EQUINOXGOLD

OUR APPROACH

Tailings, Heap Leach, Waste Rock & Other Waste Management

Equinox Gold has safety and waste management procedures in place to ensure we are responsibly handling the waste generated from our operations.

Why This Topic Matters to Us

Equinox Gold's biggest sources of mining waste generated during mining and processing activities are tailings and waste rock. Tailings are a mixture of ground rock and process effluents that are generated in a mineral processing plant. Waste rock is the material that is displaced by mining but is not processed because it contains no economically valuable mineralization. As an industry and as a company, we must manage both our tailings and waste rock in designed storage facilities to protect the communities and environment near our operations.

DISCLOSURES

- GRI 3-3
- GRI 306-1
- GRI 306-3
- GRI 306-4
- GRI 306-5
- SASB EM-MM 150a.4
- SASB EM-MM 150a.5
- SASB EM-MM 150a.6
- SASB EM-MM 150a.7
- SASB EM-MM 150a.8
- SASB EM-MM 150a.9
- SASB EM-MM 540a.1
- SASB EM-MM 540a.2
- SASB EM-MM 540a.3

High Standards of Tailings Management

Equinox Gold has implemented procedures to safely manage our tailings. Our tailings storage facilities (TSFs) are designed to meet the standards of the jurisdiction where the facilities are located and are routinely inspected and audited. We also communicate regularly with local communities to address any questions or concerns about how we manage our mining waste.

Tailings Management in Canada

One (1) active slurry TSF

One (1) legacy slurry TSF

Legacy tailings piles

Tailings Management in Brazil

Four (4) active slurry TSFs

One (1) active dry stack TSF

One (1) fully decommissioned and reclaimed TSF

Three (3) TSFs scheduled for closure

Equinox Gold has: active slurry and dry stack TSFs at our operations in Brazil; several TSFs scheduled for closure in Brazil; and an active TSF and several legacy tailings piles in Canada. Our mines in the United States and Mexico use heap leach processing and do not generate tailings.

We uphold high standards and practices for the safe, responsible management of our tailings across their life cycle. For example:

- As a member of the Mining Association of Canada (MAC), we have implemented the Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) Tailings Management protocol at all sites with a TSF.
- As a member of the World Gold Council, we have adopted the Responsible Gold Mining Principles (RGMPs), which include principles related to tailings and waste management.
- We are a signatory to the International Cyanide Management Code, which provides standards of practice regarding safe disposal of tailings where cyanide is used in mineral processing.

National and international specialists design our TSFs based on internationally recognized engineering practices, and Independent Tailings Review Boards comment on the design, construction and operation of our TSFs at Aurizona and Greenstone.

Expansions of our active TSFs are undertaken using only 'centreline' or 'downstream' construction methodology, and both internal and third-party inspections and audits are conducted to ensure our TSFs are built and operated in compliance with all regulatory requirements. Any legacy TSFs built using upstream methodology have ceased operations and are in the process of being closed. Our TSFs have been designed to fully contain any contact water within their reservoirs, and all of our active TSFs in Brazil have emergency overflow spillways that can safely convey excess stormwater from major precipitation events.

The majority of our TSFs have geosynthetic (impermeable plastic) liners throughout their storage reservoirs to minimize the likelihood of any seepage from the stored slurry tailings, and have seepage collection systems that are regularly monitored. A dry stack TSF was commissioned in 2024 at our RDM operation in Brazil to transition from slurry tailings deposition.

In compliance with regulations from Brazil's National Mining Agency (ANM), which is responsible for overseeing the safe operation of TSFs in that country, each of our operating TSFs in Brazil is equipped with an audible early warning system that would alert both our operations team and the nearby communities within 10 kilometres downstream of the TSF of any potential instability issues. Additionally, a centralized geotechnical monitoring control centre has been established in Equinox Gold's Belo Horizonte (Brazil) office to monitor these TSFs on a 24/7 basis and to immediately get in contact with leadership at the mines should any irregularities be detected.

We ensure our workforce, consultants and contractors are qualified, well trained and aware of potential risks associated with tailings storage so they can successfully carry out their responsibilities regarding construction, operations and management of our TSFs.

Accountability

Equinox Gold's Senior Vice President of Technical Services is our Accountable Executive Officer, designated by the COO, CEO and Board of Directors, and is responsible for the development and implementation of the systems needed for responsible tailings management at a corporate level. The Accountable Executive Officer reports on TSF performance to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. In addition, we publish tailings disclosure information to our stakeholders through our annual Sustainability Report and on our website.

Our Commitments

Equinox Gold is committed to upholding high standards and practices for the management of our TSFs including:

- Locating, designing, constructing, operating, decommissioning and closing TSFs so they are structurally stable and safely managed to prevent pollution.
- Using only centreline or downstream methods of construction for new TSFs and TSF raises on our active facilities.
- Identifying, assessing and mitigating geotechnical risks with TSFs and incorporating the results into the design.
- Embracing tailings disposal techniques and technologies that minimize water use, where feasible.
- Ensuring our TSFs are in compliance with regulatory requirements and current engineering practices by conducting regular internal and third-party inspections as well as internal and external audits.
- Engaging external engineering companies, designated as the Engineers of Record, that are responsible for assuring the TSF is designed, constructed, operated and decommissioned in accordance with applicable regulations, guidelines and codes, and work in conjunction with Equinox Gold's Resident Tailings Engineer at each of our mine sites.
- Monitoring our TSFs using standard industry techniques at a frequency that allows for early identification of potential issues.
- Retaining an Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB) to observe and comment on the design, construction and management practices of our Aurizona and Greenstone TSFs and provide recommendations to further reduce risks.
- Maintaining early warning alert systems for potential tailings incidents for workers and persons living downstream of our TSFs in Brazil.
- Ensuring our workforce, consultants and contractors understand TSF-related risks so they can successfully carry out their responsibilities related to TSF construction, operations and management.
- Ensuring that internal governance of our TSFs includes policies, systems and accountabilities that support TSF safety, such as regular communication with the Board of Directors, appointment of a corporate Accountable Executive Officer with direct reporting to the COO, and having a Resident Tailings Engineer at each site who is responsible for TSF operations and expansions and who is in direct communication with the Accountable Executive Officer.
- Communicating regularly and openly with local communities to address any concerns regarding our TSFs.

Continuous Performance Monitoring

Equinox Gold has tailings management processes in place at each of our mines with an operating TSF to ensure our facilities are operated appropriately. We monitor our TSFs and conduct regular inspections, including internal and external reviews, to ensure the facilities continue to function in a safe and environmentally responsible way. Key monitoring activities for our TSFs are described below.

- Both our active and inactive TSFs are monitored with instrumentation to measure internal water levels within the dams and foundations, and movement monitors on the dams to notify us immediately of any potential stability issues. Real-time video surveillance systems continuously monitor the downstream slope of the TSFs. Automated movement detection monitors are installed along the crest and downstream slope of the facilities and automated water level monitors are installed within the TSFs and their foundations.
- Monitoring data are collected either hourly, daily or weekly, depending on the required parameters, and reviewed and compiled in a monthly report by third-party engineers for our Brazilian TSFs and internally for our Canadian TSF.
- A central geotechnical monitoring centre has been established in Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais) for all our Brazilian TSFs. This centre's primary purpose is to monitor the stability and operation of our TSFs on a 24/7 basis. Instrumentation data that are collected

for internal water levels, movement detection, etc., are transferred to this centre and constantly reviewed for any significant changes that could indicate potential instability of the TSFs.

- Each of our sites has a dedicated Resident Tailings Engineer who is responsible for overseeing safe operation of the TSFs. This engineer performs regular visual inspections of the dam(s), reviews the instrumentation data, monitors the water and tailings levels within the facility's reservoir and coordinates with third-party engineers to convey key operating data to the regulatory authorities.
- We regularly inspect for any seepage from within the dams or their foundations and monitor for any movement of the dams to ensure the facilities are performing as designed. Data are compared against normal operating parameters by our Resident Tailings Engineer at each site and, in the event of any significant deviation, the Engineer of Record and the mining agency would be alerted. The Accountable Executive Officer and Equinox Gold's COO would also be notified of any significant deviation and the results of any investigations that are conducted.
- As per Brazil regulations, an independent engineer visits each site twice a year and conducts a dam safety review. In addition, an independent engineer visits each site monthly to observe the performance of the dam(s) and reports the instrumentation data results to ANM.
- For our Canadian operation, the Engineer of Record conducts site visits several times per year to observe construction of the dam raises and to participate in ITRB sessions.

Emergency Response and Crisis Management

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans are in place for both our operating and legacy TSFs in Canada and Brazil. These plans describe measures to respond to emergency situations and to prevent and mitigate both on- and off-site safety or environmental impacts. Emergency response simulations are conducted at each site in Brazil by operations personnel on an annual basis. Crisis management plans are also in place to support the site team should a tailings breach occur. These plans follow the Incident Command System, which is a common international system that allows for proper response, communication and documentation of any incident.

As a part of our commitment to the TSM protocols, which include Crisis Management, our site teams and corporate teams are required to perform desktop exercises annually and full-scale exercises every three years so our teams can practice emergency response protocols and to ensure individual members understand their roles and responsibilities in the event of a crisis.

At each of our Brazilian mines, an audible early warning system has been installed to provide an alert to our operations team and to people living within 10 kilometres downstream of the TSFs. At Greenstone, there are no communities immediately downstream of the TSF.

Heap Leach Management

Responsible Heap Leach Management

Gold can be extracted from ore using a process called heap leaching. The ore is stacked onto large pads that are lined with a geosynthetic (impermeable plastic) base and with a network of solution collection pipes. A process solution is applied to the top of the heap and the solution percolates down through the ore, collecting gold as it goes. The gold-laden solution is collected at the base of the heap and transferred through piping to collection ponds and then to the processing plant for gold extraction.

Heap Leach Management in USA

Two (2) active heap leach pads

One (1) closed and reclaimed heap leach pad

Heap Leach Management in Mexico

Two (2) active heap leach pads[1]

Heap Leach Management in Brazil

Two (2) legacy heap leach pads

Equinox Gold has implemented safety and management procedures for our heap leach operations to ensure we are responsibly handling the leach solution and maintaining the heaps. We have two active heap leach pads and one reclaimed pad in the USA, and in 2024

[1] On April 1, 2025, operations at the Los Filos were suspended indefinitely, and the leach pads are currently being rinsed.

had two active heap leach pads in Mexico. We have two legacy pads in Brazil, but neither our Brazil mines nor our Canadian mine currently use heap leach processing.

Our operations teams perform regular inspections of heap leach pads to ensure any slopes showing local instability can be addressed. Groundwater monitoring wells are installed at all active leach pads and are checked semi-annually to ensure early detection of any potential seepage. All our operating and legacy heap leach pads have geosynthetic liners at the base of the pads to minimize the likelihood of any solution seepage into surrounding soil, and all operating pads have double liners in the solution collection ponds. No contact water is discharged from any of our heap leach mine sites.

Waste Rock Management

Each of our operations has waste rock storage facilities. At our underground mines, some waste rock is used as underground backfill to minimize the amount of waste rock brought to the surface for permanent storage. At our open pit mines, we store waste rock in surface storage facilities that are engineered to be both geotechnically and geochemically stable. When these facilities are no longer in use, they will be rehabilitated based on government-approved closure plans to comply with the agreed end land use.

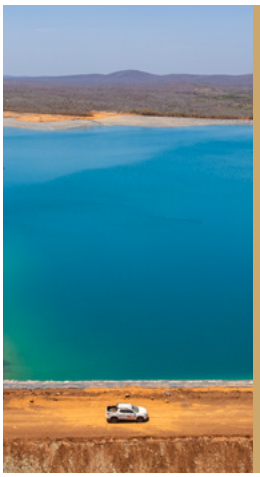
Other Waste Management

Other Types of Waste

In addition to tailings, heap leach and waste rock, our day-to-day operations generate other types of waste including hazardous materials (e.g., waste oils, batteries) and non-hazardous waste (e.g., food waste, construction materials). Our goal is to minimize these forms of waste where possible through reuse and recycling.

Guided by our environmental management system (EMS), which is aligned with ISO 14001:2015, our local teams manage and track the waste resulting from our business activities so we can evaluate our performance and identify areas for improvement. Employees and contractors must follow rules and procedures for segregation, handling, storage and disposal of waste. We also provide training on safe handling of waste to demonstrate what actions must be taken to properly separate waste products, and regular inspections are carried out in waste-generating areas to verify separation compliance.

All our mine sites have recycling programs in place and many of the mine sites also have composting programs. Site recycling programs also include the sale of waste steel and obsolete parts and equipment, where possible. We run waste and recycling education campaigns and issue regular communications to encourage employees to make environmentally conscious decisions. To achieve proper treatment and final disposal of waste, our sites engage with specialized and licensed third-party companies to ensure compliance with local waste regulations.



EXPLORE OUR PERFORMANCE AND METRICS

View Equinox Gold's annual Sustainability Report for our performance indicators relevant to our heap leach, waste rock and other waste management.

TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY INVENTORY TABLE

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP STATUS	OPERATIONAL STATUS	CONSTRUCTION METHOD
Greenstone: TSF	Canada	Greenstone Gold Mines (GGM)	Operating	Downstream
Northern Empire: TSF	Canada	Equinox Gold Corp.	Care and maintenance. The tailings facility is inactive and has been on a care and maintenance program since the operation of the mine ceased in the early 1990's.	Initial dam only
Aurizona: Vene 1	Brazil	Mineração Aurizona S.A. (MASA)	Vene 1: Filled	Centreline
Aurizona: Vene 2			Vene 2: Operating	Initial dam only; to be raised via downstream
Fazenda: TSF1	Brazil	Fazenda Brasileiro Desenvolvimento Mineral Ltda. (FBDM)	TSF1: Filled	Upstream; currently encapsulated in tailings
Fazenda: TSF2			TSF2: Filled	Upstream
Fazenda: TSF3			TSF3: Reclaimed	Downstream
Fazenda: TSF4			TSF4: Operating	Downstream
RDM: TSF	Brazil	Mineração Riacho dos Machados S.A. (MRDM)	TSF: Operating	Downstream
RDM: Dry Stack			Dry Stack: Operating	N/A
RDM: WSF (water storage facility)[1]			WSF: Operating	Initial dam only
Santa Luz: TSF[1]	Brazil	Santa Luz Desenvolvimento Mineral Ltda. (SLDM)	TSF: Operating	Downstream
Santa Luz: WSF (water storage facility)[1]			WSF: Operating	Downstream

[1] **Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRP) for Brazil Tailings Dams**: EPRP are available for all the operating and legacy tailings storage facilities in Brazil. Each EPRP provides a detailed, site-specific plan that has been developed to identify hazards unique to each tailings facility, to assess the operation's internal and external capacity to respond, and to prepare for a response should an emergency occur. The EPRP's are updated throughout the lifecycle of the tailings facilities and are typically undertaken for each tailings facility expansion. The EPRP's are based on credible flow failure scenarios and the assessment of potential consequences resulting from a hypothetical dam breach. Dam breach studies are performed to assess the hypothetical impact downstream of each facility within a 10-kilometre (km) distance. The impact is community-focused to provide emergency preparedness measures for the project-affected people. A network of audible warning sirens has been installed to alert the project-affected people within a 10 km zone of a dam breach. This warning system is integrated with each dam's instrumentation monitoring system and the warning sirens activate when either water levels within the dam or physical movement of the downstream slope of the dam exceed specific alert thresholds established by the design engineer. In addition to the EPRP, emergency response simulations are conducted annually at each mine by the operations personnel. Also, annual meetings are held with the local communities to provide information on dam operations and emergency preparedness and response plans.

FACILITY NAME	MAXIMUM PERMITTED STORAGE CAPACITY	CURRENT STORAGE VOLUME	RISK AND CONSEQUENCE CLASSIFICATION	INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW
Greenstone: TSF	25.1 Mm^3 for Stage 1	4.1 Mm^3 or 16% of current storage capacity	Low/Extreme	February 2024 (for start-up)
Northern Empire: TSF	<0.01 Mm^3	<0.01 Mm^3 or 46% of current storage capacity	Low/Low (not officially classified)	March 2025
Aurizona: Vene 1	18.1 Mm^3	18.1 Mm^3 or 100% of current storage capacity	Low/High	January 2025
Aurizona: Vene 2	5.1 Mm^3	2.9 Mm^3 or 58% of current storage capacity	Low/High	January 2025
Fazenda: TSF1	9.0 Mm^3	9.0 Mm^3 or 100% of current storage capacity	Low/High	January 2025
Fazenda: TSF2	4.8 Mm^3	4.8 Mm^3 or 100% of current storage capacity	Low/High	January 2025
Fazenda: TSF3	4.6 Mm^3	4.6 Mm^3 (or 100% of current storage capacity) and closed	Low/High	January 2025
Fazenda: TSF4	10.4 Mm^3	7.9 Mm^3 or 76% of current storage capacity	Low/High	January 2025
RDM: TSF	20.1 Mm^3	18.4 Mm^3 or 92% of current storage capacity	Low/High	February 2025
RDM: Dry Stack	Dry Stack 3.2 Mm^3	0.3 Mm^3 or 11% of current storage capacity	Not classified	February 2025
RDM: WSF (water storage facility)[1]	4.0 Mm^3 (water only)	3.3 Mm^3 or 84% of current storage capacity	Low/High	February 2025
Santa Luz: TSF[1]	10.0 Mm^3	5.9 Mm^3 or 58% of current storage capacity	Low/High	January 2025
Santa Luz: WSF (water storage facility)[1]	2.1 Mm^3	1.7 Mm^3 or 83% of current storage capacity	Low/High	January 2025

FACILITY NAME	MATERIAL FINDINGS	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN (EPRP) [1]
Greenstone: TSF	The Goldfield Creek diversion dam was constructed without a seepage cutoff wall, which has resulted in noticeable seepage of non-contact water from the Goldfield Creek diversion pond through the dam and into the collection pond. A geotechnical instrumentation system was part of the design of the initial dam, and this system has only been partially installed. The downstream berms for the starter dams have not been completed to their final design dimensions.	EPRP is included in the operations manual.
Northern Empire: TSF	Localized settlement on both the upstream and downstream slopes of the dams remains; however, no major erosion or cracking in the slopes has been observed. Active seepage was not observed at the toe of the polishing pond dam although the ground surface at the toe was wet, suggesting that there has been minor seepage, but no active seepage paths have been noted.	No EPRP is available. Since this mine is on care and maintenance with no full-time personnel at the site, as well as the low impact risk of a dam break, the site relies on annual inspections to be performed after specified storm events to assess any changes in risks and for mitigation measures to be performed based on these inspections.
Aurizona: Vene 1	While the Vene 1 dam meets or exceeds the minimum factors of safety required for stability, the portion of the dam that is located adjacent to the Piaba open pit can be influenced by the stability of the pit slope.	
Aurizona: Vene 2	Potential water percolation in localized areas downstream of dams.	
Fazenda: TSF1	None.	
Fazenda: TSF2	None.	
Fazenda: TSF3	None.	
Fazenda: TSF4	None.	
RDM: TSF	Local erosion on downstream slopes of the exposed clay portion of the dam. Local sediment deposition and shrub growth in surface water drainage channels and on geomembrane liner.	
RDM: Dry Stack	Insufficient drainage control on surface of dry stack tailings. Cycloned tailings deposition close to containment dam.	
RDM: WSF (water storage facility)[1]	Presence of cracks, surface wear and localized leaching areas with efflorescence in the concrete on the downstream slope of the left abutment. Expansion joints without sealant protection and with residues. Seepage observed from left abutment/dam contact and from downstream concrete dam slope. Operations manual and risk chart out of date for instrumentation quantities and alert levels.	
Santa Luz: TSF[1]	None.	
Santa Luz: WSF (water storage facility)[1]	None.	

FACILITY NAME	MITIGATION MEASURES
Greenstone: TSF	A monitoring system should be established to allow for estimation and monitoring of the rate of seepage through the Goldfield Creek diversion dam. Complete the installation of the remaining planned instruments for the TSF. Complete the construction of the berms for the starter dam.
Northern Empire: TSF	A detailed topographic survey of the upstream and downstream slopes of the dams was performed in 2023 for comparison to previous surveys and to provide reference for future monitoring. Routine inspections by the site caretaker and third party engineer continue to observe for any issues, such as settlement, erosion, cracks, etc. The tailings and polishing pond dams continue to be inspected and reviewed annually by a geotechnical engineer, typically shortly after spring melt, as well as within 72 hours of an "extreme precipitation event" (70 mm in 24 hours), which corresponds to a 5-year storm return period. The corroded water decant structures for the tailings dam reservoir were replaced in 2024 with new concrete structures. Freeboard is greater than 2 metres.
Aurizona: Vene 1	Maintain monitoring, field inspections and maintenance routines for the TSF (as recommended in the operating manual) as well as open pit dewatering and surface water diversion controls to ensure open pit and dam stability.
Aurizona: Vene 2	Maintain monitoring, field inspections and maintenance routines for the TSF (as recommended in the operating manual) and design and install a reverse filter in select areas downstream of the dams.
Fazenda: TSF1	Maintain monitoring, field inspections and maintenance routines for the TSF (as recommended in the operating manual) to ensure dam stability.
Fazenda: TSF2	Maintain monitoring, field inspections and maintenance routines for the TSF (as recommended in the operating manual) to ensure dam stability.
Fazenda: TSF3	Maintain monitoring, field inspections and maintenance routines for the TSF (as recommended in the operating manual) to ensure dam closure conformance.
Fazenda: TSF4	Maintain monitoring, field inspections and maintenance routines for the TSF (as recommended in the operating manual) to ensure dam stability.
RDM: TSF	Repair any erosion areas on downstream slope of dams. Raise tailings distribution pipe from dam crest to allow for surface water drainage into reservoir. Remove shrubs and sediment from surface water control channel and from geomembrane on multiple dams.
RDM: Dry Stack	Develop surface water drainage. Maintain cycloned tailings deposition 1 metre below the crest of the containment dam when within 10 metres of the dam.
RDM: WSF (water storage facility)[1]	Prepare a plan and perform an investigation of the localized cracks, surface wear and concrete leaching. Clean expansion joints and apply flexible sealant for protection. Continue to monitor seepage flow (quantity, turbidity) to evaluate if any erosion is occurring from the contact and from the dam slope. Update operations manual and risk chart to account for years of instrumentation data and reset alert levels.
Santa Luz: TSF[1]	Update the operation manual and risk chart for the current as-built condition of the dam and include all recently installed instruments and new surface drainage devices in the as-built drawings. Recommend automation of the piezometers and water level instruments.
Santa Luz: WSF (water storage facility)[1]	Update the operation manual and risk chart for the current as-built condition of the dam. Recommend automation of the piezometers and water level instruments. Regrade the surface drainage downstream of the dam's drain flow meter to allow water to flow without pooling during storm events. Cover the slopes of the soil dam (on the left abutment) to reduce shrinkage due to drying.

HEAP LEACH PAD INVENTORY TABLE

HEAP LEACH FACILITY NAME/ IDENTIFIER	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	STATUS
Castle Mountain (Historic)	USA	Castle Mountain Venture and Viceroy Gold Corporation	Stacked (2001) and Reclaimed (2004)
Castle Mountain (Phase 1)	USA	Castle Mountain Venture and Viceroy Gold Corporation	Operating
Fazenda Historic Pad	Brazil	Fazenda Brasileiro Desenvolvimento Mineral (FBDM)	Deactivated (2002)
Los Filos Pads 1+2	Mexico	Desarrollos Mineros San Luis, S.A. de C.V. (DMSL)	Operating
Mesquite Vista Pads 1+2	USA	Western Mesquite Mines, Inc. (WMMI)	Permanently unloaded in 2024
Mesquite Pads 1 to 7	USA	Western Mesquite Mines, Inc. (WMMI)	Operating
RDM Historic Pad	Brazil	Mineração Riacho dos Machados (MRDM)	Deactivated (1997); currently being reprocessed
Santa Luz Historic Pads 2 to 4	Brazil	Santa Luz Desenvolvimento Mineral (SLDM)	Deactivated (1994)

HEAP LEACH FACILITY NAME/ IDENTIFIER	PAD TYPE (I.E. CONVENTIONAL, DUMP LEACH, VALLEY FILL, SIDE HILL, ON/OFF)	HEAP OPERATING METHOD	FINAL LEACH PAD STORAGE CAPACITY (MILLION TONNES)
Castle Mountain (Historic)	Conventional	Permanently loaded	33
Castle Mountain (Phase 1)	Conventional	Permanently loaded	40
Fazenda Historic Pad	On-off	Unloaded and either reprocessed (milled) or used for construction material	4
Los Filos Pads 1+2	Conventional	Permanently loaded	281
Mesquite Vista Pads 1+2	Conventional	Permanently unloaded in 2024	0
Mesquite Pads 1 to 7	Conventional	Operating	449
RDM Historic Pad	Conventional	Permanently loaded	1.8
Santa Luz Historic Pads 2 to 4	Conventional	Permanently loaded	0.9

HEAP LEACH FACILITY NAME/ IDENTIFIER	CURRENT LEACH PAD STORAGE CAPACITY (MILLION TONNES)	CURRENT VS. FINAL STORAGE CAPACITY	ULTIMATE MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF HEAP (METRES)
Castle Mountain (Historic)	33	100%	49
Castle Mountain (Phase 1)	17	42%	61
Fazenda Historic Pad	0	0%	0
Los Filos Pads 1+2	263	93%	100
Mesquite Vista Pads 1+2	0	0%	0
Mesquite Pads 1 to 7	416	93%	122
RDM Historic Pad	0.8	44%	50
Santa Luz Historic Pads 2 to 4	0.9	100%	9 to 16

HEAP LEACH FACILITY NAME/ IDENTIFIER	CURRENT HEIGHT OF HEAP (METRES)	FOOTPRINT AREA (HECTARES)	NATURAL GROUND SLOPE (%)
Castle Mountain (Historic)	49	101	1%
Castle Mountain (Phase 1)	27	64	1%
Fazenda Historic Pad	<5 (unloaded from pads)	Unknown	2%
Los Filos Pads 1+2	55 to <100	342	5% to 18%
Mesquite Vista Pads 1+2	0	33	1%
Mesquite Pads 1 to 7	104	325	1%
RDM Historic Pad	50	11	11%
Santa Luz Historic Pads 2 to 4	9 to 16	24	5%