



Grupo México

# WASTE: SUSTAINABILITY ACTIONS 2023



## Sustainability Actions 2023: Waste<sup>1</sup>

### Waste

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.

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.

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.

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

## Mine Waste Deposits<sup>2</sup>:

	Mexico				Peru				SCC				USA				AMC			
	P	C	A	T	P	C	A	T	P	C	A	T	P	C	A	T	P	C	A	T
Active deposits	4	3	3	10	-	1	-	1	4	4	3	11	-	-	3	3	4	4	6	14
Inactive deposits	23	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	8	-	-	8	32	-	-	32
Planned deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Where:

P: Number of Mining Waste Deposits in the process of being classified

C: Number of Mining Waste Deposits classified in categories lower than "Extreme" and "Very High"

A: Number of Mining Waste Deposits classified in the "Extreme" and "Very High" categories

T: Total Number of Mining Waste Deposits

## Acid Drainage:

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.

According to our most recent calculation, the total accumulated volume of mining waste in our operations with the potential to generate acid drainage is 378 million tons. 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 six operations that generate acid drainage (Buenavista del Cobre and La Caridad in Mexico, Toquepala and Cuajone in Peru, and Ray and Silverbell in the United States) outline the specific actions to minimize and control it for each site.

<sup>2</sup> 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.