Further information:
Investor_Relations@penoles.com.mx
Luis Carlos Navarro: (52) 55 52 79 32 19
Celia Ortega: (52) 55 52 79 32 94

INDUSTRIAS PEÑOLES, S.A.B. DE C.V.
REPORT OF EARNINGS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2026.

Mexico City, August 4, 2026 – Industrias Peñoles, S.A.B. de C.V. ("Peñoles" or the "Company") (BMV: PE&OLES), a mining group with integrated operations for the smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals and the manufacture of chemical products, reports its consolidated results for the second quarter of 2026 (2Q26) and the main changes compared to the same period in 2025 (2Q25).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After reaching historic highs during the first quarter of the year, precious metals experienced technical correction in the second quarter of 2026, beginning near the close of the previous period, particularly in the case of silver. This behavior responded to the evolution of expectations regarding United States monetary policy and the development of conflicts in the Middle East. Nevertheless, prices remained at historically high levels: silver averaged a price 118.6% higher than that of the same quarter in 2025, and gold 37.4% above that period. Among industrial metals, copper stood out with an average price 40.0% higher, followed by zinc, with an increase of 31.2%, both driven by solid structural demand and supply restrictions. In contrast, lead showed a marginal variation of 0.4%, as a result of elevated inventory levels and weaker demand.

In mining operations, volume of ore deposited on leach pads was slightly higher (+1.0%) than the volume in 2Q25. At the Herradura mine, the deposited volume increased due to the start of operations of phase XV of the leach pads and because selective mining, focused on reducing the volume of ore deposited with a better grade, was implemented during the previous fiscal year. This was offset by the lower volume deposited at Milpillas, due to low equipment availability and failures in the ore crushing area. Meanwhile, the volume of ore milled and processed in the plants of the mining units increased by 4.3%, mainly due to production at Tizapa, whose operations were suspended during the same quarter of the previous year due to a strike at the unit. Additional contributions came from higher ore processing in the dynamic leaching plants at Herradura, and in the beneficiation plants at Sabinas and Fresnillo. These operations offset the lower milling at Capela—as contemplated in the operational plans to process better ore grades and extend the useful life of the tailings deposit—as well as at Velardeña, Ciénega, and Saucito.

The Tizapa operation favored the quarterly production of all metal contents, recording increases compared to the same period of the previous year. In addition to Tizapa's contribution, gold grew by 6.5% due to higher ore grades at Fresnillo, Juanicipio, and Capela. These units offset the lower gold production at Herradura and San Julián Veins due to lower ore grades. Meanwhile, silver production increased by 2.4%, driven by higher ore grades at Sabinas and Fresnillo, as well as the higher grade and recovery at Capela, which offset the lower production at Saucito, Ciénega, and San Julián Veins—due to lower ore milling, lower grades, and lower recoveries—and at Juanicipio, due to a lower volume of processed ore and lower recovery. Lead and zinc, whose increases were 28.7% and 14.2% respectively, benefited from higher ore grades at Fresnillo, Juanicipio, and Sabinas, which offset the reductions at Saucito and Velardeña due to lower ore grades, and in the case of zinc, lower ore milling and processing with a lower recovery rate at Capela. Copper produced in concentrates increased by 27.7% thanks to higher grades and recoveries at Velardeña and Capela. Finally, cathode copper produced by Milpillas recorded a decrease of 36.7%, resulting from the lower volume of ore deposited on leach pads and a lower recovery.

In metallurgical operations, refined metal production decreased versus the same quarter of the previous year. In the silver circuit, the volume of load treated decreased due to unscheduled shutdowns in the sinter and furnace areas of the smelter, a lower volume of secondary materials treated from the silver refinery, as well as lower treatment of lead-silver cements due to lower production at the zinc plant. This resulted in lower production and treatment of bullion in the silver refinery, which, combined with the lower treated volume of precious metal-rich materials—mainly from third parties—affected the period's production: gold recorded a decrease of 29.0%, silver of 23.4%, and to a lesser extent, lead, of 2.9%.

In the zinc circuit, meanwhile, refined zinc production experienced a 33.9% decline due to the lower volume of concentrates treated, as the annual scheduled maintenance shutdown—not carried out during Q2 2025—took place during the period, along with delays in the resumption of operations, in addition to supplementary stoppages prior to the start of scheduled maintenance.

The chemical business recorded a slight increase in sodium sulfate production (+1.0%). Magnesium oxide volume grew by 17.0%, thanks to strong market demand and because the scheduled maintenance shutdown, which took place during the same quarter of the previous year, was postponed to the third quarter this year. Magnesium sulfate production, on the contrary, recorded a 14.0% decrease, due to low brine concentration caused by heavy rainfall and lower availability of sulfuric acid for its production through the reaction process. As for the ammonium sulfate byproduct, higher production was recorded (+144.8%) due to an increase in demand from the fertilizer market, although the strategy to reduce its production in order to channel plant capacity toward more profitable products remains in place.

The financial results for the period were favorable compared to the same quarter of the previous year, mainly due to high metal prices—especially silver and gold—as well as better realization prices in the sale of concentrates and the copper matte byproduct. This, together with higher sales volumes of concentrates and, to a lesser extent, magnesium oxide and sodium sulfate, offset the lower sales volumes of refined metals and the copper matte byproduct. The appreciation of the peso against the US dollar affected production costs and operating expenses (since around 50% of costs and expenses are denominated or incurred in national currency). Cost of sales was slightly below that of the same quarter of the previous year, due to: (i) lower cost of metal sold, mainly due to a lower volume of concentrates and materials containing gold and silver purchased from third-party shippers for metallurgical operations, which was partially offset by (ii) higher production cost due to the resumption of Tizapa's activities, increased maintenance and repair work carried out and greater use of contractors in the mining units, as well as the appreciation of the peso against the dollar and inflation in the input basket for operations; and (iii) a higher charge for the inventory movement sold in the USA. Meanwhile, operating expenses increased due to higher fees paid, the extraordinary mining right, and a faster pace of exploration activities, among other concepts, while a higher foreign exchange loss and lower financial expense were recorded compared to the same period of the previous year. There was also other income which contrasts other expenses in the comparison quarter, while the income tax provision was higher due to the better financial results mitigated by a favorable adjustment in deferred taxes resulting from the appreciation of the exchange rate during the quarter.

Due to the factors described above, the financial results obtained by the Company during 2Q26 and their variation compared to those of 2Q25 were as follows (figures in millions): Net Sales US$ 2,886.9 (+38.9%), Gross Profit US$ 1,535.9 (+117.9%), EBITDA US$ 1,444.3 (+112.3%), Operating Income US$ 1,285.0 (+150.8%), and Controlling Interest on Net Income US$ 642.0 (+92.6%).

I. FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Company's consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The analysis of the consolidated financial statements is presented in millions of US dollars (US$), which is Peñoles' functional currency, and the figures for 2Q26 are compared with those for 2Q25, except where otherwise indicated.

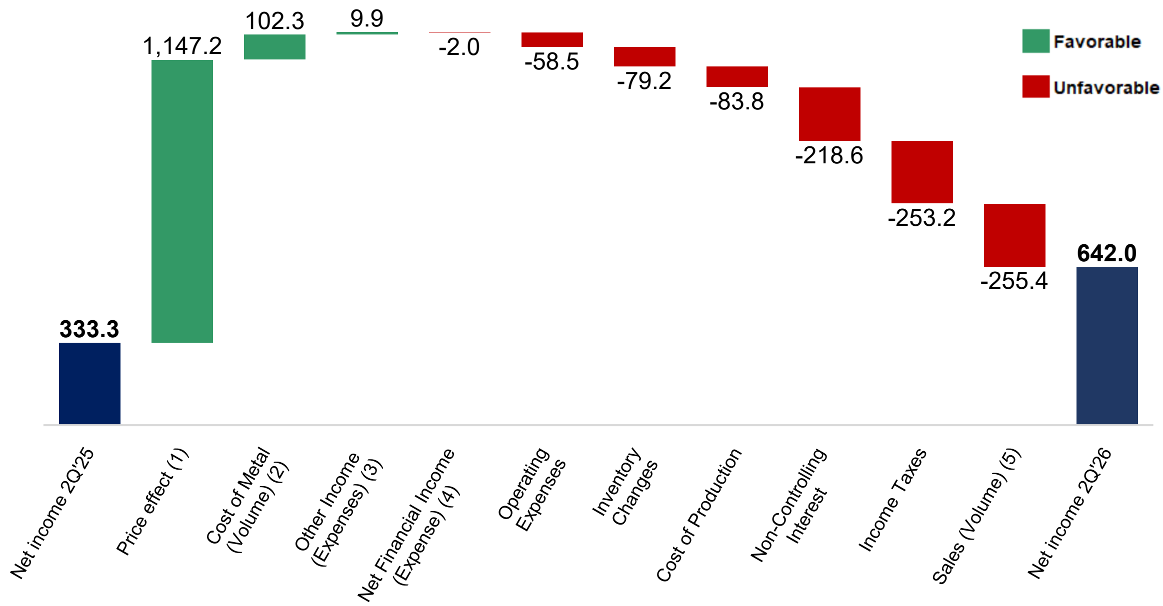
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

(US$ Million)	2Q'26	2Q'25	% Chg	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	% Chg
Invoiced sales	2,878.9	2,078.6	*38.5*	6,318.8	3,876.7	*63.0*
Net sales (1)	2,886.9	2,078.6	*38.9*	6,331.4	3,876.7	*63.3*
Gross profit	1,535.9	704.8	*117.9*	3,232.0	1,317.7	*145.3*
% of Sales	*53.2%*	*33.9%*		*51.0%*	*34.0%*	
EBITDA (2)(3)	1,444.3	680.2	*112.3*	3,079.7	1,309.8	*135.1*
% of sales	*50.0%*	*32.7%*		*48.6%*	*33.8%*	
Operating income (3)	1,285.0	512.3	*150.8*	2,763.6	972.4	*184.2*
% of sales	*44.5%*	*24.6%*		*43.6%*	*25.1%*	
Other (Expenses) Income (4)	2.2	-7.7	*n.a*	6.2	-14.3	*n.a*
Financial income (expenses), net	-28.1	-26.1	*-7.6*	-37.5	-57.8	*35.2*
Net income (loss) Controlling interest	642.0	333.3	*92.6*	1,307.0	519.2	*151.7*
% of sales	*22.2%*	*16.0%*		*20.6%*	*13.4%*	

(1) Includes hedging results.
(2) Income before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization.
(3) Does not include other income (expenses).
(4) Includes impairment of fixed assets.

INCOME STATEMENT:

The following chart shows the variation in each income statement item and its influence on the change in net income for 2Q26 compared to 2Q25:



(1) Includes the effect of metal prices on Sales and Cost of Metal, as well as the variation in hedging results.
(2) Cost of Metal is presented net of the Treatment Charge, income in inventories, and other items. It is the volume effect without considering the effect on metal prices presented in item (1) above.
(3) Includes impairment of long-lived assets.
(4) Includes financial income and expenses and foreign exchange results.
(5) Includes variation from the sale of other products and services

The variations are explained below:

Net Sales for 2Q26 totaled US$ 2,886.9 million, representing a 38.9% increase over the sales of US$ 2,078.6 million recorded in Q2 25. The variation of +US$ 808.3 million is explained as follows:

- Higher realized prices (+US$ 1,055.6 million), primarily in the sale of silver and gold, followed by concentrates, copper matte, zinc, and to a lesser extent, sodium sulfate.
- Lower sold volumes (-US$ 247.6 million) of refined metals, copper matte, and copper cathodes, which were mitigated by higher volumes of concentrates, magnesium oxide, and sodium sulfate.
- Lower revenue from the sale of other products and services (-US$ 7.7 million).
- The above is accompanied by a favorable variation in the result of metal hedges (+US$ 8.1 million).

Cost of Sales amounted to US$ 1,351.0 million, a figure slightly lower (-1.7%) than that recorded during 2Q25. The variation of -US$ 22.8 million was due to the following:

- Lower **Cost of metal sold** (-US$ 185.8 million) due to the lower volume of concentrates and materials purchased from third-party shippers for metallurgical operations—which offset higher metal prices, mainly gold and silver, and a credit for profit lodged in inventories, derived from high metal prices, as well as higher treatment charges, which are recorded as a credit to metal cost. This was offset by a higher cost charge for the sale of copper matte.

- Higher **Production Cost** in +US$ 83.8 million, due to the following reasons: (i) the unfavorable effect of the appreciation of the peso against the US dollar on peso-denominated costs (approximately 50% of production costs are denominated in local currency), and of inflation in the input basket for operations; (ii) the production costs of the Tizapa mining unit, whose operations were suspended due to a strike in 2Q25; (iii) higher maintenance, repair, and development work in the mining units; and (iv) higher personnel costs due to increased salaries and bonuses paid.

  Variations by cost category are detailed below:

  - Contractors (+US$ 29.9 million, +26.9%) due to higher development work, ore hauling, and engineering support, mainly at the Saucito, Fresnillo, Tizapa, and San Julián units.
  - Maintenance and repairs (+US$ 27.8 million, +23.0%), due to work performed at the mining units, mainly Tizapa, Herradura, Saucito, and the metallurgical operations.
  - Human capital (+US$ 22.3 million, +17.3%), the increase was mainly due to the effect of the lower average exchange rate of the peso against the dollar, as well as the operation of Tizapa and higher salaries and benefits.
  - Other items (+US$ 9.6 million, +30.3%) mainly due to higher ammonia consumption, and higher expenses for security, cleaning, property tax, among others; offsetting the lower charge for byproduct transfers.
  - Energy (+US$ 7.8 million, +7.8%), due to higher diesel consumption, especially at Herradura, resulting from increased ore hauling, which was mitigated by lower electricity costs due to lower consumption in metallurgical operations.
  - Low-value leases (-US$ 2.1 million, -21.1%) mainly due to lower computer equipment leases.
  - Operating materials (-US$ 2.3 million, -2.1%), due to lower consumption in metallurgical operations driven by lower production for the period, which was offset by higher consumption in the mining units.
  - Depreciation and amortization (-US$ 9.3 million, -5.6%) due to a lower depreciation charge at Fresnillo plc units, mainly Herradura.

- Charge for **Inventory changes and others** of +US$ 49.4 million, contrasting with the credit of -US$ 29.8 million recorded in 2Q25 (a variation of +US$ 79.2 million), mainly due to higher inventory consumption by our subsidiary Bal Holdings during 2Q26, whereas in the same quarter of the previous year, inventories of refined metals and gold on leach pads at Herradura increased.

Due to the above, **Gross Profit** increased by +117.9% (+US$ 831.1 million), rising from US$ 704.8 million in 2Q25 to US$ 1,535.9 million in 2Q26, reporting an improvement in the gross margin from 33.9% to 53.2%.

Operating Expenses (General Expenses) totaled US$ 250.9 million, a figure +US$ 58.5 million (+30.4%) higher than the same quarter of the previous year, arising from the following concepts:

- Higher **Administrative Expenses** (+US$ 24.5 million, +29.3%), in the items of fees, dues and memberships, human capital, low-value leases, and amortization of right-of-use assets.
- Higher **Exploration and Geological Expenses** (+US$ 17.3 million, +27.2%), due to a faster pace of exploration work focused on priority projects and the

conversion of resources to reserves at operating mines.
- Higher **Selling Expenses** (+US$ 16.7 million, +36.8%) mainly due to the extraordinary mining right, sea and land freight, and royalties.

Quarterly **EBITDA** of US$ 1,444.3 million was favorable by +US$ 764.1 million (+112.3%) compared to US$ 680.2 million in 2Q25, while **Operating Income** of US$ 1,285.0 million grew by +US$ 772.7 million (+150.8%) when compared to US$ 512.3 million in the same quarter of the previous year.

Other net other income of US$ 2.2 million recorded during 2Q26 was favorable compared to other net expenses of -US$ 7.7 million in 2Q25 (+US$ 9.9 million), which is explained as follows:

- **Other income** of US$ 15.6 million, higher than the US$ 2.7 million in 2Q25 (+US$ 12.9 million), mainly because an income from the sale of shares of US$ 8.4 million and an income of US$ 3.1 million from the cancellation of exploration expense reserves were recorded during 2Q26, in addition to higher income from other concepts of +US$ 1.5 million, which include the sale of materials and fixed assets, insurance claims, leases, among others.
- **Other expenses** of US$ 13.4 million, higher than other expenses of US$ 10.4 million (+US$ 3.0 million), mainly due to a higher loss on the sale of other products and services (+US$ 1.6 million) and on the sale of concentrates (US$ 0.7 million), as well as expenses for other concepts (+US$ 0.8 million), including remediation expenses at closed units, donations, and slow-movement reserves.

The **Financial and Exchange Result**, net showed an unfavorable variation (-US$ 2.0 million), which stems from the following concepts:

- **Financial income** of US$ 37.6 million, higher than US$ 35.1 million (+US$ 2.6 million), mainly due to higher interest earned on investments (+US$ 8.0 million), offsetting the fair value of derivative financial instruments, which represented income in 2Q25 of US$ 5.1 million, whereas in the current quarter it was an expense.
- **Financial expenses** of US$ 56.2 million vs. US$ 56.7 million (-US$ 0.4 million); the variation comes from lower interest expense on financial debt (-US$ 5.3 million), which offset the increase in bank commissions, fair value of derivative financial instruments, and other concepts (+US$ 4.4 million).
- **Exchange fluctuation**. Regarding conversion, the result was unfavorable by US$ 5.0 million, given that an exchange loss of -US$ 9.5 million was recorded in 2Q26, higher than the loss of -US$ 4.5 million in 2Q25. This item comes from the translation at the balance sheet date exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities in currencies other than the US dollar, including the Mexican peso.

The **Income Tax Provision** was higher by +US$ 253.2 million. In 2Q26, the provision of US$ 326.2 million consists of current taxes (both corporate income tax [ISR] and special mining duty) of US$ 383.3 million and deferred taxes of -US$ 57.1 million. In comparison, in 2Q25 these same concepts recorded US$ 272.9 million and -US$ 199.9 million, respectively. The increase in current taxes is explained by the better financial results of the period. Regarding the deferred tax, a favorable adjustment was recorded stemming from the exchange rate effect due to the appreciation of the exchange rate in both periods and the inflationary effect on the value of the Company's tax assets and liabilities, with this adjustment being greater in 2Q25.

Non-Controlling Interest in the quarterly results of US$ 291.3 million was higher (+US$ 219.9 million) than the income of US$ 71.4 million obtained in 2Q25, due to the better results of the subsidiaries Fresnillo plc and Tizapa. On the other hand, **Equity interest Results on Associated Companies and Joint Ventures** recorded an increase of +US$ 1.3 million.

Due to the factors described above, in 2Q26 the **Net Income of the Controlling Interest** amounted to US$ 642.0 million, an increase of +US$ 308.8 million compared to the net income of US$ 333.3 million obtained during 2Q25.

CASH FLOW:

At the close of 2Q26, the Company had **Cash and cash equivalents** of US$ 3,381.6 million, a decrease of -US$ 303.8 million compared to the balance of US$ 3,685.3 million at the close of 1Q26 (net of foreign exchange fluctuation and translation effect of +US$ 0.6 million).

The most relevant items are discussed below:

1) **Net cash flows from operating activities** of +US$ 1,205.8 million. This line item is comprised of concepts directly related to operations, excluding those that have no impact on cash (such as depreciation), and includes working capital, as well as income taxes, employee profit sharing, and the share in the results of associated companies and joint ventures.

2) **Net cash flows from investing activities** of -US$ 232.0 million, comprising:
    a. Investments in property, plant, and equipment of -US$ 153.0 million, highlighting the development of amortizable mining works, the construction of tailings deposits and leach pads, as well as the purchase of equipment for operating units.
    b. Short-term investments of -US$ 114.1 million.
    c. Interest collected of +US$ 37.5 million.
    d. Acquisition of 50% of the shares of Línea Coahuila Durango of -US$ 2.8 million.
    e. Income from the sale of fixed assets and from loans to third parties of +US$ 0.4 million.
3) **Net cash flows from financing activities** of -US$ 1,278.1 million, derived from:
    a. Proceeds and repayment of short-term loans used to finance working capital needs, and amortization of the current portion of long-term debt of -US$ 661.0 million.
    b. Dividends paid to non-controlling interests of -US$ 581.6 million.
    c. Interest paid on financial debt of -US$ 24.4 million.
    d. Payment of lease liabilities of -US$ 13.0 million.
    e. Other concepts of +US$ 1.8 million.

II. ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND METAL PRICES

Among the main economic variables that had a significant impact on the Company's results, the following stand out.

	2Q'26	2Q'25	Chg %	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	Chg %
Domestic Inflation (%)*:	-0.28	0.89		1.46	1.78	
Exchange rate (peso-US dollar):						
Close	17.4700	18.8928	*-7.5*			
Average	17.4052	19.5453	*-10.9*	17.4815	19.9844	*-12.5*

*National Price Consumer Index (INPC)

Period	Gold (US$/Oz)	Silver (US$/Oz)	Lead (UScts/lb)	Zinc (UScts/lb)	Copper (UScts/lb)
1Q'25	2,859.62	32.30	89.35	128.73	423.67
2Q'25	3,280.35	33.58	88.32	119.79	431.99
Avg YTD 2025	**3,066.59**	**32.94**	**88.84**	**124.33**	**427.76**
1Q'26	4,872.89	83.18	87.58	147.00	582.62
2Q'26	4,506.29	73.42	88.64	157.19	604.62
Avg YTD 2026	**4,692.54**	**78.26**	**88.10**	**152.02**	**593.44**
%Chg 2Q'26 vs 2Q'25	*37.4*	*118.6*	*0.4*	*31.2*	*40.0*
%Chg 2Q'26 vs 1Q'26	*-7.5*	*-11.7*	*1.2*	*6.9*	*3.8*
%Chg 2026 vs 2025	*53.0*	*137.6*	*-0.8*	*22.3*	*38.7*

After reaching historic highs in January and February, gold and silver prices entered a technical correction phase with high volatility toward the end of the first quarter, a trend that continued throughout the second quarter. This adjustment was driven by changing expectations regarding U.S. monetary policy, the temporary strengthening of the dollar, and the evolution of conflicts in the Middle East. Although precious metals exchange-traded funds (ETFs) experienced significant outflows—led by divestments in North America, particularly in gold—record flows into Asian funds partially cushioned this impact. Despite the correction, the fundamentals of the bull market remained intact: central banks continued to accumulate gold, silver demand remained robust for industrial and technological uses, and mining supply grew at an insufficient pace to generate significant surpluses. Thus, the second quarter can be interpreted as an adjustment phase within a long-term trend that remains favorable for both metals.

Regarding industrial metals, during the second quarter copper and zinc posted upward trends, driven by supply shortages, structural demand linked to the energy transition, and a recovery in industrial activity. Copper stood out, holding steady within high ranges; however, this situation began to limit physical demand in China, suggesting that part of the price increase was driven by financial flows and long-term expectations. Lead, on the other hand, continued to lag due to high inventories and an amply supplied market, although support continues in the demand for traditional and auxiliary batteries for hybrid and electric vehicles.

III. OPERATING RESULTS

The main factors affecting the changes in operating results for 2Q26 compared to 2Q25 are discussed below.

MINING OPERATIONS:

Production	2Q'26	2Q'25	Chg %	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	Chg %
Ore milled (Mton) (1)	4,995	4,791	4.3	9,971	9,582	4.1
Ore deposited (Mton) (2)	4,136	4,095	1.0	7,447	8,165	-8.8
Ore processed (Mton)	9,131	8,886	2.8	17,419	17,746	-1.8
Gold (oz)	175,039	164,377	6.5	327,126	326,692	0.1
Silver (koz)	15,578	15,210	2.4	31,145	30,305	2.8
Lead (ton)	25,627	19,915	28.7	49,124	39,399	24.7
Zinc (ton)	68,718	60,148	14.2	135,391	117,846	14.9
Copper (ton)	2,986	2,338	27.7	5,922	4,744	24.8
Copper cathodes (ton)	1,881	2,973	-36.7	3,868	5,533	-30.1

Includes 100% payable production of Juanicipio.
(1) Includes ore processed at Herradura's dynamic leaching plant
(2) Includes Herradura and Milpillas.
Mton: thousand tons; oz: troy ounces; koz: thousand troy ounces; ton: metric tons.

During the second quarter of 2026, mining units processed 9.1 million tons of ore, a volume 2.8% higher than in the same period of the previous year. Of this amount, ore deposited on leaching pads increased slightly (+1.0%), driven by the commissioning of leaching pad XV at Herradura, greater availability of equipment for ore mining and deposition, and the implementation during the previous year of selective mining focused on lower volume with better grade. The increase at Herradura offset the lower volume deposited at Milpillas, resulting from lower extraction due to limited equipment availability, personnel shortages, and failures in the crushing area.

Meanwhile, the volume of ore milled and processed at the mine plants grew by 4.3%, mainly due to production at Tizapa, whose operations were suspended in 2Q25 due to a strike at the unit. Additional contributions came from higher ore processing at Herradura's dynamic leaching plants and, to a lesser extent, at the processing plants of Sabinas and Fresnillo. These units offset the lower milling at Capela —contemplated in its mining plan due to delays in the development of a new tailings storage facility— as well as at Velardeña, Ciénega, and Saucito.

Gold (+6.5%). The increase in quarterly gold production came mainly from Tizapa due to the resumption of its operations, as well as from Fresnillo, Juanicipio, and Capela due to better grades of processed ore and metallurgical recoveries. These units offset the decline in gold production at Herradura, caused by a lower ore grade resulting from greater selectivity in 2025 and lower processing of high-grade ore at dynamic leaching plant 1 due to a crack in the ball mill, which is expected to be repaired in the last quarter of the year. San Julián Veins also recorded a decrease in gold production due to a lower ore grade.

Silver (+2.4%). The increase in silver production is largely attributable to Tizapa, for the reasons mentioned above. Additionally, Sabinas and Fresnillo increased their silver production thanks to better ore grades and a higher ore processing; Capela benefited from an improvement in grade and recovery that offset the lower volume processed; while Herradura achieved higher recovery and volume of processed ore. These units offset the decline in silver produced by Saucito, Ciénega, and San Julián Veins, caused by reductions in the volumes of beneficiated ore, grades, and recoveries, as well as by Juanicipio, affected by a lower ore grade and ore processing.

Lead (+28.7%). The volume of lead produced in concentrates increased due to better ore grades and recoveries achieved by Fresnillo, Juanicipio, and Sabinas, in addition to Tizapa's contribution. This made it possible to offset the lower production at Saucito and Velardeña, primarily due to lower ore grades and lower milling in the case of Saucito.

Zinc (+14.2%). The increase in zinc production was mainly attributable to Tizapa. Additionally, contributing to this result were better grades obtained by Fresnillo, Juanicipio, and Sabinas —the latter also with a higher volume of ore processed and an improvement in recovery— and Fresnillo with higher milling as well. These units offset the lower production at Saucito and Velardeña, due to a decrease in the volume of processed ore, lower grades and recoveries, and at Capela, due to a lower volume processed and lower recovery at its processing plant.

Copper (+27.7%). Copper in concentrates increased thanks to production at Tizapa, and to a lesser extent to the better ore grade and recovery at Velardeña and Capela, as well as the improved recovery at Sabinas.

Cathodic copper (-36.7%). The lower production of copper cathodes at Milpillas was due to the decrease in the volume of deposited ore and lower copper recovery on the leaching pads.

METALLURGICAL OPERATIONS:

Production	2Q'26	2Q'25	Chg %	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	Chg %
Gold (oz)	164,090	231,007	*-29.0*	358,159	469,410	*-23.7*
Silver (koz)	14,340	18,726	*-23.4*	29,971	37,715	*-20.5*
Lead (ton)	25,686	26,460	*-2.9*	49,084	57,247	*-14.3*
Zinc (ton)	35,532	53,729	*-33.9*	83,658	95,703	*-12.6*

In the silver circuit, treatment volume of concentrates and other materials decreased to the same quarter of the previous year. In the smelter, the load treated was affected by unscheduled shutdowns in the sinter and furnace areas, combined with a lower volume of secondary materials from the silver refinery and a lower volume of lead-silver cement received from the zinc plant. This resulted in lower bullion production at this plant and treated at the silver refinery. Likewise, the lower volume of gold- and silver-rich materials —due to reduced purchases from third-party shippers— and, to a lesser extent, the lower precious metal contents in the treated bullion resulted in a decrease in the production of refined gold, silver, and lead compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

In the zinc circuit, lower volume of treated concentrates and a decrease in refined zinc production were due to the execution during the quarter of the long-scheduled maintenance shutdown, which was not carried out in the same period of the previous year. There were some delays during startup that required additional shutdowns in the Roasting-Acid area and to stabilize the operating conditions of electrolysis module 3, as well as shutdowns prior to the start of the annual maintenance.

CHEMICAL OPERATIONS:

Production	2Q'26	2Q'25	Chg %	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	Chg %
Sodium sulfate (ton)	184,742	182,932	*1.0*	372,048	355,409	*4.7*
Magnesium oxide (ton)	18,561	15,859	*17.0*	37,308	31,107	*19.9*
Ammonium sulfate (ton)*	33,083	13,514	*144.8*	65,401	29,847	*119.1*
Ammonium bisulfite (ton)	5,305	7,423	*-28.5*	8,726	13,725	*-36.4*
Magnesium sulfate (ton)	15,417	17,924	*-14.0*	30,774	33,083	*-7.0*

***Not including maquila.**

Quarterly sodium sulfate production was similar to that of the second quarter of last year, despite various challenges faced during the period, such as heavy rainfall and failures in the crystallization area, thereby meeting our customers' demand in a timely manner. The volume of magnesium oxide produced increased because the maintenance shutdown at the magnesium plant, originally scheduled for May and June, was rescheduled for the next quarter, whereas the maintenance shutdown was carried out during the same period in 2025. Likewise, the ammonium sulfate byproduct recorded a higher quarterly volume due to increased demand in the fertilizer market, although the strategy to reduce its production to channel plant capacity toward more profitable products remains in place.

As for magnesium sulfate, the decrease in production was due to the dilution of the brine caused by high precipitation and a lack of sulfuric acid supply to produce it via reaction.

During the period, the acquisition of the 50% stake in the company Línea Coahuila Durango (LCD) previously owned by AHMSA was completed, making LCD a wholly owned (100%) subsidiary of Industrias Peñoles S.A.B. de C.V.

IV. PROJECTS

Peñoles exploration

Exploration focused on base metals continued across 5 priority projects: three in Mexico, one in Peru, and one in Chile, completing 52,192 meters (m) of drilling during the first half of the year. In addition, geological studies and exploratory work were conducted on 16 proprietary and 12 third-party prospects to evaluate potential and justify direct exploration or acquisition, respectively. The main projects and their progress are described below:

Flobar (Sonora)
Early-stage copper and polymetallic project near the La Caridad mine. The drilling program progressed with 36 completed drill holes and 4 in progress, accumulating 22,399 m, 35% of the annual program. Work continues testing the interconnection zones and delineating the Inferred Resource at Barrigón Norte, La Florida Norte and Sur, and Cerro Mina, which are shallow bodies with good copper equivalent grades and an attractive volume for a potential future mining project. Additionally, geological work continues in extensions to drill new adjacent targets.

Reina del Cobre (Durango)
Advanced copper-zinc project located 20 km east of the Velardeña mining unit. To date, 11,071 m have been completed across 16 finished drill holes and 5 in progress. Inferred Resources of 30 million tons of ore have been defined, which require infill drilling to convert them to Indicated Resources. Extensions are currently being drilled for growth, and the priority plan for 2026 is to increase the current inferred resource with good grades. The expansion of the San Joaquín adit is 92% complete, and the fourth drilling station has been initiated. Geological and geophysical exploration continues in 5 favorable adjacent zones in the Sierra de San Lorenzo to define new district targets.

International Projects
At the **Racaycocha project (Peru)**, a total of 9,016 m has been completed to date across 22 finished drill holes, with 3 currently underway in the Pucajirca, Pucapampa, and Santa Cruz sectors. Several validation intercepts were achieved, with the advantage that all three bodies are very shallow. At Pasacancha, positive FEL-2A level engineering studies were concluded, and the Environmental Impact Statement (DIA) resolution is pending, which will allow us to explore the adjacent zones of El Águila, Atanauca, and Pucajirca Este for growth.

Meanwhile, at the **Yastai project (Chile)**, 4,932 m were completed across 5 finished drill holes and 2 in progress, covering 39% of the 2026 drilling program of 9,000 m. The objective is to test extensions of the current Resource, test the Neptuno SW target, as well as 3 new adjacent targets controlled at the district level. Permit applications and contract procedures are underway to continue drilling.

Mining Units
At the **Tizapa** mine, in the State of Mexico, drilling carried out during the first half of 2026 totals 4,784 m, with 11 finished drill holes and 1 in progress. Extensions of the ore bodies continue to grow in zone 2 to the south and southwest, and in zone 3 to the northeast of the operating ore bodies in the mine. At the same time, detailed geological mapping and geochemical work are progressing, and geophysics continues to identify new targets in the potential district zone.

Fresnillo plc
Fresnillo plc, a subsidiary independently listed on the London Stock Exchange and the Mexican Stock Exchange, in which Peñoles holds a 74.99% equity stake, continued advancing its exploration activities and the development of precious metals projects (gold and silver).

For more information on the development of Fresnillo plc's projects, please visit www.fresnilloplc.com.

V. ANNOUNCEMENTS

On August 3, 2026, Peñoles informed, pursuant to Article 50 of the General Provisions Applicable to Securities Issuers and Other Participants in the Securities Market issued by the National Banking and Securities Commission (Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores), hereby informs the National Banking and Securities Commission, the Mexican Stock Exchange (Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, S.A.B. de C.V.), and the investing public that:

At the Board of Directors meeting held on the same date, the Board was informed that Mr. Juan Francisco Beckmann Vidal submitted his resignation as a member of the Company’s Board of Directors.

The Company expressed its deepest gratitude for his 17 years of valuable contribution, commitment, and leadership during his tenure on the Board of Directors.

ABOUT INDUSTRIAS PEÑOLES, S.A.B. DE C.V.

Peñoles, founded in 1887, is a mining group with integrated operations for the smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals and the manufacture of chemical products. It is currently the world's largest producer of refined silver, the Latin American leader in the production of refined gold and lead, and one of the world's leading producers of refined zinc and sodium sulfate.

Peñoles shares have been listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange since 1968 under the symbol PE&OLES and are part of the Price and Quotation Index.

Analyst

Peñoles is covered by Morgan Stanley, Scotiabank, and BTG Pactual.

PE&OLES