



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2025





DIABLILLOS PROJECT: BOARD'S VISION

In this first Sustainability Report, the Board of Directors of AbraSilver shares its perspective on the development of the Diablillos Project, the role of sustainability in the company's business strategy, and the key priorities that will guide the next stages of work.

Here we present a series of questions and answers with Sam Leung, Flora Wood, and Stephen Gatley, members of the Board of Directors of AbraSilver.

Why did AbraSilver decide to integrate sustainability into the management of the Diablillos Project from its earliest stages, considering its economic, social, and environmental impacts?

The company has had an outstanding exploration performance. As the Mineral Resources grew and the likelihood of developing a future mining operation increased, AbraSilver team recognized their opportunity to position as an early example of sustainable mining in the Puna region. As one of the 12 Argentinian major investment projects that have received RIGI (Regional Investment Management System) approval, we are part of an industry whose impacts will be significant across a wide group of stakeholders.

Despite its remote location, we consider that a social license to operate Diablillos is paramount. From the outset, we fostered collaboration with other companies in the sector in the region. We have held open and transparent dialogue with local communities, industry organizations, and regulatory authorities in both Salta and Catamarca provinces, and we have been invited to share our experience and strategy. This approach will be strengthened in future to ensure that the mining operation maximizes benefits to our local communities and strategic partners, as we move toward the construction phase, which will involve additional employment, training, procurement, and engagement with suppliers and other stakeholder groups.

Why is it strategically important to adopt an ESG approach at this stage of the project, and how is it integrated into the strategy and decision-making?

Environmental and social information has been gathered from the early stages of exploration, as part of a future planning strategy and to establish baseline data. This data informs the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and allows the company to inform, respond to inquiries, and address concerns from neighbouring communities in Salta and Catamarca.

Sustainability is critical in the area of our planned site and has been a key focus of our development strategy. We are in a high-altitude location in the Argentine Puna, where we will be one of the first mining operations to set standards. Water, dust, waste, and tailings management, among other issues, have been the subject of rigorous studies and optimization both in the Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") and in earlier stages.

What core principles and values motivated the company to develop its first Sustainability Report?

We believe that health, safety, environmental protection, human rights, equality and community development are essential values for a mining company. These principles have been present from the outset at the heart of our exploration activities and work programs. As we move

toward completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study and an investment decision, this report represents our first formal opportunity to demonstrate how we integrate these values into our daily practices.

What role does sustainability play in governance and at the Board-level decision-making?

As independent non-executive directors, we understand that good governance is an essential requirement for success and a key part of our commitment to the United Nations Global Compact. We have developed and implemented policies and guidelines covering areas such as human rights, labour standards, diversity, equal opportunities, prevention of discrimination, fraud and anti-corruption. We have also validated our complaint mechanism, including a dedicated whistleblower communication line, to ensure that it functions independently, allows complaints to be submitted anonymously and escalated to the Audit Committee of the Board. As the company grows, these policies will become ever more important and we intend to regularly review and update them going forward.

In March 2026, reflecting the progress of the Definitive Feasibility Study and in preparation for the final investment decision, the company formalized a Sustainability Com-

mittee—an independent committee of the Board with a dedicated mandate on Sustainability and Governance.

What does it mean to identify and prioritize material topics under a double materiality perspective?

We particularly value this approach, as many companies start only by assessing impacts on people and the environment (Materiality Assessment), without incorporating an analysis on business continuity or resilience. AbraSilver has chosen from the outset the more ambitious double-materiality approach, which is consistent with being one of the few projects already approved under RIGI and progressing quickly through the Definitive Feasibility Study and in the environmental approval process.

What are the main environmental priorities—water, energy, climate change and tailings management—and how are they being addressed from the design stage?

Tailings management is one of the most critical environmental responsibilities in mining, and tailings storage facility failures represent one of the sector’s highest risks. The Diablillos Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) will be constructed using the downstream method, considered the safest one, fully lined, and engineered to the highest standards.



The design was rigorously reviewed by independent specialists and complies with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), incorporating criteria aimed at achieving a “no credible failure mode” scenario.

How is water management approached in an environmentally sensitive region such as the Puna?

A secure water supply is essential for the operation of the project. Efficient water resource management is a key environmental aspect. Following extensive hydro-geological studies, it is proposed that majority of the process water be sourced from a neighbouring basin. Drilling, pump testing, and modelling have indicated that natural recharge exceeds the projected demand of the mine, minimizing its impact. To further mitigate risks, the company is also evaluating additional sources in other basins and has acquired additional land for this purpose.

How is gender equality, diversity, and inclusion promoted in a traditionally male-dominated industry?

Although mining has historically been a male-dominated industry, Argentina has been increasing female participation in the labour market at an accelerated pace, currently having a higher female participation rate than countries

such as Chile and Peru. At AbraSilver, the Chair of the Board of Directors is a woman, and the sustainability lead role is also held by a woman. Furthermore, many women fulfill key roles in exploration, community outreach, and environmental management.

What are the key sustainability priorities as the project moves toward feasibility and operation stage?

The scale of the project is significant and will require the creation of a significant number of jobs during construction and operation. The existing camp site has limited capacity. Therefore, a new purpose-built accommodation infrastructure, designed to house the future labour force is planned.

In the long term, power supply is expected to be sourced from the grid, which will involve the building of a transmission line. In the near term, power is expected to be supplied from diesel generators which are less efficient, more expensive, and result in higher carbon emissions than a future grid-connected power line accessing renewable or partially renewable energy generation.

Tailings and waste management will be commensurate with the scale of the project, and environmental risks have

been thoroughly assessed and minimized in the mine design. The tailings storage facility has been designed to have no credible failure risk, and the waste dumps to be placed on geologically stable foundations.

Water management is a key priority: detailed studies have been conducted to ensure that groundwater sources are not affected, regulatory standards are met, and process water is recycled to the maximum extent possible. The operation is designed under the “zero discharge” concept.



MESSAGE FROM OUR LOCAL CEO

Dear readers,

It is a distinct honor to present **AbraSilver’s first Sustainability Report in Argentina** - an important milestone on the path we have begun to fully integrate sustainability into the strategic management of the Diablillos project and into our long-term decision-making processes. This report is the outcome of a rigorous, comprehensive effort that has enabled us to deepen our understanding of our impacts, strengthen stakeholder engagement, and consolidate a shared vision for the responsible development of mining activities in the region.

In 2025, we took a significant step forward **by defining our first local ESG strategy**, grounded in the identification of **17 key topics identified as critical to business continuity**

in the medium term. This process included conducting the company’s first double materiality assessment, with the participation of 41 representatives from our major stakeholder groups, including employees, senior management, local communities, regulatory authorities, and corporate peers. The diversity of perspectives enriched the assessment and reaffirmed our commitment to transparent, inclusive management focused on ongoing improvement.

This approach is further reinforced by a **strong corporate commitment**, supported by the senior management and the Board of Directors of our parent company. In 2025, we joined the **UN Global Compact Argentine Network**, thereby publicly committing to uphold and promote the **Ten Principles** in the areas of human rights, labour standards, environmental stewardship, and anti-corruption. This commitment guides our business conduct and strengthens our ethical governance framework, aligning with stakeholder expectations and internationally recognized standards.

In environmental matters, we advanced key initiatives to strengthen the responsible management of the project. We deployed **monitoring and control technologies**, such as camera traps and an autonomous drone, thus enhancing operational efficiency and improving the quality and reliability of environmental data. In addition, we implemented a **photovoltaic solar self-generation system**, which supplied **13.1% of total energy consumption in 2025**, contributing to a reduced reliance on fossil fuels.



We conducted systematic monitoring of air quality, flora, and fauna, with results remaining within applicable regulatory parameters, and further strengthened our conservation approach through biodiversity studies and the establishment of a **germplasm bank** developed in collaboration with the National University of Salta. Furthermore, we prepared our **first greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory**, establishing a baseline to inform future mitigation actions and enhance our climate resilience.

Responsible water management is one of the key material topics for our project and for the communities in the surrounding area. Within this framework, we prioritize water supply for local communities and the preservation of the integrity of water sources, comply with authorized extraction limits, and have implemented a **Water Quality Environmental Monitoring Program aimed at monitoring the stability of water resources** and identifying any potential variations associated with project activities.

In the social field, we continued to advance an agenda focused on ensuring equitable conditions and promoting the full participation of all individuals. Currently, **women represent 40% of our workforce** — more than double the average for the mining sector in Argentina. This achievement is supported by robust internal policies, including our **Gender and Inclusion Policy**, our **Violence Prevention and Intervention Protocol**, and the active role of our **Gender, Diver-**

sity and Inclusion Committee. In addition, we participate in provincial and national initiatives and convened the **4th Northwest Argentina Women Leadership Summit**, which was declared of Provincial and Legislative Interest and gave rise to a permanent working group on gender and inclusion in mining.

Our commitment to the region is also reflected in our **community engagement** efforts. During 2025, we implemented **Participatory Environmental Monitoring** initiatives, bringing together communities, authorities, and independent laboratories in field activities. We conducted **12 community meetings** across localities within the project's direct area of influence and actively participated in **Social Dialogue Roundtables**, institutional spaces for multi-stakeholder coordination. We also supported initiatives to promote equal opportunities and employability in the region, with particular focus on increasing women's participation in traditionally male-dominated sectors.

This first report marks the beginning of our journey. It allows us to communicate our progress with transparency while also recognizing the key areas that will require continued focus moving forward. We will keep strengthening our information systems, expanding stakeholder engagement, and further integrating ESG criteria into project planning. Our commitment is clear: to develop responsible mining aligned with international standards, grounded in the local context,

and guided by a long-term vision that delivers value for the communities, the environment, and the company.

In early 2026, we also advanced several milestones that are shaping the project's path forward. In May, we secured approval under the **Large Investment Incentive Regime (RIGI)**, an important step in establishing the conditions required for the future development of Diablillos. We expect to release our **Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS)** in the next quarter and continue progressing toward the **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approval in Catamarca**, which will complement the approval already in place in Salta. These developments strengthen our project roadmap and provide greater clarity for the stages ahead.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to our team, the communities, and all the individuals and institutions that have supported this process. Their participation and trust are essential to moving forward responsibly and consistently in this new stage.

Sincerely,

EUGENIO PONTE

▸ **AbraSilver Argentina's Country Manager**

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HOW TO BROWSE AND READ THIS REPORT.

Use the fixed top button bar to navigate the chapters of this Report.

Within each chapter, you will find a subject index. **Click on the topic you prefer to access that section.**

To return to this homepage, click on **AbraSilver** icon.



Throughout this report, we identify material topics with this icon.

01 /



COMPANY PROFILE

- About AbraSilver
- Diablillos Project

ABOUT ABRASILVER

[GRI 2-1]

We are AbraSilver Resource Corp., a precious metals mining company dedicated to the exploration and development of high-growth potential silver and gold projects. We are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) under the symbol “ABRA” and trade in the United States on the OTCQX Market under the ticker symbol “ABBRF”.

Our company is headquartered in Toronto, Canada, and we currently carry out our activities entirely in Argentina, one of the world’s richest geological regions for precious metals.

Our main asset is our 100%-owned flagship Diablillos Project, a silver and gold deposit located on the border of Salta and Catamarca Provinces. It is currently the company’s growth driver and the focus of our exploration and development activities in Argentina.



We are part of a new generation of mining companies that promote mining activities based on **transparency, dialogue with communities, and the responsible management of natural resources**. We chose **Northern Argentina**, committed to mining activities generating **sustainable value and contributing to regional development** through job creation, strengthening of local suppliers, and building of long-term relationships with communities.





MISSION

We develop shared value

To develop mineral exploration projects with technical excellence, integrity, and a sustainable vision, generating value for our shareholders, teams, and communities.



VISION

To lead responsible mining

To be a leading exploration company in Latin America, renowned for the quality of its projects, the soundness of its management, and its contribution to a more transparent, inclusive, and responsible mining.



GUIDING VALUES

- **Exploration potential**
- **Team spirit**
- **Respect for the environment**
- **Striving culture**
- **Ethics and transparency**
- **Professional commitment**



AWARDS RECEIVED

- **Government of Salta**, for commitment to education and training of qualified human capital.
- **UN Global Compact Argentina**, for commitment to the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.
- **SEI Seal (Equal and Violence-Free Space)**, awarded by various Secretariats of the Government of Salta and Red ATRAE, Alianza de Territorios Responsables de América Latina y Europa (English: Alliance of Responsible Territories of Latin America and Europe), for the progress made toward equality.
- **Catholic University of Salta**, for its collaboration in the 1st International Seminar on Research into Human Trafficking



Learn more about AbraSilver



Diablillos Project

Salta and Catamarca

DIABLILLOS PROJECT

Diablillos Project Technical Data Sheet

Location: Argentine Puna, bi-provincial cooperation zone between Salta (Los Andes Department) and Catamarca (Antofagasta de la Sierra Department), within the framework of an agreement that provides greater legal certainty to the development of mining concessions.

Reference geographic coordinates:
25°17'19.47"S 66°49'1.42"W.

Geological context: South American Altiplano – South American Silver Belt.

Altitude: between 4,100 and 4,650 metres above sea level, approximately.

Property area: 11,403 ha (28,177 acres)

Deposit type: High-sulfidation epithermal silver-gold deposit, formed by hydrothermal fluids associated with volcanic systems.

Main deposits: Oculito (main zone), supported by JAC, Fantasma and Laderas.

Planned mining method: open-pit mining combined with on-site mineral processing.



PROJECT DESIGN AND EXPLOITATION METHOD (PLANNED SCENARIO)



The current project design considers a **processing plant** with **average ore processing capacity of approximately 9,000 tonnes per day**, whose construction is subject to obtaining the necessary sectoral permits.

Due to the proximity of the mineralized bodies to the surface, we anticipate using an **open-pit** mining method, developed through sequential descending benches.

The ore will be transported to the processing plant for treatment through **crushing, grinding, and leaching**, followed by metallurgical recovery and final disposal of tailings in a dedicated **tailings storage facility (TSF)**.

The project's development addresses the conditions inherent to operating in **high-altitude environments, above 4,000 metres above sea level**, which require rigorous technical planning, full compliance with current regulations, and close coordination with authorities, local communities, and regional suppliers.

PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The operation relies on a set of mining and support infrastructures required for the project's development. The main facilities include:

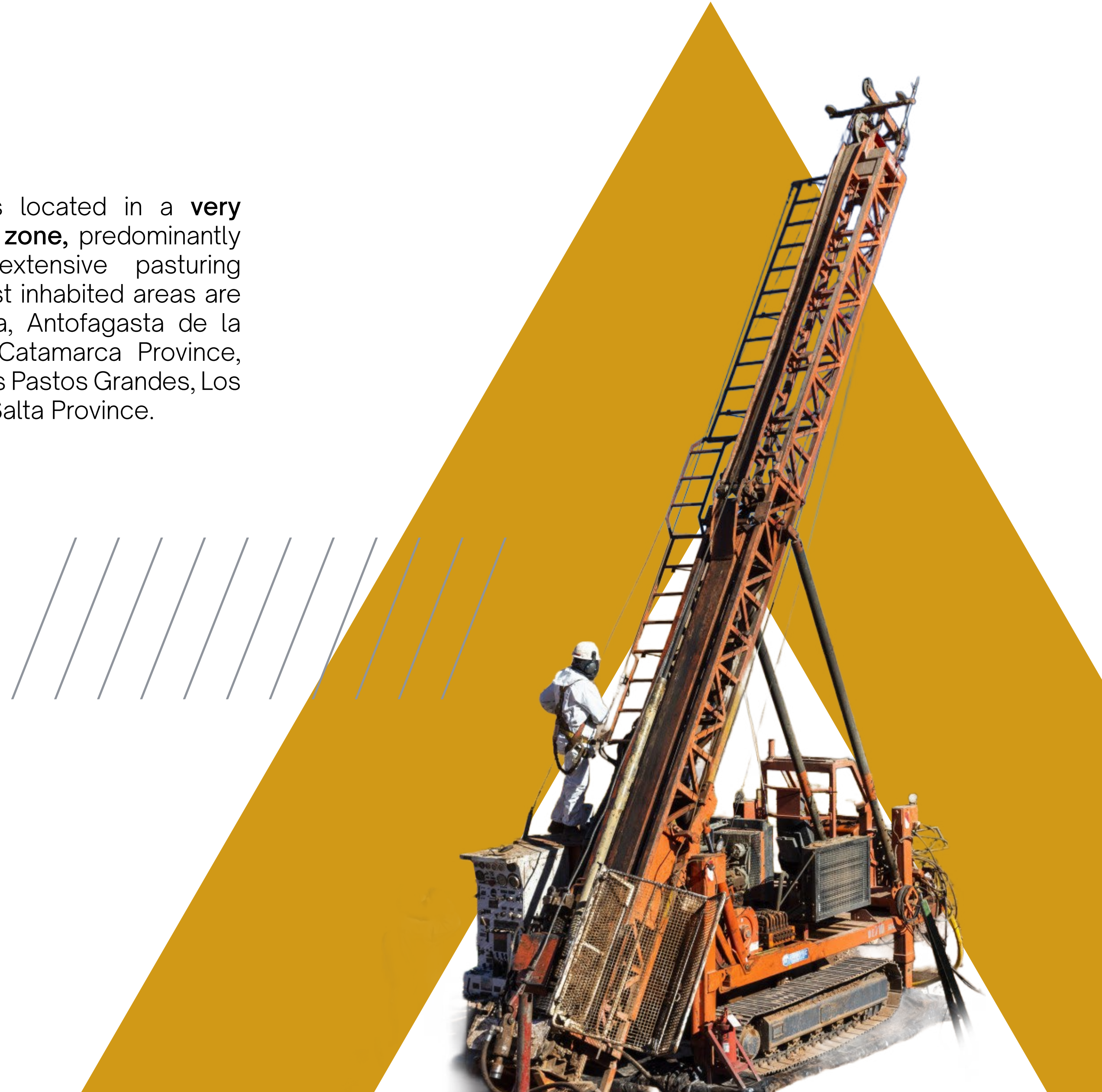
- The open-pit mine,
- The waste rock storage areas,
- The process plant,
- The tailings storage facility (TSF),
- And the water and power supply systems.

The project also considers operational support infrastructure, which includes: camp and administrative areas, access and internal roads, water supply system through well fields and pumping stations, hybrid power generation (solar and thermal), workshops and laboratories, wastewater treatment plant, fuel storage and handling facilities, medical services, and other ancillary facilities as required for the operation of the project.

AREA CONTEXT

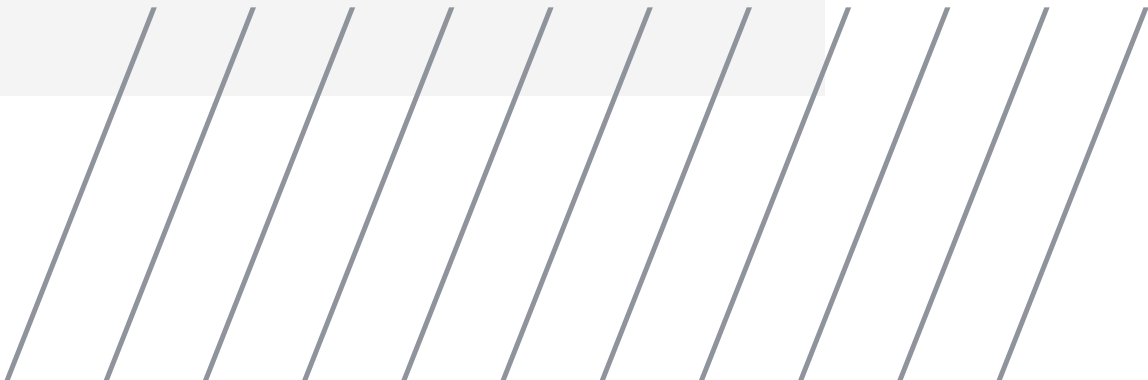
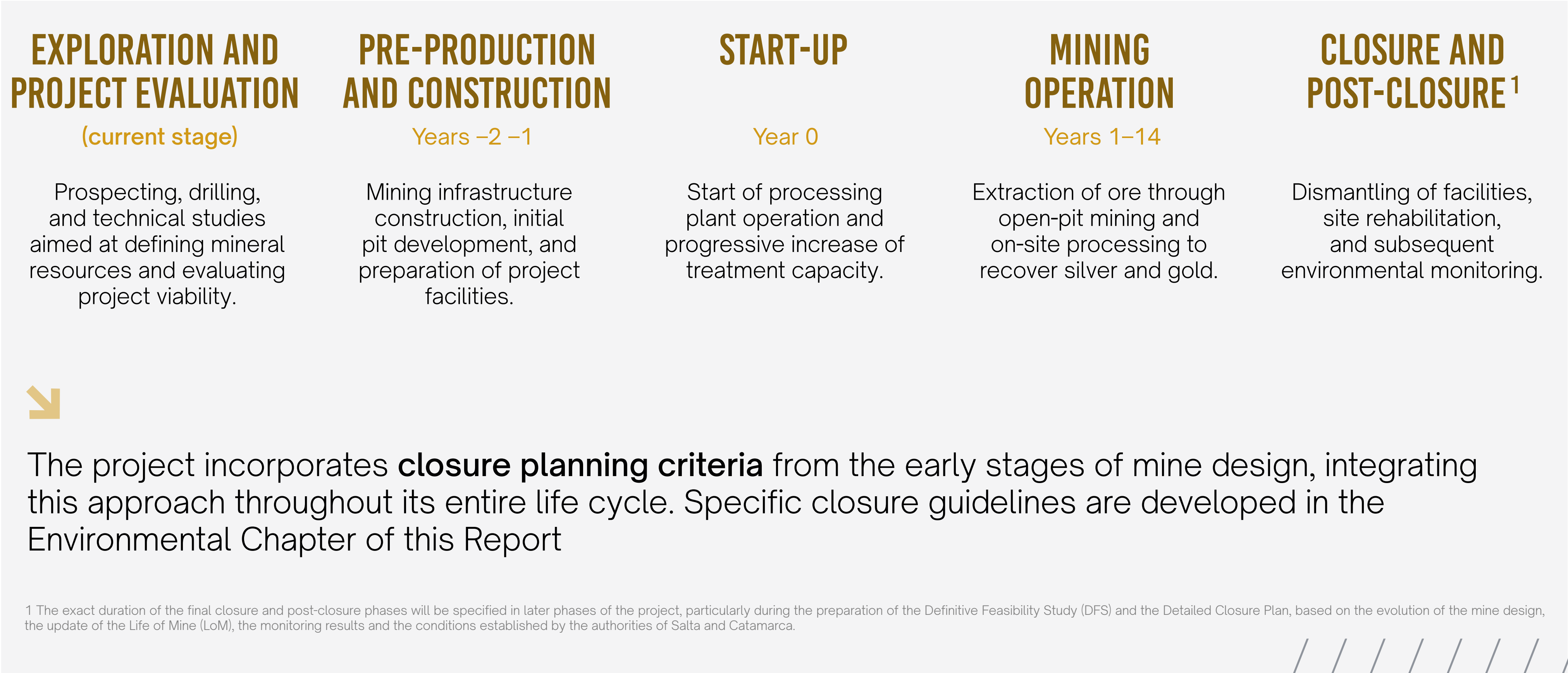
The project area is located in a **very sparsely populated zone**, predominantly characterized by extensive pasturing activities. The nearest inhabited areas are Ciénaga La Redonda, Antofagasta de la Sierra Department, Catamarca Province, and Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes, Los Andes Department, Salta Province.

↓ [Learn more](#)



PROJECT STAGES

Diablillos Project’s current mine design contemplates a **17-year** overall timeframe which includes a pre-production and construction period, followed by a mining operation phase and the closure and environmental monitoring stages



PROJECT EVOLUTION



2016

Acquisition

Since then, the Diablillos Project has progressed steadily through exploration campaigns, mineral resource estimates, and technical studies aimed at evaluating its development.



2018

Geological Reconnaissance

The project registered significant technical advances that allowed for expanding the geological knowledge of the deposit and updating its mineral resource estimates.



2024

Initiation of Feasibility Studies.

Since mid-2024, we have made further progress with the development of the project’s feasibility study, aimed at defining in greater detail the technical, economic, and operational issues thereof for its future implementation



2025

Advanced-Stage Technical Evaluation

The project is in advanced evaluation stage, with feasibility studies and drilling campaigns underway to further expand and define the project’s mineral resources. In September 2025, we published an updated Mineral Resource Estimate, evidencing the progress made since 2018.

02/



SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

- Sustainability Strategy
- Double Materiality Assessment
- ESG Risk Management
- Our Stakeholders
- Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Sustainability is an integral part of the Diablillos Project's development strategy and it cross-cuts all aspects of business management, considering the environmental, social, and economic impacts associated with our activities.

In 2025, we developed the Sustainability Strategy which establishes the framework that will guide environmental, social, economic, and governance management for the next three to five years. It is structured around three guiding pillars for decision-making:



Environmental Performance

Commitment to compliance with environmental standards, rules and regulations, incorporating best practices for a responsible operation and business continuity.

Social Performance

Commitment to compliance with labour principles, human rights, and inclusion, incorporating best practices in community engagement to generate social value and contribute to local development.

Economic Performance and Governance

Commitment to an efficient and transparent management, incorporating innovation, regulatory compliance, and a responsible governance to generate sustainable economic value and strengthen trust with stakeholders.



These commitments define the company's work priorities and structure the way in which impacts will be managed and value generated for the various stakeholders linked to the project.



We adhere to the United Nations Global Compact

In 2025, we adhered to this initiative, reaffirming our strong commitment to the highest international standards in the areas of human rights, labour, environment, and fight against corruption.

This commitment strengthens the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria in the management of the Diablillos Project and aligns our practices with the sustainability principles promoted by the United Nations.

DOUBLE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

[GRI 3-1 / GRI 3-2]

With the aim of identifying and prioritizing the most relevant aspects for the company and its stakeholder groups, in 2025 we conducted a **Double Materiality Assessment**, aligned with international best practices in ESG management.

This process allowed us to identify the issues that represent the **most significant impacts on the environment and people**, as well as those that may generate **relevant risks or opportunities for the business in the medium and long term**.

We identify 17 key sustainability topics* for the management of the Diablillos Project.

Environmental Performance

Energy Management

- Efficient and responsible use of energy in operations
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Water and wastewater management

- Proper water and wastewater treatment
- Responsible consumption

Climate change resilience, adaptation, and mitigation

- Climate risk assessment
- Understanding, planning, and managing climate change impacts

Pollution prevention

- Dust management in operations
- Noise pollution
- Potential acid rock drainage
- Waste management in operations

Tailings management

- Safe design and construction
- Operational monitoring and control
- Risk and emergency management
- Transparency and communication

Protection, conservation, and care of biodiversity

- Rights on land and natural resource
- Participatory environmental monitoring

Mine opening, maintenance, closure, and remediation

- Mine closure, remediation, and use of clean technologies
- Considering future mine opening

* Interconnection: The topics identified and categorized in this assessment are increasingly interconnected, and their impacts and management can influence one another. Therefore, they should not be considered in isolation but as an integral part of the business strategy. The topics within each axis are randomly presented; that is, the topics are not prioritized in this table.

Social Performance

Labour Practices

- Employability in communities
- Working conditions, talent retention and organizational culture
- Employee training and development
- Freedom of association and collective bargaining

Worker Health and Safety

- Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation
- Occupational health services
- Employee participation, consultation, and communication
- Health and safety training and promotion

Non-discrimination and equal opportunities

- Gender inclusion and equality throughout operations
- Women's participation in the mining industry

Dialogue and relations with local communities

- Rights of Indigenous Peoples and respect thereof
- Socio-productive and cultural projects

Responsible supplier management

- Development of and purchasing from local suppliers

Economic Performance and Governance

Ethical Leadership and Governance

- Ethical Leadership
- Corporate Governance
- Prevention of Corruption and Bribery
- Compliance with Rules, Laws, and Regulations
- Payments and Government Relations
- Grievance Mechanisms
- Human Rights Due Diligence.

Indirect Economic Impact

- Sectoral and State Participation and Coordination for the Development of
- Productive Infrastructure (roads, electricity, gas, etc.)
- Economic Performance and Strategic Innovation

Company's Economic and Financial Performance

- Sustainable Investments and Project Development
- Innovation and Technology Applied to Social and Environmental Issues

Cybersecurity and Information Protection

- Security Protocols
- Protection of Company and Third-Party Information
- Protocol for the use of AI

Effective Communication

- Comprehensive Risk Management and Response to Critical Incidents
- Cross-Cutting Communication Strategy
- Media Relations

STAGES OF THE DOUBLE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

The materiality process developed in 2025 was structured in three stages:

1. Identifying Material Topics

A review of mining sector trends, international best practices, and ESG standards was conducted, complemented by internal sessions with multidisciplinary teams. More than three working sessions were held with leaders from different areas and with the General Management to define the priority topics, integrating internal and external prospects. The preliminary results were presented to the Board of Directors, whose feedback was incorporated into the final version.

Main results:

- **17 key topics** identified and grouped into the environmental, social, economic, and governance (ESG) dimensions.
- Definition of an **ESG criteria-aligned strategy**

2. Stakeholder Engagement

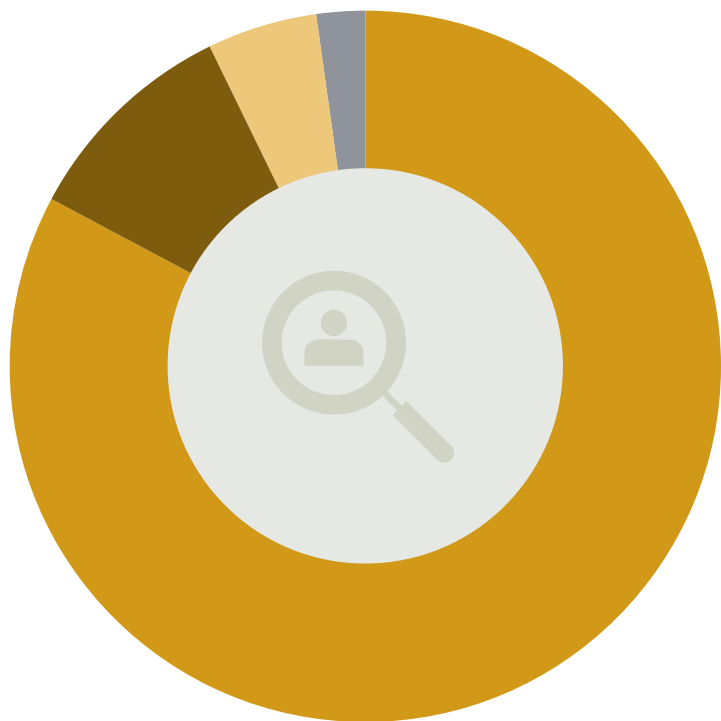
With the aim of evaluating and prioritizing the topics identified in the previous stage, surveys and consultation processes were conducted with various stakeholder groups. The topics were evaluated considering two dimensions:

- impact on the business model (financial materiality)
- impact on people and the environment (impact materiality).

The combination of both prospects allows us to identify the most relevant topics for both project management and stakeholders.

Main results:

- **41 people** participated in the consultation process
- 83%** Employees
- 10%** Senior Management
- 5%** Local communities
- 2%** Regulators / Industries peers



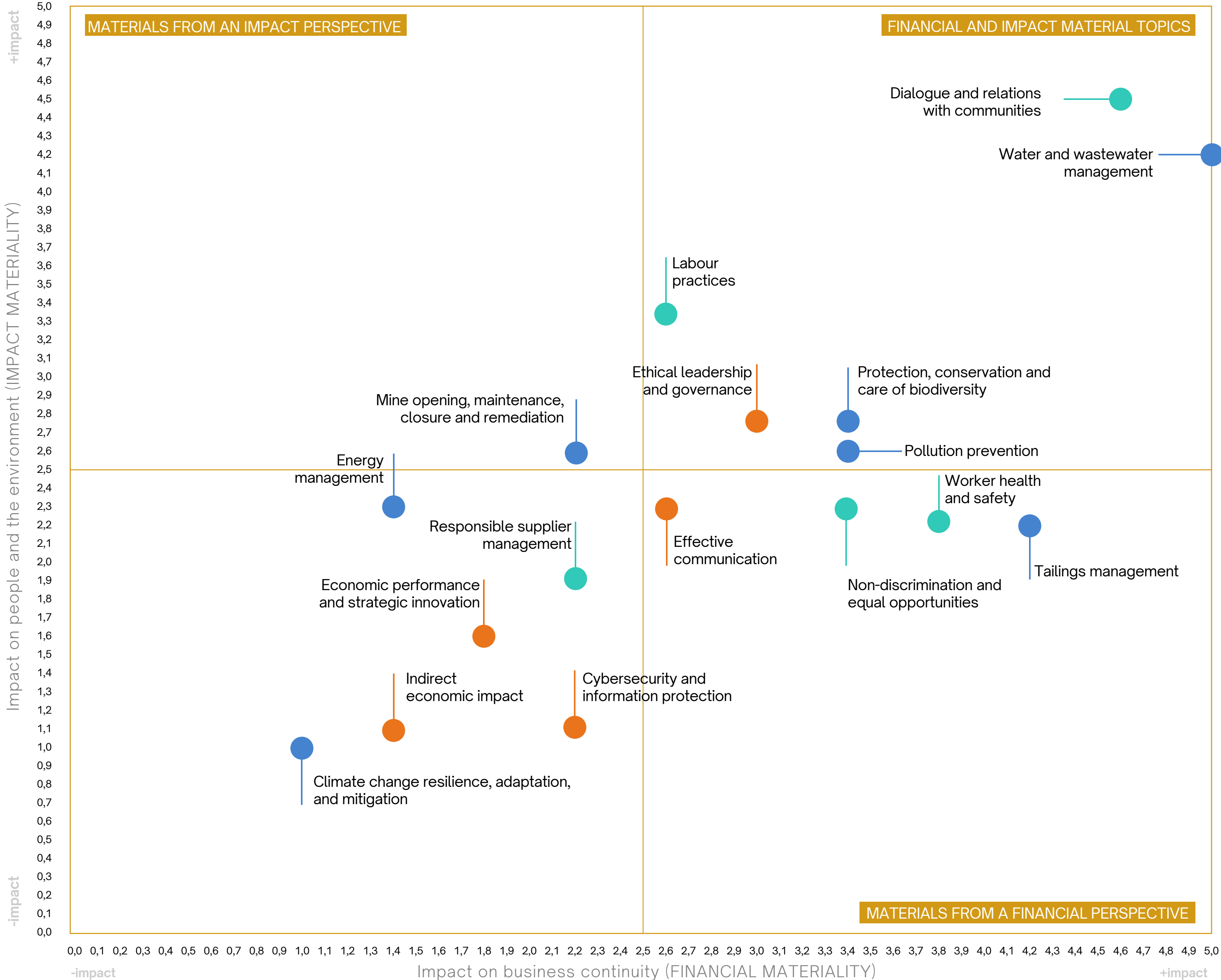
3. Prioritization and Validation

Based on the assessment of the responses received, the first **Double Materiality Matrix** was developed, which was subsequently reviewed and validated by Senior Management. This matrix allowed for the prioritization of the material topics that guide our ESG strategy and the contents of this Report.

ABRASILVER DOUBLE MATERIALITY MATRIX

- Environmental
- Social
- Economic and Governance

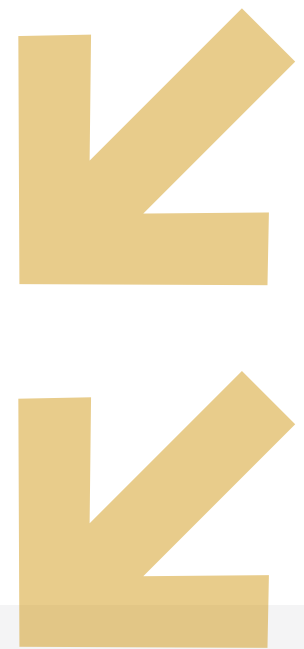
The results of the materiality assessment constitute a **roadmap for sustainability management**. These material topics reflect the main **impacts, risks, and opportunities** associated with the **development of the Diablillos Project** and guide both the company’s operational management and its sustainability priorities.





Material Topics. The prioritized topics are those with the greatest potential impact on people, the environment, and business continuity:

- » **Water and wastewater management**
- » **Dialogue and relationship-building with local communities**
- » **Biodiversity protection and conservation**
- » **Pollution prevention**
- » **Labour practices**
- » **Ethical leadership and governance**



NEXT STEPS:

- Continue expanding stakeholder participation and strengthening collaboration with communities, government agencies, suppliers, shareholders, and other key groups.
- Advance the double materiality assessment quantitative dimension by identifying and evaluating the impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with each of the sustainability topics defined for AbraSilver.

ESG RISK MANAGEMENT

[GRI 3-3 / GRI 14.0.1]

ESG risk management is based on a **preventive and systematic approach**, integrated into the business management and the Diablillos Project lifecycle, aimed at anticipating potential impacts and adopting mitigation measures.

Through a formal procedure, aligned with ISO 9001 guidelines, **we identify, evaluate, and manage risks and opportunities**, considering their probability of occurrence and the potential impact on operations, people, the environment, and engagement with stakeholders.



KEY RISKS IDENTIFIED

Based on the analysis of the internal and external context, the identification of stakeholders, and the cross-departmental workshops conducted during the period, we identify and assess the main environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks associated with the development of the Diablillos Project.

These risks are systematically managed through action plans, responsible staff duly defined, and monitoring mechanisms, and are addressed in greater detail in the specific chapters of this Report. The management of these risks is part of AbraSilver's continuous improvement approach which is regularly reviewed based on the project's progress, the regulatory context, and stakeholders' expectations.

The following table summarizes the risks considered material, their potential impact on operations, and the main management measures implemented for the mitigation and control thereof.

ESG Dimension	Identified Risk	Potential Impact	Key Management Measures
Environmental	Extreme weather events and adverse operating conditions	Operational disruptions, delays in exploration campaigns, damage to roads, equipment, and infrastructure	Adaptive operational planning, interdepartmental coordination (Environment, Health and Safety, Geology), monitoring of weather conditions, and rescheduling of activities
	Non-compliance with environmental legal requirements	Penalties, regulatory observations, reputational impacts	Regulatory compliance, timely and proper submission of documentation, periodic environmental monitoring, and management of observations
	Inadequate waste and effluent management	Environmental and social impacts, regulatory sanctions	Operating procedures, proper waste disposal, monitoring of water, soil, and effluents, and internal and external controls
Social	Negative social perception of mining activity	Social conflicts, impact on the social license to operate	Field work, dialogue with communities, participation in information sessions, and coordination with local authorities
	Workplace accidents and unsafe operating conditions	Injuries to personnel, operational disruptions, sanctions	Health and Safety management system, mandatory use of PPE, inductions for staff and contractors, training, and emergency drills
	Lack of communication and coordination with contractors	Operational and safety incidents, procedural non-compliance	Onboarding platform, Health and Safety induction, access controls, and contractor monitoring

ESG Dimension	Identified Risk	Potential Impact	Key Management Measures
Social	Work-related stress and work overload	Impairment to personnel well-being, decreased performance	Team restructuring, role definition, strengthening of internal communication, and task planning
	Staff turnover in key areas	Loss of consciousness, operational discontinuity	Training plans, strengthening of the work environment, flexible work schedules, and support from HR
	Local communities' unmet expectations	Social conflicts, complaints, and loss of trust	Community relations management, participatory talks, monitoring of commitments, and institutional coordination
Governance	Governance Lack of internal alignment and priority definition	Management inefficiencies, delays in decision-making	Strengthening coordination between departments, defining priorities, and monitoring by management
	Ethical or human rights violations	Reputational damage, labour or social conflicts	Human rights and gender policies, adherence to the Global Compact, training and support from Senior Management
	Lack of indicators to measure social and human performance	Difficulty in impact assessment and continuous improvement	Progressive development of indicators, registration of social actions and monitoring of results



ESG ASSESSMENT

During 2025, we conducted our first ESG assessment under the Digbee standard, which included a corporate and specific analysis of the Diablillos Project. The result obtained (BB rating) reflects the existence of developing ESG practices and allows us identify key strengths and risks for management of the project.

Likewise, ESG risks identification is supported by **impact assessment across material topics**, in accordance with the requirements of the GRI standard for the mining sector (GRI 14), considering the significance of the impacts and the appearance thereof at the site level in the Diablillos Project.

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

[GRI 2-29]

Dialogue with stakeholders is a key component of our sustainable management. Through continuous interaction processes, we seek to understand the expectations, concerns, and opportunities associated with the development of the Diablillos Project, strengthening trust relationships and contributing to the responsible management of our activities.

Identifying Stakeholder Groups.

This is carried out through a systematic analysis of the stakeholders involved in the project, considering their relationship with the company, their level of influence or impact arising from their activities, and from the applicable regulatory requirements. This analysis allows us to identify both internal and external players who may be impacted by the project's development or who can influence its evolution.

Stakeholder Engagement.

This is developed through various communication and participation mechanisms that allow for a continuous, two-way dialogue. These channels facilitate the early identification of concerns, the prevention and management of social and environmental impacts, and the strengthening of transparency in project management. Furthermore, the information obtained in these interaction processes is integrated into operational decision-making and in the development of the company's sustainability strategies.

Stakeholder groups and dialogue mechanisms

Stakeholder group	Topics covered	Communication Channel	Frequency
Local Communities	Project environmental and social impacts, environmental management, local employment	Community meetings, social working groups, participatory environmental monitoring	Regular
Staff and Contractors	Staff and Contractors Working conditions, health and safety, training, work environment	Internal meetings, training sessions, direct communication	Continuous
Suppliers	Recruitment opportunities, commercial terms, fulfillment of commitments, financial support.	Business meetings, direct contact with management areas	As needed
Governments and Regulatory Authorities	Regulatory compliance, permits and authorizations, development of the mining sector	Technical meetings, institutional presentations	As per regulatory requirements
Shareholders and Investors	Project progress, corporate performance, business strategy	Corporate reports, institutional communications	Regular
Trade Unions	Working conditions, compliance with collective bargaining agreements.	Institutional dialogue instances	As needed
Universities and Technical Educational Institutions	Human capital development, academic cooperation, training opportunities	Agreements, cooperation activities	Regular

INSTITUTIONAL PARTICIPATION AND SECTORAL ALLIANCES

[GRI 2-28]

We participate in initiatives and organizations linked to the responsible development of the mining industry. Through these alliances, we seek to promote best practices, strengthen exchange of technical knowledge, and contribute to the evolution of sustainability standards in the sector.

Likewise, we hold a continuous dialogue with regulatory authorities, academic institutions, civil society organizations, and technical and sectoral entities involved in the development of the mining activity.

Mining Sector Organizations and Professional Associations

- Argentine Mining Workers Association (AOMA, from its Spanish acronym)
- Argentine Chamber of Mining Companies (CAEM, from its Spanish acronym)
- Catamarca Mining Chamber
- Salta Mining Chamber
- Women in Mining (WIM)

Public Institutions and Government Agencies

- Ministry of Education of Salta
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of Catamarca
- Ministry of Mining of Catamarca
- Salta Mining Secretariat
- Municipality of Antofagasta de la Sierra
- Municipality of San Antonio de los Cobres

Academic Institutions and International Programs

- United Nations Global Compact
- Seal of Equal and Violence-Free Spaces (SEI)

Civil Society Organizations

- ATRAE Network
- Kolla Community of Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes
- ANPUY Foundation
- Fundación Cóndor Foundation



CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

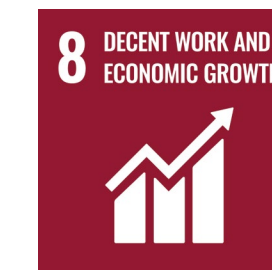


At AbraSilver, we analyze the contribution of our activities to the 2030 Agenda based on the **key sustainability topics identified for the Diablillos Project.**

Sustainable Development Goals and 32 specific targets. Said targets are presented in numerical order at the beginning of this Report's sections, allowing for easy visualization of the project's environmental, social, and governance impacts linked to the SDGs and to their specific targets.



We contribute to 14 sdgs and to 32 specific targets



03 /



GOVERNANCE, ETHICS AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

- Ethical Leadership and Governance
- Economic Performance and Strategic Innovation
- Indirect Economic Impact
- Effective Communication
- Cybersecurity and Information Protection



ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

16.5 16.6 16.7 17.17

[GRI 2-9 | GRI 2-10 | GRI 2-12 | GRI 2-13 | GRI 2-14 | GRI 2-15 | GRI 2-16 | GRI 2-17 | GRI 2-23 | GRI 2-24 | GRI 2-25 | GRI 2-26 | GRI 2-27 | GRI 205 | GRI 408 | GRI 409 | GRI 415 | GRI 14.18 | GRI 14.19 | GRI 14.22 | GRI 14.24]

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The **Board of Directors** is responsible for the strategic oversight of the business and compliance with corporate governance standards. It defines the company's main guidelines, strategies, and policies, including those related to the economic, environmental, and social aspects of the business, and oversees the executive management and the main risks and opportunities associated with the development of the Diablillos project.

It acts on behalf of the **shareholders' interests** and ensures the long-term business sustainable development. It also meets on a regular basis to analyze the business's performance and make strategic decisions related to the project's development

The **operations management** and implementation of these guidelines are the responsibility of the **executive team**, which reports periodically to the Board on the progress of initiatives and the evolution of key business indicators. Within this framework, the Board receives regular updates on the project's environmental, social, and governance aspects, which contributes to strengthening the governing body's collective understanding of these issues.





ABRASILVER BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the reporting period, the Board of Directors consisted of **eight members**, including its **Chair**.



MARIE INKSTER
Chair

Board Member since
2025



JENS MAYER
Director

Relevant Committee Membership
Audit Committee member

Board Member since
2019



ROBERT BRUGGEMAN
Director

Relevant Committee Membership
Audit Committee member

Board Member since
2018



FLORA WOOD
Director

Relevant Committee Membership
Audit Committee member / Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee member

Board Member since
2019



HERNAN ZABALLA
Director

Relevant Committee Membership
Compensation Committee member / Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee member

Board Member since
2017



NICHOLAS TEASDALE
Director

Relevant Committee Membership
Compensation Committee member

Board Member since
2020



SAM LEUNG
Director

Relevant Committee Membership
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee member

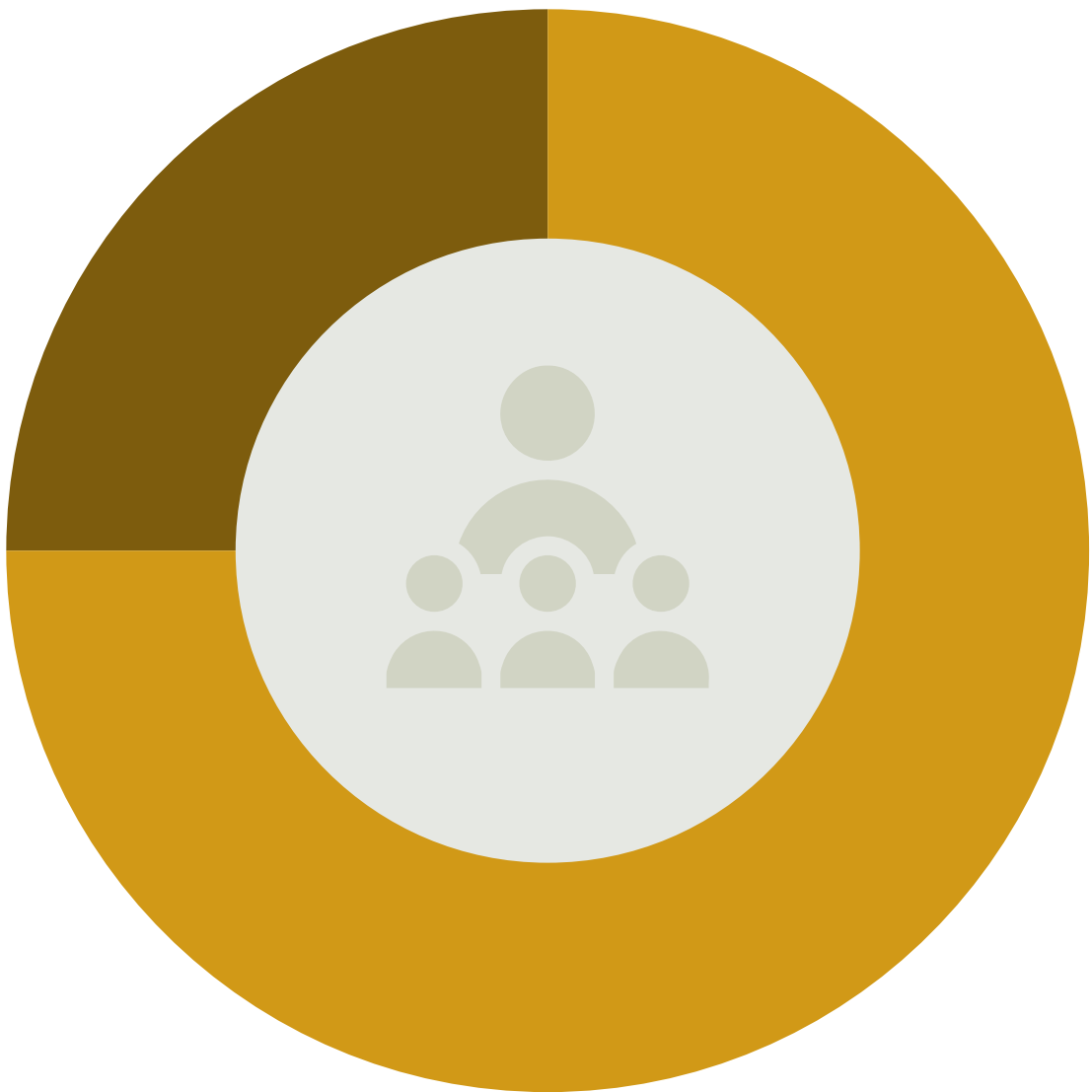
Board Member since
2019



STEPHEN GATLEY
Director

Board Member since
2021

Board composition by gender



75% Men
25% Women

 [Learn +](#)

The Board is made up of professionals with extensive experience in the **mining, financial, legal, and corporate governance sectors**. This profile diversity allows combining technical expertise, knowledge of the international capital markets, and business management skills.

Its members **perform their duties on an independent basis and do not hold executive positions** within the company, which strengthens the oversight of executive management and transparency in decision-making.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT



JOHN MINIOTIS
President & Chief Executive Officer



JEREMY WEYLAND
Senior Vice President, Projects & Development



CARLOS PINGLO
Chief Financial Officer

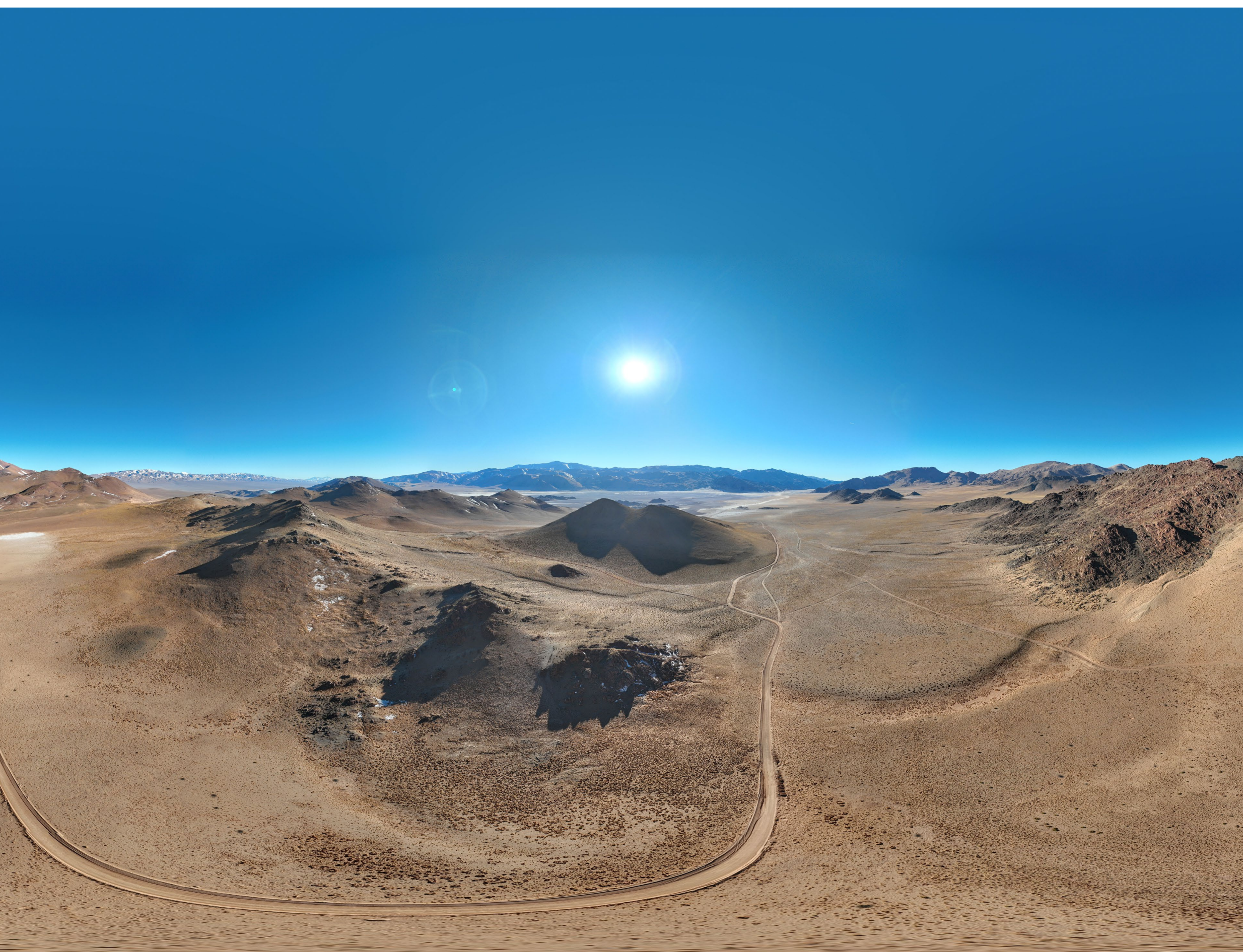


EUGENIO PONTE
Country Manager and Project Lead in Argentina



DAVID O'CONNOR
Chief Geologist





BOARD COMMITTEES

To fulfill its responsibilities, the Board relies on **specialized committees** which go deeper in the analysis of key governance, control, and strategy issues.

- **Audit Committee:** responsible for overseeing the integrity of financial information, internal control systems, financial risk management, and audit processes.
- **Compensation Committee:** responsible for reviewing the management team remuneration policies and incentives.
- **Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee:** oversees corporate governance practices and the process of identifying, evaluating, and nominating candidates to the Board of Directors.



The **Board's Audit Committee** is responsible for overseeing aspects related to **corporate control and compliance**, including the **information disclosed in the Sustainability Report**.

ETHICS, INTEGRITY, AND COMPLIANCE

Ethical behaviour, integrity, and compliance with regulations are fundamental principles in our management, and they guide decision-making at all levels of the organization. For this purpose, we have in place a **corporate integrity system**, that is, a comprehensive framework designed to embed policies, procedures, and control mechanisms aimed at preventing misconduct, promoting responsible practices, and ensuring compliance with applicable regulations.

CORPORATE INTEGRITY FRAMEWORK

We have a **Code of Conduct and Business Ethics** that sets out the core principles and standards to guide the expected behaviour for staff, Board of Directors, and contractors.

This document defines guidelines on the following issues:

- business integrity
- conflicts of interest
- regulatory compliance
- relationships with third parties
- misconduct prevention

The Code is complemented by corporate policies focused on responsible business management:

- Anti-Corruption Policy
- Human Rights Policy
- Social Responsibility Policy
- Environmental Policy
- Occupational Health and Safety Policy
- Gender and Inclusion Policy

These policies are aligned with applicable legislation and international reference frameworks on responsible business conduct, including:

- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact
- Fundamental Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO), including Conventions 169 and 190
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- International standards for environmental management and occupational health and safety, such as ISO 14001 and ISO 45001.

Corporate policies are communicated through induction processes for staff and contractors before being incorporated into the project, as well as through institutional materials, internal communication tools, and their inclusion in contracts and agreements with third parties. Likewise, they are available in both Spanish and English to facilitate their proper understanding.

GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Compliance with these commitments is monitored at various levels of the organization.

Corporate Level: The Board of Directors has specialized committees that support the monitoring of key governance, compliance, and risk management issues. They include the **Audit Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee**, whose bylaws set their roles, responsibilities, and operating procedures.

Operational Level: Various areas of the company and internal committees, including the **Gender Committee and the Compensation Committee**, participate in the implementation and follow-up of these policies. Likewise, the Senior Management conducts regular business monitoring and reviews of the main risks associated with the project development.

CORRUPTION PREVENTION

We maintain a zero-tolerance policy towards corruption, bribery, and any improper practices in the conduct of our business.

This commitment is formalized in the **Anti-Corruption Policy**, which sets out guidelines for preventing, detecting, and managing risks associated with irregular behaviours.

The policy applies to all individuals working for the company, as well as to contractors, suppliers, and third parties acting on behalf thereof. Among other issues, it establishes clear rules regarding:

- » prevention of bribery and improper payments
- » gifts, hospitality, and benefits
- » relations with public authorities
- » compliance with applicable anti-corruption laws

In purchasing and contracting processes, control and approval procedures are applied in order to ensure transparency and integrity in relationships with suppliers and contractors, including open and **transparent bidding procedures** communicated to supplier chambers and industry stakeholders. Likewise, external auditors periodically review significant transactions associated with suppliers and contracting processes. Information related to the project is also published in sectoral systems such as SIMSA and SIGEMIN, in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.



During the reporting period, no confirmed cases of corruption or associated sanctions were recorded.



REPORTING MECHANISMS AND COMPLAINT CHANNELS

We have **confidential reporting channels and communication mechanisms** in place that allow for the reporting of conducts contrary to the Code of Conduct, corporate policies, or applicable regulations, as well as potential negative impacts arising from our activities.



These mechanisms are **available to staff and contractors** and are communicated through induction processes, internal campaigns, signage at the project site, and informational materials that facilitate access to the reporting mechanisms.

Among the available mechanisms, the following are included:

- AbraSilver's internal reporting channel:
denuncias@abrasilver.com
- The Red Flag Reporting system, accessible through:
 - Website: **www.redflagreporting.com**
 - Text message (SMS): 234-231-90055



Concerns can also be channeled through supervisors or area managers, who will submit them to the appropriate department for analysis.

Received communications are evaluated by an interdisciplinary committee comprised of representatives from various project management areas. Cases are handled according to internal procedures that ensure the confidentiality of information and the objective review of the facts, under the principle of **non-retaliation against those who file complaints**.

When the nature of the inquiries or complaints so requires, advice is sought from external professionals and consultants specializing in human resources, human rights, and gender issues.

HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE

We recognize respect for **Human Rights** as a fundamental principle for the responsible development of our activities. This commitment is formalized in our **Human Rights Policy**, which establishes the guidelines for preventing negative impacts and promoting responsible practices in project development.

Within this framework, we implement **human rights due diligence** processes aimed at identifying, preventing, mitigating, and, where appropriate, remedying actual or potential negative impacts associated with our activities. These processes are integrated into operational management and decision-making, and include regular assessments of social, environmental, security, and human rights risks.



Our approach is aligned with international instruments such as:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- The United Nations Global Compact Ten Principles
- The ILO Fundamental Conventions

Within the framework of these assessments, we analyze various potential areas of human rights impact, including:

- Fair and safe working conditions
- Respect for local communities
- Prevention of child and forced labour
- Non-discrimination and equal opportunities
- Respect for cultural and territorial rights

Likewise, we pay special attention to the potential impacts on different stakeholder groups and potentially vulnerable groups, including:



Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting early dialogue, participation, and respect for their collective rights;



Women, fostering gender equality, equal opportunities, and work environments free from violence and discrimination;



In-house **workers**, and those employed throughout the value chain, ensuring safe, dignified, and respectful working conditions.



During the reporting period, no operations or suppliers with significant risks associated with child or forced labour were identified.



8.2

9.4

[GRI 3-3 | GRI 201-1 | GRI 201-3 | GRI 201-4 | GRI 14.9]

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND STRATEGIC INNOVATION

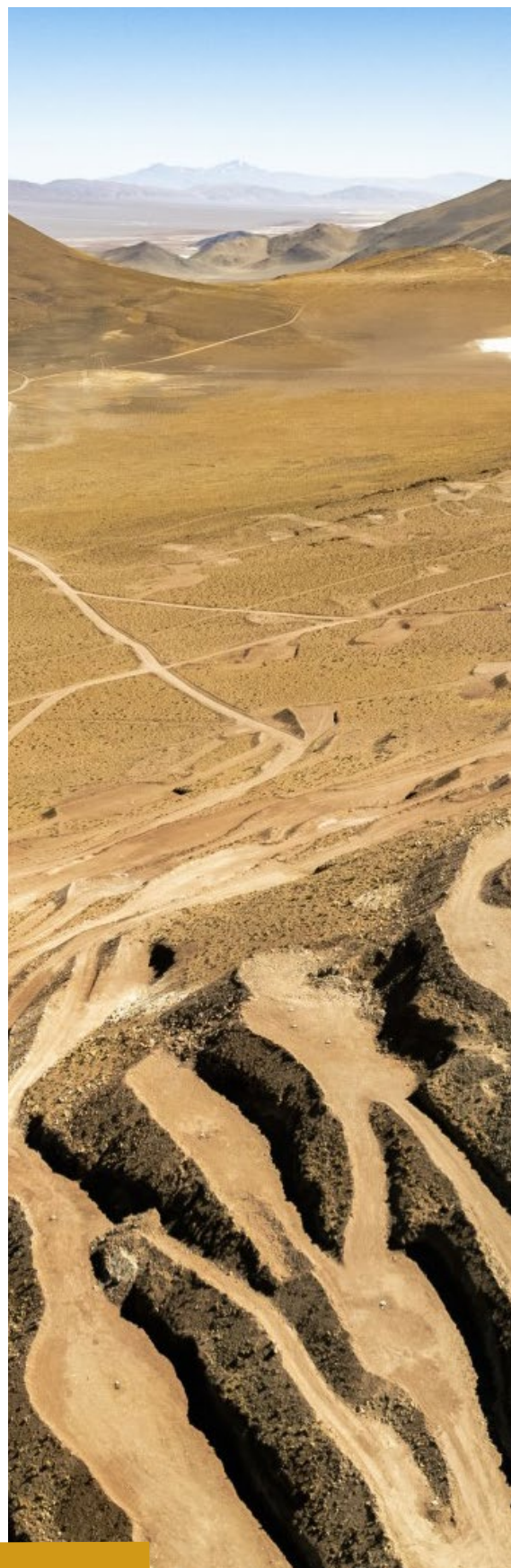
The development of mining projects requires sustained investment throughout various technical stages, from exploration to construction, operation, and closure. Within this framework, **we focus our economic management on supporting the progressive development of the Diablillos project, strengthening its technical and financial viability.**

In evaluating projects and investments, we consider different types of **risks and opportunities**, including **macroeconomic factors**, such as fluctuations in metal prices or exchange rates, as well as **social and environmental risks** associated with the development of activities. These issues are managed through specialized assessments, the implementation of environmental management plans approved by the relevant authorities, and the work of internal teams and external consultants who conduct periodic risk assessments to support strategic decision-making related to the project development.

Likewise, the economic strategy is developed considering the expectations of various stakeholder groups, including investors, local communities, and government authorities. Within this framework, we implement **dialogue and transparency initiatives aimed at keeping these stakeholders informed about the project's progress**. In this regard, we regularly receive visits from investors, government representatives, and members of nearby communities, generating opportunities for direct exchange about the project's development.

IN 2025

- We made progress **from the exploration stage to updated pre-feasibility and feasibility studies**, which helped reduce technical and economic risks and foster greater confidence to attract new investments aimed at its development.
- We submitted the **application to adhere to the Large Investment Incentive Regime (RIGI, for its Spanish acronym)**, with the aim of strengthening the project's economic viability and optimizing financing conditions for its development.
- We advanced in consolidating our financial position by moving from the **TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V)** to the **Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX)**, which broadened access to financing from institutions that do not invest in companies listed on higher-risk markets, contributing to an improved financing structure for the various stages of the project's development.
- We continued to drive **improvements in operations efficiency** through the implementation of accounting and management systems, the use of remote monitoring technologies, and ongoing training of our teams.



DIRECT ECONOMIC VALUE GENERATED AND DISTRIBUTED

Investments are focused on continuing to add value to the project through exploration activities, technical studies, and project engineering, as well as promoting social and economic benefits at the regional level. Since the project is under development stage, no revenue from mining production sales was recorded.

The economic value distributed was primarily linked to **payments to suppliers, employee salaries and social security contributions**, as well as to **investments in assets** associated with the project development and to **sustainable development programs for nearby communities**.

^[1] The financial information disclosed is based on the company's financial statements, prepared in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and available on the SEDAR+ public system (www.sedarplus.ca). Figures are expressed in Canadian dollars (CAD), the company's functional currency, unless otherwise indicated.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

During 2025, we consolidated a solid financial position that supports the advancement of the Diablillos project and its transition towards greater technical maturity stages:

- We have **CAD 58.5 million in cash** and funds available for operations.
- We have sufficient resources to sustain our activities in the short term (**CAD 51.9 million working capital**).
- We maintain a low debt level (**CAD 7.2 million total liabilities**), which provides us with greater financial stability.
- We **invested CAD 42.2 million** in exploration and drilling activities, technical studies aimed at advancing the project evaluation.

During the reporting period, we strengthened our access to financing through **investor contributions for over USD75 million**, which helped sustain the growth of the project.



Thanks to this financial position, we have the necessary resources to sustain our operations for the next 12 months, supporting the execution of the Feasibility Study and development activities^[1].



2026 PRIORITIES*

- Finalize the Project Feasibility Study.
- Make progress on the Project's approval in the framework of the Large Investment Incentive Regime (RIGI).

*At the time of this Report's publication (June 2026), several of the priorities identified for the 2026 fiscal year had already been met. They are presented here as originally defined to reflect the planning in place at the close of the 2025 reporting period.





INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT

9.1 11.a 17.17

[GRI 3-3 | GRI 203 | GRI 14.9]

The development of the Diablillos Project can generate economic impacts that go beyond direct operations, contributing to the strengthening of regional economies through opportunities for local workers, suppliers, and businesses.

We seek to promote the participation of local stakeholder groups in the project's value chain and support the development of infrastructure and services related to the mining activity. Due to the project's geographical and operational characteristics, the exploration activities may require improvements in logistics and infrastructure. Although these investments address operational needs, in some cases they can generate indirect benefits for nearby communities by strengthening connectivity and existing infrastructure.

To boost local economic development, we have implemented various actions aimed at **strengthening capabilities, employment, and participation of regional suppliers**. Among the key guidelines, those below stand out:

- Prioritizing the contracting of **local suppliers and workers**.
- Promoting **training and skills development** opportunities related to the mining activity.
- Encouraging the participation of **regional companies in the project's supply chain**.

Potential indirect economic impacts associated with the project's development include:

- Boosting local economies by contracting **regional suppliers**.
- Generating **indirect employment** related to logistics, transportation, and operational support services.
- Strengthening the **technical and business capabilities** of local suppliers involved in the mining industry.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

16.6 16.10 17.16

[GRI 3-3 | GRI 14.15.1 | GRI 14.15.3 | GRI 14.15.4]

We have specific policies, procedures, and protocols in place that govern the internal and external communication of the project, including the communication of events, critical incidents, and emergency situations. These instruments establish roles, action criteria, formal channels, and internal and external coordination mechanisms, and are aligned with the **Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans**.



100% of the Diablillos Project mining sites have an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan implemented.



We manage communication in a centralized way, with defined guidelines that ensure consistency, information traceability and language adaptation according to the audiences involved. The communication function works in conjunction with the technical, legal, health and safety, and community relation areas, aiming at ensuring consistent and timely messages, especially in sensitive and risk management contexts.

Operational communication is primarily conducted via email and broadcasts directed to both in-house and outsourced staff. On-site, relevant information is also transmitted during **safety briefings at the start of each workday**. We also request contractors to share these communications with their own teams, **aiming at ensuring consistent and timely dissemination of critical information for safety and emergency management.**

EVENT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

During 2025, we implemented actions aimed at **strengthening communication** related to event and emergency management, including:

- Updating incident communication and emergency management procedures.
- Improvement of dissemination mechanisms, incorporating concise presentations with event summaries.
- Systematization of field communication, including records of training sessions, events, and lessons learned.
- Implementation of telephone communications for situations requiring immediate attention.
- Strengthening of formal communication channels, with defined roles for event reporting by the Health and Safety area and field supervisors.

Emergency communication and response plans are evaluated through **annual drills**, which allow for verification of notification channels, response times, operational coordination, and role clarity, both on-site and with responsible parties located in the city. Based on these exercises and daily operations, the Health and Safety team identifies **opportunities for improvement and proposes adjustments to the plans**, which are submitted to the Project Manager for approval.

Additionally, the Health and Safety area prepares monthly reports for Management, which include a record of relevant events and accumulated information on accident rates. Each event generates a **documented lesson learned**, validated on-site and archived as background information for managing similar events

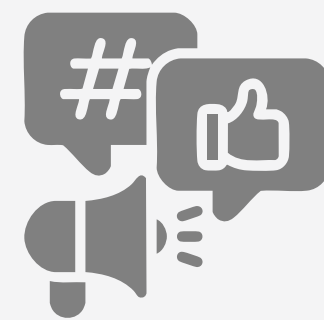


No critical incidents were recorded during the reporting period



DIGITAL COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA

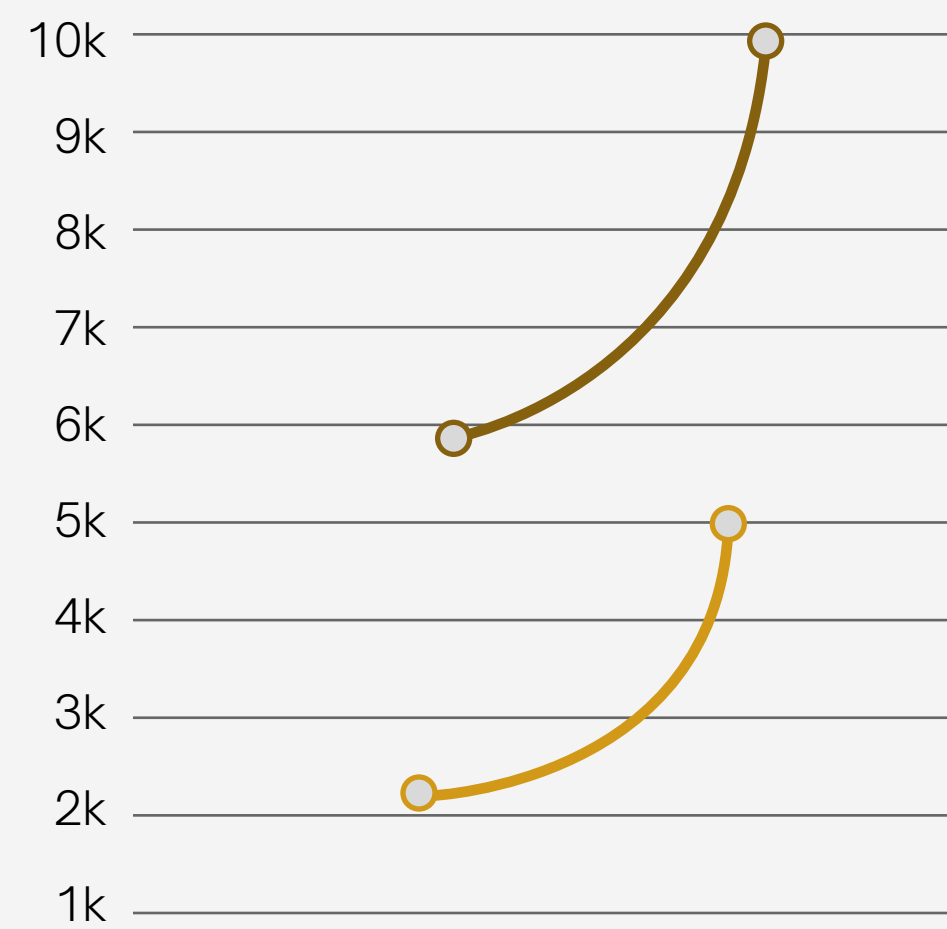
We use **digital channels and institutional social media** as external communication complementary tools, aimed at disseminating public information about the project and its main activities. Institutional social media recorded a significant growth in its community and interaction levels.



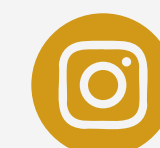
27.7K

TOTAL INTERACTIONS

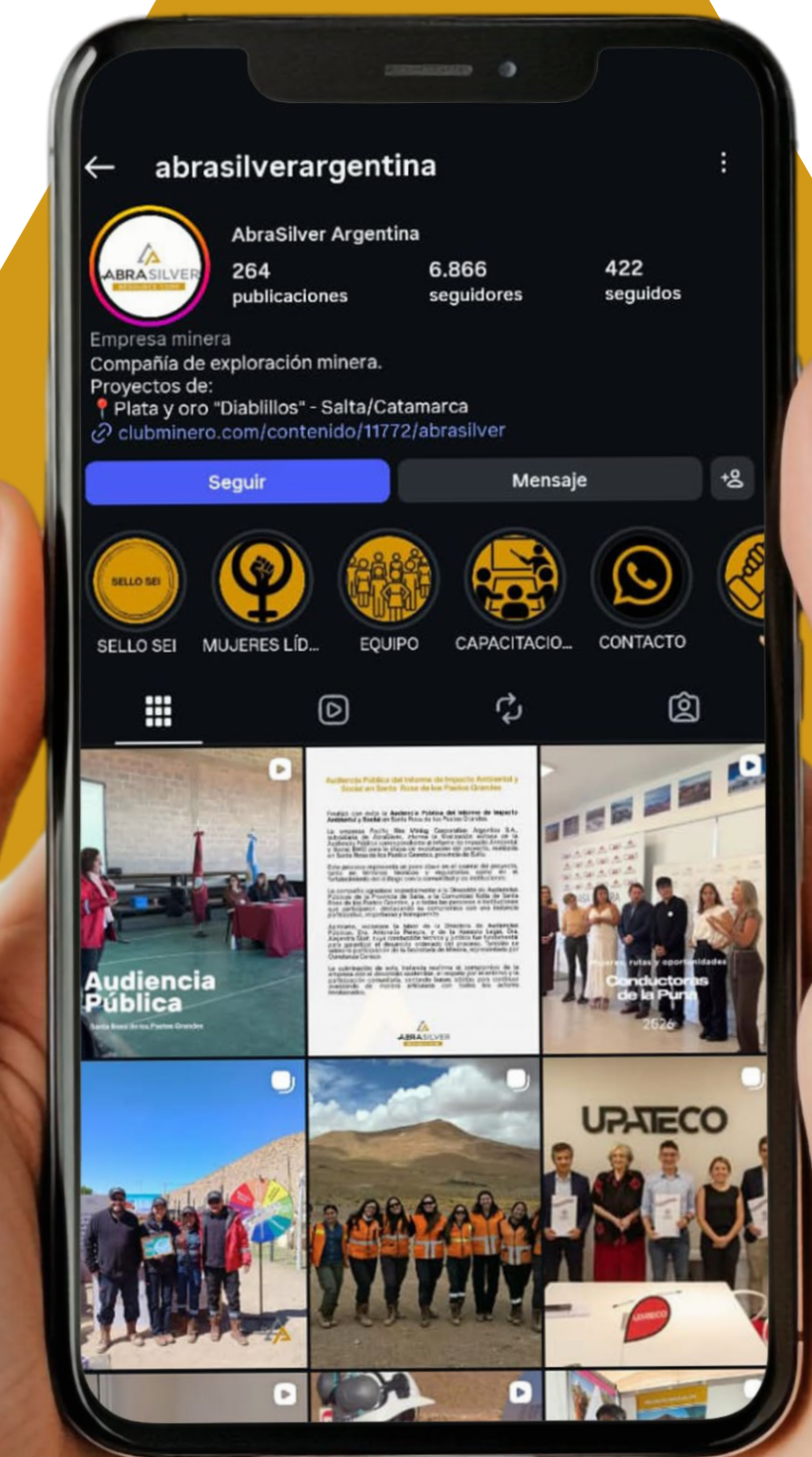
on published contents



+57%
FOLLOWERS



+137%
FOLLOWERS



STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL SKILLS

During 2025, we implemented an institutional communication training process aimed at strengthening the communication skills of individuals with roles involving frequent interaction with internal and external audiences.

As a result thereof, **common criteria and operational tools were incorporated**, contributing to a clearer and more consistent communication in internal and external exchanges related to the project.

2026 PRIORITIES

- To delve deeper into the updating and review of event communication and report management procedures, incorporating criteria that improve the effectiveness and reception of communications.
- Strengthen communication related to on-site risk management.
- Optimize information flows to ensure more timely and consistent communications compared to previous periods.
- Improve the conciseness and clarity of information reported to Management and Senior Management.



CYBERSECURITY AND INFORMATION PROTECTION

9.4

16.6

[GRI 3-3 / GRI 418-1]



Throughout 2025, we addressed information security through **technological protection tools and services** provided by the digital infrastructure supplier. They include integrated controls aimed at incident prevention, information safeguarding, and unauthorized access control. These mechanisms enable **authentication, monitoring, and defense against common digital threats**, contributing to maintaining a secure digital environment for both our own information and that of third parties.

As of the end of the reporting period, we were in the process of **developing specific policies, guidelines, and protocols** regarding cybersecurity, data protection, and the responsible use of technologies, including artificial intelligence. Although management is at an early stage, it is **supported by standard technological solutions** and by the commitment to move towards

an internal regulatory framework that organizes and strengthens these practices.

During the period, although we have not yet implemented specific training activities or incident response protocols, **internal audits** allowed us identify **gaps and opportunities for improvement**. Based on this diagnosis, we are moving forward in defining a more structured and measurable information security management framework.

Cybersecurity management is at an early stage, focusing on diagnosis, **identifying gaps, and defining future working lines.**



INFORMATION PRIVACY AND DATA PROTECTION

During 2025, no complaints or incidents related to information privacy were recorded, nor were there any cases of data leaks, theft, or loss of customer or third-party data for which the organization is responsible. This result is considered a baseline for the progressive strengthening of information security practices.

2026 PRIORITIES

- Make progress in the development of policies and protocols,
- Incorporate technical and administrative controls,
- Define performance indicators,
- Strengthen internal capabilities through training activities.

04/



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Water and Effluent Management
- Tailings Management
- Pollution Prevention
- Energy Management
- Climate Change: Resilience, Adaptation and Mitigation
- Biodiversity Protection, Conservation, and Care
- Mine Opening, Maintenance, Closure and Remediation



WATER AND EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT

6.2 6.4 12.2

[GRI 3 / GRI 303/ GRI 14.7]

Water resource management at the Diablillos Project is guided by the principles set out in our **Environmental Policy**, which promotes efficient and responsible use of natural resources, compliance with applicable environmental regulations, and water quality monitoring as a key tool for impact prevention and continuous improvement of environmental performance.



The Project is developed in a **water stress context**, which is characteristic of an arid **Puna Region** environment, with precipitation limited to a few months of the year. These conditions favor the concentration of surface runoff in saline depressions and result in the **absence of permanent surface water** bodies within the project area, as well as a **limited availability and natural recharge of groundwater resources**. Watercourses in the immediate surroundings exhibit marked seasonality and low flow rates, which restrict their use as a supply source.

Within this framework, our water management approach is aimed at ensuring responsible resource use, **by prioritizing water supply for local communities, adherence to authorized extraction limits, and preservation of the integrity of the sources** supplying exploration activities².

In this context, the **Diablillos Sub-basin** is particularly significant, as it is there where the **water supply pits used for operational activities** are located. The Project holds a **permit to extract water** from Pit St-DBL-Ag.07 under a **public groundwater concession** granted by the Province of Salta for exploration purposes, which draws water from a groundwater locally recharged aquifer. At the current advanced exploration stage, water use is primarily linked to drilling activities and operational tasks and does not yet reflect a production phase of the Project.



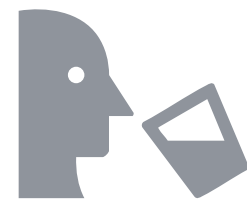
² We do not have any suppliers identified as having significant impacts on water resources.

WATER SOURCES AND USES

We use water resources in a controlled and differentiated manner according to the type of use, in line with the permits granted by the competent authority.



Drilling: water is supplied to work fronts by tanker trucks.



Human consumption: water is transported from the city of Salta in individual containers and stored at the camp until use, ensuring its quality and safety.



Domestic and sanitary uses: water is sourced from a nearby permitted location, transported by tanker trucks, and stored in underground reserve tanks. Prior to internal distribution, it undergoes chlorination and filtration processes for sediment removal.



WATER QUALITY MONITORING

We have put in place a Water Quality Environmental Control Program designed to monitor the **stability of water resources** and enable **early detection of potential variations** linked to the project activities.

On a monthly basis, we carry out **sampling of** groundwater and surface water, as well as camp water storage tanks. Samples are sent to certified laboratories, where **physicochemical parameters** are analyzed. The results enable verification of compliance with the water quality parameters established for the intended uses and support decision-making in environmental management.

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONTROL AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Water consumption is measured through a **flow meter** installed at the pithead and is **reported semiannually** to the **Water Resources Secretariat** of the Province of Salta, by including the volumes extracted and their end use, which **are required to remain below the established thresholds**.

In 2025, total water extraction and consumption at the **Diablillos Project** amounted to **39.14 megaliters³**, remaining below the volumes authorized by the competent authority.

In accordance with applicable regulations, the Project has Environmental Monitoring Programs, established under Resolution No. 119/10 of the Ministry of Mining of Catamarca, including the **Water Quality Monitoring Program and the Effluent Monitoring Program**.

Within the Environmental Impact Assessment framework, potential impacts on water resources associated with the construction of access roads and drilling platforms, as well as camp consumption, were evaluated. These impacts were classified as negligible, as they do not cause any significant effects or require any specific mitigation measures.



At the end of the reporting period, no observations or corrective requirements were recorded by the provincial authorities in relation to water resource management.



With regard to any **potential risks related to the future stages of the Project**, some specific studies on acid rock drainage have been developed*, as described in the **Pollution Prevention section**.

³The water source is exclusively groundwater. No surface water, seawater, produced water, or third-party water is extracted. All water extraction takes place in a water-stressed area. The reported water volume is “other water,” with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 1,547 mg/L, in accordance with the GRI classification (TDS > 1,000 mg/L). Given the Project’s advanced exploration stage and the camp operational nature, the storage volume of 0.016 ML (16 m³) is not considered significant in terms of water resource management. **Water consumption calculation methodology:** difference between the total volume of water extracted and the total volume of water discharged.

* Both the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) submitted to the competent authority and the information presented in this report are based on the contents of the latest Prefeasibility Study (PFS), published in 2025. The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is currently under development; therefore, the data presented here reflect the status of the project as of that date.

EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT

At the current advanced exploration stage, the only liquid effluents generated are camp domestic wastewater, consisting of greywater and sanitary sewage. Water used in drilling activities is consumed within the process and does not generate any discharges or spills.

100% of sewage effluents is treated through a secondary aerobic treatment system, based on a compact module which includes an aeration chamber—where organic matter is degraded—a settling chamber, disinfection and sampling units, and a controlled soil infiltration system, with no discharge to water bodies. This system enables the conditioning of effluents prior to final disposal and includes a semiannual preventive maintenance scheme, as well as the controlled removal of settled solids by authorized companies.

In 2025, the total volume of effluents generated and treated amounted to 2.68 megaliters, in line with our objective of achieving parameters below established legal limits⁴.

⁴ All treated effluent was disposed of through soil infiltration, with no discharge to surface water bodies, marine environments, or third-party systems. As the Project is located in a water-stressed area, 100% of the discharge occurs in this type of setting. In accordance with GRI classification, the discharged effluent is categorized as “other water,” with total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations exceeding 1,000 mg/L. Priority substances of concern are defined in line with the limits established by applicable provincial regulations for the disposal of sewage effluents.

OPERATIONS CONTROL MONITORING

We apply a monitoring framework focused on assessing treatment efficiency and identifying potential deviations in **quality parameters at an early stage**:

» **Routine in situ monitoring (every two days):** pH, electrical conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and temperature.

» **Monthly sampling:** collection of treated effluent samples for analysis at a certified external laboratory.

The program focuses on monitoring critical parameters for the protection of human health, soil, and groundwater resources, including microbiological indicators, organic load, nutrients, and metals.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND REPORTING

The quality of treated effluent is assessed in accordance with the **limits established by the applicable provincial regulations**, considering the criteria set forth in **Resolution No. 011/01 of the Province of Salta and Resolution No. 065/05 of the Province of Catamarca**, which establish differentiated parameters based on the disposal method, including soil infiltration and discharge to absorption pits.

On a semiannual basis, we report to the Water Resources Secretariat of Salta the **monthly water consumption and the quality results of the treated effluent**, in compliance with Resolution No. 011/01. We also report to the environmental authority of Catamarca in accordance with applicable regulatory limits.

At the end of the reporting period, **no observations or corrective requirements were raised** by the competent authorities regarding the quality of treated effluents.

TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

We define tailings as the residual materials from ore processing, composed of finely ground rock, process water, and minerals with no economic value. Their management requires dedicated infrastructure—such as a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)—designed to ensure physical stability and environmental control.

As of the end of 2025, the Diablillos Project tailings facility is at the pre-feasibility engineering stage; it has not yet been constructed or is not operational.

Tailings management is a critical aspect of the Project and is addressed from the early stages through geotechnical safety, water efficiency, and environmental protection criteria.

6.3 6.4 9.1 12.4 16.6

[GRI 3 / GRI 14.6/ GRI 14.15]



MANAGEMENT APPROACH AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES APPLIED

In 2025, we advanced the design of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) within a technical and regulatory framework that establishes clear criteria for stability, environmental control, and governance.

→ **TSF Descriptive Report – Pre-feasibility**

It defines the guidelines for geometric design of the wall, liner systems, drainage and seepage control, as well as stability and safety criteria aligned with international best practices, developed by Knight Piésold and SGS.

→ **NI 43-101 – Technical Report**

It sets out requirements for independent technical review in critical areas of the Project, including geotechnical aspects and risk management.

→ **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

It defines requirements for preventive environmental management, monitoring, waste and water management, as well as compliance with provincial and national regulations.

→ **International Good Practices**

We take the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), developed by ICM, UNEP, and PRI, as a reference. Although full implementation is expected during operations, key design principles are incorporated from the outset, including physical stability, infiltration control, integrated water management, and monitoring strategies.



We completed the Prefeasibility engineering of the Tailings Storage Facility, consolidating the technical and regulatory criteria that guide its design.

SAFE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) was designed using a modular and safety-focused approach, taking into account the extreme environmental conditions of the Puna region. Its Prefeasibility engineering defines the following technical criteria, construction parameters, and environmental measures:

Facility Inventory

- Facility name: Diablillos Project Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)
- Location: Puna de Salta, Argentina (approx. 4,200 meters above sea level (m a.s.l.))
- Ownership: AbraSilver Resource Corp.
- Design/ Operation: Pre-feasibility engineering developed by SGS Argentina S.A. and Knight Piésold A.C.S.A. Future TSF operation will be the responsibility of AbraSilver, as project owner and operator.
- Status: At Pre-feasibility engineering stage. Not constructed or operational.
- Designed capacity: 92,387,000 m³
- Required capacity: 80,000,000 tons of tailings
- Consequence classification (GISTM 4.1): To be defined in advanced project phases (Definitive Feasibility Study and pre-operations), in accordance with standard requirements.

Construction Method

- Compacted earthfill embankment.
- Slopes: 1V:3H downstream and 1V:2H upstream.
- 10-meter crest width.
- Three-stage construction.
- Lining using a 1.5 mm high-density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane and low-permeability layers.
- Internal drainage and seepage collection systems.

Tailings Disposal Method

- Tailings **thickened at 60% solids content**.
- Transport by **pumping** using centrifugal pump trains.
- **Controlled discharge** to promote consolidation and maintain a reduced free water surface area.

At this stage, filtration, dry stacking, or underground backfilling are not planned.

Environmental Measures Incorporated Into The Design

- **Prevention of seepage** through integrated lining and drainage solutions.
- Separation of contact and non-contact water through **perimeter channels**.
- **Minimization of the exposed water surface area**.



We define the tailings disposal method as thickened tailings at 60% solids content, prioritizing water efficiency and minimizing exposed water surface area.

PLANNED MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

The Pre-Feasibility engineering defines the systems that will be implemented during the construction and operational phases:

- **Leakage control** system comprising a drainage trench, filter material, and HDPE monitoring pipes.
- **Groundwater monitoring wells** located upstream and downstream of the TSF.
- **Tailings drainage and seepage collection system**, with conveyance to seepage ponds.
- **Management of non-contact water** through perimeter channels and stormwater management ponds.
- **Safe tailings transport system**, using a pipe support berm and a secondary containment geomembrane.
- **Embankment stability monitoring** through factor of safety assessments in accordance with geotechnical criteria.

RISK AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Pre-feasibility engineering incorporates physical stability criteria and risk control as part considerations within the design.

In subsequent phases, **dedicated emergency preparedness and response plans will be developed**, including:

- » response protocols,
- » containment measures,
- » clearly defined roles and responsibilities,
- » coordination with authorities and local communities.

These components will be formalized during the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) and in the operational Environmental Impact Assessment.

2026 PRIORITIES

- Advance the detailed engineering of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) within the framework of the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).
- Further develop the definition of risks, monitoring, and consequence classification in accordance with the GISTM.



POLLUTION PREVENTION

AIR QUALITY AND DUST MANAGEMENT IN OPERATIONS

At the current advanced exploration stage, the main source of particulates (dust) generation is vehicle traffic on internal roads. Secondary sources include exploratory drilling activities. As mitigation measures, the following are in place:

- » **Frequent watering and maintenance of site roads** to reduce PM10 emissions associated with vehicle traffic.
- » **Annual air quality monitoring.**
- » **Preventive maintenance of equipment** to ensure proper operation and prevent abnormal emissions.
- » **Dust control at drilling platforms**, in accordance with operational and weather conditions.

In the planned operational scenario, the following measures are planned for implementation:

- » Dust suppression and collection systems in drilling, grinding, and material transfer processes.
- » Extraction and filtration systems using bag filters, with an estimated efficiency of 85%.
- » Protection of emission sources through covered conveyor belts, rubber curtains at transfer points, and coarse ore stockpiles within a dome structure.

3.9

6.3

9.4

12.4

[GRI 3 / GRI 305 / GRI 306 / GRI 14.3 / GR 14.5]



AIR QUALITY AND PARTICULATE MONITORING

On an annual basis, we conduct air quality studies* at different points within the project area and in the nearest community:

- » CA1 – Leeward
- » CA2 – Windward
- » CA3 – Ciénaga La Redonda
- » CA4 – Operational Area

The monitoring is part of the Air Quality and Gaseous Emissions Environmental Control Program. It consists of the installation of monitoring stations for 24-hour period to measure concentrations of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), ozone (O₃), heavy metals, and volatile organic com-

pounds (VOCs), in accordance with Decree 831/93 – Annex II – Table 10.

To date, recorded particulate matter levels remain **within the applicable regulatory limits**. Reports are submitted to the competent authority, with no non-compliance findings reported.

Monitoring is implemented under the **Participatory Environmental Monitoring (PEM)** scheme, with participation from community representatives and oversight by the Salta Mining Secretariat acting as the regulatory competent authority. The outcomes are subsequently disclosed to local communities through open briefing sessions.

COMBUSTION-RELATED ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

In addition to particulate matter associated with vehicle traffic, project atmospheric emissions are linked to the combustion of fossil fuels in generator sets and in light and heavy vehicles used during the advanced exploration stage.

During this period, no industrial processes such as crushing, grinding, or smelting are carried out that would generate process emissions.

In 2025, direct measurements were performed on the generator sets (as included in the Air Quality and Gaseous Emissions Control Plan), which supply electrical power to the camp, with the following parameters being assessed:

- Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Total particulate matter

Results are expressed as concentrations (mg/Nm³) and mass flow rates (mg/s), and are compared against the limits set out by applicable regulations. The recorded values remained within the applicable legal limits.



Both the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) submitted to the competent authority and the information included in this report are based on the contents of the latest Prefeasibility Study (PFS), published in 2025. The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is currently under development; therefore, the data presented here reflect the status of the project as of that date.

NOISE POLLUTION

The **main sources** of noise emissions include drilling platforms, mobile generator sets, and site vehicle traffic.

Applicable Regulatory Framework

Occupational noise management is carried out in compliance with national occupational health and safety regulations. From an environmental standpoint, compliance is ensured with applicable provincial regulations and the standards defined in the Project's Environmental Impact Statement.

Management and Preventive Measures In Place

To prevent and mitigate noise-related impacts, the following measures are adopted:

- » Monthly monitoring carried out by a specialized external consultancy, using calibrated sound level meters.

- » Assessment of noise levels at critical operational points.

- » Mandatory use of hearing protection by exposed personnel.

- » Reduction of exposure times in accordance with task-specific assessments.

- » Mobile generators installed within acoustic enclosures to reduce noise emissions.

- » Stationary generators installed within enclosed facilities.

- » Preventive maintenance of equipment to avoid abnormal noise emissions.

The results obtained indicate that recorded noise levels remain within the limits established by applicable regulations, with no



exceedances at the evaluated points. According to the technical assessment conducted, measured levels are classified as **non-nuisance noise**. Accordingly, the current impact is considered localized, of low magnitude, and reversible.

ACID ROCK DRAINAGE

Acid rock drainage (ARD) may occur when sulfide-bearing rocks come into contact with oxygen and water, generating acidic solutions capable of mobilizing metals and affecting soils and watercourses.

At the current advanced exploration stage, **no acid rock drainage (ARD) is generated**, as mining operations and large-scale disposal of non-economic material have not yet commenced.

In order to anticipate this risk, geochemical studies* have been carried out on 68 representative samples from the different geometallurgical units of the deposit. We analyzed five units: Shallow Gold, Silver Enrichment, North East, JAC, and Deep Gold, and we continue advancing with the testing program.

Planned Preventive Measure

To control this risk, should it materialize, we will implement an encapsulation system for the material, which includes:

- » **Placement of this material in designated areas of the waste rock dump.**
- » **Isolation using high-density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane.**
- » **Limitation of water ingress and circulation within the designated area.**

The purpose is to avoid contact between potentially acid-generating material and water and oxygen under conditions that may trigger acid rock drainage.

* In accordance with the Prefeasibility Study incorporated into the NI 43-101 Technical Report (September 2025). As of the publication date of this Report, we are carrying out the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

We have an **Environmental Control Program for Waste Management** which sets out the guidelines for the generation, handling, storage, transport, and final disposal of waste produced during the construction and operational Project stages.

The plan is aimed at minimizing environmental impacts through waste reduction at source, material reuse, and recycling or recovery of waste that cannot be avoided, prioritizing alternatives that reduce the volume of waste sent to final disposal.

Our management is carried out in accordance with applicable environmental regulations, taking as a reference:

- **Resolution No. 126/2021** of the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Province of Salta, which establishes the Harmonized Color Code for the identification, classification, and segregation of household waste.
- **National Law No. 24.051** on Hazardous Waste and its Annex I, used for the identification, classification, and differentiated management of waste with hazardous characteristics.

This regulatory framework guides our operational procedures, waste segregation criteria, and the requirements for storage, transport, and final disposal.





DOMESTIC WASTE OR MSW-EQUIVALENT WASTE

These wastes are generated from daily activities of personnel at the camp, offices, and work fronts, and do not show any hazardous characteristics as under National Law No. 24,051. They are classified as follows:

Common or household waste

Generated in kitchens, offices, rooms, and workshops that cannot be recycled or are not classified as hazardous.

Compostable waste

Biological waste such as food scraps, yerba mate, fruit and vegetable peels, coffee residues, and similar materials. For recovery, these wastes must be free of oils and other contaminants.

Recyclable waste

Paper, cardboard, plastics, and other clean and dry materials (bottles, containers, stretch film, clean boxes, drums). When they do not meet cleanliness requirements, they are managed as non-recyclable household waste.

Inert waste

Wood, scrap metal, and debris that are not chemically or biologically reactive. Scrap metal may be reused in maintenance activities or sent for recycling.

Used vegetable oil

Generated in the kitchen. Its collection and disposal are carried out by an authorized contractor.

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

We carry out a management system that includes source segregation, differentiated collection, and temporary storage in a specifically designated and conditioned area. Waste is transported from generation points to a fenced and roofed storage area, where it is placed into three containers holding a capacity of 1,000 liters each.

The area operates under conditions designed to prevent wind dispersion, the proliferation of sanitary vectors, and potential soil impacts.

Waste is collected on a weekly basis by an authorized contractor, which carries out the transport and final disposal at the Sanitary Landfill of the City of Salta, in accordance with applicable regulations.

Waste Generated in 2025

Waste classification	Wastes generated	Non-disposal wastes (recovered/valorized)	Wastes sent to disposal
Household wastes (kg)	15,532.03	-	15,532.03
Compostable wastes (kg)	4,681.19	-	4,681.19
Recyclable wastes (kg)	1,764.32	1,764.32	1,764.32
Total wastes (kg)	21,977.54	1,764.32	20,213.22

To date, no waste rock and/or tailings have been generated. The data correspond to direct on-site measurements using scales and verification through final disposal certificates. Waste was managed off-site by authorized contractors.



Hazardous Waste

Waste generated from operational activities that show hazardous characteristics in accordance with National Law No. 24,051 and its Annexes I and II.

Hazardous waste is defined as waste that may cause direct or indirect harm to the environment or human health, including properties such as toxicity, flammability, corrosivity, or reactivity.

These wastes are not disposed of in municipal sanitary landfills. They are stored in a temporary hazardous waste storage facility located adjacent to the non-hazardous waste area, with a 24 m² surface area, and conditioned in accordance with regulatory requirements. Subsequently, they are collected semi-annually by authorized transporters and managed by licensed operators for treatment and final disposal as per applicable regulations.

Currently, hazardous waste generated at the project is associated with minor activities, camp operations, drilling activities, and medical care provided at the onsite clinic.

During drilling activities, the generation of hydrocarbon-contaminated waste may increase; such waste is managed by authorized companies in accordance with National Law No. 24,051.

On-site generated hazardous waste is classified as follows:

- Y1: Clinical waste resulting from medical care.
- Y3: Waste pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical products.
- Y8: Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use.
- Y9: Waste oil/water or hydrocarbon/water mixtures and emulsions.
- Y12: Wastes from the production and use of inks, paints, lacquers, or varnishes.
- Y48: Contaminated solids such as containers, packaging, rags, filters, and other items contaminated with hazardous wastes.

Control and Traceability Systems

To ensure proper management in accordance with legal and contractual requirements, the following control actions are carried out:

- » Field verification of proper waste segregation across all platforms.
- » Supervision of the receipt and removal of domestic and hazardous waste at temporary storage facilities.
- » Recording and weighing at temporary storage.
- » Request and review of transport and final disposal certificates submitted by contractors.



This framework ensures document traceability even when operational management is carried out by third parties.



Internal Training and Awareness-raising

To promote responsible waste management and prevent pollution, we carry out ongoing initiatives across the workforce:



Periodic training programs: structured workshops and technical sessions on waste classification, segregation, and safe storage, with a focus on hazardous waste management.



Induction for new personnel: initial training on environmental policies, internal procedures, and applicable regulatory requirements.



Environmental housekeeping activities: conducted weekly, involving ABRASILVER personnel and contractors in the collection and removal of wind-dispersed waste within the camp and surrounding areas.



Single-use plastic reduction initiatives: awareness campaigns and provision of reusable bottles to all personnel.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

7.2 7.3 12.2 13.2
[GRI 3 / GRI 103/ GRI 14.1]

The Diablillos Project's **energy management** approach is guided by its Environmental Policy, which sets out commitments on resource efficiency, impact prevention, and continuous environmental performance improvement.

It is designed in line with the conditions of an advanced exploration stage at a remote site with no access to the interconnected power grid. In this context, the Project relies on a **hybrid, on-site power generation** system to ensure the continuity of camp operations and related activities.

During the reporting period, efforts focused on **optimizing energy consumption, ensuring efficient equipment maintenance, and building baseline data** to enhance the Project's energy traceability.

Energy use entails **potential impacts**, primarily related to emissions from fossil fuel combustion, as well as cost implications associated with supplying energy in an off-grid setting. These impacts are addressed through **operational practices that promote efficient energy use and the progressive incorporation of renewable energy sources**.



As a key milestone, **in 2025 we prepared the first greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory, by adding the Diablillos Project's carbon footprint measurement (Scopes 1 and 2).**

ENERGY SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION

The Diablillos Project is powered through an **on-site generation system** comprising diesel generator sets and a complementary solar photovoltaic (PV) system.



Combustion-based power generation:

Power supply is provided by two **primary generator sets**, rated at 165 kVA and 275 kVA, operated in a rotational configuration with 12-hour duty cycles. Due to the site's high-altitude conditions, an estimated 40% reduction in nominal power output is observed, and the units operate at a maximum load of 50% to optimize fuel consumption and preserve equipment lifespan.

During 2025, total fuel consumption associated with power generation amounted to **103,303 liters of diesel**, used to meet peak demand and period of higher operational load, particularly during the winter season.

Renewable Self-Generation:

The solar photovoltaic (PV) system comprises **solar panels**, a control unit, and a lithium battery storage system, with an approximate generation capacity of 10 kVA, operating on a continuous basis. It su-

plies offices, lighting, and low-demand loads, thereby reducing the load on the generator sets.

During 2025, the progressive integration of solar energy enabled an **estimated reduction of 1,570 kg CO₂e**, roughly equivalent to the **annual carbon sequestration of approximately 216 trees**.



In 2025, the photovoltaic system supplied approximately **13% of the Project's total energy demand**, increasing the share of renewable sources within the on-site generation mix.

⁵ Energy use is derived from operating-hour records and fuel consumption data, using standard conversion factors. At this stage, continuous kWh metering is not available. Reported kVA figures reflect estimated power capacity rather than actual accumulated energy use.

OPERATIONAL DEMAND MANAGEMENT

We implemented measures aimed at optimizing energy use and reducing unnecessary consumption, with a focus on technological, operational, and maintenance improvements.



Technological Efficiency

- Replacement of conventional lighting with higher-efficiency LED systems.
- Replacement of electric heating systems with lower-consumption equipment.
- Power supply of office lighting systems and electrical connections through solar energy.

Operational Demand Management

- Selective dispatch and operation of generator sets based on actual demand and seasonal variability.
- Prioritization of higher-capacity generators during peak demand period.

Preventive Maintenance

- Execution of a scheduled maintenance program for generator sets to mitigate efficiency losses associated with mechanical failures and operation outside optimal performance parameters.
- Execution of routine operational inspections to identify and correct deviations arising from non-essential use of high energy-demand equipment, particularly heating systems and electric water heaters.

Awareness-Raising and Team Engagement

We carry out personnel awareness and training initiatives to promote efficient energy use, and **work collaboratively with suppliers, operators, and maintenance teams** to assess operational improvements.

Energy management is overseen by the Project’s maintenance team, with dedicated shift personnel responsible for operating and maintaining the generation equip-

ment. This setup allows power systems to be dynamically adjusted in response to real demand, seasonal variations, and site-specific weather conditions.



2026 PRIORITIES

- Implement systematic energy records and metrics, including the assessment of installing metering systems, to enhance energy consumption traceability.
- Reduce electricity consumption per capita, particularly in heating systems.
- Maintain the preventive maintenance program, prioritizing optimal equipment performance, particularly during winter conditions.
- Install photocell-based lighting controls in common areas and occupancy sensors in low-traffic zones to minimize unnecessary energy consumption.



CLIMATE CHANGE: RESILIENCE, ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

13.1 13.2

[GRI 3 / GRI 102/ GRI 14.1]

OPERATIONAL ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

We address climate change adaptation from a preventive approach in line with the principles set out in our Environmental Policy, taking into account the weather conditions of the arid Puna Region, which are characterized by low precipitation and high solar radiation. These criteria are incorporated into the Project's operational, environmental, and infrastructure planning.

Although, as of the end of the reporting period, a formal climate change adaptation plan has not yet been developed, we have incorporated **criteria and practices that strengthen operational resilience, including:**

- » **Infrastructure design** considering extreme weather conditions and climate variability scenarios.
- » **Water use planning** aimed at reducing pressure on natural sources.
- » Implementation of **environmental monitoring systems** to anticipate operational deviations associated with adverse weather conditions.

These actions are complemented by internal awareness-raising initiatives and technical engagement with operational teams.



GHG EMISSIONS MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT

We recognize that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with our activities contribute to climate change and the intensification of related risks. In this context, **the quantification of direct GHG emissions constitutes a key input** for understanding the emissions profile of the Diablillos Project, identifying improvement opportunities, and strengthening climate management, in line with international standards and mining industry best practices.



The quantification of GHG emissions and the integration of climate resilience criteria constitute core components of environmental management for the Diablillos Project at its advanced exploration stage.

During 2025, **the carbon footprint measurement was incorporated as a management tool**, generating technical information to progressively guide the Project’s mitigation actions.

Operational actions related to energy efficiency and the incorporation of renewable energy sources currently represent the main drivers of emissions mitigation for the Project at its advanced exploration stage.



FIRST GHG EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT

During 2025, the first greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions assessment was conducted with the aim of establishing a preliminary baseline of the emissions profile associated with the advanced exploration stage.

The assessment was intended to quantify and evaluate emissions related to Project operations and to generate technical information to better understand their environmental impact and guide future management and reduction actions. In this regard, it serves as a reference tool to strengthen climate management and progressively align the Project’s performance with internationally recognized standards and best practices, ensuring transparent, consistent, and relevant information on the environmental impact generated.

The inventory included direct emissions (Scope 1), associated with the consumption of fossil fuels in vehicles, drilling equipment, and generator sets. No Scope 2 emissions

were recorded, as electricity is self-generated, and Scope 3 emissions were not included in this initial assessment due to the current availability and consolidation level of operational data required to apply robust methodologies. As the Project progresses and information systems are strengthened, the progressive incorporation of Scope 3 categories will be evaluated.

The quantification was carried out using methodologies aligned with industry best practices, taking as reference the guidelines of the GHG Protocol and the IPCC, and prioritizing nationally applicable emission factors where available⁶.

⁶ The inventory was prepared under the operational control approach, considering exclusively emissions generated by the Diablillos Project. For liquid fuels used (gasoline and diesel), emission factors from Argentina’s National GHG Inventory were applied, complemented by IPCC guidelines. Biogenic emissions associated with the mandatory renewable component (bioethanol and biodiesel), in accordance with Law No. 27.640 and Decree No. 438/2022, were estimated based on consumption data and reported separately. During the reporting period, total biogenic CO₂ emissions amounted to 69.05 tCO₂ (56.52 tCO₂ from mobile sources and 12.53 tCO₂ from stationary sources) and are not included in the total fossil emissions reported in the inventory.

GHG Emissions Inventory Results

Scope / Emission source	GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)*
Scope 1 – Total	1,391.06
Mobile combustion (vehicles and equipment)	1,120.04
Stationary combustion (generator sets)	247,84
Fugitive emissions from refrigerants	23,17
Scope 2 – Total	0
Total carbon footprint (Scope 1 + 2)	1,391.06

* Calculated using Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) from the IPCC AR6. The measurement covers the period from November 1, 2024 to October 31, 2025, and is based on operational fuel consumption records, internal dispatch systems, purchase receipts, and maintenance logs. CO₂ is the main component of the inventory (1,348.43 tCO₂), while CH₄ and N₂O emissions contribute marginally to the total (2.92 tCH₄ and 16.54 tN₂O, respectively), consistent with emission factors characteristic of combustion processes.

Given the current scale of the Project and the limited number of operating units, total emissions are not considered significant from an environmental standpoint. However, they represent the Project’s main contribution to climate change and therefore constitute a key focus area for management.

The consolidated results constitute a preliminary baseline that will enable year-on-year comparisons and analysis of the evolution of the emissions profile as the Project progresses toward more operationally intensive stages. The formal base year will be defined once Scopes 1 and 2 are systematically consolidated and relevant Scope 3 categories are progressively incorporated.

BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION, PRESERVATION AND CARE

Biodiversity management of the Diablillos Project is framed within our **Environmental Policy**, which outlines the commitment to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services through **environmental impact assessments, management plans, and systematic monitoring**. Within this framework, we implement specific flora and fauna monitoring and control programs that allow us to track ecosystem changes within the Project's area of influence.

Environmental commitments **apply to all advanced exploration activities**, including access roads, drilling platforms, the camp, and logistics, and are extended to contractors through environmental requirements incorporated into procurement and contracting processes.



6.6 15.1 15.5 16.7

[GRI 3 / GRI 101/ GRI 14.4/ GRI 14.12]



ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT AND ECOSYSTEM STATUS

The Project is located in high Andean ecosystems characterized by Puna steppe and high-altitude wetlands associated with seasonal watercourses. **It is not situated within national or provincial protected areas**, nor within areas officially classified as having high ecological integrity.

The condition of the ecosystem has been characterized through **environmental baseline** studies*, which serve as the reference point for monitoring potential Project impacts.

* Both the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) submitted to the competent authority and the information included in this report are based on the contents of the latest Prefeasibility Study (PFS), published in 2025. The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is currently under development; therefore, the data presented here reflect the status of the project as of that date.



FLORA

Baseline surveys* identified a total of **30 flora species**, corresponding to different families characteristic of the Puna environment, among which Fabaceae, Asteraceae, and Poaceae are predominant.

Representative native and endemic species of the ecosystem were identified, including shrubs, grasses, and cactus. In addition, the presence of *Maihueniopsis boliviensis* was also recorded, listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and categorized as Least Concern (LC) by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).



No plant species listed as threatened were recorded in the study area.

FAUNA

Baseline studies* identified **55 native vertebrate species**, including amphibians, reptiles, 42 bird species, and 11 mammal species, as well as two exotic species.

Among the most relevant conservation species are:

- » *Microcavia shiptoni* (Andean mountain cavy), endemic to Argentina and classified as Near Threatened.
- » *Bird species* such as *Rhea pennata* and *Oressochen melanopterus*, classified as Vulnerables.

Wetland areas and rocky habitats concentrate the highest biodiversity and are considered priority areas for environmental monitoring.

During the reporting period, no significant changes were recorded in relation to the environmental

baseline or any permanent ecosystem transformations attributable to Project activities.



In the advanced exploration stage, biodiversity management is focused on impact prevention and the technical monitoring of ecosystem conditions.

* These analyses are based on the Prefeasibility Study (PFS). As of the publication date of this Report, we are carrying out the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

IMPACT MANAGEMENT

We apply a management hierarchy based on avoiding impacts first, then minimizing them, and, where applicable, restoring disturbed areas.

AVOID AND MINIMIZE

Activities are conducted within authorized areas and under operational controls that restrict interventions outside defined zones or environmentally sensitive areas identified in environmental studies.

At this stage, potential impacts are mainly associated with vehicle traffic, the installation of drilling platforms, and temporary operational presence. These activities may result in localized disturbances such as punctual removal of vegetation cover, soil compaction, fauna disturbance due to noise and traffic, and dust generation.

For management purposes, we implement flora and fauna monitoring programs aimed at tracking ecosystem dynamics and identifying any deviations from the environmental baseline.



In this context, the **following activities are carried out***:

- » Biannual flora and fauna monitoring campaigns during both dry and wet seasons.
- » Camera-trap monitoring of meso- and macromammals.
- » Systematic sampling in permanent plots to assess vegetation recovery and regeneration.
- » Specific operational procedures and environmental training for personnel and contractors.

RESTORATION AND COMPENSATION

We developed a germplasm bank study* in collaboration with the National University of Salta, which includes the collection of seeds and genetic material from native species to preserve the local genetic diversity and generate technical knowledge for future closure and remediation stages⁷

Within this framework, we assessed the soil seed bank composition in four sectors that may be potentially disturbed during the operational phase of the Project, in order to determine the suitability of topsoil for use in ecological restoration processes during mine closure. The information generated supports the planning of restoration and soil management strategies, contributing to the fulfillment of environmental commitments.

At this stage, **no residual impacts requiring formal restoration or compensation**

programs have been identified. No exotic species are introduced, nor are non-native reforestation practices implemented. The definition of structural restoration measures will be evaluated in subsequent project phases, in accordance with applicable regulations.



Our approach prioritizes avoiding and reducing impacts from the outset, consolidating technical information to support responsible decision-making in subsequent project stages.

* In accordance with the Prefeasibility Study incorporated into the NI 43-101 Technical Report (September 2025). As of the publication date of this Report, we are carrying out the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

⁶ This activity is carried out on a non-commercial basis and does not generate royalties

TERRITORY, RIGHTS AND PARTICIPATION

The project is developed in a natural environment of environmental significance and cultural value to local communities.

» No conflicts or formal claims regarding land use were recorded.

» There were no relocations or loss of access to natural resources.

» Activities are conducted within authorized areas, in compliance with the current regulatory framework.

The **community engagement and dialogue mechanisms** allow for continuous monitoring of potential situations in a preventive manner.



PARTICIPATORY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

In compliance with resolution 04/18 of the province of Salta and as part of our policy of transparency and territorial engagement, we implement the **Participatory Environmental Monitoring (PEM)**, involving local community representatives, provincial authorities, and independent laboratories.

The monitoring is conducted in accordance with the requirements established in the Project's environmental permits. During 2025, the activities included **assessments of water, soil, air, flora, and fauna, as well as sites monitoring**, integrating both environmental and cultural dimensions of the territory.

These efforts help validate technical procedures, strengthen process transparency, and promote **direct field presence** of local stakeholders and regulatory authorities, whose participation is encouraged from the environmental assessment stages and continues throughout the Project's development.

The results are then **shared** in open informational sessions with the communities.

Biodiversity management integrates impact prevention, technical monitoring, and territorial engagement in a framework of respect for land rights and natural resource use.



9.4

12.4

15.1

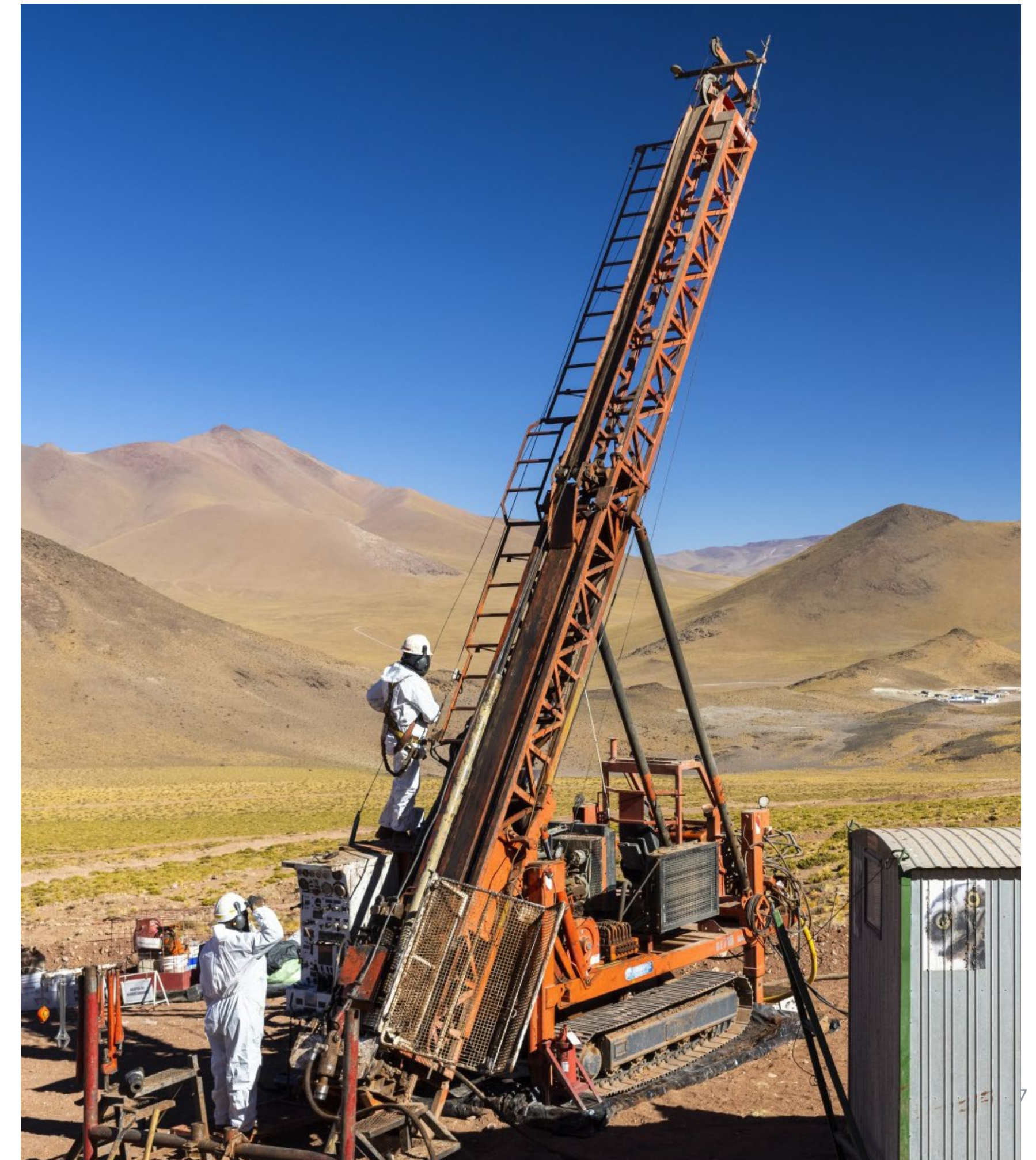
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[GRI 3 / GRI 14.8/ GRI 402-1/ GRI 404-2]

MINE OPENING, MAINTENANCE, CLOSURE AND REMEDIATION

The life-cycle management of the Diablillos Project includes the mine closure planning from the pre-operational stages, in compliance with applicable environmental and regulatory requirements in Argentina.

For the environmental permitting process, a **Conceptual Closure Plan (CCP)** was submitted to the relevant authorities and is also incorporated into the NI 43-101 technical report.



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- ➔ At the national level, the regulatory framework is based on the General Environmental Law (Law No. 25.675) and the Environmental Chapter of the Mining Code incorporated by Law No. 24.585. It also includes applicable provisions on hazardous waste, industrial waste, and water resource management.
 - ➔ At the provincial level, environmental and mining regulations of the Provinces of Salta and Catamarca apply, including Decree No. 1342/97 (Salta) and Resolution SEM No. 396/2016 (Catamarca).
-



Mine closure for the Diablillos Project is planned from the early stages of the life cycle, integrating environmental, social, and technical criteria that enable the progressive implementation of rehabilitation measures throughout the operational phase.



PROJECT LIFE CYCLE AND CLOSURE

The Project adopts a **progressive closure** approach integrated into the operational life cycle. In this way, closure and rehabilitation activities are not concentrated exclusively at the end of the Project's operational life (Year 14), but are progressively implemented **throughout the operational phase**. This approach reduces work concentration at final closure, contributes to improved long-term environmental stability, and optimizes both the technical and economic management of closure activities.



Within this framework, we have initiated **early actions** related to future rehabilitation, including:-

- Initial characterization of the native species germplasm bank in collaboration with the National University of Salta.
- Assessment of the viability of genetic material (seed bank) present in the topsoil.
- Generation of information to support the planning of ecological restoration strategies and soil management during the closure stage.

These actions aim to strengthen future rehabilitation using native species and contribute to the fulfillment of the environmental commitments undertaken.

CONCEPTUAL CLOSURE PLAN OBJECTIVES

The conceptual objective of the Diablillos Project closure is to achieve a final condition that is environmentally stable, physically safe, and geochemically controlled, compatible with the surrounding natural and social environment, and verifiable through technical performance criteria and post-closure monitoring. The specific objectives include:

- **Physical stability and safety:** ensure long-term stability of infrastructure and rehabilitated surfaces.
 - **Chemical stability and geochemical control:** prevent or control acid rock drainage and contaminant release through segregation, encapsulation, or functional cover systems.
 - **Water management:** minimize contact water and control infiltration in accordance with design criteria.
 - **Ecosystem rehabilitation:** restore key soil functions and vegetation cover, considering the environmental conditions of the Puna.
 - **Social closure management:** maintain engagement, communication, and expectation management throughout progressive closure and post-closure phases.
 - **Traceability and continuous improvement:** define indicators and verifiable evidence to enable adaptive updates to the closure plan.
-



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Project closure also requires the continuity of formal mechanisms for information sharing, consultation, and grievance management to anticipate and mitigate social impacts associated with the end of operations.

We have a **Social Communication Program (SCP)** integrated into the environmental management system, which defines stakeholder groups, dialogue channels, and participation procedures. Within the framework of the SCP, this instrument will support:

- » Communication of progressive and final closure milestones
- » Assurance of access to transparent information on the closure schedule and measures
- » Receipt and management of community feedback
- » Coordination of actions with local and provincial authorities

We recognize that closure may generate socio-economic impacts, particularly in contexts of dependence on mining activity. Therefore, in later stages we will incorporate specific social risk assessment tools and transition planning measures, depending on the magnitude and exposure identified.



LIFE OF MINE AND CLOSURE PLANNING

The current mine design contemplates an estimated total mine life of approximately 17 years, including two pre-production years (–2 and –1), a Year 0 commissioning phase, and an approximately 14-year commercial operation period (Years 1 to 14), followed by closure and post-closure stages.

In line with the progressive closure approach described above, certain areas and infrastructure may be recontoured and stabilized during the operational phase, thereby reducing the concentration of works required at final closure.



Closure planning incorporates the technical, environmental, and operational criteria defined in the Prefeasibility Study incorporated into the NI 43-101 Technical Report (September 2025). It includes guidelines related to environmental monitoring, the dismantling of facilities, the rehabilitation of disturbed areas, the implementation of covers and stability works, and the associated technical management.

At this stage, it is not applicable to report rehabilitated areas or worker notification or transition programs, as the mine has not yet entered its operational phase.

05/



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

- Dialogue and relations with local communities
- Responsible supplier management
- Labour practices
- Non-discrimination and equal opportunities
- Occupational health and safety

DIALOGUE AND RELATIONS WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

8.3 11.3 16.7 17.17

[GRI 3 | GRI 410 | GRI 411 | GRI 413 | GRI 14.10 | GRI 14.11 | GRI 14.13 | GRI 14.14]

SOCIAL CONTEXT OF THE AREA OF INFLUENCE

The Diablillos Project is developed in the Puna region, characterized by **low population density, scattered rural settlements**, and the presence of **Indigenous communities** with strong territorial ties.

The project is carried out in the proximities of the localities of **Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes**, in the province of Salta, and **Ciénaga La Redonda**, in the province of Catamarca, as well as of several rural settings linked to pasturing activities. The broader area of influence includes **Antofagasta de la Sierra, San Antonio de los Cobres, and Salar de Pocitos**.

In this territory, **traditional land uses** associated with grazing activities, circulation along community paths and trails, and the **use of local**

resources are identified, all of which being an integral part of the social, productive, and cultural dynamics of the region. Likewise, **the presence of Indigenous communities with legal status and completed land survey processes** is recognized.

Based on this social and territorial context, we aim to direct the social management of the Project towards maintaining an active institutional presence, fostering the open dialogue, and encouraging the informed engagement of nearby communities.

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICY AND GUIDELINES FRAMEWORK

The **Communication and Engagement Plan** is a key tool for structuring interaction with nearby communities. The plan defines criteria for institutional communication, informational meetings, coordination with authorities, and addressing inquiries and concerns, driving transparency and informed engagement.

This management framework is based on our **Human Rights Policy** and on principles aligned with international guidelines and standards applicable to the industry, which guide social due diligence and engagement with local communities and Indigenous peoples.

Guiding Principles of Community Engagement:



Know and respect local communities customs and traditions.



Respect the role of local authorities and coordinate with them communication and initiative implementation.



Establish agreements and develop mutual benefits-generating activities.



Generate ongoing consultation and communication processes.



¹ During 2025, based on the project's development stage, we do not have a formal community grievance mechanism. However, we maintain an ongoing dialogue with the communities within the Area of Direct Influence (ADI) through the Community Relations Office, which serves as a direct channel for early identification and addressing of concerns. A formal, documented mechanism is foreseen to be implemented in the next period.



MANAGEMENT, MONITORING, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

The objectives, goals, and indicators related to community engagement and relations with indigenous peoples are formalized in the **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Plan**.

These objectives are defined based on a **diagnosis of the social, economic, and environmental context of the project's social environment**, which allows for the identification of needs, priorities, and opportunities for interaction with the communities. Management is supported by **regular participatory monitoring and evaluation sessions**, whose inputs—gathered in community meetings and Social dialogue roundtables—are used to adjust, reinforce, or incorporate actions within the CSR Plan.

The social impacts identified are detailed in our **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment** submitted to the relevant authorities and are, at this stage of the project, mostly positive, the **increase in the hiring of local labour and the greater demand for local services** being particularly noteworthy.

The social management of the Diablillos Project is structured under a human rights due diligence approach, aimed at identifying risks, preventing and mitigating adverse impacts, and strengthening the continuous improvement of the implemented actions.





COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ACTIONS AND MECHANISMS

During 2025, we implemented various actions and programs aimed at strengthening and consolidating our ties with the communities nearby the project. These actions were carried out in **collaboration with local governments, community organizations, educational institutions, and other stakeholder groups in the region**, aiming at boosting the scope and sustainability thereof.

COMMUNITY DIALOGUE SPACES

The primary engagement channel was through **community informational meetings**, designed as direct and two-way exchange spaces. These meetings allowed us to share relevant information about the project, address questions, identify concerns, and hold an open dialogue with local authorities, community leaders, and families in nearby localities

➤ 12 informational meetings held in Salta and Catamarca communities.



SOCIAL DIALOGUE ROUNDTABLES

We actively participated in the **Social dialogue roundtables**, within the framework of Resolution 235/18, as institutional spaces for multi-stakeholder collaboration with government agencies, municipalities, companies in the sector, and local communities. These mechanisms allow us to identify local needs, coordinate joint actions, and monitor commitments made, also serving as spaces for evaluation and transparency.

4 Social dialogue roundtables with the Community of Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes, where we shared information on the Project's progress, **community individuals participation**, and local services **hiring**.



INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES AND ENGAGEMENT PROCESSES

Respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples is a cross-cutting principle of our social management. Our approach to engagement with Indigenous communities is geared towards guaranteeing informed participation, ensuring timely access to information about the Project, and gathering opinions, concerns, and contributions regarding its various stages, in coordination with the relevant authorities.

Within this framework, the **Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation** process is planned for 2026 in the province of Salta, specifically for **Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes Indigenous Community**, in accordance with applicable legal frameworks. Public hearings, as citizen participation mechanisms coordinated by the relevant provincial authorities, are also planned

These mechanisms are part of a relationship-building approach based on respect, dialogue, and informed participation, recognizing the State's role as guarantor of the processes.



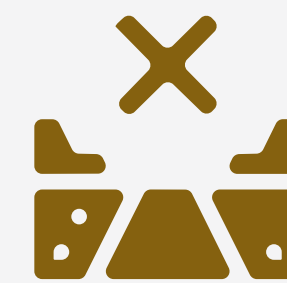
MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

The management of cultural and archaeological heritage is part of the Diablillos Project's social due diligence approach and is integrated into the technical planning from early stages, **aiming at identifying, preventing, and mitigating potential impacts on cultural value-assets.**

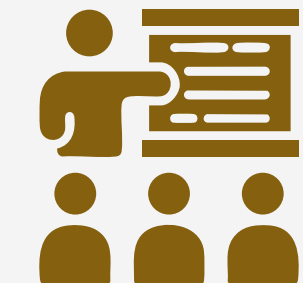
Within the framework of the updated **Archaeological Impact Study***, we surveyed and characterized the sites identified within the project area, which include stone enclosures and structures, as well as concentrations of lithic material and ceramic fragments associated with historical occupations of the region. The analysis determined a **medium archaeological sensitivity** for the evaluated area, the results of which were incorporated into the operational planning and project design.

* In accordance with the Prefeasibility Study incorporated into the NI 43-101 Technical Report (September 2025). As of the publication date of this Report, we are carrying out the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

On the aforementioned grounds, **we adopted preventive measures aimed at safeguarding the identified heritage:**



Restricted circulation
outside designated areas



Regular training for staff
and contractors



Signage in
sensitive areas



Implementation of an **Archaeological Contingency Plan** for unforeseen findings, which includes the immediate cessation of work and notification to the competent authority.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMS – CSR PLAN

We support and coordinate community development programs, prioritizing initiatives with a sustainable focus, defined according to the local context and with the potential to generate positive impacts over time. These initiatives are structured around the following pillars:

- Training and Education
- Local Development, Cultural and Religious Agenda
- Supplier Development
- Gender, Diversity and Inclusion

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

We develop actions aimed at strengthening local capabilities and supporting educational and labour pathways in the territory.



Agreement with the Ministry of Education of Salta

We signed a reciprocal cooperation agreement aimed at strengthening the connection between technical education and the productive sector, through training strategies for young people and adults, aligned with the demands of the local labour market.



Professional Internship Agreements

We signed an agreement with “Dr. Néstor Kirchner” Higher Technical Industrial Institute, of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of Catamarca, whereby students of the Mining Processes Technician program can complement their theoretical training with supervised internships in key operational areas of the Diablillos Project. The internships are carried out within the framework of current technical and vocational education regulations, and upon completion, a certificate is issued to students.

Vocational guidance and Job Placement Workshops

Aimed at secondary school students in the province of Catamarca, focusing on employability, tools for finding first jobs, and opportunities related to the mining sector.



22 students from 5th and 6th grade at Secondary School No. 39 in Villa de Antofagasta de la Sierra and Rural Secondary School No. 27 in El Peñón, along with the management team and teachers.



“Working on my Future”

We participated in an orientation day with the ANPUY Foundation, aimed at young students, focused on developing life plans, strengthening emotional well-being, and preparing for entering the workforce.



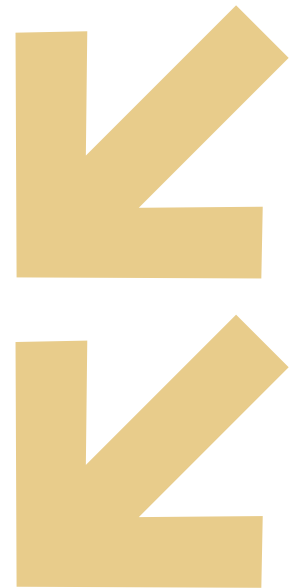
200 students in their last two years of secondary education in the Department of Los Andes, in San Antonio de los Cobres, Salta.

Training in the Operation of Road Machinery

We promoted technical training in the operation of hydraulic cranes and backhoe loaders, with the aim of facilitating the incorporation of regional labour into projects related to mining and infrastructure.



10 residents benefited from communities in Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes, Salta.





LOCAL DEVELOPMENT, CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS AGENDA

We drive local development initiatives and support cultural and religious activities relevant to the communities in nearby localities, strengthening socio-productive, educational, and health initiatives defined through participatory processes. Our interventions prioritize respect for local dynamics and traditions, collaborative work with communities, and the generation of positive impacts related to community well-being, social life, and the cultural identity of the region.

Among the main achievements reached in 2025, the following are included:

- More than **350 people participated** in the reception of pilgrim in Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes.
- More than **100 people participated** in the Patron Saint Festival of Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes.
- More than **100 people participated** in Family Day.

GENDER, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

We develop actions aimed at **boosting equal opportunities and equitable participation**, incorporating gender and inclusion criteria in community activities and territorial dialogue spaces.

“Paths in Community: Women of the Puna and the Right to Work”

We participated in this meeting held in San Antonio de los Cobres to reflect on female employability and gender gaps. The day included group work sessions and the presentation of local initiatives for labour inclusion.



Between 50 and 70 women participated in different training programs in the Puna region.

“Constructoras de la Puna Program”

We support this Cónдор Foundation program aimed at training women in construction trades, promoting their economic autonomy and reducing gender gaps in historically male-dominated sectors.



25 women trained



“Conductoras de la Puna Program”

We support this Cónдор Foundation program designed to train women as professional drivers in the San Antonio de los Cobres region. The training activity combined theoretical and practical instruction in 4x4 driving, basic mechanics, road safety, and leadership, with psychosocial support and workshops on driving at high altitudes.



50 women trained

RESPONSIBLE SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT

From an economic perspective, we prioritize, whenever technical and operational capabilities so allow, the hiring of **local and regional suppliers**, contributing to boosting the economy of the area of direct influence, strengthening the productive network, and generating direct and indirect employment.

At the social and environmental level, we foster the development of our supplier companies through **training sessions** and promotion of compliance with **current labour regulations** and standards in health and safety, human rights and gender, diversity and inclusion.

8.3

8.8

12.6

[GRI 3 | GRI 204 | GRI 308 | GRI 414 | GRI 14.9 | GRI 14.17 | GRI 14.18 | GRI 14.19]

The Diablillos Project supply chain is comprised primarily of **domestic suppliers (99.78%)**, with a significant share of companies based in the provinces of **Salta and Catamarca (67%)**.



In 2025, we maintained commercial relationships established in previous years and added new suppliers from Salta and Catamarca.



23 suppliers from the Direct Influence Area: Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes and Antofagasta de la Sierra

RESPONSIBLE PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTING PROCEDURE

We have in place a **formal procurement procedure** that integrates social, environmental, and regulatory compliance criteria, guiding the selection of suppliers under a territorial prioritization scheme structured at three levels:

- 1 Suppliers from the **Area of Direct Influencer**
- 2 Suppliers with **provincial y regional scope**
- 3 Suppliers with **national scope**



In 2025, we worked with **23 local suppliers** from the Area of Direct Influence, representing 4.15% of the total procurement budget for the Diablillos Project, prioritizing local hiring as part of our territorial development strategy.



Each contract incorporates **socio-environmental clauses** that set out obligations regarding environmental, social, labour, and gender matters, aligned with current regulations and our **corporate policies**, including adherence to **Human Rights and Gender Policies**.

This framework is complemented by the **Environmental and Social Annex**, which defines the minimum conditions for the execution of services and the continuity of business relationships. Compliance with these requirements is a prerequisite for the commencement and term of the contracts.

The procedure also includes **classifying supplier activities according to their potential environmental impact** (low, medium, or high). Based on this categorization, differentiated requirements regarding environmental management, submission of specific plans, technical personnel, and regulatory compliance are defined, according to the type of service provided.



2026 PRIORITIES

- Systematically apply the **Sustainable Procurement and Contracting Procedure**.
- **Implement a supplier evaluation process** that identifies risks, monitors performance, and promotes continuous improvement in environmental management, occupational health and safety, and gender, diversity, and inclusion.
- Draw up and implement a **Complaint Mechanism for suppliers and contractors**.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

During the period, we conducted **visits to local supplier facilities** to assess working conditions and provide recommendations related to signage, evacuation routes, fire prevention, and general safety measures. These initiatives allowed for the reinforcement of preventative practices and the improvement of safety conditions in the suppliers' workspaces

CAPACITY-BUILDING

We promoted training initiatives aimed at **strengthening the participation of local suppliers in the project's value chain** and **fostering greater alignment with the standards** required by the mining activity

In collaboration with public agencies and other institutional stakeholders, training activities covered topics related to:

- » occupational health and safety,
- » environmental management,
- » human rights,
- » labour regulations,
- » fight against corruption,
- » hiring and formalization requirements.

“Being a Responsible and Sustainable Supplier”

Training with a practical and participatory approach aimed at providing basic knowledge about sustainability, the **Ten Principles of the Global Compact**, and the best practices applicable to daily operations.



12 participants from Ciénaga Redonda (Catamarca)





Training in Mining Standards and Contracting Processes

Meeting with local suppliers and entrepreneurs from the Antofagasta de la Sierra department, along with municipal authorities and members of the Catamarca Mining Social Promotion Directorate. We provided information on the status of the Diablillos Project and addressed **contracting principles, policies, and protocols**, including registration requirements in the **Provincial Mining Registry (Re.PEM)**.



40
attendees

Training and Networking Day

We conducted **technical training and job placement activities** in Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes (Salta), which included specialized workshops and spaces for receiving resúmenes and portfolios from local suppliers to facilitate future hirings. Within the same framework, we conducted training on our **Human Rights and Gender Policy**.



2026 PRIORITY

→ Increase training opportunities for suppliers on **sustainability**, incorporating **follow-up indicators** to track progress.

LABOUR PRACTICES

4.4

8.5

8.8

[GRI 2 / GRI 3 / GRI 202 / GRI 401 / GRI 404 /
GRI 407 / GRI 14.9 / 14.17 / 14.20 / 14.21]



Labour management is framed within a set of policies and commitments aligned with current labour regulations and recognized principles of labour rights. This framework is based on the following pillars:

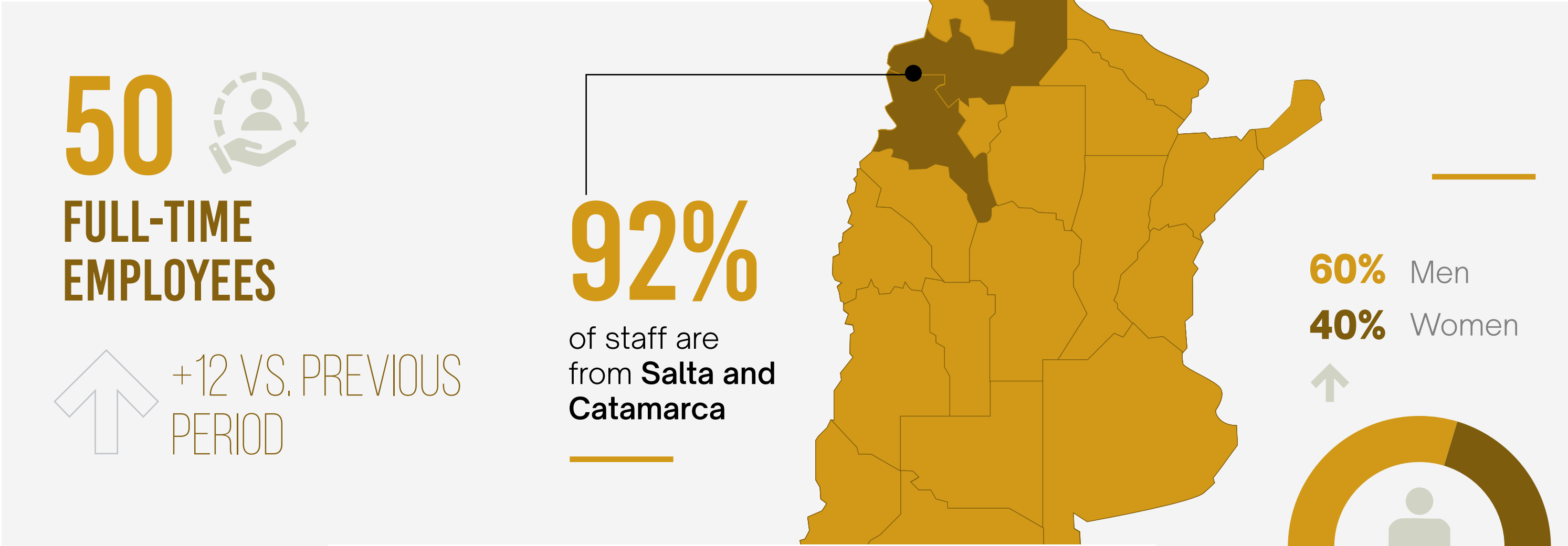
- » **Responsible employment:** We promote transparent hiring processes and compliance with applicable legislation, ensuring working conditions in accordance with the legal and operational requirements of the project
- » **Equity and inclusion:** We incorporate criteria for equal treatment and opportunities, aimed at preventing discrimination and respecting the diversity of individuals.
- » **Labour relations:** We maintain dialogue with employees, focused on communication, participation, and addressing work-related issues.

Labour management is complemented by **internal policies** that regulate specific aspects of organizational functioning and the labour relationship, including **hiring methods, a protocol for intervention in cases of workplace violence, and occupational health and safety procedures**, in compliance with current regulations.

This commitment framework explicitly incorporates the following principles:

- » **Freedom of association and collective bargaining,**
- » **Equal opportunities at all stages of the employment relationship, and**
- » **Respect for fundamental labour rights.**

One of the milestones of the period was the signing of an agreement with the Argentine Mining Workers Association (AOMA, for its Spanish acronym), which formalizes a space for continuous dialogue with employees within the framework of labour relations



Team by Gender ¹⁰	2025			2024		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Number of people	20	30	50	10	28	38
People under permanent contracts	18	28	46	8	25	33
People under temporary contracts	2	2	4	2	3	5

¹⁰ Permanent contract: an indefinite-term employment contract, full-time or part-time. Temporary contract: a contract for a limited period associated with operational demand in the field, used to cover specific needs, short-term projects, or peak activity periods. Full-time: Individuals working the hours established as a full-time workday, under two modalities: Modality Type 1 - On-site Roster: 14x14 schedule: 14 work days followed by 14 rest days, with 12-hour shifts, applicable to field operations personnel. Modality Type 2 – Office/Home Office: 8-hour workdays, Monday through Friday. We do not have any part-time employees or employees with non-guaranteed hours. The employee count corresponds to the period between January and December of each reporting year and is expressed in full-time equivalents, including both permanent and temporary staff.

 **Learn +**

OUTSOURCED PERSONNEL UNDER OPERATIONAL CONTROL

During 2025, **seven (7) people** provided services under operational control through an outsourced company (**3 women and 4 men**), without holding a direct employment relationship. This scheme is used to **cover specific operational and support functions within the project**, maintaining work organization and supervision defined standards.

The tasks performed included preparing and managing geological samples, supporting mining processes, and general camp maintenance¹¹.

¹¹ The reported number for outsourced personnel corresponds to a direct count of individuals, without applying full-time equivalents or conversion methodologies. No personnel were registered as being hired through outsourced companies during 2024.

HIRING OF LOCAL LABOUR AND EMPLOYABILITY

We promote the **hiring of local labour** in the area of influence as part of **our contribution to local and regional economic development**.

During 2025, we made progress in **defining a local hiring approach** that lays the foundations for its phased implementation. This approach includes collaboration with local authorities, community leaders, and other institutional stakeholders, as well as incorporating criteria for prioritizing local labour in selection processes and in relationships with contracting companies

100 % of the executive team is comprised of Argentine professionals.



Within the framework of the **Corporate Social Responsibility Plan**, we have defined a methodology focused on:

- » Identifying and registering available job profiles in nearby communities,
- » Facilitating access to information on employment opportunities,
- » Collaborating with contractors and subcontractors, incorporating prioritization criteria and clauses for hiring local labour in contracts and purchase orders,
- » Supporting the onboarding of individuals with training and follow-up programs.

Employability Day

We participated in a day aimed at promoting job opportunities and strengthening access to information on employment in the mining sector.



320 attendees from San Antonio de los Cobres, Salar de Pocitos, Olacapato, Tolar Grande and Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes (Salta).



NEW HIRES AND STAFFING TRENDS

During 2025, the staff increased from **38 to 50 people**, as a result of project progress and the expansion of operational activities. **21 new hires** were recorded, representing a hiring rate of **42%**, being higher than that recorded in 2024 (29%)

New hires were primarily between **30 and 50 years old (76%)** and showed a higher female percentage (**62% of women**).



Most new hires corresponded to **permanent positions (17 people)** to strengthen technical and operational capabilities based on the project’s expansion. The remaining **4 new hires** were under temporary contracts, initially planned for six months and subsequently extended.

New Hires ¹²	2025		2024	
	Number	%Rate	Number	%Rate
Total employees	50	100%	38	100%
Total new hires	21	42%	11	29%
By gender				
Women	13	62%	5	26%
Men	8	38%	6	74%
By age group				
Under 30 years old	4	19%	0	0
Between 30 and 50 years old	16	76%	11	100%
Over 50 years old	1	5%	0	0

¹² New hire rate calculation: new hires for the period ÷ total number of employees as of the end of the period × 100, using the total number of employees as of the end of each period (December 2024 and December 2025) as the base. Breakdowns by gender and age group were calculated based on the total number of new hires for the period, stating the internal percentage distribution. Data corresponds to personnel employed under a direct employment relationship. The net increase in staff does not reflect all new hires for the period, as it includes both new hires and terminations that occurred during the year.

STAFF TURNOVER AND ASSOCIATED REASONS

In 2025, the turnover rate remained at similar levels to that of the previous year, reaching **10%**, indicating **relative staffing stability** despite the project’s growth

Of the **5 contract terminations** recorded: **3 were voluntary resignations** and 2 were **involuntary contract terminations** associated with the completion of a specific phase of the project.

Employee turnover ¹³	2025		2024	
	Number	%Rate	Number	%Rate
Total employees	50	100%	38	100%
Total turnovers	5	10%	4	10.5%
By gender				
Women	2	40%	1	25%
Men	3	60%	3	75%
By age group				
Under 30 years old	1	20%	-	-
Between 30 and 50 years old	4	80%	3	75%
Over 50 years old	-	-	1	25%
By turnover type				
Voluntary (resignations)	3	60%	4	100%
Involuntary (layoffs, retirement, death)	2	40%	-	-

¹³ The turnover rate was calculated as: People who left the organization during the period ÷ total number of people employed as of the end of the period × 100. For the calculation, the total number of people employed as of the end of each period was considered as denominator (December 2024 and December 2025) and outsourced personnel, who are reported separately according to GRI 2-8, were excluded from the calculation.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Throughout 2025, we consolidated practices aimed at **attracting, training, and strengthening skills, supporting the Project's growth and the organization's operational needs**



688 total hours
of training

Training hours included both mandatory and voluntary components and covered various approaches, including:

- **Technical and operational development**, linked to specific job functions and Project requirements,
- **Occupational health and safety**, addressed through a specific program developed within the framework of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System,
- **Development of cross-cutting skills**, such as communication, teamwork, and personal development,
- **Sustainability and responsible management**, including content related to reporting, international standards, and best practices
- **Diversity, gender, and inclusion**, aimed at raising awareness and preventing situations related to violence and discrimination in the workplace.

BENEFITS

We provide a range of benefits to employees under permanent and temporary contracts, in accordance with current labour regulations and internal policies, including:

→ **Life insurance:** provided upon registration with the corresponding state agency (ARCA), in accordance with applicable legal regulations

→ **Health coverage:** we offer the option of accessing a private health insurance plan, on a voluntary basis

→ **Coverage for disability or incapacity:** guaranteed through the Labour Risk Insurance Company (Spanish: Aseguradora de Riesgos del Trabajo, ART) as from the date of registration with the company, in accordance with current legislation

→ Other benefits¹⁴:

- » Professional training opportunities,
- » Special leaves, including:
 - » Extended maternity leave (up to 3 additional months)
 - » Extended paternity leave (30 days)
- » Work-life balance measures, including the availability of a lactation room at the camp, co-created with a lactation consultant, to support breastfeeding mothers.
- » Institutional gifts on special occasions.

For outsourced personnel, benefits are defined by the contracting companies, in their capacity as employers, in accordance with current regulations. However, we extend access to certain professional training opportunities and to the provision of institutional gifts.

¹⁴ During the period, no stock ownership plans or performance-based bonuses were granted.



COMPENSATION STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

We define compensation based on role structure, responsibilities associated with each position, and local economic context. Compensation management is the responsibility of the company’s management team and is implemented in accordance with current labour regulations and internal policies¹⁵.

The **salary review and adjustment process** is carried out on a regular basis. The Country Manager proposes salary adjustments on a **quarterly basis**, using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as a benchmark. These proposals are **evaluated and approved by the CEO and the CFO**, and their implementation is managed by the Human Resources area.



To ensure **transparency** regarding the compensation structure, we calculate **benchmark indicators** that allow us to analyze the relationship between remuneration at different levels of the organization¹⁶:

At the end of the period, the ratio between the total annual compensation of the highest-paid employee and the median compensation of the rest of the staff reflected a **salary structure without extreme gaps** within the organization.

Ratio of compensation for the highest-paid employee to the median salary of the rest of the staff: **2.23**

When analyzing compensation evolution, the annual increase in compensation for the highest-paid employee was **below the median increase for the rest of the staff**, indicating that salary adjustments were not disproportionately concentrated at higher levels.

Ratio of annual increase for the highest-paid employee to the median salary of the rest of the staff **0.92**

Regarding **pay equity** in access to employment, the **starting salary was above the Minimum Living Wage** (SMVM, for its Spanish acronym) in effect during the reported period, for both women and men.

Gender	Ratio of starting salary to SMVM
Women	6.59
Men	6.33

PAYROLL MANAGEMENT FOR OUTSOURCED PERSONNEL

In the case of outsourced workers under operational control, we have **verification mechanisms** in place in order **to ensure that contracting companies comply with salary payments** in accordance with current legal regulations and, at least, with the applicable minimum wage.

¹⁵ During the reporting period, the compensation determination process did not involve members of the Board of Directors or a dedicated Compensation Committee. Furthermore, no formal consultations were held with external stakeholders, including shareholders, regarding the definition or adjustment of salary policies, nor were external consultants involved.

¹⁶ Compensation indicators and salary ratios were calculated based on the gross compensation of the last month paid in the reporting period (December 2025), compared to those of December 2024. The calculations used the base salary as a reference, including standard payroll components (base salary and, where applicable, fixed allowances) and excluding variable or non-homogeneous components, such as seniority, non-salary benefits, or exceptional incentives, to ensure comparability of the results. The ratio between the starting salary and the minimum wage was calculated considering the lower salary actually received by women and men, relative to the minimum wage in effect in Argentina as of the end of the period.

2026 PRIORITY

→ Implement a labour management indicators system to evaluate practices, working conditions, and internal actions.



NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

5.1 5.5 10.3

[GRI 3/GRI 405 / GRI 406/ GRI 14.21]

Our management is based on a framework of internal policies and procedures that set out **respect, equity, and inclusion principles**, and define **criteria for action in situations that may affect the rights and dignity of individuals**.

We have in place a **Gender and Inclusion Policy** that guides equal opportunities throughout the employment cycle. The policy is **reviewed on a semi-annual basis**, in line with the monitoring of the prioritized **SDG 5 indicators**, with the aim of ensuring the updating, effectiveness, and continuous improvement thereof.

We also have a **Prevention and Intervention Protocol for Violence in the Workplace** that establishes measures for the prevention, reception, and management of complaints related to workplace violence, sexual harassment, and gender-based violence. In its fourth update since 2022, the Protocol is **aligned with current national regulations**



and international standards, incorporating the guidelines of **ILO Convention No. 190** and accompanying **Recommendation No. 206**, and adopts a due diligence approach, which includes mechanisms for prevention, action, monitoring, and continuous improvement.

In 2025, an **operational flowchart** was added to the Protocol, defining the action process, responsibilities and deadlines, formal reporting mechanisms, and new monitoring indicators.

These tools are communicated to staff and also apply to contracting companies, being incorporated into bidding processes and reinforced through training sessions at the camp and offices.

➔ **No cases of discrimination were recorded in 2025**

GENDER, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION COMMITTEE

This committee is responsible for promoting actions, monitoring commitments made, and analyzing opportunities for improvement. It constitutes the main internal governance body for this issue and allows for the organized follow-up of progress, needs and challenges.

As a complement to internal governance, a **Gender Committee was set up in 2025 with the participation of the Argentine Mining Workers Association (AOMA**, for its Spanish acronym). This committee serves as a forum for coordination and social dialogue to support the implementation of commitments related to equal opportunities, address concerns, and strengthen prevention and awareness-raising actions in the workplace

As part of the follow-up process, **we conduct regular monitoring of women’s participation in our own workforce and in**

contracting companies, based on the request and analysis of monthly payrolls. Likewise, we implement biannual employee surveys to gather **insights on gender equality and work environment**. The results of these surveys are reported to the Committee for the analysis thereof and the definition of continuous improvement actions.



40% Women
on Our Team

 **Learn +**



Gender pay equity
Within each job category, the base salary is the same for everyone, regardless of gender.

In 2025, we incorporated gender quota inclusion criteria into bidding processes, promoting greater participation of women at the mine site and throughout the value chain.



We are members of Women in Mining (WIM) and actively participate in its initiatives. Each year, one team member participates in **WIM’s Mentoring Program**. To date, three members of our company have participated.

PREVENTION, AWARENESS, AND FOLLOW-UP MEASURES

We implement actions aimed at strengthening free from violence and discrimination work environments. We have a **confidential reporting channel**, the operation and availability of which are systematically communicated to our own and contractor staff, allowing for the proper reception and management of sensitive situations.



We develop annual training programs in conjunction with provincial initiatives, such as the Seal of Equal and Violence-Free Spaces (SEI) of the province of Salta, which include content related to violence prevention, best practices in gender issues, and the promotion of positive masculinities.



100 % of our own staff and approximately **70%** of contractor staff participated in training on gender and violence prevention.



IN 2025:

We participated in **inter-institutional initiatives** related to ILO Convention No. 190, such as the workshop organized by the ATRAE Network and the Government of the Province of Salta, where we shared experiences regarding our reporting mechanisms and prevention tools

We deepened the implementation of the Protocol guidelines at the **Diablillos Camp**, reaching **more than 100 people**, including our own staff, indirect staff, and outsourced staff.

We developed the **Gender, Human Rights and Responsible Business Conduct Program**, providing on-site training to 107 people. This training activities are aimed to strengthening an organizational culture based on equity, inclusion, and respect for human rights, as well as to raising awareness about the identification and prevention of psychosocial risks. We implemented the institutional campaign **“AbraSilver Against Vio-**



lence”, aimed at all staff and at supplier companies, focusing on the prevention of workplace violence, gender-based violence, and harassment, and at disseminating information about reporting channels and intervention mechanisms.



Within this framework, we developed mandatory reflection sessions on **positive masculinities**, aimed at promoting more equitable and violence-free practices.



As part of our comprehensive approach to equal opportunities, we participated in the workshop **“Supporting Breastfeeding in the Workplace: Reconciling Work and Family Life”**, in collaboration with ATRAE and provincial organizations, where we shared our experience

REGIONAL COLLABORATION AND DIALOGUE SPACES



We organize an annual regional meeting in **Northwest Argentina (NOA)** as a forum for exchanging best practices and raising awareness of challenges related to gender and inclusion in the mining industry.

In 2025, we held the **4th Meeting of Women Leaders of Northwest Argentina (NOA)** in Catamarca, as part of the **Month of Non-Violence**. The meeting brought together leading figures from various sectors and was **declared of Provincial and Legislative Interest**.

As a result from the above, a **Commitment Agreement** was signed, establishing a **Permanent Working Table on Gender and Inclusion in Mining**, focused on the design, implementation, and monitoring of actions to promote the participation and representation of women in the sector.

2026 PRIORITIES

- Increase by 20% participation of women in the camp, strengthening inclusion criteria in hiring and bidding processes
- Reinforce support conditions to facilitate breastfeeding on the roster and ensure effective access to the lactation room in the camp.
- Maintain the Gender, Diversity, and Inclusion Committee operational, through bimonthly meetings to monitor commitments, actions, and opportunities for improvement

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.9 3.d 8.8 16.16

[GRI 3 / GRI 403 / GRI 14.16]



100% of company and contractor personnel working on-site under a roster model are covered by the Health and Safety Management System

We have on place an **Occupational Health and Safety Management System**, aligned with current national regulations and international best practices in the sector. The system is based on policies approved by Senior Management, which consider **health and safety as a core management value and foster a preventive culture based on continuous improvement**, employee participation, and the use of performance indicators.

Its implementation complies with Law No. 19.587 on Occupational Health and Safety, its regulatory framework, and the specific decrees applicable to the industry¹⁷.

The **Occupational Health and Safety Policy** establishes principles aimed at:

- » Integrating safety into the organizational culture,
- » Systematically identifying and controlling risks,
- » Strengthening staff training and awareness,
- » Promoting transparent communication,
- » Auditing and monitoring performance through verifiable indicators, including outcome and preventive management metrics,
- » Fostering the physical and mental well-being of employees,
- » Ensuring compliance with applicable legal requirements and promoting safety standards that exceed regulatory compliance.

¹⁷ Applicable regulations:

- Law 19.587 Regulatory Decree 351/79, which establishes requirements regarding system organization, risk identification, training, records, plans, and working conditions.
- Decree 911/96, Occupational Health and Safety Regulations for the Construction Industry, applicable to civil works and infrastructure of the project.
- Decree 249/07, Occupational Health and Safety Regulations for Mining Activities.
- Decree 231/96, on ergonomics and manual handling of loads.
- SRT Resolution 905/15, on sanitary programs and protocols and risk agent assessment.
- SRT Resolution 81/19, on health surveillance based on current risks.

Reference guidelines for occupational health and safety management used to strengthen continuous improvement: ISO 45001 and OHSAS 18001

RISK AND INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

The Diablillos Project's risk management relies on formal processes for hazard identification, risk assessment, incident investigation, and the definition of corrective actions.

Personnel who do not perform operational tasks on-site receive inductions and training appropriate to their role and level of exposure.

Personnel who do not perform operational tasks on-site receive inductions and training appropriate to their role and level of exposure.

We identify hazards and assess the risks associated with routine and non-routine activities by means of the **Project Risk Matrix**, which allows us to analyze probability and consequences and define operational controls aimed at minimizing or eliminating risks

These processes are supported by staff training, periodic reviews, matrix and procedure updates, internal audits, and field verifications. The results of risk identification and assessment are used as input for the continuous improvement of the management system.



INCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT

We have in place a **formal procedure for investigating workplace incidents**, which sets out the reporting steps, the root cause analysis, and defines corrective and preventive actions.

We also have mechanisms for **reporting hazards, unsafe situations, and operational deviations**. These reports are recorded on an observations and findings form, which allows us to assess the associated risk, define actions and assign responsibilities, and follow-up their progress until actions are completed.

We promote a preventive culture in which **employees can freely report risk situations**. While we do not yet have a formal mechanism for protection against retaliation, reports are handled respectfully, and we are evaluating the incorporation of specific tools to strengthen this dimension.

According to current procedures, **any employee working on-site may apart from a situation they perceive as dangerous**, informing their supervisor or the Health and Safety area for evaluation thereof before resuming the task

We also guarantee the provision of personal protective equipment appropriate to the risks inherent to each position and the anthropometric characteristics of the individuals

During the period, we maintained low accident rates, with most incidents classified as minor injuries.

The following indicators reflect our safety performance during the reported period:

Workplace accident indicators*	Employees	Workers who are not employees
Number of workplace accidents	0	4
Accident frequency annual rate ¹	0	16.05
Lost day rate due to accidents ²	0	0.08
Number of hours worked	42,856	206,300

¹ 1 Frequency Rate = (number of accidents × 1,000,000) / total hours worked.

² Lost Day Rate = (days lost × 1,000) / total hours worked.

No deaths were recorded due to accidents or occupational diseases, either among company or contractor personnel.

* Starting with the next reporting cycle, we will incorporate performance indicators aligned with mining industry practices, including the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) and/or the Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR), calculated on a 200,000-hour basis. This will strengthen comparability and enhance the monitoring of our occupational health and safety performance.



PARTICIPATION AND DIALOGUE IN HEALTH AND SAFETY

We have a **Joint Health and Safety Committee**, comprised of representatives from Human Resources, Occupational Health and Safety, Geology/Operations, and the AOMA union. This body **ensures the joint participation of the company and its employees** in occupational health and safety management

The committee **serves as a formal space for dialogue and follow-up of preventive management, with monthly meetings.** In this area, risks are analyzed, concerns are raised, and improvement actions are proposed.

100% of workers are represented on the Joint Health and Safety Committee.

2026 PRIORITY

→ Reduce the accident rate compared to the previous period by strengthening preventive practices and the analysis of incident root cause.



WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN HEALTH AND SAFETY

Women's participation in formal health and safety committees is guaranteed in accordance with our **Gender and Inclusion Policy**, which promotes equitable representation in dialogue and decision-making spaces.

In 2025, female participation was approximately 25% in meetings held in the city of Salta and 50% in meetings held at the project site.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND HEALTH PROMOTION SERVICES

We have occupational health services focused on **risk prevention, primary care, and emergency response**

Two ambulances operate at the camp, **staffed with nurses and driver** who provide first aid and immediate attention in case of incidents. We also have an **occupational health physician permanently available** in the city of Salta who provides remote clinical support. Moderate or severe health situations are managed through **immediate referral to healthcare facilities**.

Management is supported by medical protocols, internal procedures, and the implementation of an **Emergency and Evacuation Plan**, which defines roles, responsibilities, and action plan circuits

Regarding **nutrition**, we have implemented a program in conjunction with the camp’s catering service that takes into account working conditions at high altitudes, low

temperatures, and the energy expenditure of fieldwork.

Breast cancer prevention

We conducted training activities at Diablillos Camp that included audiovisual materials, an educational mock up, and consultation sessions, where concerns related to access to medical checkups in remote areas and self-care practices were addressed



“Vaccination Campaign and Training “For a Healthy Winter 2025”

We developed a training program focused on the prevention of respiratory diseases during the winter season. As a complement thereof, we implemented vaccinations for camp personnel, both at the work site and during rest periods, ensuring coverage throughout the winter season.

Confidentiality of health information

Health information is managed with controlled access criteria, intended for its exclusive use for preventive purposes, health surveillance, and emergency response.

Currently, access to this information involves various teams linked to the operation, based on their responsibilities and

operational needs. Within this framework, we identified an opportunity to strengthen specific guidelines for safeguarding the confidentiality of personal health data, an issue on which we plan to make progress through the definition of formal policies and procedures.

2026 PRIORITIES

- Make progress on mental health promotion programs, considering the context of remote work and extended work-days
- Improve the on-site personnel nutrition program, incorporating criteria for integral well-being.
- Evaluate the creation of an on-site physical activity are



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING

We implemented an **annual Occupational Health and Safety training schedule**, which includes mandatory **general training** and specific content defined based on the risk matrix, identified hazards, and project stage.

Training sessions are held on **a monthly basis** and are adapted to the role, tasks performed, and level of risk exposure. Their effectiveness is evaluated through verification processes at the end of each session

100% of on-site personnel were trained in first aid and first responder procedures.

2026 PRIORITY



→ Strengthen the specific training of emergency response team members, expanding their skills for emergency response.



HEALTH AND SAFETY IN THE VALUE CHAIN

From the hiring process onward, we establish **mandatory Health and Safety requirements for suppliers**, contractors, and service providers, both in terms of documentation and operations.

Each contracting company must submit its **safety procedures**. When adequate procedures are lacking or the scope of tasks doesn't justify a dedicated system, we require compliance with our **internal procedures**, ensuring a consistent standard of protection.

Contracts include **specific health and safety clauses**, and **daily and monthly audits** are conducted to verify compliance therewith. In the event of non-compliance, corrective actions are taken, which may include **withholding monthly payments** until the issue is properly solved.

06



TECHNICAL INFORMATION OF THE REPORT

- ESG Performance Indicators
- GRI Content Index
- Scope and Guidelines of the Report

ESG PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

GRI 14.0.1 - Impact assessment by material topic and identification of site-level information for the Diablillos Project

MATERIAL TOPICS	DIABLILLOS PROJECT	
	Highly significant impacts	Site-level data
Climate change	YES	YES
Air emissions	YES	YES
Biodiversity	YES	YES
Waste	YES	YES
Tailings	YES	YES
Water and effluents	YES	YES
Closure and rehabilitation	YES	YES
Economic impacts	YES	YES
Local communities	YES	YES
Rights of Indigenous Peoples	YES	YES
Land and resource rights	YES	YES
Security Practices	N/A	N/A
Critical incident management	YES	YES
Occupational health and safety	YES	YES
Employment practices	YES	YES
Child labour	NO	YES
Forced labour and modern slavery	NO	YES
Freedom of association and collective bargaining	YES	YES
Non-discrimination and equal opportunities	YES	YES
Anti-corruption	YES	YES
Public policy	NO	YES

AbraSilver’s 2025 Sustainability Report refers to a single mining site relevant to the organization: the Diablillos Project. Therefore, when stating that **site-level** data is disclosed, the information refers to project-specific data included in the environmental, social, and governance chapters of this Report.

Likewise, some topics from **GRI 14** sectoral standard: **Mining Sector 2024** were assessed, but **were not determined to be material** to the organization based on the project’s development stage and the operational context. These topics are detailed in the GRI Content Index of this Report.

GRI 2-7 - Workforce composition

TEAM BY REGION	2025				2024			
	Salta	Bs. As.	Catamarca	Jujuy	Salta	Bs. As.	Catamarca	Jujuy
Number of people	34	2	12	2	31	2	4	1
People under permanent contract	30	2	12	2	26	2	4	1
People under temporary contract	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0

GRI 2-30 - Collective bargaining agreement coverage

As of the end of the period, and after the signing of the minutes with the Argentine Mining Workers Association (AOMA, for its Spanish acronym) in October 2025, eleven (11) people on the payroll under collective bargaining agreement employment relationship are covered by Collective Bargaining Agreement No. 38/89, representing 22% of the total staff. The remaining 77.6% are not covered by this agreement due to the technical, supervisory, coordination, management, or executive nature of the positions they hold. The working conditions of this group, like those of the collectively bargained staff, are established and regulated through an internal work policy that addresses aspects related to salaries, leaves, benefits, and working hours, ensuring a uniform framework of rights and obligations.

GRI 401-3

2025 PARENTAL LEAVE INDICATORS	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
Total number of people entitled to parental leave	20	30	50
Total number of people who took parental leave	3	6	9
Total number of people who returned to work after parental leave *	2	5	7

*Corresponds to people who returned to work before the end of the reporting period. Some of those who took parental leave continue to be on maternity or paternity leave. The rates of return to work and retention rates 12 months after return could not be estimated, since as of the end of the reporting period, the minimum period required for the calculation thereof had not been met.

GRI 405-1 - Distribution of employed individuals by gender and job category

CAT.	POSITION/ROLE	WOMEN (N°)	WOMEN (%)	MEN (N°)	MEN (%)	TOTAL (N°)
A	Management	1	17 %	5	83 %	6
B	Heads of Department	1	50 %	1	50 %	2
C	Senior Geologists	1	33 %	2	67 %	3
D	Exploration Geologists	1	20 %	4	80 %	5
E	Coordination	1	100 %	0	0 %	1
F	Document Control	1	100 %	0	0 %	1
G	Supervision	2	50 %	2	50 %	4
H	IT Planning	0	0 %	1	100 %	1
I	Administrative Assistants	6	67 %	3	33 %	9
J	Junior Geologists	2	50 %	2	50 %	4
K	General Assistants	0	0 %	2	100 %	2
M	Camp and Machinery Supervisors	0	0 %	3	100 %	3
N	General Assistants	4	50 %	4	50 %	8
O	President	0	0 %	1	100 %	1
Total		20	40%	30	60%	50

Percentages are calculated based on the total number of people employed in each job category. Absolute and relative values are presented to ensure consistency, traceability, and year-over-year comparability.

Distribution of employed individuals by age group and job category

CAT.	POSITION/ROLE	< 30 (N)	< 30 (%)	30–50 (N)	30–50 (%)	> 50 (N)	> 50 (%)	TOTAL (N)
A	Management	0	0 %	6	100 %	0	0 %	6
B	Heads of Department	0	0 %	2	100 %	0	0 %	2
C	Senior Geologists	0	0 %	1	33 %	2	67 %	3
D	Exploration Geologists	0	0 %	5	100 %	0	0 %	5
E	Coordination	0	0 %	1	100 %	0	0 %	1
F	Document Control	0	0 %	1	100 %	0	0 %	1
G	Supervision	0	0 %	4	100 %	0	0 %	4
H	IT Planning	0	0 %	1	100 %	0	0 %	1
I	Administrative Assistants	1	11 %	8	89 %	0	0 %	9
J	Junior Geologists	0	0 %	4	100 %	0	0 %	4
K	General Assistants	0	0 %	2	100 %	0	0 %	2
M	Camp and Machinery Supervisors	1	33 %	0	0 %	2	67 %	3
N	General Assistants	4	50 %	4	50 %	0	0 %	8
O	President	0	0 %	0	0 %	1	100 %	1
Total		6	12 %	39	78 %	5	10 %	50

GRI 204-1 - Distribution of suppliers by geographic scope

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF SUPPLIERS 2025
Area of Direct Influence (AID)	Suppliers located in Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes and Antofagasta de la Sierra	23
Provincial / Regional (outside the AID)	Suppliers from Salta and Catamarca	268
National	Suppliers from the rest of Argentina	140
International	—	1
Total		432

Each supplier is classified into a single category based on their primary operating location.



GRI CONTENT INDEX

- **Statement of use** | AbraSilver has reported in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period January - December 2025
- **GRI 1 used** | GRI 1: Foundation 2021
- **Applicable GRI sector standard** | GRI 14: Mining Sector 2024 V 1.1

GRI STANDARD/OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION	OMISSION			GRI SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENTS	REASON	EXPLANATION	
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	→ 2-1 Organizational details	9 -15				
	→ 2-2 Entities included in the organization’s sustainability reporting	135				
	→ 2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	135				
	→ 2-4 Restatement of information	Note 1				
	→ 2-5 External assurance	135				
	→ 2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	9,27,93-96				
	→ 2-7 Employees	98-99, 119				
	→ 2-8 Workers who are not employees	98-99				
	→ 2-9 Governance structure and composition	31-34				
	→ 2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	Note 2				
	→ 2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	32-33				
	→ 2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	23-26, 31, 36				

GRI STANDARD/OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION	OMISSION			GRI SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENTS	REASON	EXPLANATION	
	→ 2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts → 2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting → 2-15 Conflicts of interest → 2-16 Communication of critical concerns → 2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body → 2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body → 2-19 Remuneration policies → 2-20 Process to determine remuneration → 2-21 Annual total compensation ratio → 2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy → 2-23 Policy commitments → 2-24 Embedding policy commitments → 2-25 Process to remediate negative impacts → 2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns → 2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations → 2-28 Membership associations → 2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement → 2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	33-34 20, 34 Note 3 Note 4 32-33 Note 5 Note 6 105 105 2 - 6 35 35-36 37-38 37 Note 7 28 27 119				
GRI 14: Mining sector 2024	→ Collective bargaining agreements	119				14.0.1
MATERIAL TOPICS						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-1 Process to determine material topics → 3-2 List of material topics	18-21 18-19				

GRI STANDARD/OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION	OMISSION			GRI SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENTS	REASON	EXPLANATION	
MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND EFFLUENTS						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of material topics	17-22, 29, 51-54				14.7.1
GRI 303: Water and effluents 2018	→ 303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	51-53				14.7.2
	→ 303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	54				14.7.3
	→ 303-3 Water withdrawal	53				14.7.4
	→ 303-4 Water discharge	54				14.7.5
	→ 303-5 Water consumption	53				14.7.6
DIALOGUE AND RELATIONS WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 83-92				14.10.1 14.11.1 14.14.1
GRI 413: Local communities 2016	→ 413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	83-92				14.10.2
	→ 413-2 Operations with significant -actual and potential- negative impacts on local communities	85				14.10.3
GRI 14: Mining sector 2024-Local communities	→ Grievances from local communities	84				14.10.4
GRI 411: Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2016	→ 411-1 Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples	84				14.11.2
GRI 14: Mining sector 2024 - Rights of Indigenous Peoples	→ Operations where Indigenous Peoples may be affected	83				14.11.3
	→ Free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC)	87				14.11.4
GRI 410: Security Practices 2016	→ 410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	Note 8				14.14.2

GRI STANDARD/OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION	OMISSION			GRI SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENTS	REASON	EXPLANATION	
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION PREVENTION						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 73-76				14.4.1 14.12.1
GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024	→ 101-1 Policies to halt and reverse biodiversity loss	73				14.4.2
	→ 101-2 Management of biodiversity impacts	74-75				14.4.3
	→ 101-3 Access and benefit-sharing (ABS)	75				
	→ 101-4 Identification of biodiversity impacts	75				14.4.4
	→ 101-5 Locations with biodiversity impacts	76				14.4.5
	→ 101-6 Direct drivers of biodiversity loss	75				14.4.6
	→ 101-7 Changes to the state of biodiversity	74				14.4.7
	→ 101-8 Ecosystem services	73-74				14.4.8
GRI 14: Mining sector 2024- Land and Resource Rights	→ Involuntary resettlement	76				14.12.2
	→ Violations of Land and Natural Resource Rights	76				14.12.3
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION PREVENTION						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 59-66				14.3.1 14.5.1
GRI 306: Waste 2020	→ 306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	62-63				14.5.2
	→ 306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	64-66				14.5.3
	→ 306-3 Waste generated	64				14.5.4
	→ 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	64				14.5.5
	→ 306-5 Waste directed to disposal	64				14.5.6
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	→ 305- Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	60				14.3.2

GRI STANDARD/OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION	OMISSION			GRI SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENTS	REASON	EXPLANATION	
LABOUR PRACTICES						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 97-106				14.9.1 14.17.1 14.20.1 14.21.1
GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	→ 202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	105				14.17.2
	→ 202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	99				14.21.2
GRI 14: Mining sector 2024-Economic impacts	→ Local employment	98-99				14.9.6
GRI 401: Employment 2016	→ 401-1 New employee hires and staff turnover	101-102				14.17.3
	→ 401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	104				14.17.4
	→ 401-3 Parental leave	120				14.17.5 14.21.3
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	→ 404-1 Average training hours per year per employee	103				14.17.7
	→ 404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	103				14.21.4 14.17.8
	→ 404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Note 9				
GRI 407: Freedom of association & collective bargaining 2016	→ 407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	97-98				14.20.2
GRI 14: Mining sector 2024-Freedom of association and collective bargaining	→ Strikes and lockouts	Note 10				14.20.3

GRI STANDARD/OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION	OMISSION			N.º DE REFERENCIA DEL ESTÁNDAR SECTORIAL GRI
			OMITTED REQUIREMENTS	REASON	EXPLANATION	
ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 31-38				14.18.1 14.19.1 14.22.1 14.24.1
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	→ 205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	36				14.22.2
	→ 205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	35-37				14.22.3
	→ 205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	36				14.22.4
GRI 14: Mining sector 2024- Anti-corruption	→ Contract transparency	36				14.22.5
	→ Beneficial ownership	Note 11				14.22.6
GRI 415: Public Policy 2016	→ 415-1 Political contributions	Note 12				14.24.2
GRI 408: Child labor 2016	→ 408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	35				14.18.2
GRI 409: Forced or compulsory labor 2016	→ 409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	35				14.19.2
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 55-58				14.6.1 14.15.1
GRI 14: Mining Sector 2024- Tailings	→ Tailings disposal methods	56-57				14.6.2
	→ Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs)	56-58				14.6.3
GRI 306: Effluents and waste 2016	→ 306-3 Significant spills	Note 13				14.15.2

GRI STANDARD/OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION	OMISSION			GRI SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENTS	REASON	EXPLANATION	
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 112-117				14.16.1
GRI 403: Occupational health and safety 2018	→ 403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	112				14.16.2
	→ 403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	113				14.16.3
	→ 403-3 Occupational health services	116				14.16.4
	→ 403-4 Worker participation, consultation and communication on occupational health and safety	114-115				14.16.5
	→ 403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	117				14.16.6
	→ 403-6 Promotion of worker health	116				14.16.7
	→ 403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	112-113				14.16.8
	→ 403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	112				14.16.9
	→ 403-9 Work-related injuries	114				14.16.10
	→ 403-10 Work-related ill health	114				14.16.11
NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 107-111				14.21.1
GRI 405: Diversity and equal opportunities 2016	→ 405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employee	120				14.21.5
	→ 405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	108				14.21.6
GRI 406: Non- discrimination 2016	→ 406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	107				14.21.7

GRI STANDARD/OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION	OMISSION			GRI SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENTS	REASON	EXPLANATION	
OPENING, MAINTENANCE, CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION OF MINING SITES						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 77-81				14.8.1
GRI 402: Labor relationships	→ 402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	81				14.8.2
GRI 404: Training and education 2016	→ 404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	103				14.8.3
GRI 14: Mining sector 2024- Closure and rehabilitation	→ Site closure and rehabilitation	79	14.8.8	Confidentiality Constraints	Note 29	14.8.4
	→ Approval and review of closure and rehabilitation plans	77-78				14.8.5
	→ Affected and rehabilitated area	81				14.8.6
	→ Estimated life of mine (LoM)	81				14.8.7
	→ Financial provisions for closure and rehabilitation	134				14.8.8
	→ Post-mining transition	80-81				14.8.9
EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 44-47				14.15.1
GRI 14: Mining Sector 2024- Management of critical incidents	→ Critical incidents	45				14.15.3
	→ Mine sites having emergency preparedness and response plans in place	44				14.15.4
RESPONSIBLE SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 93-96				14.9.1 14.17.1 14.18.1 14.19.1
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	→ 204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	93-94, 120				14.9.5

GRI STANDARD/OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION	OMISSION			GRI SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENTS	REASON	EXPLANATION	
GRI 414: Supplier social assessment 2016	→ 414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	94	a	Information unavailable/in-complete	Note 14	14.17.9
	→ 414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	93				14.18.3 14.19.3 14.17.10
GRI 308: Supplier environmental assessment 2016	→ 308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	94	a	Information unavailable/in-complete	Note 14	
	→ 308-2 Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	93				
ENERGY MANAGEMENT						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 67-69				14.1.1
GRI 103: Energy 2025	→ 103-1 Energy policies and commitments	67				14.1.12
	→ 103-2 Energy consumption and self-generation within the organization	Note 15				14.1.13
	→ 103-3 Upstream and downstream energy consumption	Note 16				14.1.14
	→ 103-4 Energy intensity	68	a - b - c	Information unavailable/in-complete	Note 17	14.1.15
	→ 103-5 Reduction in energy consumption	68	a - d - e		Note 18	
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND STRATEGIC INNOVATION						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 39-42				14.9.1
GRI 201: Economic performance	→ 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	41				14.9.2
	→ 201-3 Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	Note 19				
	→ 201-4 Financial assistance received from government	Note 20				

GRI STANDARD/OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION	OMISSION			GRI SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENTS	REASON	EXPLANATION	
DATA PRIVACY AND CYBERSECURITY						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Gestión del tema material	17-22, 29, 48-49				
GRI 418 Customer privacy 2016	→ 418-1 Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	49				
RESILIENCE, ADAPTATION, AND MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE						
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 48-49, 70-72				14.1.1
GRI 102: Climate change	→ 102-1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation	Note 21	102 - 5	Information unavailable/in-complete	Note 25	14.1.2
	→ 102-2 Climate change adaptation plan	Note 22				14.1.3
	→ 102-3 Just transition	Note 23				14.1.4
	→ 102-4 GHG emissions reduction targets and progress	Note 24				14.1.5
	→ 102-5 Scope 1 GHG emissions	72				14.1.6
	→ 102-6 Scope 2 GHG emissions	72	a - b	Information unavailable/in-complete	Note 26	14.1.7
	→ 102-7 Scope 3 GHG emissions	72				14.1.8
	→ 102-8 GHG emissions intensity	72				14.1.9
	→ 102-9 GHG removals in the value chain	Note 27				14.1.10
	→ 102-10 Carbon credits	Note 28				14.1.11
	INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT					
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	→ 3-3 Management of the material topic	17-22, 29, 43				14.9.1
GRI 203: Indirect economic impacts 2016	→ 203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported	43				14.9.3
	→ 203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts	43				14.9.4

NON-MATERIAL TOPICS	
TOPIC	EXPLANATION
GRI 14: MINING SECTOR 2024	
GRI 14.3 Artisanal and small-scale mining	Within the defined project area of influence, there is no evidence of artisanal or small-scale mining (ASM) activities, nor have any commercial, economic or operational links to ASM been observed during the reported period.
GRI 14.23 Payments to governments	We are currently in the exploratory stage; we do not make significant payments to the State nor do we purchase minerals from the government. The scope of the standard tax requirements does not apply.
GRI 14.25 Conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRAs)	We do not operate or source from areas identified as CAHRA (Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas), according to the OECD Due Diligence Guidance.

A gray cell indicates that reasons for omission are not permitted for the disclosure or that a GRI Sector Standard reference number is not available.

NOTES

Note 1: GRI 2-4 | Restatement of information

As this is AbraSilver’s first Sustainability Report, no corrections to information reported in previous periods are recorded.

Note 2: GRI 2-10 | Nomination and selection of the highest governing body

The nomination of new directors is approved by the Board of Directors based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee. Directors are subsequently ratified on an annual basis during the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. In the process of identifying and selecting candidates, the Committee considers various criteria, including:

- candidate’s independence
- professional background and track record
- the set of competencies necessary for the proper functioning of the Board of Directors and its committees
- the prior performance of directors running for reelection
- compliance with applicable regulatory requirements

- other criteria that the Board of Directors or the Committee may establish in a timely manner
- The process also includes **evaluating** the time each member must dedicate to his/her duties, consulting with specialized third parties, conducting interviews, and verifying backgrounds and references. The opinions of stakeholder groups, including shareholders, may be considered during the nomination process, although they **are not binding or decisive** in the final decision.

Note 3: GRI 2-15 | Conflicts of interest

We have internal procedures in place to prevent and manage potential conflicts of interest that could affect independence in decision-making. These guidelines establish criteria for identifying, disclosing, and managing situations involving personal interests, relationships with suppliers or contractors, and transactions with related parties. We also have an **Insider Trading Policy**, which establishes guidelines for the responsible management of relevant information and compliance with regulations applicable to companies listed on international markets.

Note 4: GRI 2-16 | Communication of critical concerns

During the reporting period, no critical concerns were raised to the highest governing body.

Note 5: GRI 2-18 | Performance evaluation of the highest governing body

The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee oversees the periodic performance evaluation of the Board of Directors, its committees, and the contributions of individual directors. In accordance with its bylaws, the Committee monitors the implementation of this process and reports its findings annually to the Board of Directors, aiming to enhance the effectiveness of the governing body and support the proper fulfillment of its oversight functions.

Note 6: GRI 2-19 | Board remuneration

Detailed information on the remuneration and compensation provided to members of the Board of Directors and senior management is presented in the company's financial and public disclosure documents, including the Management's Discussion and Analysis and other regulatory reports available on the public SEDAR+ system (www.sedarplus.ca).

Note 7: GRI 2-27 | Compliance with laws and regulations

During the reporting period, no significant instances of non-compliance with laws or regulations applicable to the project's operations were recorded, nor were any fines or administrative or judicial penalties imposed on the company. Monitoring of regulatory compliance covers applicable environmental, labour, health, and regulatory laws and regulations at the national, provincial, and municipal levels, as well as international requirements associated with the company's listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX).

Note 8: GRI 410-1 | Security practices

We do not have our own personnel or security service providers, whereby this content is not applicable..

Note 9: GRI 404-3 | Performance reviews

During the reporting period, no formal performance and professional development evaluations were conducted. Based on the project stage, we are defining the methodological approach and indicators to be implemented. We plan to implement performance evaluations as from 2026, which will allow us to generate the information required for reporting in subsequent periods.

Note 10: GRI 14.20.3 | Strikes and lockouts

During the reporting period, the workforce scale was below the threshold established by the industry standard, whereby this content is not applicable.

Note 11: GRI 14.22.6 | Beneficial owners

Since the company is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) and has widely distributed capital among multiple shareholders, no beneficial owners exercising significant control over the organization or its joint ventures, nor any politically exposed persons in said capacity, are identified as of the end of the reporting period.

Note 12: GRI 415 GRI 14.24.2 | Public policy and Institutional participation

We do not make financial or in-kind contributions to political parties, elected officials, or individuals seeking political office, either directly or indirectly. This practice is prohibited by the organization's internal policies. Likewise, we participate in associations and chambers related to the mining sector at the national, provincial, and international levels, primarily through institutional memberships and technical exchange forums.

Note 13: GRI 306-3 GRI 14.15.2 | Significant spills

During the reporting period, no significant spills associated with project activities were recorded. In particular, no tailings-related incidents, consistent with the current stage of advanced exploration, in which there are no operating tailings storage facilities were identified.

Note 14: GRI 414 GRI 14.17.9 GRI 14.18.3 GRI 14.19.3 GRI 308 | Supplier social and environmental assessment

We do not yet have a formal and systematic process for supplier social and environmental assessment in place, as the project is in an early development stage. During 2025, we made progress in defining the assessment approach, within the framework of the Sustainable Procurement and Contracting Procedure. As from 2026, we will progressively implement a supplier assessment system that will incorporate criteria related to environmental management, occupational health and safety, human rights, and gender, diversity, and inclusion. This process will generate the information required for reporting in the upcoming periods.

Note 15: GRI 103-2 GRI 14.1.13 | Self-generated energy sold and contractual instruments

We operate under an isolated electricity generation scheme, without connection to interconnected grids or energy trading or associated attributes. Therefore, the requirements

related to the sale of self-generated energy and the use of contractual instruments are not applicable.

Note 16: GRI 103-3 GRI 14.1.14 | Energy consumption in the value chain

During the reporting period, no significant energy consumption in the value chain that would allow for its identification and quantification according to the standard's requirements was recorded.

Note 17: GRI 103-4 GRI 14.1.15 | Energy intensity

Although we have primary energy consumption data, we do not yet have an organizational metrics allowing us to define a representative denominator for calculating intensity indicators. As operational activities and measurement systems are consolidated, we will evaluate their incorporation in future reporting periods.

Note 18: GRI 103-5 | Reduction of energy consumption

We have implemented actions aimed at reducing energy consumption; however, we do not yet have a consolidated baseline that allows us quantify absolute reductions according to the standard's requirements. The definition of this baseline will be evaluated in upcoming reporting periods.

Note 19: GRI 201-3 | Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans

The company complies with its retirement obligations for its personnel in accordance with current legislation. Retirement contributions are made through mandatory contributions to the social security system, calculated as a percentage of gross salary and financed with the organization's own resources. There are no other additional retirement schemes administered by the organization.

Note 20: GRI 201-4 | Financial assistance received from Government

During the reporting period, no direct financial assistance was received from governments, nor were any subsidies, tax exemptions, or other state economic incentives recorded. Furthermore, there is no state equity participation in the organization. Although the project could potentially qualify for incentives provided for in investment promotion regimes in force in Argentina, such as the Large Investment Incentive Regime (Spanish: Régimen de Incentivo para Grandes Inversiones, **RIGI**) or the benefits contemplated in the Mining Investment Law, these benefits were not used during the reporting period.

Note 21: GRI 102-1 GRI 14.1.2 | Transition plan for climate change mitigation

By the end of the reporting period, we do not have a formal climate transition plan. The Diablillos Project is under an advanced exploration stage, with an operational profile still evolving and no defined production horizon, which limits the definition of transition goals, timelines, and long-term decarbonization pathways. At this stage, we prioritize the identification and quantification of emissions and the implementation of operational mitigation actions. The definition of a transition plan will be evaluated in later stages, once the emissions baseline and the project's operational scenario have been consolidated.

Note 22: GRI 102-2 GRI 14.1.3 | Climate change adaptation plan

As of the end of the reporting period, we do not have a formalized climate adaptation plan or specific associated budget allocations. Actions aimed at strengthening resilience are integrated into overall operational planning and are not managed as a separate plan.

Note 23: GRI 102-3 GRI 14.1.4 | Just transition

During the reporting period, we are in an advanced exploration stage and do not develop energy or climate transition initiatives that would generate labour or community impacts attributable to mitigation or adaptation actions. The principles of just transition are considered as a framework for future stages.

Note 24: GRI 102-4 GRI 14.1.5 | GHG emission reduction targets

As of the end of the reporting period, we do not have quantitative GHG emission reduction targets, given the stage of development of the operation. This condition limits the possibility of establishing robust, comparable reduction targets aligned with long-term scientific pathways. GHG emissions measurement carried out during 2025 constitutes a preliminary baseline that will allow for the evaluation of reduction targets and the establishment of definitive baseline years in later stages of the project.

Note 25: GRI 102-5 GRI 14.1.6 | Scope 1 GHG Emissions (identified but not quantified sources) Within the limits of the inventory, the project's wastewater treatment is identified as a potential source of emissions. However, it was not included in the calculation because the available information corresponds only to analyses of the quality of the treated effluent and does not include effluent data or flow records required by the GHG Protocol and IPCC methodologies. In this context, the source is declared as identified but not quantified. Its inclusion will be evaluated in future inventory updates as operational information becomes more readily available.

Note 26: GRI 102-8 GRI 14.1.9 | GHG emission intensity

We have absolute emissions data, but we do not yet have a consolidated denominator that allows us calculate representative intensity indicators. The report thereof will be evaluated as comparable activity metrics become available.

Note 27: GRI 102-9 GRI 14.1.10 | GHG removals in the Value Chain

During the reporting period, we do not implement or participate in any GHG removal initiatives, either within our operations or along the value chain.

Note 28: GRI 102-10 GRI 14.1.11 | Carbon Credits

During the reporting period, we do not acquire, cancel, or use any carbon credits. At this stage, our emissions management is focused on identifying and quantifying emission sources and implementing operational mitigation measures, without resorting to external offsetting mechanisms.

Note 29: GRI 14.8.8 | Financial Provisions for Closure and Rehabilitation

The estimated cost of closure and rehabilitation was considered in the Prefeasibility Study incorporated into the NI 43-101 Technical Report (September 2025). As this constitutes strategic information related to the project’s financial and technical planning, the amount is not disclosed in this Report. The estimate was developed using a top-down approach and integrated as a capital expenditure within the project’s financial model. To date, no specific financial instruments have been established to guarantee closure provisions, as the Project has not yet entered its operational phase.



BASIS FOR THE DRAWING OF THIS REPORT

[GRI 2-2 / GRI 2-3/ GRI 2-5]

Scope

This is the 1st. Sustainability Report of AbraSilver Resource Corp and its subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements, for the period January 1 – December 31, 2025.

There are no differences between the entities included in the consolidated financial statements and those considered in this report. Detailed information regarding the group’s corporate structure is available in the financial statements published on **SEDAR+**.



This document is aimed at reporting the progress achieved in the environmental, social, economic, and governance dimensions, in relation to the material topics identified for our operations, which constitute the basis for the organization and content of this report.

Reporting Cycle: Annual

Guidelines

This Sustainability Report is based on the following international reference frameworks:

- GRI Standards (Global Reporting Initiative).
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 2030 Agenda, along with the SDG Compass Tool (2015), developed by the United Nations Global Compact, the GRI, and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

Assurance

The information disclosed in this Sustainability Report there arises from the company’s internal control and management systems. During the reporting period, the document was not subjected to an independent external assurance process.

- **Publication Date:** May 2026



We welcome your comments and inquiries, which contribute to strengthening both this report and our sustainability management.

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