freeboard for storing the 72-hour Probable Maximum Flood (PMF).

An Approved Professional Person (APP) has been appointed to oversee the TSF's ongoing design, construction, operation, and closure planning, in compliance with host country regulations. The final closure will include capping, water management controls, and long-term performance monitoring.

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
2025 EOR ³ DSI ⁴	No material findings	None
2024 EOR DSI	No material findings	None
2024 APP ⁵ DSI	No material findings	None
2023 DSR ⁶	No material findings	None

7. A summary of material findings⁷ of the environmental and social monitoring programme including implementation of mitigation measures (Requirement 7.5);

No material findings from our monitoring programme in relation to environmental and social aspects can be reported.

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;**

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 EoR: Engineer of Record

⁴ DSI: Dam Safety Inspection

⁵ APP: Approved Professional Person

⁶ DSR: Dam Safety Review

⁷ An incident is considered material if it:

- Causes significant negative impact on human health or the environment;
- Extends onto publicly accessible land and has the potential to cause significant adverse impact to surrounding communities, livestock or wildlife;
- 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
- 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).

- 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 assessing the situation, provide early warnings and identify maps of critical areas in the event of an emergency. The notification flow chart is shown in Figure 1 below.

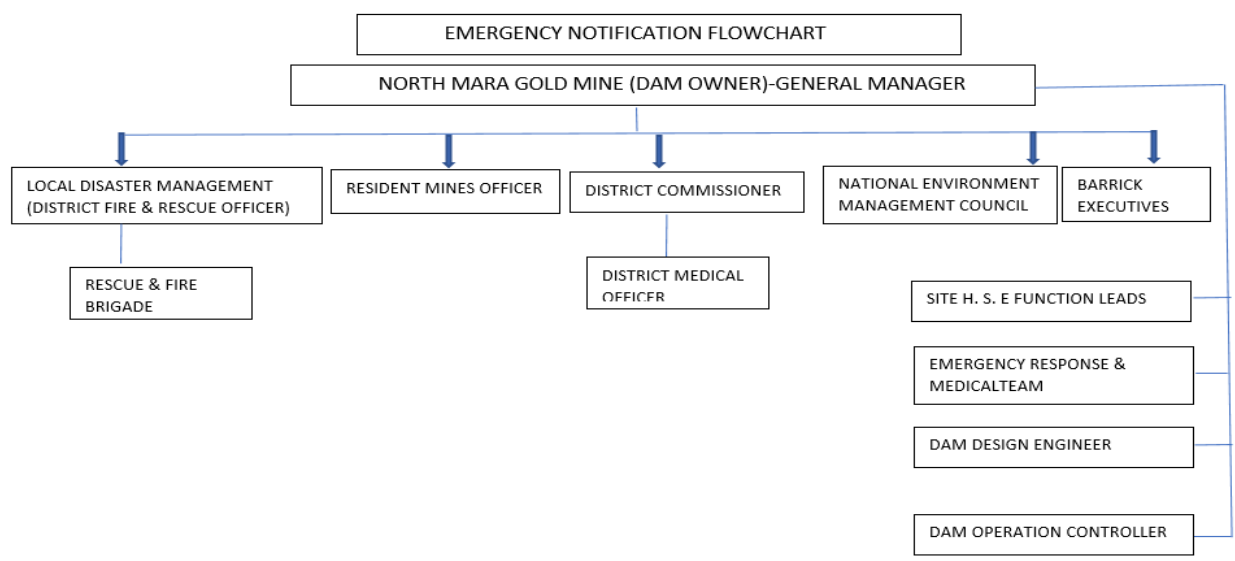


Figure 1 – Emergency Response Plan Notification Flow Chart.

Roles and Responsibilities:

North Mara Gold Mine:

- Review and update the EPRP annually, verifying emergency protocols and contact information.
- Coordinate exercises of EPRP and provide copies of updated EPRP to responding agencies.
- Monitor dam in accordance with Care and Maintenance Manual.
- In the case of an emergency: provide notifications, designate Incident Commander (transferred to designated Resident Mining Officer, District Commissioner and local

disaster management if emergency potentially extends beyond the North Mara property), implement pre-established measures to prevent dam failure.

Incident Commander: Responsible for the coordination and overall management of the response.

- Initiate warnings and order evacuation of people at risk downstream of the dam.
- Notify local law enforcement to evacuate people and close roads.
- Decide when to terminate the emergency.

Local Disaster Management:

- Participate in exercises of EPRP.
- Maintain communication with media.
- In the 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

Dates of Independent Reviews

	Latest Review	Previous Review
ITRB Review ⁸	February-2024	November 2022
Dam Safety Review (DSR)	March-2023	None

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

[Annual Report 2025](#)

⁸ ITRB: Independent Tailings Review Board

- 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
District fire and rescue department	Emergency Response Plan and Presentation
District Commissioner (DC)	Emergency Response Plan and Presentation
Officer Commanding District (OCD)	Emergency Response Plan and Presentation
Resident Mining Officer (RMO)	Emergency Response Plan and Presentation
Lake Victoria Basin Water Board (LVBWB)	Emergency Response Plan and Presentation
National Environment Management Council (NEMC) – Regional Office	Emergency Response Plan and Presentation

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 dedicated to responding promptly to stakeholder requests for information that is pertinent to the safety and integrity of its Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs). In cases where specific information cannot be disclosed, a clear and transparent rationale will be provided. Additional details regarding Barrick's Tailings Management Policy and Social Performance Policy can be accessed through 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 regarding the safety and integrity of its Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs). For more information, please refer to Barrick's Tailings Management Policy available at the following link:

[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 North Mara Tailings Storage Facility ("North Mara TSF"); the design, storage capacity and lifecycle of North Mara TSF; the potential environmental and social impacts of North Mara TSF and related monitoring and risk assessments; the planning and construction of a new tailings facility at North Mara; 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 North Mara 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 Tanzania 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 North Mara 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.