This document sets forth data on tailings storage facilities (TSFs) at sites owned and operated by subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. Freeport-McMoRan Inc. provides comprehensive technical support and extensive resources to its sites and executive leadership participates in key decisions for various TSF-related operations and projects. As used in this document, "we" and "our" collectively refers to Freeport-McMoRan Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Overview of Tailings Management and Stewardship Program

Please refer here for a description of our overall tailings management and stewardship program, as well as the evolution of our program since its inception in 2004, including improvements made to address recommendations derived from the failures at Mt. Polley and Samarco, which are not affiliated with us. Following is a summary:

- Our tailings management and stewardship program is rigorous, with multi-tiered oversight, competent external engineers (Engineers of Record (EoRs) and third party reviewers), regular staff training, clear accountability and responsibility, and continuous improvement through all aspects of our program.
- We fully support and implement the core elements of ICMM's Position Statement on Preventing Catastrophic Failure of Tailings Storage Facilities published in December 2016.
- We have defined site-specific external EoRs for all active and all but lower priority inactive / closed TSFs; we have environmental/other consultants who support us on remaining TSFs.
- Our Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by an external engineer that specializes in tailings management, which inspects all of our TSFs on a scheduled basis and ensures recommended actions are completed. In 2012, we formalized the requirement for the lead Tailings Stewardship Team reviewer to be independent of the site's EoR.
- We have also engaged external and independent Technical Review Boards for each of our active TSFs, and two of our sites with higher priority inactive/closed TSFs. The Technical Review Boards are comprised of internationally recognized experts. Two of those experts are on 12 of our boards, two are on 11 boards, and five are on four or fewer boards. These review boards were formed between 2004 and 2016. Since formation, one member has retired from our Technical Review Boards (after 14 years of service). The review boards have recommended investigations and analyses to identify site conditions that could create a potential failure. For example, we reviewed foundation characterization at our TSFs as a result of the Mt. Polley failure. We also conducted state-of-the-art investigations and testing programs to rule out potential for undrained static liquefaction and brittle failure mechanisms in our TSFs as a result of the Samarco failure.
- In 2017, we formalized a key performance indicator dashboard report for internally communicating about the health of TSFs and actions taken to maintain good practice for all active and select inactive TSFs.
- We increased staffing, defined roles and responsibilities at all levels between 2013 and 2018, and we have continuously improved documentation for our program.
- In 2018, we outlined a plan for filling any knowledge gaps for lower priority inactive/closed TSFs. As a result of the Brumadinho failure, we have accelerated this plan.

- In 2018, we initiated construction of buttresses at Sierrita and Henderson out of an abundance of caution to address potential stability concerns identified during detailed investigations and ongoing monitoring. Sierrita's buttress prevents localized slope instability that could have occurred due to the presence of a lower resistance layer. Henderson's buttress is being proactively constructed to enhance future stability conditions and address a thin layer of saturated tailings. Both sites' buttresses are being constructed in phases so that we continuously meet our internal requirements for enhanced stability for given TSF elevations.
- The management and oversight of PT Freeport Indonesia's (PTFI) controlled riverine tailings management system is according to methods approved and permitted by the Government of Indonesia. We typically separate PTFI from our conventional TSFs due to its unique nature. More information about the PTFI's riverine tailings management system can be found here.

Data on Tailings Storage Facilities

All of our TSFs identified in the table below have internal specialist engineering oversight and external engineering support. We have assessed or plan to assess all TSFs against the impact of more regular extreme weather events as a result of climate change over the next two years. We define "active" TSFs as having tailings distribution infrastructure in place for intent of raising dam crest, and "closed" TSFs as having a closure plan approved and implemented, consistent with applicable government agency requirements, in consultation with relevant stakeholders. There is an agency-approved closure plan in place for all TSFs, where applicable, which includes long-term monitoring. Sites that do not have closure plans required by operating permits have, at a minimum, conceptual closure plans with ongoing monitoring and maintenance plans. A select number of "closed" TSFs may be determined to be "landforms" upon collection and evaluation of additional data, followed by review from a facility-specific EoR for their concurrence. Factors considered in TSFs noted as "potential landform" include available relevant engineering records, length of time since last deposition, location in an arid climate, and closed status under applicable regulatory requirements.

For the purposes of this disclosure, we used the dam classification system published in Canadian Dam Association (CDA) Dam Safety Guidelines (2013) for each TSF.

Except TSFs noted as "assumed" in the table below, we have completed assessments of the downstream impact on communities, ecosystems and critical infrastructure in the event of catastrophic failure of the tailings facility. Formal mapping and modeling has been completed to date on all active facilities and certain inactive facilities, using overly conservative inundation parameters for classification. We intend to advance mapping and modeling using refined parameters and consideration of credible failure modes in the coming years. For those facilities where formal modeling analysis of downstream impact on communities, ecosystems and critical infrastructure has not occurred, we assume overly conservative inundation potential for the purpose of classification.

We assume that mine operations and maintenance personnel may be present for the purposes of classification, except for very remote, closed/inactive TSFs that have no day-to-day care and maintenance personnel or frequent inspections. Any permanent structures, whether on our property or beyond, are considered in our use of the CDA classification system. Where there are potential offsite environmental impacts from a catastrophic failure, we consider the known critical habitats (including the presence of rare or endangered species) and whether or not damages can be restored or compensated for in kind (such as through a natural resources damage claim assessment). It is important to note that the CDA Guidelines outline a consequence classification, based on evaluation of downstream consequence of potential failure of the TSF. This classification system does not take into account the probability of failure, which is an important factor in understanding overall risk. We strive to minimize risk through consistent application of our tailings management system, which lowers the probability of failure.

Our Community Policy ensures collaboration with local communities to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts across a broad range of topics. Except where required by local regulations, we have not conducted emergency response drills associated with a tailings facility failure with first responders although we have engaged in similar drills for other large-scale events such as chemical releases/spills. As part of the new ICMM Performance Expectations, we are committed to conducting emergency response drills for tailings facilities in the future.

Unless otherwise noted in the table:

- We own and operate all TSFs and have joint venture partners at Morenci and Cerro Verde.
- All TSFs currently are operated or closed in accordance with their designs; sites not currently regulated as a result of long-standing inactive status have a defined Engineer of Record (EoR) or a designer/environmental consultant. Arizona law requires permits for TSFs operating at any time after enactment of the law in 1986, including closure plans. TSFs at Arizona operations that terminated prior to 1986 have no formal regulatory requirement for closure or closure plans.
- Maximum height reported is measured at the maximum section, from the embankment downstream toe elevation to the embankment crest elevation. The centerline height would be less than the height reported below.
- TSF stored volume in 5 years (January 2024) was estimated using the 2018 fourth quarter forecasted tailings production tonnage times estimated in situ dry bulk density, plus existing stored volume.
- We have full engineering records, including for ongoing operation, maintenance and closure activities, with respect to each TSF and/or detailed investigations and analysis that address knowledge gaps due to lack of historic records as noted by external engineers and/or independent experts.
- Since the inception of our tailing stewardship program in 2004, each operational and high-priority inactive/closed TSF has been determined to be stable by an independent engineer such as the Tailings Stewardship Team lead reviewer or a Technical Review Board. Further, our lower priority TSFs have been deemed stable by environmental/other consultants based on either stability analyses or observations regarding drain-down/dry conditions after several decades of inactivity. We have assumed that the confirmed stability of any operating or inactive/legacy TSF is associated with its current life stage and condition. Historically, open decant structures in TSFs have been a potential risk for tailings releases/failures. As such, we have proactively completed engineered closures of all decant known structures within our portfolio except at four sites. We are developing action plans to close decants for three of the sites and will complete a risk assessment of the remaining decant at the fourth site. As noted above, we initiated construction in 2018 of buttresses at Sierrita and Henderson out of an abundance of caution to address potential stability concerns identified during detailed investigations and ongoing monitoring.
- Estimated height and storage volume data is as of latest surveys collected on or before March 31, 2019.

Operating Mining Sites

	Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
ARIZONA	**Morenci 1-West** 33°1'33.35"N 109°20'28.10"W	Active	Early 1940s	Upstream	21	74,800,000	74,800,000	5-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Nov-2019 (TST)	Extreme/ 2013	• In the 1970s elevated phreatic surface and visible seepage on the downstream face was observed. A buttress was constructed. • In 1986 a sinkhole was observed believed to have been caused by a buried decant pipeline. The gravity decant system was abandoned and replaced with a barge system in the mid-1980s. • In 1986 seepage, slumping and cracking was observed. • In the early 1990's elevated phreatic surface and seepage was observed. High deposition rates ceased after these observations. • In 2002 solution released through decant system causing erosion gully and wetting of area. Solutions captured in ponds downstream.
	Morenci 2-West 33°1'51.90"N 109°20'27.07"W	Active	Early 1940s	Upstream	38	37,290,000	37,290,000	5-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Nov-2019 (TST)	Extreme/ 2013	• Dam failure in 1974 caused by high phreatic surface, high raise rates and steep slopes. Released material captured in impoundment. To mitigate the slopes were flattened and longer rest periods.
	Morenci 3-West 33°2'12.36"N 109°20'25.68"W	Active	Early 1940s	Upstream	82	21,280,000	27,780,000	5-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Nov-2019 (TST)	Extreme/ 2013	• Dam failure in 1974 caused by high phreatic surface, high raise rates and steep slopes. Released material captured in impoundment. To mitigate the slopes were flattened and longer rest periods.
	Morenci 4-West 33°2'38.11"N 109°20'22.83"W	Active	Early 1940s	Upstream	69	18,960,000	18,960,000	5-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Nov-2019 (TST)	Extreme/ 2013	

[a] Year of first tailings discharged into impoundment.
[b] TST - Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by external engineer. TRB - Technical Review Board is composed of internationally recognized independent experts.
[c] Subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. assumed runout would be extensive for TSFs at which no formal inundation mapping has been completed and if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

	Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
ARIZONA	**Morenci West/East Dam** 33°1'12.14"N 109°20'9.19"W	Active	2015	Centerline	94	55,560,000	145,670,035	5-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Nov-2019 (TST)	Extreme/ 2015	
	Morenci Silver Basin 1 33°1'28.68"N 109°21'43.09"W	Active	1964	Upstream	94	71,690,000	78,200,000	5-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Nov-2019 (TST)	Very High/ 2013	
	Morenci Silver Basin 1X 33°0'56.06"N 109°21'18.22"W	Active	1981	Upstream	166	65,750,000	65,750,000	5-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Nov-2019 (TST)	Very High/ 2013	
	Morenci Southwest 1 33°0'43.01"N 109°22'4.98"W	Active	1979	Upstream	198	237,940,000	263,950,000	5-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Nov-2019 (TST)	Very High/ 2013	• SW-1 tailings released offsite caused by operator error while moving overflow pipe in 1999.
	Morenci 3-East 33°1'56.52"N 109°19'25.28"W	Inactive	Early 1940s	Upstream	12	1,360,000	1,360,000	5-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Nov-2019 (TST)	Significant/ Assumed	
	Morenci Southwest 2 32°59'49.80"N 109°22'9.08"W	Closed	1979	Upstream	78	10,190,000	10,190,000	5-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Nov-2019 (TST)	Very High/ assumed	• Last deposition occurred in 1984. Closure Plan implemented in 1998. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
	Sierrita – Sierrita 31°50'50.21"N 111° 2'46.71"W	Active	1970	Upstream	119	1,083,370,000	1,221,000,000	4-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Oct-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Buttress Phase I constructed in 2019 provides enhanced stability for existing STI height; Buttress Phase II to be complete in 2019 provides enhanced stability for next 10 years' operations.
	Sierrita – Esperanza 31°51'46.17"N 111° 4'10.69"W	Inactive	1959	Upstream	40	37,460,000	37,460,000	4-Feb-2019 (TRB); 15-Oct-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Partially reclaimed with a soil cover on the slope face and a thin veneer of soil cover on top surface

	Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
ARIZONA	**Bagdad Mammoth** 34°35'0.79"N 113°16'13.28"W	Active	1985	Centerline	244	653,000,000	660,700,000	25-Oct-2018 (TRB); 18-Jan-2019 (TST)	Very High / 2007	• Includes Main Dam and Northeast retention dyke • Mammoth Dam was primarily built as a centerline dam with final 50 feet constructed as upstream raise dam.
ARIZONA	**Bagdad Upper Mammoth** 34°34'14.27"N 113°14'43.79"W	Active	2013	Centerline	61	277,000,000	363,000,000	25-Oct-2018 (TRB); 18-Jan-2019 (TST)	Very High / 2007	• Includes Main and Secondary Dam
ARIZONA	**Bagdad Mulholland** 34°35'30.00"N 113°14'53.43"W	Inactive	1977	Centerline	122	80,050,000	80,050,000	25-Oct-2018 (TRB); 18-Jan-2019 (TST)	Very High/2007	• Includes Main and Saddle Dam • No tailings deposition infrastructure but has infrastructure to receive excess mill water and overflow from thickener. • Partially reclaimed with a soil cover on the slope face and a thin veneer of soil cover on top surface.
COLORADO	**Climax – Mayflower** 39°26'2.28"N 106°10'46.45"W	Active	1977	Upstream	65	38,620,000	60,230,000	11-Sept-2018 (TRB); 20-Jul-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	
COLORADO	**Climax – Tenmile** 39°24'31.75"N 106°11'40.54"W	Active	Early 1950s	Upstream	118	153,000,000	153,350,000	4-Dec-2018 (TRB); 20-Jul-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Ice sheared the decant tower in 1967 causing tailings spill (12,000 m3) and sinkhole. Released material contained within Mayflower TSF. Mitigation: decant tower repaired.
COLORADO	**Climax-Robinson** 39°23'59.19"N 106°12'3.88"W	Closed	1915-1920	Upstream	88	90,100,000	90,100,000	11-Sept -2018 (TRB); 20-Jul-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Closure Plan implemented in 2005 although partial reclamation started in the late 1990s. There is ongoing reclamation to enhance surface soil conditions.
COLORADO	**Henderson – 1 Dam / 3 Dam** 39°51'40.24"N 106° 5'55.37"W	Active	1976	Upstream	85	140,000,000	150,000,000	11-Sept-2018 (TRB); 20-Jul-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Facility supports two dams (commonly referred to as 1 Dam / 3 Dam), which operated independently until the impoundments merged into one facility • Buttress being constructed for future stability conditions as proactive measure at 3Dam.

	Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
NEW MEXICO	**Chino – Tailing Dam 7** 32°38'7.64"N 108° 6'1.39"W	Active	1988	Upstream	62	214,080,000	251,540,000	7-Jan-2019 (TRB); 20-Feb-2019 (TST)	Very High/ 2011	
	Chino – Axiflo Lake 32°40'34.99"N 108° 6'46.85"W	Active	1920s	Upstream	5	1,100,000	2,290,000	7-Jan-2019 (TRB); 20-Feb-2019 (TST)	Significant/ 2017	
	Chino – Tailing Dam 6 32°39'20.85"N 108° 6'12.77"W	Inactive	1956	Upstream	55	82,560,000	82,560,000	7-Jan-2019 (TRB); 20-Feb-2019 (TST)	Very High/ 2011	• Approximately 2/3 of the dam surface was reclaimed in 2012. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan.
	Chino / Cobre – Main Dam No. 1 32°51'13.67"N 108° 5'29.31"W	Inactive	1968	Upstream	94	7,922,000	7,922,000	12-Feb-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2009	• Inactive since 1999. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. • Decant line failure in 1999 caused release of 27,600 m3 of tailings. Mitigation: Decant lines were structurally plugged and a buttress was constructed.
	Chino / Cobre – Magnetite 32°50'59.37"N 108° 5'4.07"W	Inactive	1969	Upstream	43	960,000	960,000	12-Feb-2018 (TST)	Significant/ assumed	• Inactive since 1978. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. • The Magnetite TSF is currently being mined and the material sold; our plan is to continue mining the TSF until facility is removed.
	Chino - Tailing Dam 1 32°41'5.60"N 108° 6'54.41"W	Closed	1911	Upstream	14	1,920,000	1,920,000	20-Feb-2019 (TST)	Significant/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented during 2008-2012. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
	Chino - Tailing Dam 2 32°40'51.56"N 108° 6'51.62"W	Closed	1911	Upstream	18	3,850,000	3,850,000	20-Feb-2019 (TST)	Significant/ Assumed	• Closure plan implemented during 2008-2012. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
	Chino - Tailing Dam B 32°40'27.06"N 108° 7'14.15"W	Closed	1939	Upstream	39	16,070,000	16,070,000	20-Feb-2019 (TST)	Significant/ Assumed	• Closure plan implemented during 2008-2012. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
	Chino - Tailing Dam C 32°39'57.25"N 108° 7'11.90"W	Closed	1940	Upstream	41	7,870,000	7,870,000	20-Feb-2019 (TST)	Significant/ Assumed	• Closure plan implemented during 2008-2012. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
	Chino - Tailing Dam 4 32°40'7.14"N 108° 6'32.29"W	Closed	1921	Upstream	37	18,220,000	18,220,000	20-Feb-2019 (TST)	Significant/ Assumed	• Closure plan implemented during 2008-2012. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.

	Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
PERU	**Cerro Verde - Enlozada** 16°29'58.28"S 71°36'20.73"W	Active	2006	Centerline	242	329,000,000	472,000,000	7-Sept-2018 (TST); 29-Apr-2019 (TRB)	Extreme/ 2004	
	Cerro Verde - Linga 16°36'38.49"S 71°35'48.99"W	Active	2015	Centerline	265	208,000,000	543,000,000	7-Sept-2018 (TST); 29-Apr-2019 (TRB)	Extreme/ 2011	

Non-Operating Sites – Inactive Tailings Facilities

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Date of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]	Other Relevant Information
Bruce - East 34°32'40.48"N 113°13'52.74"W	1955	Upstream	18	65,000	65,000	1-Feb-2018 (TST)	Low/ assumed	• Partial closure activities were conducted between 1987 and 1996. No tailings deposited for >30 years. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. An updated capping plan was prepared in 2019 to address residual post-closure liabilities.
Bruce - North 34°32'43.24"N 113°13'59.82"W	1968	Upstream	21	130,000	130,000	1-Feb-2018 (TST)	Low/ assumed	• Partial closure activities were conducted between 1987 and 1996. No tailings deposited for >30 years. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. An updated capping plan was prepared in 2019 to address residual post-closure liabilities.
Bruce - South 34°32'37.99"N 113°13'58.98"W	1968	Upstream	21	160,000	160,000	1-Feb-2018 (TST)	Low/ assumed	• Partial closure activities were conducted between 1987 and 1996. No tailings deposited for >30 years. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. An updated capping plan was prepared in 2019 to address residual post-closure liabilities.

[a] Date of first tailings discharged into impoundment.
[b] TST - Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by external engineer. TRB - Technical Review Board is composed of internationally recognized independent experts.
[c] Subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. assumed runout would be extensive for TSFs at which no formal inundation mapping has been completed and if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

Non-Operating Sites – Closed Tailings Facilities

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Date of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]	Other Relevant Information
Ajo - East 32°22'54.39"N 112°49'45.61"W	1961	Upstream	56	102,360,000	102,360,000	30-Jan-2018 (TST)	Significant/ assumed	• Inactive since 1984. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Ajo - North 32°23'1.20"N 112°50'31.48"W	1942	Upstream	58	75,040,000	75,040,000	30-Jan-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ assumed	• Inactive since 1984. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Ajo - Northeast 32°23'42.10"N 112°49'49.02"W	1980	Upstream	18	25,080,000	25,080,000	30-Jan-2018 (TST)	Significant/ assumed	• Inactive since 1984. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform. • Dam failure occurred in 1984, reported to be 52 feet wide and 20 feet into impoundment, the failure was caused by fine tailings deposition and increased pore pressure in embankment. Mitigation: Slope regraded.
Ajo - South 32°22'32.94"N 112°50'41.14"W	1922	Upstream	53	52,930,000	52,930,000	30-Jan-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ assumed	• Inactive since 1984. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan Potential future classification as Landform. • Dam failure occurred in 1958, reported to be 185 feet wide and 205 feet into impoundment, caused by return water pipeline leak. Mitigation: New decant tower constructed, new pipelines and set back.
Bisbee – North 31°23'47.66"N 109°53'37.28"W	1920s	Upstream	27	12,460,000	12,460,000	22-Jan-2018 (TST)	Very High/ assumed	• Total volume of the two impoundments is known from historical documentation. Volume of each individual impoundment was estimated based on geometry. • Voluntarily reclaimed in 2012. Potential future classification as Landform. The engineering design for managing/draining excess stormwater at this facility is unique and provides a test case on climate resiliency for high-intensity but infrequent storms in the arid southwest US. There is a Monitoring & Maintenance Plan; maintenance has occurred to address limited impacts caused by multiple 500-year storm events, although the structural integrity of the impoundment was not impacted.

[a] Date of first tailings discharged into impoundment.
[b] TST - Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by external engineer. TRB - Technical Review Board is composed of internationally recognized independent experts.
[c] Subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. assumed runout would be extensive for TSFs at which no formal inundation mapping has been completed and if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Date of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]	Other Relevant Information
Bisbee - South 31°23'10.16"N 109°53'41.52"W	1950s	Upstream	38	56,760,000	56,760,000	22-Jan-2018 (TST)	Very High/ assumed	• Total volume of the two impoundments is known from historical documentation. Volume of each individual impoundment was estimated based on geometry. • Voluntarily reclaimed in 2012. Potential future classification as Landform. The engineering design for managing/draining excess stormwater at this facility is unique and provides a test case on climate resiliency for high-intensity but infrequent storms in the arid southwest US. There is a Monitoring & Maintenance Plan; maintenance has occurred to address limited impacts caused by multiple 500-year storm events, although the structural integrity of the impoundment was not impacted. • Impoundment used to store impacted water until mid-2010.
Christmas Tailing Dam #1 33° 4'24.86"N 110°44'9.16"W	1962	Upstream	61	2,710,000	2,710,000	11-Jan-2019 (TST)	Low/ assumed	• No tailings deposited for >30 years. Closure plan implemented in 2009 as a voluntary action. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Christmas Tailing Dam #2 33° 4'26.44"N 110°44'29.00"W	1962	Upstream	70	1,100,000	1,100,000	11-Jan-2019 (TST)	Low/ assumed	• No tailings deposited for >30 years. Closure plan implemented in 2009 as a voluntary action. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Christmas Tailing Dam #3 33° 4'35.71"N 110°44'13.93"W	1962	Upstream	55	660,000	660,000	11-Jan-2019 (TST)	Low/ assumed	• No tailings deposited for >30 years. Closure plan implemented in 2009 as a voluntary action. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Christmas Tailing Dam #5 33° 4'37.50"N 110°43'56.07"W	Mid 1960s	Upstream	15	25,000	25,000	11-Jan-2019 (TST)	Low/ assumed	• No tailings deposited for >30 years. Closure plan implemented in 2009 as a voluntary action. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.

[a] Date of first tailings discharged into impoundment.
[b] TST - Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by external engineer. TRB - Technical Review Board is composed of internationally recognized independent experts.
[c] Subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. assumed runout would be extensive for TSFs at which no formal inundation mapping has been completed and if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Date of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]	Other Relevant Information
Christmas Tailing Dam #6 33° 4'44.40"N 110°44'22.55"W	**1970**	**Upstream**	**58**	**4,370,000**	**4,370,000**	**11-Jan-2019 (TST)**	**Low/ assumed**	• **No tailings deposited for >30 years. Closure plan implemented in 2009 as a voluntary action. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.** • **Dam failure in 1974 reported to be 6,000 yd3 caused by high phreatic surface, high raise rates and steep exterior slopes. A filter-drain blanket was constructed and the slopes constructed flatter. Alternate use of facilities to allow embankment to drain down.**
Christmas Tailing Dam #7 33° 4'56.99"N 110°43'56.24"W	1970	Upstream	56	2,820,000	2,820,000	11-Jan-2019 (TST)	Very High/ assumed	• No tailings deposited for >30 years. Closure plan implemented in 2009 as a voluntary action. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Christmas Tailing Dam #8 33° 5'8.20"N 110°44'14.00"W	1974	Upstream	52	150,000	150,000	11-Jan-2019 (TST)	Very High/ assumed	• No tailings deposited for >30 years. Closure plan implemented in 2009 as a voluntary action. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Dante – Lower Dam 36°2'4.31"N 83°59'36.56"W	1959	Down-stream	24	100,000	100,000	18-Jun-2018 (TST)	Very High/ 2011	• Acquired through Cyprus Amax Minerals, who purchased the entity that operated and subsequently closed this facility. • A consent order is in place with the State of Tennessee, which requires a subsidiary of Freeport to perform closure and maintenance work on the TSF. The TSF and land are owned by another company. • Closure plan for both the Lower and Upper Dam implemented in 1992/1993; monitoring and maintenance has occurred since. In 2012, additional maintenance was conducted to the tops of both facilities, plus improved drainage systems around the dams. The Monitoring & Maintenance Plan was subsequently updated. • In the 1970s, a reported breach was about 15 to 20 feet deep and 30 to 60 feet wide at the top. A 1992 regulatory order mandated capping/revegetation of the impoundments, plus repair of the breach. A buttress was built at the toe of the Lower Dam in 2012 to improve its stability.

[a] Date of first tailings discharged into impoundment.
[b] TST - Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by external engineer. TRB - Technical Review Board is composed of internationally recognized independent experts.
[c] Subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. assumed runout would be extensive for TSFs at which no formal inundation mapping has been completed and if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Date of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]	Other Relevant Information
Dante – Upper Dam 36°2'11.11"N 83°59'32.17"W	1965	Upstream rockfill	11	80,000	80,000	18-Jun-2018 (TST)	Very High/ assumed	• Acquired through Cyprus Amax Minerals, who purchased the entity that operated and subsequently closed this facility. • A consent order is in place with the State of Tennessee, which requires a subsidiary of Freeport to perform closure and maintenance work on the TSF. The TSF and land are owned by another company. • Closure plan for both the Lower and Upper Dam implemented in 1992/1993; monitoring and maintenance has occurred since. In 2012, additional maintenance was conducted to the tops of both facilities, plus improved drainage systems around the dams. The Monitoring & Maintenance Plan was subsequently updated. • Upstream dam was constructed by rockfill on top of Lower Dam
Deming 32°17'3.07"N 107°47'2.98"W	Early 1990	Upstream	7	280,000	280,000	10-Mar-2016 (TST)	Significant/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 1999. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
El Molino Dam 1 35°35'17.22"N 105°42'6.59"W	Between 1927-1939	Upstream	22	765,000	765,000	29-May 2019 (TST)	Very High/ Assumed	• This TSF is owned by the State of New Mexico and a 1992 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) provides that long term care will return to the State of New Mexico once the AOC is terminated. • Closure plan was implemented over 5 year period from 1993 to 1998 which included a lined diversion channel, buttress and cap to control infiltration. Potential future classification as Landform.
El Molino Dam 2 35°34'47.23"N 105°41'23.29"W	Between 1927-1939	Upstream	12	96,000	96,000	29-May 2019 (TST)	Very High/ Assumed	• This TSF is owned by the State of New Mexico and a 1992 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) provides that long term care will return to the State of New Mexico once the AOC is terminated. • Closure plan was implemented over 5 year period from 1993 to 1998 which included a lined diversion channel, buttress and cap to control infiltration. Potential future classification as Landform. • July 1970 dam breached for a length of 30-40 feet wide. Spillway reestablished.

[a] Date of first tailings discharged into impoundment.
[b] TST - Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by external engineer. TRB - Technical Review Board is composed of internationally recognized independent experts.
[c] Subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. assumed runout would be extensive for TSFs at which no formal inundation mapping has been completed and if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Date of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]	Other Relevant Information
Keystone-Dam 1 38°52'4.30"N 107° 2'8.78"W	1955-1957	Upstream	14	40,000	40,000	21-July-2018 (TST)	Very High/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 1979 • Water management features do not meet original design criteria, but are functioning to divert water away from TSFs. Stability analyses have also been completed. Further water management and additional refined stability analyses will be performed to inform the need for additional work that may be completed to manage water at the site.
Keystone -Dam 2 38°52'4.76"N 107° 2'4.15"W	1955-1957	Upstream	18	110,000	110,000	21-July-2018 (TST)	Very High/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 1979 • Water management features do not meet original design criteria, but are functioning to divert water away from TSFs. Stability analyses have also been completed. Further water management and additional refined stability analyses will be performed to inform the need for additional work that may be completed to manage water at the site. • Dam failure occurred in 1975 with material entering nearby creek which prompted mine to shut down. A buttress and downstream blanket drain with a toe drain were designed and constructed downstream of Dams 1-4 between 1977 and 1979.
Keystone -Dam 3 38°52'3.91"N 107° 2'0.24"W	1955-1957	Upstream	9	80,000	80,000	21-July-2018 (TST)	Very High/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 1979 • Water management features do not meet original design criteria, but are functioning to divert water away from TSFs. Stability analyses have also been completed. Further water management and additional refined stability analyses will be performed to inform the need for additional work that may be completed to manage water at the site.
Keystone -Dam 4 38°52'3.66"N 107° 1'53.02"W	1955-1957	Upstream	18	270,000	270,000	21-July-2018 (TST)	Very High/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 1979 • Water management features do not meet original design criteria, but are functioning to divert water away from TSFs. Stability analyses have also been completed. Further water management and additional refined stability analyses will be performed to inform the need for additional work that may be completed to manage water at the site. • Dam failure occurred in 1975 with material entering nearby creek which prompted mine to shut down. A buttress and downstream blanket drain with a toe drain were designed and constructed downstream of Dams 1-4 between 1977 and 1979.

[a] Date of first tailings discharged into impoundment.
[b] TST - Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by external engineer. TRB - Technical Review Board is composed of internationally recognized independent experts.
[c] Subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. assumed runout would be extensive for TSFs at which no formal inundation mapping has been completed and if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Date of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]	Other Relevant Information
Miami - Tailing Dam #2 33°24'58.69"N 110°51'3.55"W	1915	Upstream	35	7,580,000	7,580,000	6-Feb-2019 (TRB); 16-Jan-2019 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Inactive since 1984; impacted water stored on dam until 2009. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Miami - Tailing Dam #3 33°24'58.76"N 110°50'30.03"W	1922	Upstream	67	17,830,000	17,830,000	6-Feb-2019 (TRB); 16-Jan-2019 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Inactive since 1984; impacted water stored on dam until 2009 and sewage effluent was managed on dam until 2011. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Miami - Tailing Dam #4 33°25'20.04"N 110°50'27.33"W	1957	Upstream	61	36,210,000	36,210,000	6-Feb-2019 (TRB); 16-Jan-2019 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Inactive since 1984; impacted water stored on dam until 2009. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Miami - Tailing Dam #5 33°26'6.37"N 110°50'30.66"W	1974	Upstream	67	28,290,000	28,290,000	6-Feb-2019 (TRB); 16-Jan-2019 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Inactive since 1984; impacted water stored on dam until 2009. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Miami - Tailing Dam #6 33°25'24.38"N 110°50'55.36"W	1974	Upstream	41	15,280,000	15,280,000	6-Feb-2019 (TRB); 16-Jan-2019 (TST)	Very High/ 2014	• Inactive since 1984; impacted water stored on dam until 2009. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Shafter 29°48'52.56"N 104°18'39.75"W	1883	Upstream	15	546,320	546,320	1995 – Reclamation Work Team	Low/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 1995. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Tohono - Mill Tailings Impoundment 32°29'17.66"N 111°54'50.02"W	Mid 1970s	Centerline	9	1,374,000	1,374,000	11-Mar-2016 (TST)	Low/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 2009 as part of a Removal Action Plan under a US EPA Order on Consent. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform. • Tailings were never deposited above the elevation of the starter dam.

[a] Date of first tailings discharged into impoundment.
[b] TST - Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by external engineer. TRB - Technical Review Board is composed of internationally recognized independent experts.
[c] Subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. assumed runout would be extensive for TSFs at which no formal inundation mapping has been completed and if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Date of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]	Other Relevant Information
Twin Buttes-Tailing Pond No.2 31°54'22.51"N 111° 1'2.08"W	1969	Centerline Rockfill	65	50,000,000	50,000,000	18-Oct-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Inactive since 1984. Closure plan implemented prior to 1986 on Dams No. 2 and 3 and in 2008 for Dam No. 4. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Twin Buttes-Tailing Pond No.3 31°55'21.76"N 111° 1'0.91"W	1977	Centerline Rockfill	61	36,000,000	36,000,000	18-Oct-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Inactive since 1984. Closure Plan implemented prior to 1986 on Dams No. 2 and 3 and in 2008 for Dam No. 4. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform. • A final raise was constructed upstream.
Twin Buttes – Tailing Pond No. 4 31°54’59.27”N 111° 2'1.55"W	1986	Centerline Rockfill	23	304,464	304,464	18-Oct-2018 (TST)	Extreme/2014	• Inactive since 1984. Closure Plan implemented prior to 1986 on Dams No. 2 and 3 and in 2008 for Dam No. 4. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Tyrone - Tailing Dam 1 32°40'49.39"N 108°23'48.85"W	1969	Upstream	58	61,110,000	61,110,000	8-Feb-2017 (TST)	Significant/ Assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 2010. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Tyrone - Tailing Dam 1X 32°40'14.96"N 108°23'34.85"W	1981	Upstream	55	46,960,000	46,960,000	8-Feb-2017 (TST)	Significant/ Assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 2010. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Tyrone - Tailing Dam 1A 32°40'47.48"N 108°24'29.95"W	1985	Upstream	46	40,740,000	40,740,000	8-Feb-2017 (TST)	Significant/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 2009. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.

[a] Date of first tailings discharged into impoundment.
[b] TST - Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by external engineer. TRB - Technical Review Board is composed of internationally recognized independent experts.
[c] Subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. assumed runout would be extensive for TSFs at which no formal inundation mapping has been completed and if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Date of Initial Opera-tion[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review[b]	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[c]	Other Relevant Information
Tyrone - Tailing Dam 2 32°42'40.62"N 108°24'18.03"W	**1970**	**Upstream**	**73**	**54,320,000**	**54,320,000**	**8-Feb-2017 (TST)**	**High/ assumed**	• **Closure plan implemented in 2007. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.**
Tyrone - Tailing Dam 3 32°43'53.98"N 108°25'43.34"W	1971	Upstream	49	33,380,000	33,380,000	8-Feb-2017 (TST)	High/ Assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 2006. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform. • Tailings dam failure in 1980 resulted in release of 2,000,000 m^3. Mill production temporarily curtailed. Dam rehabilitated with resloping.
Tyrone - Tailing Dam 3X 32°43'13.94"N 108°24'51.07"W	1979	Upstream	67	26,030,000	26,030,000	8-Feb-2017 (TST)	High/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 2005. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Tyrone - Burro Mountain 32°38'9.60"N 108°19'17.36"W	early 1900s	Upstream	15	2,260,000	2,260,000	21-Feb-2019 (TST)	Significant/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 2005. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
United Verde – Clarkdale 34°46'12.44"N 112° 2'2.46"W	1923	Upstream	12	2,260,000	2,260,000	27-Jan-2016 (TST)	Significant/ assumed	• Closure plan implemented in 2006. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Lower URAD 39°45'31.91"N 105°49'22.59"W	1967	Upstream	43	6,900,000	6,900,000	23-Jul-2018 (TRB); 20-Jul-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Closure Plan implemented in 1979. Top surface storm water routing reconfigured in 2012 with construction of flood bypass spillways and open bypass structures. Active Monitoring & Maintenance
Upper URAD 39°45'0.88"N 105°49'57.41"W	1967	Upstream	76	3,300,000	3,300,000	23-Jul-2018 (TRB); 20-Jul-2018 (TST)	Extreme/ 2014	• Closure Plan implemented in 1979. Top surface storm water routing reconfigured in 2012 with construction of flood bypass spillways and open bypass structures. Active Monitoring & Maintenance

[a] Date of first tailings discharged into impoundment.
[b] TST - Tailings Stewardship Team is a multi-disciplinary group of internal and external experts, led by external engineer. TRB - Technical Review Board is composed of internationally recognized independent experts.
[c] Subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. assumed runout would be extensive for TSFs at which no formal inundation mapping has been completed and if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.