WASTE:
SUSTAINABILITY ACTIONS 2024

Sustainability Actions 2024: Waste[1]

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 2024, 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:

Environmental Objective	Target	OPI (Operational Performance Indicators)	MPI (Management Performance Indicators)
Reduce the generation of hazardous waste (HW)	Reduce hazardous waste generation by 5% compared to the 2020–2024 average by 2025	- 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 10% compared to the 2021–2024 average by 2025	- 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% compared to the 2021–2024 average by 2025	- 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 and Hazardous 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 FY2024. The data includes the total amount of waste generated, categorization by hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and the methods of disposal or recovery.

Non-hazardous waste

Grupo México	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total waste recycled/reused*	**Metric tonnes**	**40,123**	**174,476**	**38,416**	**40,893**
Total waste disposed*	**Metric tonnes**	**59,388**	**29,324**	**36,092**	**297,024**
Waste landfilled	Metric tonnes	7,436	18,829	4,007	26,678
Waste incinerated with energy recovery	Metric tonnes	26	0	18	0
Waste incinerated without energy recovery	Metric tonnes	0	17	0	0

Waste otherwise disposed (Well injection, Sent to disposal sites or impoundments, on-site disposal, uncontrolled landfills):	Metric tonnes	51,926	10,478	32,067	270,346
Data coverage	**Percentage of operations**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Southern Copper Corporation	**Unit**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Total waste recycled/reused*	**Metric tonnes**	**30,793**	**159,414**	**29,291**	**31,670**
Total waste disposed*	**Metric tonnes**	**17,942**	**24,844**	**31,415**	**35,806**
Waste landfilled	Metric tonnes	3,444	18,394	3,368	450
Waste incinerated with energy recovery	Metric tonnes	0	0	0	0
Waste incinerated without energy recovery	Metric tonnes	0	0	0	0
Waste otherwise disposed (Well injection, Sent to disposal sites or impoundments, on-site disposal, uncontrolled landfills):	Metric tonnes	14,498	6,450	28,047	35,356
Data coverage	**Percentage of operations**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Hazardous Waste

Grupo México	**Unidad**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Total hazardous waste recycled/reused*	**Metric tonnes**	**4,494**	**13,553**	**8,085**	**8,234**
Total hazardous waste disposed*	**Metric tonnes**	**149,486**	**50,809**	**28,053**	**5,525**
Hazardous waste landfilled	Metric tonnes	82	5	63	125
Hazardous waste incinerated with energy recovery	Metric tonnes	324	2,223	156	148
Hazardous waste incinerated without energy recovery	Metric tonnes	50	25	36	66
Hazardous waste otherwise disposed (Well injection, Sent to disposal sites or impoundments, on-site disposal, uncontrolled landfills):	Metric tonnes	149,030	48,556	27,798	5,186
Data coverage	**Percentage of operations**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Southern Copper Corporation	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total hazardous waste recycled/reused*	**Metric tonnes**	**4,204**	**13,160**	**7,073**	**7,131**
Total hazardous waste disposed*	**Metric tonnes**	**6,498**	**48,175**	**3,981**	**4,339**
Hazardous waste landfilled	Metric tonnes	82	4	0	0
Hazardous waste incinerated with energy recovery	Metric tonnes	210	2,058	0	0
Hazardous waste incinerated without energy recovery	Metric tonnes	44	25	12	56
Hazardous waste otherwise disposed (Well injection, Sent to disposal sites or impoundments, on-site disposal, uncontrolled landfills):	Metric tonnes	6,162	46,088	3,969	4,283
Data coverage	**Percentage of operations**	**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	303	SDR21	303	SDR21
	External Verification Letter	374		374	
2022	Waste	427	SDR22	427	SDR22
	External Verification Letter	432		432	
2023	Waste	364	SDR23	364	SDR23
	External Verification Letter	471		471	
2024	Waste	385	SDR24	305	SCC24
	External Verification Letter	506		389-390	

Mine Waste Deposit[2]:

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

[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.

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	-	-	-	**-**

*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	-	-	-	**-**

*Minor categories: High, Significant, and Low
**Major categories: Very High, Extreme

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.

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.