

Mine closure



We are committed to responsibly managing the risks and opportunities associated with the closure of our operations, engaging our stakeholders with the purpose of achieving a positive legacy. Mine closure considerations are integrated from the early stages of our projects and throughout the entire lifecycle of mining operations. We adopt best practices in engineering and governance to address socio-environmental risks and opportunities.

Governance

As part of our corporate governance, the Senior Executive team oversees mine closure planning and execution. We require our operations to develop conceptual closure plans and financial reserves for mine closure, which are periodically updated based on changes throughout the operational life. As a mine approaches closure, we transition from conceptual to detailed planning, with thorough budget reviews conducted using the same discipline and governance applied to the company's capital projects. For integrated mine closure planning and execution, our multidisciplinary teams work in synergy with operations. We are in the process of updating our integrated closure guidelines to strengthen governance and continue adopting best practices.

Context and strategic considerations

Risk management and socio-environmental impacts

An inadequately managed mine closure without addressing risks, impacts, and opportunities, can lead to negative consequences for communities and the environment. Lack of social acceptance or community support can hinder the proper execution of closure plans, and the outcomes of closures impact stakeholder trust in future projects.

Community involvement in the closure process

The most successful mine closures worldwide are characterized by active community participation in decisions that affect their future. Engaging communities helps ensure social acceptance of closure objectives, addresses community concerns, and co-designs opportunities for capacity building and future land use.

Adaptation to changes in regulatory frameworks

Adopting international best practices in integrated mine closure helps ensure compliance with local regulations and provides greater resilience to future regulatory and international framework changes.

Risk, impact, and opportunity management

Social and environmental impact studies provide valuable insights to manage risks, impacts, and opportunities across the lifecycle of our operations. From the project phase, we integrate mine closure considerations into planning, and our closure practices are informed by the ICMM guidelines.

Planning

Conceptual planning is a formal process designed to set objectives, design principles, activities, completion criteria, and resources necessary for mine closure. This planning uses a risk management framework to meet closure criteria in a cost-effective manner. It also specifies the methodology for closure, aligning with the natural characteristics of the site to promote appropriate future land uses. This alignment with the region's landscape and land use, avoids undesirable environmental impacts and fosters opportunities for the community.

100% of our operations' units have a conceptual closure plan that is periodically reviewed.

Conceptual plans are reviewed throughout the life of a mine, at least every five years or whenever there are significant operational changes. The forecast of financial resources required for closure is updated annually. The transition from conceptual to detailed planning typically begins three years before the mine's closure or when key infrastructure is nearing the end of its life, particularly in the case of progressive closure.

Social transition is key to achieving a positive legacy. To support this, we have refined our practices to incorporate socio-environmental assessments, risk and impact identification, participatory methods, engagement plans, social management strategies, and community involvement in land-use decisions and sustainable development opportunities.

Implementation

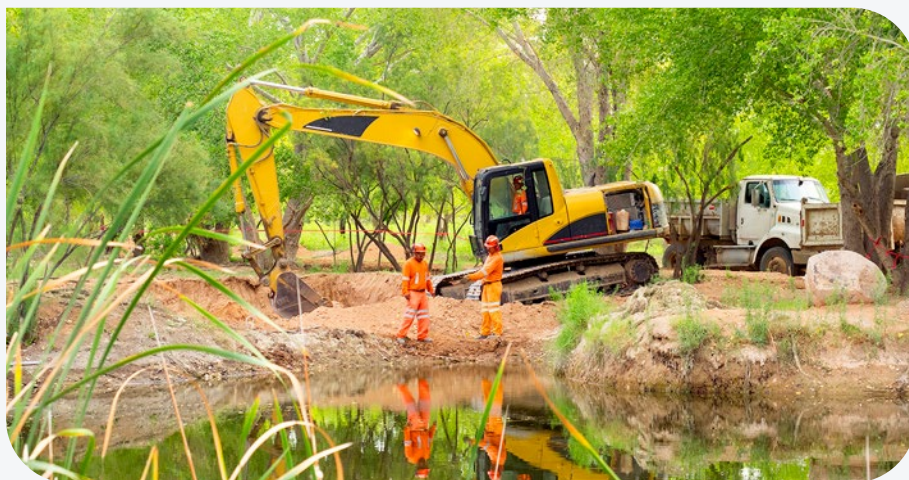
Mine closure activities are carried out during the implementation phase, with monitoring continuing through the post-closure phase. We also implement progressive conservation and restoration actions in impacted areas during the operational phase of our mines. As part of our commitment to positive biodiversity impacts, we extend conservation efforts in our concessions beyond the mine sites. Throughout the planning, implementation, and post-closure phases, we conduct monitoring of water, soil, and air quality to inform decision-making.

Two sites: Bismark and Noche Buena continue implementing their closure actions.

Our mines operate nurseries that supply seedlings for progressive reforestation. The Noche Buena unit, which has initiated its closure program, operates a nursery with a production capacity of approximately **150,000 seedlings** for onsite reforestation. Additionally, a Saguaro reproduction program is being implemented (see [Case Study](#)).

At the Bismark mine, we have implemented ecosystem and wildlife recovery actions. Monitoring has confirmed the return of species of high biodiversity value, indicating the ecosystem's health (see [Case Study](#)).





Case Study – Progress of the Closure Plan at the Bismark Mine

Closure activities at the Bismark Mine continue to advance through the restoration of impacted areas, focused on dismantling infrastructure, site cleanup, and reforestation.

All waste generated during these activities has been managed in compliance with applicable Mexican regulations, with efforts made to encourage reuse wherever possible. Reforestation efforts have prioritized native plant species from the region, with ongoing maintenance and conservation work—including pruning, soil conditioning, and supplemental irrigation—helping to ensure plant survival. These actions have resulted in a post-operations survival rate of 76%. To date, 79,363 plants have been reforested across the site. As restoration progresses, there has been a steady return of native wildlife, indicating the recovery of ecosystem functions and environmental services. Species observed include mule deer, desert fox, coyote, wild boar, skunk, rattlesnake, lizard, and horned owl, among others. These sightings reflect the successful regeneration of natural habitats and the overall health of the recovering environment.

Metrics

Site	Total area to be restored (ha)	Restoration progress (ha)	% progress
Bismark	148.3	69.4	47
Noche Buena	1,288.90	102.17	7.9
TOTAL	1,437.20	171.57	12

For the Noche Buena mine, the surface of the pit is not considered as an area to be reforested.

Site	Number of reforested plants	% survival	tCO ₂ eq. capture /year
Bismark	72,065	73	2,184
Noche Buena	13,751	80	417
TOTAL	85,816	76.5	2,061

It is estimated that 33 trees absorb 1 tCO₂eq.

