



WASTE:

SUSTAINABILITY ACTIONS 2025

Sustainability Actions 2025: Waste¹

Waste Management Programs

The performance of waste management is measured through our environmental management systems, certified under the international standard ISO 14001, which establish indicators, plans, tasks, deadlines, and responsible parties for each action outlined in the waste management plans of each operational unit. This monitoring identifies opportunities for improvement and plans to capitalize on them. All of this is audited periodically, both internally (by the organization itself to determine the degree of compliance with the management plan) and by independent third-party organizations, in accordance with the procedures of ISO 14001. Performance is reported to senior management monthly or bimonthly.

Through the identification of significant environmental aspects and the monitoring of key performance indicators, opportunities for improvement in our waste management and reduction processes are identified. These actions are periodically audited, both internally (by our own audit teams to verify the level of compliance with the system) and externally, through accredited independent certification bodies. In 2025, minor nonconformities and various opportunities for improvement were identified, which are currently being addressed through specific action plans.

In all our operational units, we have action plans to first avoid waste generation and then reduce it as much as possible. These plans establish annual reduction and recycling targets, the actions to achieve them (internal communication of goals and regulatory obligations, training for classification, segregation and handling, equipment, etc.), and how their progress is reported to senior management.

The following are examples of objectives, targets, and indicators implemented in some of our operations by 2030:

Environmental Objective	Target	OPI (Operational Performance Indicators)	MPI (Management Performance Indicators)
Reduce the generation of hazardous waste (HW)	Reduce hazardous waste generation by 5%	- Tons/year of hazardous waste generated - Tons of HW per ton of product produced	- Number of reduction programs implemented - % of personnel trained in hazardous waste management.
	Reduce hydrocarbon-impregnated solids by 5%	- Tons/year of hydrocarbon-impregnated solid waste - Tons per number of major maintenance activities	- Number of preventive actions against hydrocarbon contamination - Frequency of preventive maintenance.
Decrease the generation of municipal solid waste (MSW)	Reduce MSW generation by 5%	- kg/year of MSW generated - kg/employee/year of MSW generated	- Number of internal awareness campaigns - Number of waste separation and recycling points installed

¹ The actions described in this document are fully applicable to our subsidiary Southern Copper Corporation.

Providing our staff with the necessary competencies is essential for the success of our waste reduction and revaluation initiatives, as well as for preventing the risks associated with waste handling. We identify key positions within the organization that, based on their functions and responsibilities, have a high impact on performance and legal compliance related to waste management. From there, we detect training needs and develop the necessary competencies to achieve our objectives. For key positions, we have a specialized training program that provides additional training from external experts.

Since 2021, we have invested nearly one million dollars in research projects for the utilization of various mining wastes, the most significant in this industry due to their volume—in the production of artificial soils, which are already being applied in remediation projects. These artificial soils use mining wastes, acid drainage inhibitors, organic matter, macronutrients, and microorganism inoculation to be effective in revegetation and landscape recovery in areas degraded by our activities. This year, we will begin placing artificial soil on a tailings deposit area of around 70 hectares in Buenavista del Cobre, Sonora, Mexico.

Recycling programs are in place for various types of materials, such as PET bottles, packaging cardboard, HP toner cartridges, and scrap metal. For the management of PET and cardboard, designated collection areas have been set up, along with suitable infrastructure, including compactors in temporary storage areas. These compactors help reduce the volume of these wastes, thereby optimizing their transportation to recycling centers.

In our operations in Mexico, used oil is safely collected and stored separately from other hazardous waste and sent to specialized companies for use in energy recovery processes. In Peru, this waste is used as an alternative fuel in our Ilo smelter. Additionally, in our Mexican operations, ink cartridges are collected and safely stored before being sent to authorized centers for recycling and reprocessing.

Waste, Hazardous waste and Mineral waste disposal

The following table provides detailed information on waste generation and management for Grupo México and Southern Copper Corporation across fiscal years FY2021 to FY2025. The data includes the total amount of waste generated, categorization by hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and the methods of disposal or recovery.

During 2025, the methodology for reporting hazardous and non-hazardous waste was restructured to align with the requirements of GRI 306-3, 306-4, and 306-5, including the consideration of waste generated within and outside the organization's facilities. As part of this reclassification, the remaining waste categories 1 and 2 were consolidated, as a result of these changes, year-over-year variations in the reported data may occur. For further information about remaining waste, please refer to our [SDR25](#) on page 390.

Non-hazardous waste

Grupo México	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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Total waste recycled/reused	Metric tonnes	40,123	174,476	38,416	40,893	20,303
Total waste disposed	Metric tonnes	59,388	29,324	36,092	297,024	252,872
Waste landfilled	Metric tonnes	7,436	18,829	4,007	26,678	252,871
Waste incinerated with energy recovery	Metric tonnes	26	0	18	0	0
Waste incinerated without energy recovery	Metric tonnes	0	17	0	0	1
Waste otherwise disposed*	Metric tonnes	51,926	10,478	32,067	270,346	0*
Data coverage	Percentage of operations	100	100	100	100	100

*For the years 2021–2024, the category "other disposal operations" includes the following disposal methods: well injection, sent to disposal sites or impoundments, on-site disposal, and uncontrolled landfills. For 2025, the new classification in accordance with the GRI Standards is applied.

Southern Copper Corporation	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total waste recycled/reused	Metric tonnes	30,793	159,414	29,291	31,670	15,741
Total waste disposed	Metric tonnes	17,942	24,844	31,415	35,806	19,592
Waste landfilled	Metric tonnes	3,444	18,394	3,368	450	19,592
Waste incinerated with energy recovery	Metric tonnes	0	0	0	0	0
Waste incinerated without energy recovery	Metric tonnes	0	0	0	0	0
Waste otherwise disposed*	Metric tonnes	14,498	6,450	28,047	35,356	0
Data coverage	Percentage of operations	100	100	100	100	100

*For the years 2021–2024, the category "other disposal operations" includes the following disposal methods: well injection, sent to disposal sites or impoundments, on-site disposal, and uncontrolled landfills. For 2025, the new classification in accordance with the GRI Standards is applied.

Hazardous Waste

Grupo México	Unidad	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total hazardous waste recycled/reused	Metric tonnes	4,494	13,553	8,085	8,234	1,695

Total hazardous waste disposed	Metric tonnes	149,486	50,809	28,053	5,525	6,578
Hazardous waste landfilled	Metric tonnes	82	5	63	125	6,152
Hazardous waste incinerated with energy recovery	Metric tonnes	324	2,223	156	148	100
Hazardous waste incinerated without energy recovery	Metric tonnes	50	25	36	66	261
Hazardous waste otherwise disposed*	Metric tonnes	149,030	48,556	27,798	5,186	65
Data coverage	Percentage of operations	100	100	100	100	100

*For the years 2021–2024, the category "other disposal operations" includes the following disposal methods: well injection, sent to disposal sites or impoundments, on-site disposal, and uncontrolled landfills. For 2025, the new classification in accordance with the GRI Standards is applied, which includes co-processing.

Southern Copper Corporation	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total hazardous waste recycled/reused*	Metric tonnes	4,204	13,160	7,073	7,131	986
Total hazardous waste disposed*	Metric tonnes	6,498	48,175	3,981	4,339	5,391
Hazardous waste landfilled	Metric tonnes	82	4	0	0	5,068
Hazardous waste incinerated with energy recovery	Metric tonnes	210	2,058	0	0	0
Hazardous waste incinerated without energy recovery	Metric tonnes	44	25	12	56	258
Hazardous waste otherwise disposed*	Metric tonnes	6,162	46,088	3,969	4,283	65
Data coverage	Percentage of operations	100	100	100	100	100

* For the years 2021–2024, the category "other disposal operations" includes the following disposal methods: well injection, sent to disposal sites or impoundments, on-site disposal, and uncontrolled landfills. For 2025, the new classification in accordance with the GRI Standards is applied, which includes co-processing.

Mineral Waste

Grupo México	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A) Mineral waste generated – Waste rock	Million metric tonnes	425.72187 1	486.26415 5	516.20625 2	541.71798 9	521.43049 9
B) Mineral waste generated - Tailings	Million metric tonnes	204.16319 5	198.37505 1	201.46196 5	211.28887 3	212.58977 9
C) Mineral waste repurposed/reused (waste rock + tailings)	Million metric tonnes	0	0	0	0	2.892912
Total mineral waste disposed (A+B-C)	Million metric tonnes	629.88507	684.63921	717.66822	753.00686	731.12737
Data coverage	Percentage of operations	100	100	100	100	100

Southern Copper Corporation	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A) Mineral waste generated – Waste rock	Million metric tonnes	369.19145 8	421.95682 6	459.37426 7	483.23965 4	465.34090 2
B) Mineral waste generated - Tailings	Million metric tonnes	179.79798 9	174.27883 3	177.56069 2	187.11370 9	188.29533 4
C) Mineral waste repurposed/reused (waste rock + tailings)	Million metric tonnes	0	0	0	0	2.892912
Total mineral waste disposed (A+B-C)	Million metric tonnes	548.98945	596.23566	636.93496	670.35336	650.74332
Data coverage	Percentage of operations	100	100	100	100	100

The data presented in the tables above has been extracted from the organization's annual Sustainability Reports, which include independent verifications that support their accuracy based on GRI standards.

For more information, please refer to the organization's sustainability reports through the following links:

		Grupo México		SCC	
		Pages	Source	Pages	Source
2021	Waste and Hazardous waste	303	SDR21	303	SDR21
	Mineral waste	306		306	

	External Verification Letter	374		374	
2022	Waste and Hazardous waste	427		427	
	Mineral waste	322	SDR22	322	SDR22
	External Verification Letter	432		432	
2023	Waste and Hazardous waste	364		364	
	Mineral waste	362	SDR23	362	SDR23
	External Verification Letter	471		471	
2024	Waste and Hazardous waste	385		305	
	Mineral waste	383	SDR24	304	SCC24
	External Verification Letter	506		389-390	
2025	Waste and Hazardous waste	388		310	
	Mineral waste	384	SDR25	307	SCC25
	External Verification Letter	526		404	

Mine Waste Deposit²:

We use a tailings storage facility classification system aligned with the ICMM Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management, which establishes five risk categories based on the potential impact of a failure (consequence classification). This system is used to determine the level of risk management required for each tailings facility, as well as the level of independent technical review needed.

The current classification is presented below:

Mining Division (AMC)				
	In the process of being classified	Classified in minor categories*	Classified in major categories**	Total
Active deposits	4	4	6	14
Inactive deposits	32	-	-	32
Planned deposits	1	-	-	1

*Minor categories: High, Significant, and Low

**Major categories: Very High, Extreme

Southern Copper Corporation (SCC)				
	In the process of being classified	Classified in minor categories*	Classified in major categories**	Total
Active deposits	4	4	3	11
Inactive deposits	24	-	-	24
Planned deposits	1	-	-	1

*Minor categories: High, Significant, and Low

**Major categories: Very High, Extreme

² We are currently working on recalibrating the model used in the failure analysis of tailings deposits, which will allow us to reassess the consequence-based classification of the deposits in Mexico. We will be able to issue an update of the classifications for the active deposits in September or October 2024.

Acid Rock Drainage Management:

In all our operations, the presence and potential for acid drainage are determined based on the geochemical analysis of the geological materials of interest (mainly rocks and sediments), which is part of the studies conducted prior to the development of mining projects. Acid drainage occurs due to the weathering of sulfide minerals, which takes place when sulfide-rich geological materials are exposed to oxidizing atmospheric conditions. To predict its occurrence, standardized chemical tests are carried out, usually considering other properties such as mineralogical and textural characteristics.

The management of acid drainage is based on this information and the conditions under which operations occur. It generally involves collecting acid drainage at points where the mining waste deposit is expected to generate it and reincorporating it into the leaching processes. Since the generation of acid drainage depends not only on the geochemical characteristics of the materials but also on the conditions they are in, this information is updated periodically and publicly reported in our Sustainable Development Report.

The assessment for potential ARD is present in every stage of our mine projects, including the exploration, operation and closure phases. This ensures that any identified environmental risks can be managed from both a **technical** and **economic** perspective before mining activities proceed, which enables the definition of site-specific management measures.

Across all the countries where we operate, we conduct tailings characterization in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and technical standards to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and to support the safe management and closure of our tailings storage facilities.

For example, in Mexico, tailings characterization is conducted in accordance with NOM-141-SEMARNAT-2003, which establishes technical requirements for the characterization, management, operation, and closure of tailings storage facilities. As seen in the Closure Plan of the Charcas Mining Unit (attached and translated for reference) includes, within the progressive closure planning section, the results of tailings characterization carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. The study concluded that the tailings are non-hazardous and do not generate Acid Rock Drainage (ARD), supporting the definition of technically feasible closure measures.

According to our most recent calculation, the total accumulated volume of mining waste in our operations with the potential to generate acid drainage are 216 million tons (41.4%) and 205 million tons (44%), for Grupo México and Southern Copper Corporation respectively. In our operations, water stress and the high evaporation rate limit the volume of acid drainage generated, which facilitates its management and reduces the risk of contamination.

The closure plans for our five operations that generate acid drainage (Buenavista del Cobre and La Caridad in Mexico, Toquepala and Cuajone in Peru, and Ray in the United States, the last one is not applicable to SCC) outline the specific actions to minimize and control it for each site.

Closure plans for operations with ARD potential define site-specific measures to prevent, minimize, monitor, and control Acid Rock Drainage over the long term, ensuring the protection of surrounding ecosystems during both the closure and post-closure phases.

Sox emissions

As well as the waste data, the following table provides detailed information on SOx emissions for Grupo México and Southern Copper Corporation across fiscal years FY2021 to FY2025. The data includes the total amount of direct SOx emissions.

Grupo México	Direct SOx emissions (metric tonnes)	Data coverage	SOx emissions		Verified information	
			Page	Source	Page	Source
2022	38,105	100	422	SDR22	432	SDR22
2023	67,725	100	461	SDR23	471	SDR23
2024	69,249	100	496	SDR24	506	SDR24
2025	22,892	100	510	SDR25	526	SDR25

Southern Copper Corporation	Direct SOx emissions (metric tonnes)	Data coverage	SOx emissions		Verified information	
			Page	Source	Page	Source
2022	38,100	100	422	SDR22	432	SDR22
2023	26,880	100	461	SDR23	471	SDR23
2024	26,738	100	381	SDR24	389	SDR24
2025	22,535	100	391	SDR25	404	SDR25