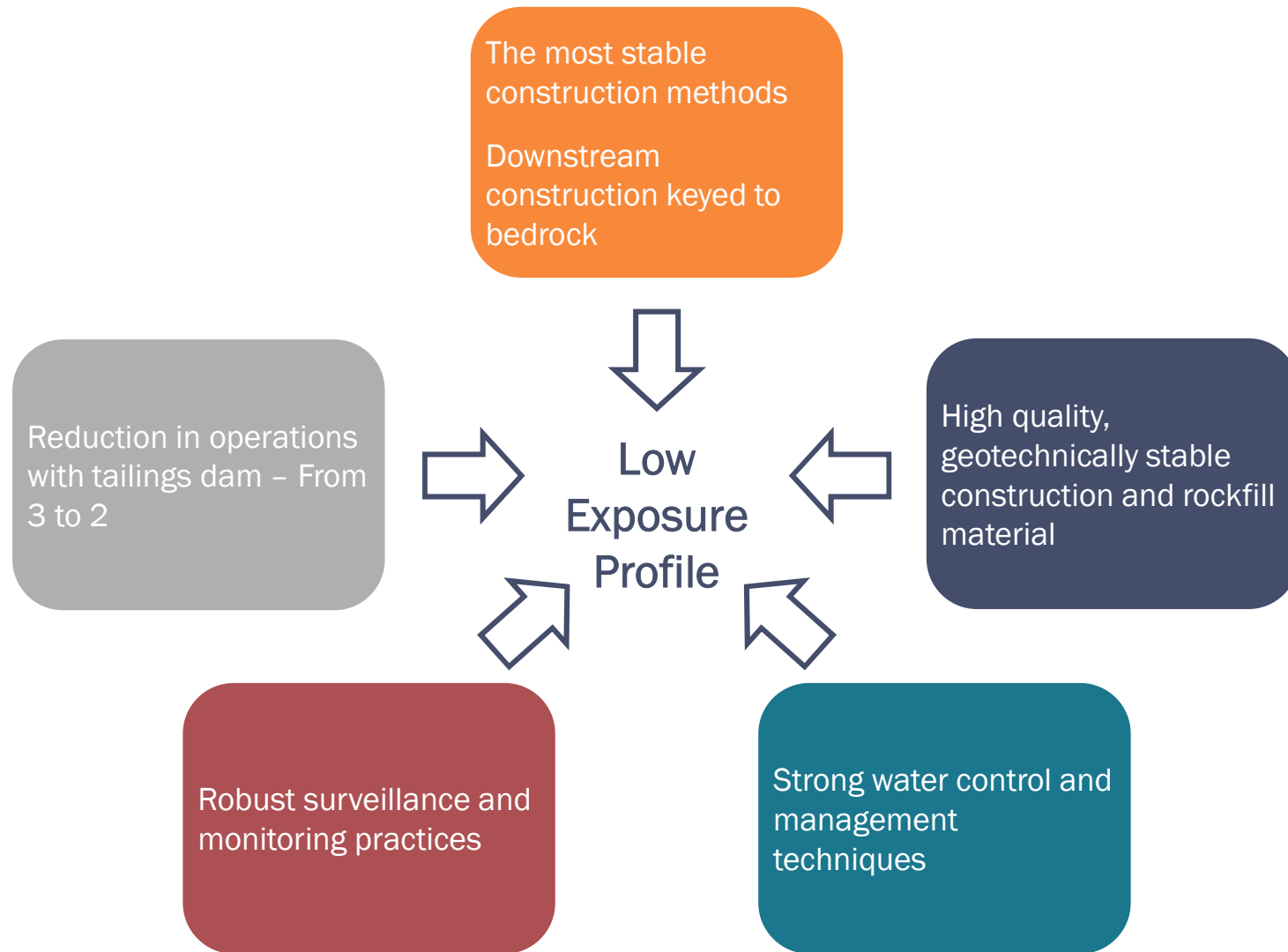


Proactive elements that set Coeur apart from the problem dams



> Coeur Mining Overview - Tailings Dams

| Tailings Facility | Palmarejo | Kensington | Golden Cross |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Year Constructed | 2010 | 2010 | 1991 |
| Status | Operational | Operational | Closed and reclaimed (1999) |
| Construction Type/Design | Downstream zoned rockfill dam, upstream face lined with HDPE, keyed to bedrock | Downstream constructed Geosynthetic-Faced Rockfill Dam (GFRD), keyed to bedrock | Downstream constructed rockfill dam, keyed into volcanic andesite intrusion |
| Relevant Design Standards | Mexican norm NOM-141 SEMARNAT 2003 and Canadian Dam Association (CDA 2007) Dam Safety Guidelines | Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) Dam Safety Guidelines (ADNR 2005) and 11 AAC 93.171(f)(3) | |
| Current Height (ft) | 315 feet (96 meters) | 88 feet (27 meters) | 131 feet (40 meters) |
| Permitted Height (ft) | 341 feet (104 meters) | 88 feet (27 meters) | 131 feet (40 meters) |
| Current Tailings Volume | 17.4 million tons (13.7 million cubic meters) | 2.5 million tons (1.5 million cubic meters) | 5 million tons (est) (3.7 million cubic meters) |
| Tailings Type | Impounded Tailings Slurry ¹ | Impounded Tailings Slurry | Impounded Tailings Slurry |
| Frequency of Third Party Inspections | Annually during normal operation, constant inspections during construction | Annually during normal operation, constant inspections during construction | Annually |

(1) A slurry is a finely ground mixture of mineral particles that are mixed with water for ease of transport

Coeur's Current Practices to Maintain Low Risk Tailings Management Operations

Construction

- Downstream Construction Method - Most stable, progressively builds away from tailings, towards downstream
- Kensington and Palmarejo embankments are keyed into bedrock
- Designs and engineers follow accepted international guidelines and jurisdictional dam safety regulations
- Continuous QA/QC during construction projects

Water Control

- Effective seepage and hydraulic control systems in place
- Emergency spillway in place at Kensington
- Emergency spillway under construction at Palmarejo
- Strong beach formation at Palmarejo, increases tailings strength and maintains water away from embankment
- Significantly reduced the volume of water stored in Palmarejo's tailings dam
- Water balance limits in place, actively monitored and maintained
- Designed to site specific factors and geotechnical conditions

Failure Modes

- Completed failure modes analysis / probabilistic scenarios
- Designed for seismic control to maximum credible earthquake
- Designed with appropriate stability and safety factors
- Managed to higher hazard class at Kensington
- Contingency controls in place to handle upset conditions

Surveillance & Management

- Excellent tailings management track record
- Periodic engineering reviews by qualified third parties
- Credible operation, monitoring and maintenance system with attentive management
- Strong internal and external inspection and surveillance programs
- Instrumentation systems in place with active monitoring
- Operate within design standards
- Underground tailings placement optimized where feasible

> Kensington Tailings Dam Management



Kensington Mine Lower Slate Lake Tailings Dam (AK00308) is a downstream constructed Geosynthetic-Faced Rockfill Dam (GFRD), keyed to bedrock.

The processed mine ore and tailings solids are benign and do not produce acid rock drainage conditions, requiring no direct treatment.

Tailings are deposited via a subaqueous slurry into a tailings impoundment, and approximately 40% of the tailings produced are diverted from permanent storage within the tailings facility and placed underground as a cemented paste backfill.

We operate a water treatment plant to 1) settle out suspended solids, 2) remove manganese mobilized from the rock during the mining and milling processes and 3) remove dissolved aluminum that occurs naturally in the storm water runoff from the surrounding area before releasing water back to the environment.



> Palmarejo Tailings Dam Management



Palmarejo's tailings dam is a downstream rockfill with the upstream face lined with HDPE, and it is keyed to bedrock.

Palmarejo tailings are classified as non-potentially acid generating (non-PAG) and non-metal leaching.

Prior to placement in the dam, the tailings undergo a detoxification process to reduce the cyanide concentration to below 5 parts per million. Tailings are then deposited via a subaqueous slurry into a tailings impoundment.

Any water discharged to the environment passes through a secondary inverse osmosis treatment plant to meet discharge requirements of Mexican norm NOM-001-SEMARNAT-1996.



“At Coeur, our tailings dam risk profile is low. Across our operations, we have multiple layers of internal and external controls in place to protect our people, our communities and our planet.”



“In 2019, Coeur supplemented our annual review of risks and mitigation factors with an in-depth assessment of our tailings dam management and profile with direct oversight by the board.”

Jay Gear
Vice President,
Environment, Health & Safety