

An aerial photograph of a town built on a hillside at dusk. The town features numerous houses with red-tiled roofs and white walls, arranged in a grid-like pattern. A winding road runs through the town. In the background, there are mountains and a valley filled with mist or fog. The sky is a mix of orange and blue.

BHP

**10 years of
reparation**



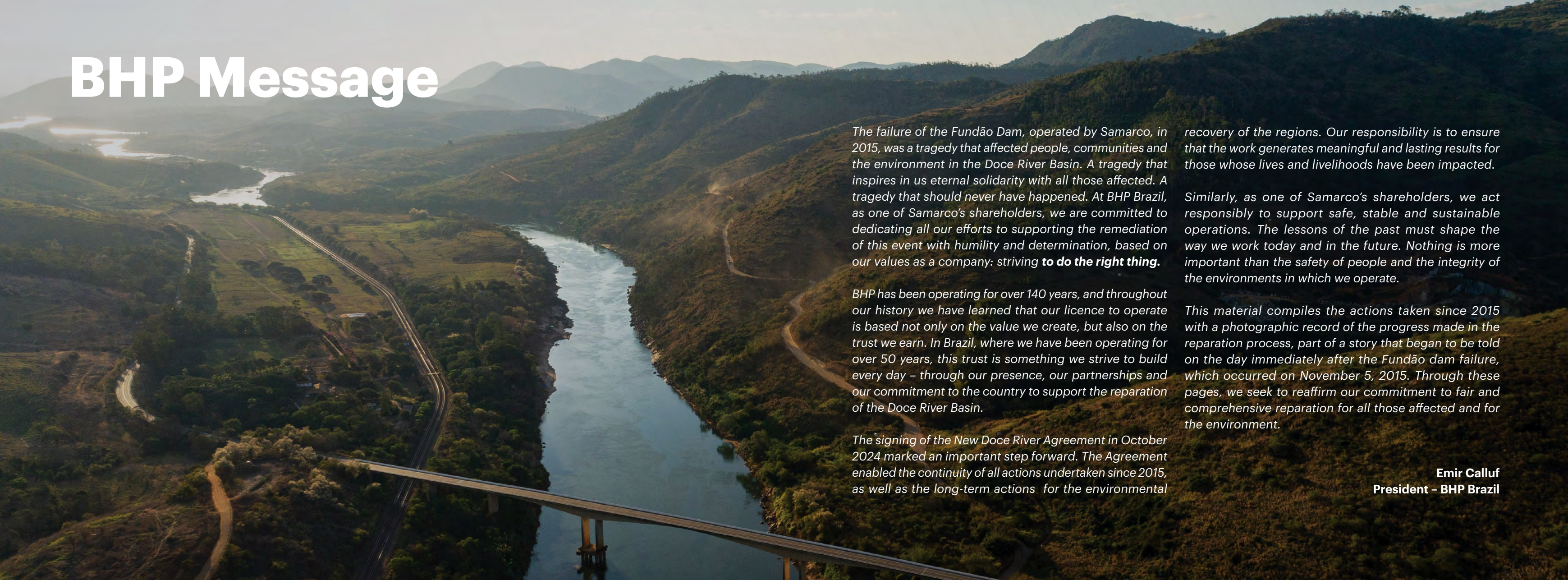
AGROMIG seedling nursery
in Governador Valadares,
Minas Gerais state.



Water monitoring of the
Gualaxo River at Águas Claras
Bridge, Minas Gerais state.

This booklet contains
information related to
Samarco, a non-operated
joint venture (NOJV), in
which a BHP entity holds
an investment.

BHP Message

An aerial photograph of a wide river flowing through a lush green valley. In the foreground, a long bridge spans the river. The river curves through the valley, surrounded by dense vegetation and rolling hills. In the background, a range of mountains is visible under a clear sky. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

*The failure of the Fundão Dam, operated by Samarco, in 2015, was a tragedy that affected people, communities and the environment in the Doce River Basin. A tragedy that inspires in us eternal solidarity with all those affected. A tragedy that should never have happened. At BHP Brazil, as one of Samarco's shareholders, we are committed to dedicating all our efforts to supporting the remediation of this event with humility and determination, based on our values as a company: striving **to do the right thing**.*

BHP has been operating for over 140 years, and throughout our history we have learned that our licence to operate is based not only on the value we create, but also on the trust we earn. In Brazil, where we have been operating for over 50 years, this trust is something we strive to build every day – through our presence, our partnerships and our commitment to the country to support the reparation of the Doce River Basin.

The signing of the New Doce River Agreement in October 2024 marked an important step forward. The Agreement enabled the continuity of all actions undertaken since 2015, as well as the long-term actions for the environmental

recovery of the regions. Our responsibility is to ensure that the work generates meaningful and lasting results for those whose lives and livelihoods have been impacted.

Similarly, as one of Samarco's shareholders, we act responsibly to support safe, stable and sustainable operations. The lessons of the past must shape the way we work today and in the future. Nothing is more important than the safety of people and the integrity of the environments in which we operate.

This material compiles the actions taken since 2015 with a photographic record of the progress made in the reparation process, part of a story that began to be told on the day immediately after the Fundão dam failure, which occurred on November 5, 2015. Through these pages, we seek to reaffirm our commitment to fair and comprehensive reparation for all those affected and for the environment.

Emir Calluf
President – BHP Brazil

Samarco is a non-operating joint venture (NOJV) between BHP Brasil and Vale, with produces iron ore pellets in its operations in Mariana (MG) and Anchieta (ES).

Samarco suspended its operations for five years after the dam failure, gradually resuming operations in December 2020. In order to resume operations, the company undertook several changes to its processes, implementing more technology and ensuring greater efficiency and safety in its operations. One of the implemented structures was the Monitoring and Inspection Centre (CMI), currently operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Furthermore, 80% of the tailings generated after ore processing are filtered and dry stacked safely, without the use of dams. The remaining 20% are slurry tailings, stored in a confined, safe pit with less environmental impact, in a process that is totally different from that used before.

In the process of gradually resuming operations, Samarco is currently operating at 60% of the production capacity. As part of its long-term planning, the company will gradually expand its operational flow, with a possibility of reaching to 100% by 2028.

Learn more about Samarco's operations at samarco.com.



None of the tailings generated by Samarco are – or ever have been – toxic, corrosive or flammable. The tailings consist of iron ore, sand and water.

Learn more about the path taken by the tailings generated by Samarco in this video.





Doce river in Baixio Guandu,
Espírito Santo state.



Mouth of the Doce river, in
Regência, Espírito Santo state.

The Failure



On 5 November 2015, the Fundão Dam, part of the Germano Complex owned by Samarco in the city of Mariana, Minas Gerais, failed, releasing 43.7 million m³ of tailings from the 56.6 million m³ stored there. The released material initially flowed into the Santarém stream, continuing to the Gualaxo do Norte River and the Carmo River, reaching the point where the Doce River forms near the reservoir of the Risoleta Neves Hydroelectric Plant. Along this path, a considerable part of the material was retained in areas close to the affected rivers, impacting some communities.

Tragically, 19 people perished as a result of the dam failure. Along the way, approximately 9.6 million m³ of tailings were retained at the Risoleta Neves Hydroelectric Power Plant, known as Candonga, located on the border between the municipalities of Rio Doce and Santa Cruz do Escalvado, limiting the impact of the tailings on the following stretches of the river and its banks.

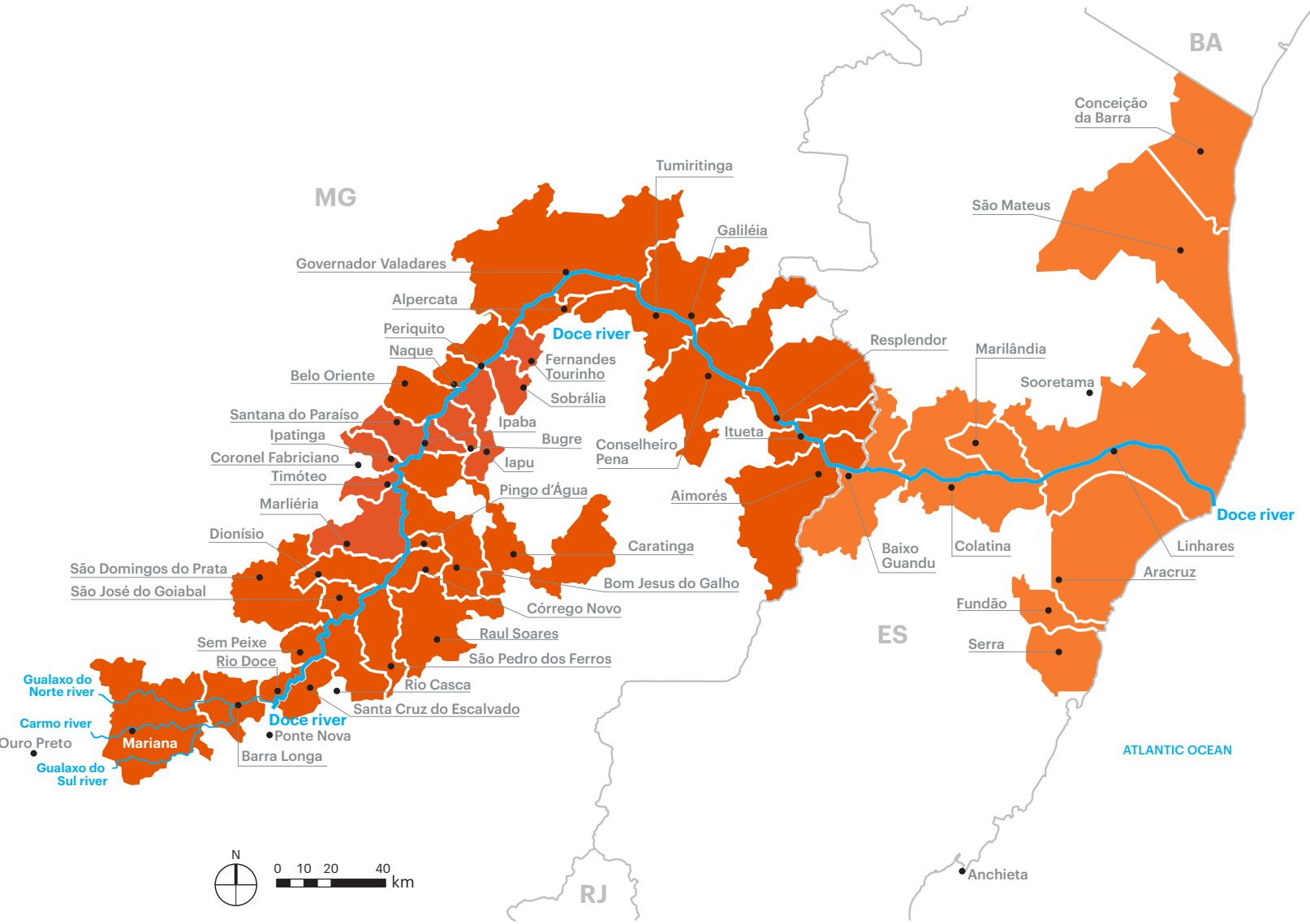
From the Risoleta Neves Hydroelectric Power Plant, the tailings were carried for kilometers to its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean, affecting several municipalities in the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

Reparation

An aerial photograph of a hillside town, likely in Brazil, showing a dense cluster of colorful houses with orange and red roofs. The town is built on a steep slope, with a tall communication tower visible in the background. The surrounding landscape is hilly and forested, with a cloudy sky above.

The response to the Samarco's Fundão dam failure required rapid and coordinated actions in an unprecedented scenario and with an unknown scale of damage. From the outset, BHP Brasil committed to supporting the entire reparation process, aiming to ensure a fair and comprehensive response to a tragedy that should never have happened. This process involves the implementation of reparation measures aimed at rebuilding communities, restoring the environment, and acting in various areas. The collaboration between various entities and institutions, always placing the affected people at the center of the reparation actions, has been essential to overcome challenges and ensure that every step is taken towards a dignified, sustainable future, with the environment restored and people rebuilding their lives.

Doce River Basin Remediation Map



BHP on the field from the very beginning

Over these 10 years, our team in Brazil has been committed to reflecting on, discussing, and supporting the implementation of all reparation and compensation actions.

Also in 2016, the companies (BHP Brasil, Vale and Samarco), together with the federal and state governments of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, and with the participation of other entities, signed the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TTAC). This first agreement gave rise to the Renova Foundation, whose function was to coordinate and execute reparation and compensation actions for the environmental and social damage caused by the dam failure. Then, in 2018, the TAC-Governance was signed, aiming to ensure greater participation by those affected in the governance system that guided the execution of the reparation project.

The TTAC and TAC-Governance were transitional agreements. These agreements already provided for a new and definitive term when all damages were better known. The drafting of this new document started in 2021, with the first negotiation meetings. After three years, in October 2024, the New Doce River Agreement was signed, **guaranteeing a total of R\$ 170 billion for reparation throughout the region**. From then on, the Renova Foundation underwent liquidation, redistributing its responsibilities and transferring some of the financial and practical obligations of the Agreement to Samarco, which also provides for direct responsibilities to the Government, through different institutions.

Read the full text of the New Doce River Agreement on the [Samarco website](#).



Former BHP CEO Andrew Mackenzie (second from the right) visits the Samarco area in 2018.





Forest and spring restoration area in Melquiades, at Toca da Boa Esperança Farm, Governador Valadares, Minas Gerais state.

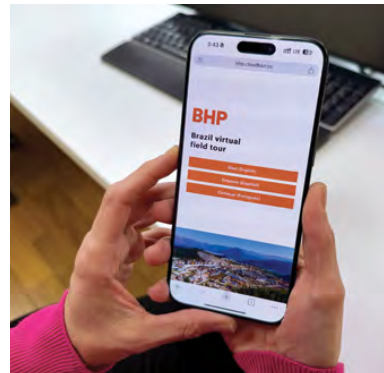


Forest Restoration Project on the banks of the Gualaxo River, near the entrance to the city of Barra Longa, Minas Gerais state.

Reparation in detail

In a challenging scenario, the reparation of the Doce River Basin has made considerable progress – demonstrating that with collaboration, openness to dialogue and hard work, it is possible to achieve objectives.

Learn more about the main points of this important and significant project.



In an effort to broaden access to information regarding reparation actions and progress in the recovery of the Doce River Basin, BHP has developed a virtual reality platform that provides an immersive experience of the entire region.

**Access the
virtual tour here.**



Community park in the district of Novo Bento Rodrigues, in Mariana, Minas Gerais state.





New headquarters of the Horticultural Producers' Association of Bento Rodrigues, AHOBERO, in Mariana, Minas Gerais state.



Encontro Square, in Novo Bento Rodrigues, in Mariana, Minas Gerais state.



New districts

The tailings from the Fundão Dam impacted three communities, affecting their infrastructure, homes and land. These were: Bento Rodrigues and Paracatu de Baixo, in the city of Mariana (MG), and Gesteira, in the city of Barra Longa (MG). The effects required the population to be relocated, first on an emergency basis to hotels and rented houses, and then permanently. At this point, the process of definitive resettlement of these communities is underway.

In order for the resettlement to occur in Bento Rodrigues and Paracatu de Baixo, new plots of land were selected and an urban development project was created, considering the layout of houses and public assets similar to those of the original communities, urban infrastructure such as asphalt, internet and mobile phone antennas, and electricity supply points, as well as significant improvements such as the installation of a sanitation network.

Novo Bento Rodrigues,
Mariana, Minas Gerais state



All these decisions were made with the active participation of the residents, who chose the plot of land, designed their homes in every detail with the help of dedicated architects, customising each one individually, and gave the communities new names. In August 2025, the properties whose construction had begun before the signing of the New Doce River Agreement were completed, totalling **388 properties** (houses, businesses, farms, plots of land and private assets) and **22 public assets** (schools, health centres, religious temples, squares, etc.). The urban infrastructure was fully implemented, and all public assets were handed over to the municipal government of Mariana.

Ten years after the dam failure, the new districts – now named “Novo Bento Rodrigues” and “Paracatu” – are home to more than **370 families**, who are gradually resuming their way of life through their routines, traditions, religious celebrations and family parties.

The process in Gesteira was different. On 30 May 2023, a collective agreement worth R\$ 126 million was approved for the reconstruction of the community, payment of compensation and creation of a fund for community projects. The amount was transferred to the public administration and residents, who decided to take responsibility for the execution of the works.



Gustavo Capanema Municipal School, reconstructed in the square at Gesteira, Minas Gerais state.

Sewage Treatment Plant (ETE) in the district of Paracatu, Mariana, Minas Gerais state.





Santo Antônio Square
in Paracatu, Mariana,
Minas Gerais state.



Forest restoration on the
banks of the Gualaxo do Norte
River, near the entrance to
the city of Barra Longa, Minas
Gerais state.

Payment of Indemnification



The payment of indemnification has been ongoing since 2016, with different formats, amounts, and platforms developed over the years to meet the needs of those affected. The first payments began with AFE (Emergency Financial Aid), a monthly and temporary programme. Those who lost their homes, livelihoods, material possessions and, sadly, family members, received specific amounts commensurate with their losses.

Workers who were able to provide proof of damages and income received indemnification and/or lost profits through PIM (Mediated Indemnification Programme). For those who had difficulty providing proof of damages and economic activity, due to the high level of informality throughout the region, the Novel System was created, a simplified indemnification system that allowed for a more agile service and easier verification.

With the New Doce River Agreement, the PID (Definitive Compensation Programme) was created for those eligible

under the Agreement, without the need to provide proof of damages. The Agreement also guaranteed payment under the Agricultural and Fishing Indemnification System for eligible professional fishermen and family farmers.

Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas and Traditional Communities were also included in specific programmes, and as provided for in the New Agreement, they may receive additional amounts and will self-manage the amounts received.

More than **700,000 people have been indemnified** pelos programas ao longo desses anos. Montantes transferidos diretamente para as contas das pessoas. A conclusão dos programas indenizatórios existentes está prevista para 2026.

Follow the progress of payments at:

www.samarco.com.br/reparacao





Group of embroiderers in
Regência, Espírito Santo state.



Restoration work of sacred art
carried out by the Technical Reserve,
in Mariana, Minas Gerais state.

Environment

Since the reparation process began, several environmental actions have been undertaken. The impact, especially in the regions closest to the Samarco Germano Complex and before reaching the Risoleta Neves Hydroelectric Power Plant, was considerable, and therefore so were the reparation activities.

The banks were reshaped, The Doce River is now monitored in real time, confirming water quality levels similar to those prior to the dam failure.

Thousands of hectares of forest have been fenced off and protected for compensatory reforestation, out of a total of 50,000 to be recovered – approximately 70,000 football fields.

The recovery of springs, which are essential for supplying rivers and streams, providing water to cities, agriculture and industries, and sustaining the life of different organisms and ecosystems, is also part of the reparation actions. By the end of the project, five thousand springs will have been restored.



Natural Treatment Stations (NTS) in the channels of the North Gualaxo River, Minas Gerais state.

Today, the Doce River is one of the most monitored rivers in the world! Monitor the river at: monitoramentoriodoce.org





Sea turtle under the care of ICMBio, in partnership with Project Tamar.



Seed collectors' project in the Manoel Ferreira settlement. The project aims to expand the Atlantic Forest cover in the Doce River Basin.



The Agreement also provides for the allocation of **R\$ 8 billion for sanitation projects** to be developed by the government. The Doce River Basin and the northern coast of the state of Espírito Santo have historically suffered from a lack of water and sewage treatment. Now, with the resources from the Agreement, the entire population of the region will benefit from the works and solutions on this front.

In order to follow the progress of the projects, visit the **official Reparation webpage**.



Important to know: In Brazil, annual expenses related to hospitalisations due to diseases caused by the lack of water and sewage treatment are estimated at R\$ 2.2 billion.

River water quality monitoring structure.





Church in Paracatu,
Espírito Santo state.



Cocoa planting at Fazenda Vicentino,
Linhares, Espírito Santo state.

A decade of reparation

The reparation process of the Fundão Dam requires a multidisciplinary approach and the collaboration of several agents. Certainly, this is not a simple task, either due to intrinsic complexity or external factors, such as the Covid-19 pandemic, which brought construction and other activities to a halt for a period of time. However, none of this deterred the main actors involved from continuing their efforts – public agencies, civil society and the companies.

Signing the New Doce River Agreement, which BHP Brazil is one of the signatories to, is a great example of this collective action and demonstrates the commitment BHP has to Samarco and Brazil for at least the next 20 years of implementation, ensuring that the reconstruction process is robust and long-lasting.

For BHP, the failure brought lessons learned and cemented values that guide the company's actions: **Doing what is right**, knowing that a sustainable future begins with safety, integrity and trust with those around us. **Seeking better**

ways and making a difference, with responsibility to act and generate positive impact. After 10 years, and with a firm commitment for the next twenty, BHP Brazil continues to support the creation of a legacy for the reconstruction and sustainable development of mining in Brazil and around the world.

Useful links to follow the reparation process and learn more details about this story.



Samarco
samarco.com.br/reparacao



BHP
bhp.com/brasil



Contact BHP
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Signing Ceremony for the Renegotiation of the Mariana Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement.

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