GISTM Principle 15 – August 2023 Public Disclosure

Pueblo Viejo Mine

El Llagal TSF

5 August 2023

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 Pueblo Viejo Mine is a gold mine in the Dominican Republic, located approximately 55 kilometres northwest of the capital city of Santo Domingo. The mine is operated by PVJ2, a joint venture between Barrick and Newmont Corporation (Newmont). Gold production at the mine began its most recent phase in 2012.

The El Llagal TSF is the storage facility for tailings and waste rock at the Pueblo Viejo Project. It is situated approximately 3.5 km south of the plant site within the El Llagal valley. The 'El Llagal' TSF storage capacity is generated by earth core rockfill dams, which are planned to be built to a crest elevation of 265 m, with a total waste storage volume of 225 Mm^3.

The El Llagal TSF dams consist of the Lower Llagal Dam (LLD), Saddle Dam 1 (SD1), Saddle Dam 2 (SD2), and Saddle Dam 3 (SD3). These dams are designed as tailings and water retention dams that are raised in stages, as needed throughout the mine's life of mine, using the downstream construction method. The LLD serves as the primary containment structure at the northern end of the El Llagal valley. SD1 is located on the west valley ridge. SD2 and SD3 are situated at the eastern ridgeline of the valley, collectively referred to as the East Ridge. At the toe of the LLD, there is a seepage recovery dam (SRD) that collects seepage from LLD chimney and blanket filters, as well as runoff and construction water. The accumulated waters in the SRD are pumped into the TSF.

Tailings are deposited form the LLD and SD1 dams using spigots. The reclaim system is located on the reclaim pond at the south end of the TSF. The untreated, reclaimed water is recycled for use in mill processing with excess water directed to the treatment plant for treatment and discharge to the environment by permit obligation.

The operating objective of the Llagal TSF is to avoid any discharge of water from the facility, except after reclaim and treatment to meet discharge standards.

The main dam at 'El Llagal' TSF crest is currently at approximately 135.5 m from its its lowest spot. The current tailings stored at El Llagal TSF stands at 100.1 Mm³ at end of June 2023.

The ultimate dam crest is designed to reach 152 m and is estimated to be achieved in 2025. Tailings deposition is expected to continue until 2027, after which the facility will be reclaimed and closed to support post-mining land uses. The tailings and waste rock volume at final height is 225 Mm³.

2. The Consequence Classification (Requirement 4.1)

Based on the background information assessment, the El Llagal TSF has been assessed as "Extreme".

Facility Consequence Classification

Current Classification	Classification used for Design[1]
Extreme October, 2020	Extreme December 2015

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 2023. No risk driver potential failure modes were identified, and no additional measures are required to reduce the risk level to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). The risk assessment is reviewed annually and updated in response to significant changes.

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)

The following is a summary of material environmental, social, and critical facilities/infrastructure which may be impacted in the unlikely event of a catastrophic tailing's facility failure. For each aspect, the table provides a summary of the nature of the potential impacts and vulnerabilities.

Summary of Potentially Material Impacts

Aspect	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures
Biodiversity Loss	A dam breach will result in a significant negative impact to the existing flora and fauna in the downstream environment of Maguaca and Yuna rivers	Activate monitoring program Develop and Implement remediation action plan.

[1] Based on Canadian Dam Association (CDA) Guidelines (CDA, 2007 & 2013)

Aspect	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures
Water contamination	The rivers impacted by tailings release are Maguaca, this river is the fresh water source for many communities, but the main river impacted is the Yuna. This river is one of the most important rivers used for agriculture, fresh water and livestock water source.	Activate Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. Activate water sampling campaign. Develop and implement remediation activities for water bodies downstream.
Community	The communities directly impacted by the tailings release are Zambrana Arriba, Zambrana Abajo, La Cabirma, Maricao, Cotui. This will impact directly the access roads, chuches, hospitals, commercial businesses and family houses.	Activate Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. Participate in community evacuation in coordination with authorities. Support emergency recovery.
Socio-Economic	The economic areas impacted are agriculture and livestock. The Yuna river water is the axis of the economic market in the north-east region. This area is one of the top rice production zones of Dominican Republic.	Develop and implement long term recovery plan in collaboration with government and other external stakeholders.

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 El Llagal TSF is a valley fill facility within the El Llagal valley. The El Llagal valley was selected for a TSF on the basis of suitable geology, large storage capacity, proximity to the mine, and efficient storage capacity to dam volume ratio. The surficial geology in the El Llagal valley primarily consists of varying degrees of in-situ weathered tropical residual soil overlying bedrock. Transported soils, including alluvium and colluvium, occur in isolated positions on hill slopes and in valley and gully bottom. Bedrock geology primarily consists of Cretaceous-age sedimentary, volcaniclastic, igneous, and metavolcanic rocks.

The El Llagal TSF consists of the Lower Llagal Dam (LLD), Saddle Dam 1 (SD1), Saddle Dam 2 (SD2), and Saddle Dam 3 (SD3). The dams are earth core rockfill dams will a downstream chimney and filter blanket and an upstream crackstopper filter. The embankments are founded on competent foundation following the excavation of transported and residual soils. The dams are raised in stages using the downstream construction method. LLD is the main containment structure at the northern end of El Llagal valley, with the first raise called LL Starter Dam (LLSD). SD1 is on the west valley ridge, while SD2 and SD3 are on the eastern ridgeline known as the East Ridge. The Lower Llagal Seepage Recovery Dam (LLSRD) collects seepage, runoff, and construction water at the toe of LLD, pumping the accumulated waters into the TSF., all engineering work related to dam design have overseen and approved by the EoR. A description of the design stages is listed in the table below.

El Llagal TSF design Stages

Stage No.	Design Stage Description
1	LL Starter Dam
2	LL Dam and Saddle Dam 1 to El.200 m
3	El. 210 m LL Dam Downstream Fills to El. 197.1 m
4	LL Dam El. 206 m Crest Raise
5	LL Dam and Saddle Dam 1 to El. 215 m
6	El. 223 m LL Dam Downstream fills to El. 215 m
7	LL Dam and Saddle Dam 1 to El. 223 m – Crest Raise
8	El. 230 m LL Dam Downstream Fills to El. 223 m
9	LL Dam, Saddle Dam 1, and Saddle Dam 3 to El. 230 m – Crest Raise
10	El. 238 m LL Dam Downstream Fills to El. 230 m and SD1 Buttress Fills to support SD1 Crest Raise to El. 238 m
11	LL Dam, Saddle Dam 1, Saddle Dam 3 to El. 238 m Crest Raise; Saddle Dam 2 Upstream Fills to El. 238 m Crest Raise
12	LL Dam and Saddle Dam 1 Downstream fills to El. 238 m to support crest raise to El. 248 m; Saddle Dam 2 Downstream fills to El. 220 m to support crest raise to El. 251; Saddle Dam 3 Downstream fills to El. 238.5 m
13	LL Dam and Saddle Dam 1 Crest Raise to El. 248 m; Saddle Dam 2 Crest Raise to El. 251 m; Saddle Dam 3 Crest Raise to El. 241.5 m
14	Saddle Dam 2 Downstream Fills to El. 248 m to support Crest Raise to El. 265 m; Saddle Dam 3 Stage 14 Abutment Grouting Trial
15	Saddle Dam 3 Crest Raise to El. 248 m.
258	LL Dam Downstream fills to El. 248 m to support Crest Raise to El. 265 m
265	LL Dam, Saddle Dam 1, Saddle Dam 2, and Saddle Dam 3 Crest Raise to El. 265 m

The operating objective of the Llagal TSF is for no discharge of water from the TSF, except after reclaim and treatment to meet water quality discharge standards. Hence, the design flood storage capacity and freeboard are provided above the maximum operating pond within the TSF. The maximum operating pond includes additional storage capacity for up to six months of tailings production. The El Llagal TSF relies on storage to accommodate design precipitation events. Current plans include constructing an emergency spillway if available capacity diminishes below defined thresholds.

Emergency spillway invert elevation, location, and design are re-evaluated each year based on the existing crest elevation and estimated construction schedule.

6. A summary of material[2] 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).

The DSI and DSR conducted on the dam revealed no material findings. The comprehensive assessment confirmed that the dam has been well-constructed, meets safety regalulations, and adheress to industry best practices. Furthermore, the dam is supported by robust safety documentation. The outcome instills confidence in stakeholders and regulatory authorities, assuring them of the dam's reliability rigorous safety standards.

7. A summary of material[3] findings of the environmental and social monitoring programme including implementation of mitigation measures (Requirement 7.5)

During the last twelve months (period June 2022 - June 2023) there has not been any material incidents, as defined in the Barrick Incident Reporting and Investigation Standard.

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).

The El Llagal TSF Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan has been developed to provide guidance in the event of an emergency or abnormal conditions that may indicate an impending emergency. Non-compliant performance of the Llagal TSF (Tailings Storage Facility) could pose risks to people, the environment, property, and mine production.

[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).

Roles and Responsibilities:

El Llagal TSF RTFE and/or his delegate the TSF Construction Superintendent:

- Evaluate and classify the existing or potential emergency condition.
- Notify and continue communication as required with PV Department, Barrick Corp, non-PVJ2 emergency response, governmental and other third-party personnel.
- Evaluate, implement, and direct mitigative actions.
- Evaluate and implement TSF security measures to prevent unauthorized access during emergency conditions.
- Ensure the activation of the Crisis Management Team, CMT (Level 3).
- Provide technical assistance to the ERT or another authorized agency as necessary.

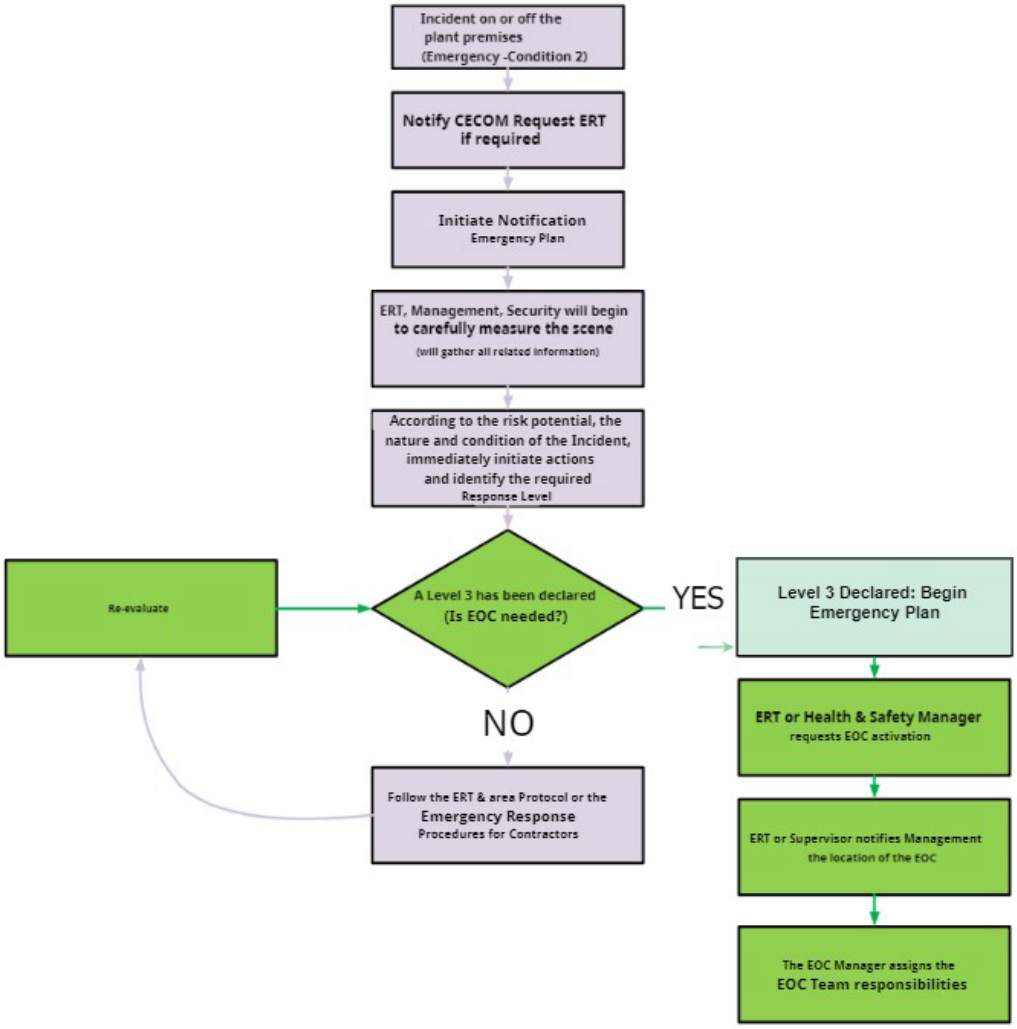
Crisis Management Team:

- Control and coordination (when appropriate) of all emergency actions in accordance to the EPRP and/or any other regulatory requirements.
- Assistance to the affected communities, when requested and within CMT capabilities.
- Coordination of specialized assistance from PVJ2 staff.
- Facilitate coordination of appropriate regulatory agencies, as requested and/or necessary.
- Periodic testing of emergency notification procedures.

Regulatory Agencies:

- Provide technical assistance to the Llagal TSF (RTFE) and the TSF Construction Superintendent.
- Provide direction to the Llagal TSF RTFE and the TSF Construction Superintendent in the design, planning and/or execution of necessary safety measures.

BASIS TO ACTIVATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE



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

Dates of Independent Reviews

	Latest Review	Previous Review
ITRB Review[4]	March 2022	March 2020
Dam Safety Review (DSR)	June 2018	-

[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.

Please refer to Barrick Annual Report 'Financial Position and Liquidity' (page 111) and 'Contractual Obligations and Commitments' table (page 113).

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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

Organization	Name	Document
Cotui, Policía Nacional	Las 30 Compañías	Emergency Preparedness Action Plan Dam Breach Analysis Inundation Map
Cotui, Hospital	Inmaculada Concepción	
Cotui, Clínica Rural	Centro de Atención Primaria del sector La Cruz	
Cotui, Defensa Civil	Defensa Civil de Sanchez Ramírez	
Cotui, Cruz Roja	Cruz Roja Dominicana Filial Cotuí	
Cotui, Cuerpo de Bomberos	Cuerpo de Bomberos José Antonio Fabián	
Cotui, Ayuntamiento	Ayuntamiento Municipal de Cotuí	
Cotui, Gobernación Provincial	Gobernación Civil de Sánchez Ramírez	
Cotui, DIGESETT	Dirección General de Seguridad de Tránsito y Transporte Terrestre (DIGESETT)	

REQUIREMENT 15.2

A. 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

A. 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 [EL LLAGAL TSF]

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 Llagal Tailings Storage Facility, including the Lower Llagal Dam, Saddle Dam 1, Saddle Dam 2, and Saddle Dam 3 (collectively, the "El Llagal TSF"), which is operated by PVJ2, a joint venture between Barrick and Newmont Corporation; and the design, storage capacity and lifecycle of the El Llagal TSF; the potential environmental and social impacts of the El Llagal 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 the El Llagal 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; expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic development in the Dominican Republic 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 El Llagal TSF; contests over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; risks associated with working with partners in jointly controlled assets; 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.