BIODIVERSITY:
SUSTAINABILITY ACTIONS 2024

Sustainability Actions 2024[1]: Biodiversity

Biodiversity Exposure & Assessment

The following tables disclose the operational sites of Southern Copper Corporation (SCC) and Grupo México that are located within or adjacent to protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value, as defined by international and national conservation frameworks (e.g., KBAs, IBAs, AICAs, national parks, ecological reserves).

This disclosure supports transparency regarding the potential biodiversity risks and conservation responsibilities of Grupo México and SCC across operations in **Mexico, Peru, and the United States**, and contributes to the company's alignment with leading sustainability assessment criteria.

Site	Southern Copper Corporation						ASARCO				Total AMC
	Mexico					Peru	USA				
	Buenavista del Cobre	Charcas	La Caridad	Metallurgical Complex	Lime Plant	Cuajone	Hayden	Silver Bell	Ray	Mission	
Inside high biodiversity or protected areas	Ramsar No. 2044 Ajos-Bavispe ecosystem, San Pedro River Basin area of infuence RTP-41 Cananea-San Pedro AICA No. 126, Western Sierra Madre systems KBA Western Sierra Madre mountain system	KBA Sierra Catorce	RTP-44 Bavispe-El Tigre AICA No. 126, Western Sierra Madre systems KBA Western Sierra Madre mountain system	RTP-44 Bavispe-El Tigre AICA No. 126, Western Sierra Madre systems KBA Western Sierra Madre mountain system	AICA No. 38 Western Sierre Madre mountain system KBA Western Sierra Madre mountain system	KBA Cerro Los Calatos-Torata	No	No	No	No	-
Adjacent to high biodiversity or protected areas (1.25 mi / 2 km)	No	No	ANP Bavispe fora and fauna protection area	RTP-42 Los Ajos – Buenos Aires – La Purica	No	No	Gila River area ÍBA: Lower San Pedro Rive	Ironwood Forest National Monument	Gila River area	Pima Pineapple Cactus Priority Conservation Areas	-
Biodiversity management plan (ICMM)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	In development	Will be prepared	Will be prepared	Will be prepared	Will be prepared	
Total size of site (hectares)	49,601	269.7	25,291	6,656	958	19,399.70	7,282.00	6,591.00	17,679.00	5,919.57	**139,647**

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

Aspects	SCC (Mexico and Peru)		AMC (Mexico, Peru, and USA)		Explanation
	Sites	Area (ha)	Sites	Area (ha)	
Total number of operations	10	214,917	14	252,393	Sites considered relevant for biodiversity: Mexico (7 sites – 84,256.04 ha): BVC, La Caridad Mine, Metallurgical Complex, Lime Plant, Charcas Mine, Santa Barbara Mine, San Martín Mine Peru (3 sites – 130,660.9 ha): Toquepala, Cuajone, Ilo USA (4 sites – 37,475.57 ha): Hayden, Silver Bell, Ray, Mission
Operations with biodiversity impact assessment	10	214,917	14	252,393	All our mining operations have an environmental impact assessment, through which we identify risks to biodiversity before starting our projects. Based on these diagnoses, various actions are defined to prevent impacts on ecosystems, and in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy, reduce and compensate them when it is not possible to avoid them in their entirety.
Operations within or near to high biodiversity or protected areas	6	102,175	10	139,650	Mexico (5 sites – 82,775 ha): BVC, La Caridad Mine, Metallurgical Complex, Lime Plant, and Charcas Mine Peru (1 site – 19,399.7 ha): Cuajone USA (4 sites – 37,475.57 ha): Hayden, Silver Bell, Ray, Mission
Operations within or near to high biodiversity or protected areas with biodiversity management plans	6	102,175	6	102,175	Mexico (5 sites – 82,775 ha): BVC, La Caridad Mine, Metallurgical Complex, Lime Plant, and Charcas Mine Peru (1 site – 19,399.7 ha): Cuajone, en proceso de elaboración. USA (4 sites – 37,475.57 ha): Hayden, Silver Bell, Ray, Mission, en proceso de elaboración.

Biodiversity Mitigating Actions

The company has mitigating actions to reduce biodiversity impact and dependency based on the mitigation hierarchy as the following:

1. Avoid: Planning and designing operations to prevent impacts on ecosystems and species, prioritizing alternatives that steer clear of areas with high conservation value.
2. Reduce: Implementing practices, technologies, and processes that minimize the magnitude, duration, or intensity of residual impacts on biodiversity.
3. Regenerate: Actively promoting the recovery of ecological functions and biological diversity in degraded areas, enhancing ecosystem health and productivity.
4. Restore: Rehabilitating altered ecosystems to reestablish their original characteristics, structure, and capacity to support native species.
5. Transform: Driving systemic changes in production models, land use, and environmental management to achieve net positive biodiversity outcomes and generate sustainable social and economic benefits.

As outlined in our mitigation hierarchy framework, we classify actions based on their relevance and suitability to our operations in Mexico, Peru, and the United States:

Type of impact / risk: Habitats and ecosystems affected by land transformation

Potential measures and opportunities *	Mitigation Hierarchy	Mexico							Peru			United States			
		Buenavista del Cobre	Charcas	La Caridad	METCO	Lime Plant	San Martin	Santa Barbara	Cuajone	Ilo	Toquepala	Hayden	Mission	Ray	Silver Bell
Wherever possible, use areas already impacted, like existing communication routes or sites that are in the closure process.	**1**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Avoid affecting areas through negligence.	**2**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Designate areas with high biological / ecological value for conservation and promote ecological conservation areas.	**1, 5**	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×
Recover resources like soil and plant matter to use in restoration projects.	**3**	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×
Rescue specimens of flora and fauna species with conservation value.	**2**	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	—	—	—	×	×	×	×
Take early remediation actions, during the operational life of our sites, for land disturbed by our operations (concurrent remediation).	**4**	→	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dust reduction actions.	**2**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soil restoration and works projects to divert and capture water to recover flora and fauna habitats.	**4**	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Develop closure plans that include restoring the landscape and the functional conditions of the ecosystems affected.	**4**	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reforest impacted areas outside our operations.	**4**	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×
Soil recovery projects and water and wind erosion prevention.	**1, 4**	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×
Water harvesting projects.	**2**	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
And in general, meet full compliance with the measures set by the environmental authorities to avoid, reduce, restore and offset specific or cumulative environmental impacts, temporary or permanent.	**1, 2, 3, 4, 5**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Type of impact / risk: Reduced populations of species with high biological / ecological value

Potential measures and opportunities *	Mitigation Hierarchy	Mexico							Peru			United States			
		Buenavista del Cobre	Charcas	La Caridad	METCO	Lime Plant	San Martin	Santa Barbara	Cuajone	Ilo	Toquepala	Hayden	Mission	Ray	Silver Bell
Avoid affecting areas with high value for the health of emblematic species populations or with high conservation value, like wildlife corridors, nesting, mating and breeding areas.	**1**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monitor the status of biodiversity and populations of relevant species to take prompt action where necessary.	**1, 2**	→	→	✓	✓	×	→	→	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×
Rescue and relocate specimens of threatened endemic species, with high biological value or that are slow or non-moving, or recovery species, as classified by the IUCN and the regulations of the countries where we operate.	**2, 3**	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	—	—	—	×	×	×	×
Monitor the status of specimens and their evolution at the transplant sites.	**4**	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Recover ecosystems, habitats and vital ecosystem services for the populations of emblematic species affected or with high conservation value.	**4**	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×
Carry out actions for captive breeding and repopulation of areas affected by our operations.	**4**	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Recover ecosystems, habitats and vital ecosystem services for populations of threatened species.	**4**	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×
Captive breeding and reintroduction of threatened species into the wild in original population distribution areas.	**5**	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
And in general, meet full compliance with the measures set by the environmental authorities to avoid, reduce, restore and offset specific or cumulative environmental impacts, temporary or permanent.	**1, 2, 3, 4, 5**	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Type of impact / risk: Contamination of waterbodies and ecosystems from dust, emissions, discharges or accidents

Potential measures and opportunities *	Mitigation Hierarchy	Mexico							Peru			United States			
		Buenavista del Cobre	Charcas	La Caridad	METCO	Lime Plant	San Martin	Santa Barbara	Cuajone	Ilo	Toquepala	Hayden	Mission	Ray	Silver Bell
Monitor and control solution management systems to avoid contingencies.	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reduce the release of dust from our tailings dams and access roads.	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Use controls to prevent waste, dust, solutions and acid drainage from reaching waterbodies or ecosystems near our sites in volumes or concentrations that could be harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monitor emissions and discharges to take prompt action if the limits are exceeded so as to be harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Remediate sites impacted by our operations to recover the existing conditions prior to the impact.	3	→	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
And in general, meet full compliance with the measures set by the environmental authorities to avoid, reduce, restore and offset specific or cumulative environmental impacts, temporary or permanent.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

As part of the activities carried out by Grupo México, we present a few examples that illustrate our mitigation hierarchy.

Avoid:

At Grupo México, we understand the importance of conserving and protecting biodiversity and the ecosystems at and around our sites. We work responsibly to **avoid**, insofar as possible, impacting biodiversity spaces by our projects and operations. We did not explore or develop new projects in declared Natural World Heritage sites.

Reduces:

Environmental impact assessments identify the risks to biodiversity before embarking on a new project. These assessments are updated whenever there is a significant change in our operations. These diagnostics assist in defining different actions to prevent impacts on the ecosystems, and according to the mitigation hierarchy, **reduce** and offset such impacts when they cannot be avoided.

Three of our sites in Sonora, Mexico (Buenavista del Cobre, La Caridad and Metalúrgica del Cobre) have biodiversity Risk Prevention Manuals, which specifically address the risks associated with each site. We have begun a process to identify and assess nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities using the LEAP approach developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) and the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) methodology for our own operations, and also for a portion of our value chain. The sites involved are: Buenavista del Cobre, La Caridad, Lime Plant, Toquepala, Cuajone, Mission, Ray, Silver Bell, Charcas, San Martin, Santa Barbara, Metalúrgica del Cobre (processing plant) and Ilo.

Regenerate:

Example: The Mexican Wolf repopulating in the forests of Mexico

After an intensive eradication campaign in the first half of the 20th century, the Mexican gray wolf practically disappeared in the wild and was declared probably extinct. Grupo México adopted the Mexican gray wolf as the insignia for our Center for the Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of Wildlife (known in Spanish as the UMA) at Buenavista del Cobre in Cananea, Sonora. This Center contributes to the recovery of the species by reintroducing specimens to their natural habitat.

To date, the Center has housed 67 Mexican wolves and bred 26 pups. In a coordinated effort with the Mexican and the US authorities, through the Binational Recovery Program for the Mexican Gray Wolf, 27 individuals have been reintroduced into the wild at sites this species originally inhabited. With this important contribution by Grupo México to these conservation efforts, the Mexican Gray Wolf was recently moved from the category "Probably extinct in the wild" to "Critically endangered".

Restore:

Our Grupo México nurseries and greenhouses have an extensive production capacity and in 2024, we produced 3,793,105 plants. Also, the Grupo México Foundation donated 2,048,816 plants to reforest degraded areas in Chihuahua, Michoacan and Estado de México, primarily. With this and other efforts, we are making progress towards our 2030 target of net zero deforestation and net positive impact on biodiversity.

Healthy ecosystems sustain the supply and quality of water, and provide protection against water related threats and disasters. The grasslands, forests and other forms of vegetation we are **restoring** provide an essential source of protection for watersheds in highland areas, helping to reduce the velocity of run-off, protect against erosion, balance seasonal peaks and dips in water flow, and minimize the sludge and sediments that flow downstream. Our ecosystem **restoration** activities in Mexico are designed based on the Guide for preparing supportive technical studies, issued by the Mexican Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (in Spanish, the SEMARNAT), which evaluates our success in this area.

Transform:

Example: The Ite Wetlands in Peru

The site had been a waste deposit for nearly three decades. We have physically and chemically stabilized 3,254 acres (1,327 hectares), out of 3,860 acre (1,562 hectare), through a long-term **transformation** process that involves building small wetland areas, flooding areas to inhibit the oxidation of the remnant pyrites, testing with vegetation tolerant to changes in pH (like natural grasses, reeds and rushes, and cattails), applying organic matter, building a water infrastructure to control the water levels, which includes floodgates, channels, dumps and pipes, and continuous monitoring of different physical-chemical parameters and metals. As a result, an important ecosystem for biodiversity conservation, and for the wellbeing of the local community, has developed there. The environmental services generated in the wetlands include, among others, water storage in one of the most arid zones on the planet and carbon sequestering. Its natural beauty and diversity of animal and plant life make the Ite Wetlands a popular and highly appreciated place for visitors and recreation. This project generates revenue for the local economy and today, the Ite Wetlands are a reference site for education and environmental research.