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This document sets forth data on tailings storage facilities (TSFs) at sites owned and operated by subsidiaries of Freeport-McMoRan Inc (FCX). Unless specified otherwise, the data contained herein are based on the information available at the date of this document. This document contains views regarding the status of FCX's tailings and other impoundments as expressed by various internal or external reviews, including our Tailings Management and Stewardship Program. The data and views contained herein may change or may have changed based on additional changes in information, circumstances, or other events and should not be relied upon a recommendation or forecast by FCX. FCX 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 FCX and its subsidiaries.

Overview of FCX Tailings Management and Stewardship Program

FCX has comprehensive measures in place to ensure our facilities are designed, built, operated and monitored to minimize risk to employees, neighboring host communities and the environment. Our Board and executive management have a strong commitment to provide the necessary financial and technical resources to maintain the safety of our facilities and the integrity of our tailings management systems, with a focus on continuous improvement.

Our objective is to have zero catastrophic structural failures of any of our TSFs and to implement measures to prevent unplanned discharges. Our programs consider the significant consequences that would result from a potential failure or unplanned discharge. To materially reduce the likelihood of failures and unplanned discharges, we employ substantial engineering expertise, technological monitoring (including remote sensing), and local and corporate management oversight to validate that these facilities are designed, built, operated and monitored to ensure their stability.

Our tailings management and stewardship program involves multi-tiered oversight including qualified external engineers of record and periodic oversight by independent tailings review boards and stewardship teams. We adhere to applicable regulations and various national and international guidelines. The program also conforms with the tailings governance framework on preventing catastrophic failure of tailings storage facilities adopted in December 2016 by ICMM. For more information on our multi-tiered oversight and tailings governance, please refer to the tailings section of our 2020 Annual Report on Sustainability.

In 2020, as members of ICMM, we supported development of and committed to working towards implementation of the new Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (the Tailings Standard). The Tailings Standard was developed through an independent, multi-stakeholder process co-convened by the United Nations Environment Programme, Principles for Responsible Investment and ICMM following the tragic 2019 tailings facility collapse at Brumadinho, Brazil. Through our membership in ICMM, FCX played an active leadership role and provided constructive input in the development of the Tailings Standard.

Formally launched in August 2020, the Tailings Standard is the first global standard for tailings management that can be applied to existing and future tailings facilities. The Tailings Standard has been integrated into ICMM's existing member commitments, and ICMM members have agreed that all tailings facilities with "Extreme" or "Very High" potential consequence ratings should demonstrate conformance with the Tailings Standard within three years (by August 2023), and all other tailings facilities within five years (by August 2025). FCX currently is advancing internal plans to meet this commitment. Also in 2020, FCX chaired a subgroup of the ICMM Tailings Working Group to develop a guide that identifies and recommends best practices for the practical implementation of the Tailings Standard.

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PT Freeport Indonesia (PT-FI) operates a controlled riverine tailings management system implemented based on methods approved and permitted by the Government of Indonesia. More information about PT-FI's riverine tailings management system can be found in our 2020 Annual Report on Sustainability and on our website at www.fcx.com/sustainability .

Data on Tailings Storage Facilities

The following information has been updated as of December 2020. Disclosures will be updated further as we complete our self-assessments and describe how our systems align with the Tailings Standard.

All of our TSFs identified in the table below have internal specialist engineering oversight and external engineering support. We have assessed climate change projections at our sites using existing scientific information, and to inform additional sensitivity evaluations of our TSFs. We will continue to evaluate and refine the application of available climate change information to our facilities.

We define "active" TSFs as having tailings distribution infrastructure in place for the intention 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. All active TSFs have a closure plan that includes long-term monitoring, with approval by regulatory authorities where applicable. As part of our implementation of the Tailings Standard, we are collecting data to evaluate whether certain non-operating TSFs may be determined to be "landforms" and/or to be "safely closed." upon collection and evaluation of additional data, followed by confirmation by independent and internal executive review.

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. These will be updated using the Tailings Standard as we move toward demonstrating conformance.

Except TSFs noted as "assumed" in the table below, we completed preliminary assessments of the downstream impact on communities, ecosystems and critical infrastructure in the event of catastrophic failure of the TSF. Preliminary formal mapping and modeling were completed on all active facilities and certain inactive facilities, using overly conservative inundation parameters for classification (including non-credible failure scenarios). 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 intend to advance mapping and modeling using refined parameters and data, including consideration of credible failure modes in alignment with updated risk assessments in the Tailings Standard.

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 that does not take into account the likelihood 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 likelihood of failure.

Our Community Policy ensures collaboration with local communities to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts across a broad range of topics. We have conducted emergency response drills associated with a TSF failure with first responders where required by local regulations and are planning similar drills for other facilities consistent with the requirements of the Tailings Standard.

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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 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. Consequently, the centerline height would be less than the height reported below.
- TSF stored volume in five years (December 2025) was estimated using the 2020 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 (TST) lead reviewer or a Technical Review Board (TRB). Further, our lower priority TSFs have been deemed stable by an Engineer of Record or other consultant 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 three TSFs, for which we are developing action plans to close remaining decants. We completed a buttress at Sierrita Tailings Impoundment in 2019, which provides enhanced stability up to crest elevation 3585 ft.; this corresponds to approximately 10 years of operation (~2029). Timing and details for future buttressing needs will be regularly reassessed and constructed proactively. In 2018, we commenced construction of a buttress at Henderson 3 Dam, which will be raised for future stability conditions as the crest of 3 Dam is raised. The Sierrita and Henderson buttresses were proactively constructed 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 the latest surveys collected on or before December 31, 2020.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements in which FCX discusses its potential future performance. Forward-looking statements are all statements other than statements of historical facts, such as plans, projections, expectations, targets, objectives, strategies or goals relating to environmental, social, safety and governance performance, and the underlying assumptions and estimated impacts on FCX's business related thereto; future risk mitigation; FCX's continuing commitment to safe and reliable operations; FCX's commitment to deliver responsibly produced copper, including plans to implement and validate our operating sites under specific frameworks; the anticipated benefits of the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management, including improved tailings management practices across the industry and reduced risks to people and the environment due to tailings dam failures; FCX's commitment to ensuring its tailings facilities meet global best practice standards for safety; FCX's tailings management programs, standards and practices, including with respect to engineering, inspection and surety; closure or divestment of certain operations or facilities, including associated costs; anticipated production or construction commencement dates; anticipated productive lives of projects, mines and facilities; provisions and contingent liabilities; and regulatory developments. The words "anticipates," "may," "can," "plans," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "projects," "targets," "intends," "likely," "will," "should," "could," "to be," "potential," "assumptions," "guidance," "future" and any similar expressions are intended to identify those assertions as forward-looking statements. FCX cautions readers that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated, expected, projected or assumed in the

forward-looking statements. Important factors that can cause FCX's actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the factors described under the heading "Risk Factors" in FCX's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), as updated by FCX's subsequent filings with the SEC, and available on our website at fcx.com. Many of the assumptions upon which FCX's forward-looking statements are based are likely to change after the forward-looking statements are made. Further, FCX may make changes to its business plans that could affect its results. FCX does not intend to update forward-looking statements and undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made, notwithstanding any changes in its assumptions, changes in business plans, actual experience or other changes.

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Operating Mining Sites

	Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/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	655,060,000	660,700,000	14-Oct-2020 (TRB); 11-Feb-2020 (TST)	Very High	• 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.
	Bagdad Upper Mammoth 34°34'14.27"N 113°14'43.79"W	Active	2013	Centerline	78	310,800,000	363,000,000	14-Oct-2020 (TRB); 11-Feb-2020 (TST)	Very High	• Includes Main and Secondary Dam.
	Bagdad Mulholland 34°35'30.00"N 113°14'53.43"W	Inactive	1977	Centerline	122	80,246,500	80,246,500	14-Oct-2020 (TRB); 11-Feb-2020 (TST)	Very High	• 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.
	Morenci 1 West 33° 1'33.35"N 109°20'28.10"W	Active	Early 1940s	Upstream	13	74,933,435	74,933,435	3-Dec-2019 (TRB); 18-Dec-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• 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.

[a] Year of first tailings discharged into impoundment.

[b] Subsidiaries of FCX assume that runout would be extensive for TSFs if no formal inundation mapping has been completed or if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

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	Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
ARIZONA	**Morenci 2 West** 33° 1'51.90"N 109°20'27.07"W	Active	Early 1940s	Upstream	33	37,290,000	37,290,000	3-Dec-2019 (TRB); 18-Dec-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• 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	22,430,993	27,655,898	11-Nov-2020 (TRB); 18-Dec-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• 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	19,117,000	19,933,121	3-Dec-2019 (TRB); 18-Dec-2020 (TST)	Extreme	
	Morenci West/East Dam 33° 1'12.14"N 109°20'9.19"W	Active	2015	Centerline	140	92,960,122	201,847,637	11-Nov-2020 (TRB); 18-Dec-2020 (TST)	Extreme	
	Morenci Silver Basin 1 33° 1'28.68" 109°21'43.09"W	Active	1964	Upstream	96	73,307,356	78,711,999	3-Dec-2019 (TRB); 18-Dec-2020 (TST)	Very High	
	Morenci Southwest 1 33° 0'43.01"N 109°22'4.98"W	Active	1979	Upstream	204	246,572,149	271,718,701	3-Dec-2019 (TRB); 18-Dec-2020 (TST)	Very High	• SW-1 tailings released offsite caused by operator error while moving overflow pipe in 1999.
	Morenci Silver Basin 1X 33° 0'56.06" 109°21'18.22"W	Inactive	1981	Upstream	166	65,750,000	65,750,000	3-Dec-2019 (TRB); 18-Dec-2020 (TST)	Very High	• Updated status to reflect actual conditions – no headerline or active deposition in recent years, including in 2020.
	Morenci Southwest 2 32°59'49.80"N 109°22'9.08"W	Closed	1979	Upstream	78	10,190,000	10,190,000	3-Dec-2019 (TRB); 18-Dec-2020 (TST)	Very High	• Last deposition occurred in 1984. Closure Plan implemented in 1998. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.

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	Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
ARIZONA	**Sierrita** **Sierrita** 31°50'50.21"N 111° 2'46.71"W	Active	1970	Upstream	124	1,122,825,267	1,245,279,163	10-Nov-2020 (TRB); 10-Dec-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• Buttress completed in 2019 provides enhanced stability up to crest elevation 3585 ft., which corresponds to approximately 10 years of operation (~2029). Timing and details for future buttressing needs will be regularly reassessed and constructed proactively.
	Sierrita **Esperanza** 31°51'46.17"N 111° 4'10.69"W	Inactive	1959	Upstream	40	37,460,000	37,460,000	25-Oct-2019 (TST)	Extreme	• 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	71	50,382,000	100,510,500	19-Sept-2020 (TRB); 20-Jul-2020 (TST)	Extreme	
	Climax **Tenmile** 39°24'31.75"N 106°11'40.54"W	Active	early 1950s	Upstream	118	153,000,000	153,000,000	19-Sept-2020 (TRB); 20-Jul-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• Ice sheared the decant tower in 1967 causing tailings spill (12,000 m^3) and sinkhole. Released material contained within Mayflower TSF. Mitigation: decant tower repaired.
	Henderson **1 Dam/3 Dam** 39°51'40.24" 106° 5'55.37"W	Active	1976	Upstream	87	183,565,000	199,007,000	19-Sept-2020 (TRB); 21-Jul-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• 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 3 Dam.
	Climax **Robinson** 39°23'59.19"N 106°12'3.88"W	Closed	1915-1920	Upstream	88	90,100,000	90,100,000	19-Sept-2020 (TRB); 20-Jul-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• Closure Plan implemented in 2005 although partial reclamation started in the late 1990s. There is ongoing reclamation to enhance surface soil conditions.

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	Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/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	66	223,311,180	257,675,280	7-Feb-2020 (TRB); 14-Jan-2020 (TST)	Very High	
	Chino Axiflo Lake 32°40'34.99"N 108° 6'46.85"W	Active	1920s	Upstream	6	1,420,000	2,770,000	7-Feb-2020 (TRB); 14-Jan-2020 (TST)	Significant	
	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); 15-Feb-2018 (TST)	Very High	• Approximately two-thirds 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	14-Jan-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• Inactive since 1999. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. • Decant line failure in 1999 caused release of 27,600 m^3 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	15-Feb-2018 (TST)	Significant	• Inactive since 1978. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. • This TSF has never failed to be confirmed or certified as stable. • 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	15-Feb-2018 (TST)	Significant	• 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	15-Feb-2018 (TST)	Significant	• Closure plan implemented during 2008-2012. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.

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	Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
NEW MEXICO	**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	• 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	• 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	• Closure plan implemented during 2008-2012. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
PERU	**Cerro Verde Enzolada** 16°29'58.28"S 71°36'20.73"W	Active	2006	Centerline	253	372,000,000	506,000,000	23-Sept-2019 (TST); 12-June-2020 (TRB)	Extreme	
	Cerro Verde Linga 16°36'38.49"S 71°35'48.99"W	Active	2015	Centerline	307	303,000,000	620,000,000	23-Sept-2019 (TST); 12-June-2020 (TRB)	Extreme	

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Non-Operating Sites – Inactive Tailings Facilities

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
Bruce East 34°32'40.48"N 113°13'52.74"W	Inactive	1955	Upstream	18	65,000	65,000	1-Feb-2018 (TST)	Low	• Partial closure activities were conducted between 1987 and 1996. No tailings deposited for greater than 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	Inactive	1968	Upstream	21	130,000	130,000	1-Feb-2018 (TST)	Low	• Partial closure activities were conducted between 1987 and 1996. No tailings deposited for greater than 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	Inactive	1968	Upstream	21	160,000	160,000	1-Feb-2018 (TST)	Low	• Partial closure activities were conducted between 1987 and 1996. No tailings deposited for greater than 30 years. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. An updated capping plan was prepared in 2019 to address residual post-closure liabilities.

[a] Year of first tailings discharged into impoundment.

[b] Subsidiaries of FCX assume that runout would be extensive for TSFs if no formal inundation mapping has been completed or if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

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Non-Operating Sites – Closed Facilities

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
Ajo East 32°22'54.39"N 112°49'45.61"W	Closed	1961	Upstream	56	102,360,000	102,360,000	30-Jan-2018 (TST)	Significant	• Inactive since 1984. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Ajo North 32°23'1.20"N 112°50'31.48"W	Closed	1942	Upstream	58	75,040,000	75,040,000	30-Jan-2018 (TST)	Extreme	• Inactive since 1984. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Ajo Northeast 32°23'42.10"N 112°49'49.02"W	Closed	1980	Upstream	18	25,080,000	25,080,000	30-Jan-2018 (TST)	Significant	• 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; 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	Closed	1922	Upstream	53	52,930,000	52,930,000	30-Jan-2018 (TST)	Extreme	• 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	Closed	1920s	Upstream	27	12,460,000	12,460,000	22-Jan-2018 (TST)	Very High	• 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. 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

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[b] Subsidiaries of FCX assume that runout would be extensive for TSFs if no formal inundation mapping has been completed or if there is any permanent or temporary population downstream.

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
									has occurred to address limited impacts caused by multiple 500-year storm events, although the structural integrity of the impoundment was not impacted. Potential future classification as Landform.
Bisbee South 31°23'10.16"N 109°53'41.52"W	Closed	1950s	Upstream	38	56,760,000	56,760,000	22-Jan-2018 (TST)	Very High	• Total volume of the two impoundments is known from historical documentation. Volume of each individual impoundment was estimated based on geometry. • Impoundment used to store impacted water until mid-2010. Voluntarily reclaimed in 2012. 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. Potential future classification as Landform.
Christmas Tailing Dam #1 33° 4'24.86"N 110°44'9.16"W	Closed	1962	Upstream	61	2,710,000	2,710,000	05-Mar-2020 (TST)	Low	• No tailings deposited for greater than 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	Closed	1962	Upstream	70	1,100,000	1,100,000	05-Mar-2020 (TST)	Low	• No tailings deposited for greater than 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	Closed	1962	Upstream	55	660,000	660,000	05-Mar-2020 (TST)	Low	• No tailings deposited for greater than 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	Closed	mid 1960s	Upstream	15	25,000	25,000	05-Mar-2020 (TST)	Low	• No tailings deposited for greater than 30 years. Closure plan implemented in 2009 as a voluntary action. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.

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Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
Christmas Tailing Dam #6 33° 4'44.40"N 110°44'22.55"W	Closed	1970	Upstream	58	4,370,000	4,370,000	05-Mar-2020 (TST)	Low	• No tailings deposited for greater than 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 yd^3 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	Closed	1970	Upstream	56	2,820,000	2,820,000	05-Mar-2020 (TST)	Very High	• No tailings deposited for greater than 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	Closed	1974	Upstream	52	150,000	150,000	05-Mar-2020 (TST)	Very High	• No tailings deposited for greater than 30 years. Closure plan implemented in 2009 as a voluntary action. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Deming 32°17'3.07"N 107°47'2.98"W	Closed	early 1990	Upstream	7	280,000	280,000	14-Jan-2020 (TST)	Significant	• 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	Closed	between 1927-1939	Upstream	22	765,000	765,000	29-May-2019 (TST)	Very High	• 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 five-year period from 1993 to 1998, which included a lined diversion channel, buttress and cap to control infiltration. Potential future classification as Landform.

Updated 5/5/2021

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
El Molino Dam 2 35°34'47.23"N 105°41'23.29"W	Closed	between 1927-1939	Upstream	12	96,000	96,000	29-May-2019 (TST)	Very High	• This TSF is owned by the State of New Mexico and a 1992 AOC provides that long term care will return to the State of New Mexico once the AOC is terminated. • Closure plan was implemented over five-year period from 1993 to 1998, which included a lined diversion channel, buttress and cap to control infiltration. Potential future classification as Landform. • This TSF has never failed to be confirmed or certified as stable.
Keystone Dam 1 38°52'4.30"N 107° 2'8.78"W	Closed	1955-1957	Upstream	14	40,000	40,000	04-Aug-2020 (TST)	Very High	• 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	Closed	1955-1957	Upstream	18	110,000	110,000	04-Aug-2020 (TST)	Very High	• 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.

Updated 5/5/2021

Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
Keystone Dam 3 38°52'3.91"N 107° 2'0.24"W	Closed	1955-1957	Upstream	9	80,000	80,000	04-Aug-2020 (TST)	Very High	• 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	Closed	1955-1957	Upstream	18	270,000	270,000	04-Aug-2020 (TST)	Very High	• 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.
Miami Tailing Dam #2 33°24'58.69"N 110°51'3.55"W	Closed	1915	Upstream	35	7,580,000	7,580,000	08-Nov-2019 (TRB); 04-Mar-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• 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	Closed	1922	Upstream	67	17,830,000	17,830,000	08-Nov-2019 (TRB); 04-Mar-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• 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	Closed	1957	Upstream	61	36,210,000	36,210,000	08-Nov-2019 (TRB); 04-Mar-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• 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	Closed	1974	Upstream	67	28,290,000	28,290,000	08-Nov-2019 (TRB); 04-Mar-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• Inactive since 1984; impacted water stored on dam until 2009. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.

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Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
Miami Tailing Dam #6 33°25'24.38"N 110°50'55.36"W	Closed	1974	Upstream	41	15,280,000	15,280,000	08-Nov-2019 (TRB); 04-Mar-2020 (TST)	Very High	• Inactive since 1984; impacted water stored on dam until 2009. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Shafter 29°48'52.56" 104°18'39.75"W	Closed	1883	Upstream	15	546,320	546,320	1995 – Reclamation Work Team	Low	• 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	Closed	mid 1970s	Centerline	9	1,374,000	1,374,000	11-Mar-2016 (TST)	Low	• Closure plan implemented in 2009 as part of a Removal Action Plan under a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency AOC. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform. • Tailings were never deposited above the elevation of the starter dam.
Twin Buttes Tailing Pond No. 2 31°54'22.51"N 111° 1'2.08"W	Closed	1969	Centerline Rockfill	65	50,000,000	50,000,000	24-Oct-2019 (TST)	Extreme	• 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	Closed	1977	Centerline Rockfill	61	36,000,000	36,000,000	24-Oct-2019 (TST)	Extreme	• 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	Closed	1986	Centerline Rockfill	23	304,464	304,464	24-Oct-2019 (TST)	Extreme	• 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	Closed	1969	Upstream	58	61,110,000	61,110,000	14-Jan-2020 (TST)	Significant	• Closure plan implemented in 2010. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Tyrone Tailing Dam 1X 32°40'14.96"N	Closed	1981	Upstream	55	46,960,000	46,960,000	14-Jan-2020 (TST)	Significant	• Closure plan implemented in 2010. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.

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Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
108°23'34.85"W									
Tyrone **Tailing Dam 1A** 32°40'47.48"N 108°24'29.95"W	Closed	1985	Upstream	46	40,740,000	40,740,000	14-Jan-2020 (TST)	Significant	• Closure plan implemented in 2009. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
Tyrone **Tailing Dam 2** 32°42'40.62"N 108°24'18.03"W	Closed	1970	Upstream	73	54,320,000	54,320,000	14-Jan-2020 (TST)	High	• 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	Closed	1971	Upstream	49	33,380,000	33,380,000	14-Jan-2020 (TST)	High	• 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 m3. Mill production temporarily curtailed. Dam rehabilitated with resloping.
Tyrone **Tailing Dam 3X** 32°43'13.94"N 108°24'51.07"W	Closed	1979	Upstream	67	26,030,000	26,030,000	14-Jan-2020 (TST)	High	• 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	Closed	Early 1900s	Upstream	15	2,260,000	2,260,000	14-Jan-2020 (TST)	Significant	• Closure plan implemented in 2005. Active Monitoring & Maintenance Plan. Potential future classification as Landform.
United Verde **Clarkdale Tailing Dam** 34°46'12.44"N 112° 2'2.46"W	Closed	1923	Upstream	12	2,260,000	2,260,000	27-Jan-2016 (TST)	Significant	• 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	Closed	1967	Upstream	43	6,900,000	6,900,000	06-Nov-2019 (TRB); 22-Jul-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• 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 Plan.

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Tailings Facility Name and Location	Status	Year of Initial Operation[a]	Raising Method	Current Maximum Height (m)	Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume (m^3)	Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years (m^3)	Most recent Independent Expert Review	Hazard Categorization Based on Consequence of Failure[b]/Date of Formal Analysis where applicable	Other Relevant Information
Upper URAD 39°45'0.88" 105°49'57.41"W	Closed	1967	Upstream	76	3,300,000	3,300,000	06-Nov-2019 (TRB); 22-Jul-2020 (TST)	Extreme	• 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 Plan.