

Environment



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Against the backdrop of growing global attention on energy transition and nature-related risks, Silvercorp regards environmental management as fundamental to ensuring operational continuity, enhancing asset resilience, and maintaining social license. The Company complies with applicable environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements in all operating jurisdictions, while aligned with international mining good practices to integrate environmental factors into the full mining lifecycle – from exploration and development to mineral processing, tailings management, and land reclamation. We continue to improve our environmental governance framework, strengthen management of tailings storage facilities, water resources, pollution prevention, and climate risks, and promote resource efficiency through recycling, energy conservation, emissions reduction, and ecological restoration. Through these efforts, we seek to minimize our impacts on ecosystems and natural capital while supporting the long-term sustainable development of our operations and the communities in which we operate.

Environmental Compliance 1.1

Environmental compliance is fundamental to Silvercorp’s operations. We comply with applicable environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements across all operating jurisdictions and have established a multi-tier governance framework ranging from Board oversight to on-site implementation. Through regular audits, digital monitoring systems, and emergency response frameworks, we integrate environmental performance into day-to-day operations while maintaining high standards of transparency and regulatory compliance across our global operations.

1.1.1 Environmental Management

We strictly comply with applicable environmental laws, regulations, permit requirements, and regulatory standards in each operating jurisdiction. Guided by the ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System and international good practices in the mining industry, we continuously improve our environmental management system covering the full mining cycle – from mineral exploration and project development to mine construction, mining, mineral processing, tailings storage facility management, land reclamation, and mine closure and maintenance. During the reporting period, all of the Company’s global operating mines maintained valid ISO 14001 environmental management system certification and completed annual surveillance audits, with environmental management processes and control standards aligned with internationally recognized practices. During the reporting period, the Company experienced no material violations of environmental laws or regulations, and incurred no material environmental or ecological penalties or fines.

Curimining strictly follows local laws, regulations, and international industry standards. It has completed a high-standard Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, rigorously implemented the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) approved by regulatory authorities, and established routine environmental audits, ongoing surface water quality and biodiversity monitoring, community engagement, and a formal grievance redress mechanism (FGRM). It proactively aligns with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards to ensure environmentally and socially responsible operations throughout the project lifecycle.

In Fiscal 2026, Henan Found maintained its Grade A status under China’s Air Pollution Control Performance Rating Program for Key Industries. During 50 days of red alert for heavy pollution issued by local authorities, the operation was permitted to continue production in accordance with applicable regulations. Based on average daily operating contributions, this avoided an estimated USD 1.537 million in potential production losses, demonstrating how high standards of environmental compliance support operational continuity and long-term economic value.

As of the end of Fiscal 2026

Global operating mines:

100%

ISO 14001 environmental management system certification rate and coverage



Our Story | Environmental Compliance: The El Domo Project's Constitutional Court Ruling

In Ecuador, environmental permits for mining projects often face rigorous legal scrutiny. In August 2025, Ecuador’s Constitutional Court dismissed the final legal challenge against the El Domo Project’s environmental permit, upholding the legal validity of the permit. This is the first mining project in Ecuador to complete environmental consultation process in full accordance with the Escazú Agreement – within the project’s area of influence, it received support from 98% of participating residents, securing a solid social license to operate (SLO).

This ruling was underpinned by a comprehensive environmental management system implemented throughout the project lifecycle. The project’s environmental management framework is built around its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), covering the entire process from technical baseline studies and socio-environmental impact assessment to ongoing monitoring. The Company regularly submits annual environmental compliance audit reports to environmental authorities, maintains a bank guarantee to secure the performance of its environmental obligations, and implements on-site measures such as erosion control, hydroseeding, water resource management, and flora and fauna protection. It has also developed a specialized internal soil removal guideline and extended environmental standards across its supply chain. All environmental monitoring is conducted by SAE-accredited laboratories, ensuring objective and reliable data.

The EIA/EMP adopted the quantitative Conesa assessment methodology, using the Global Impact Level (GIL) to systematically identify, assess, and prioritize physical, biological, social, and archaeological impacts. The EMP also includes sub-plans for exogenous and endogenous risks related to biological and socio-economic components.

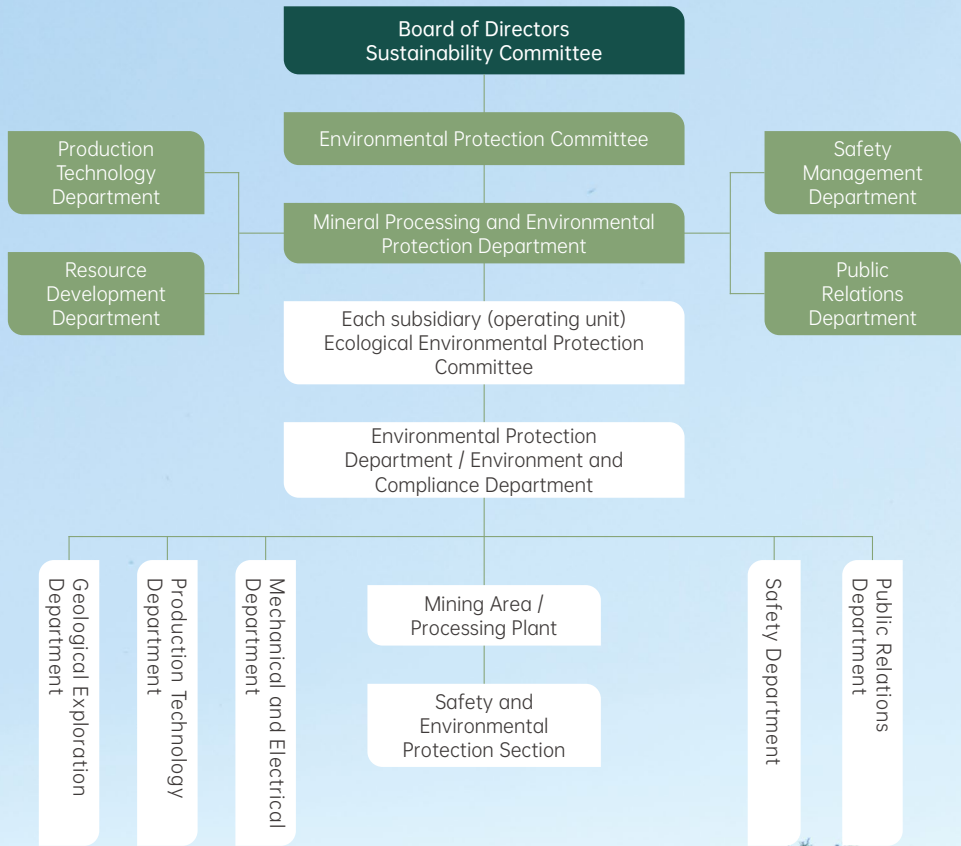
Going forward, the Company will further align with the IFC Performance Standards and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, continuously improving the project’s environmental and social risk management.

Environmental Governance Structure

Silvercorp has established a top-down global environmental governance structure with clearly defined responsibilities, ensuring environmental accountability is embedded across all business units. The Board Sustainability Committee provides ultimate oversight and decision-making authority over key environmental matters, including climate change and energy efficiency, water resource management, waste management, tailings storage facility management, land reclamation and mine closure, and biodiversity protection. It is responsible for approving global environmental management policies, endorsing medium- and long-term environmental performance targets, and overseeing the identification and management of material environmental risks.

Reporting to the Board Sustainability Committee, an Environmental Protection Committee has been established and is chaired by Mr. Lichang Peng, to provide strategic guidance and monitor the management of environmental issues. The Mineral Processing and Environmental Protection Department serves as the implementation unit, coordinating with other departments at the Beijing Management Center.

At the operational level, the General Manager of each operating region is the primary responsible person for local environmental compliance. Each subsidiary has established an Ecological Environmental Protection Department responsible for day-to-day environmental management. At site level, Safety and Environmental Protection Sections are embedded within mines and processing plants to ensure environmental management principles are effectively implemented in frontline operations.



Environmental Protection Regulation System

Under the Group's unified framework, the Company has issued and implemented the Environmental Protection Policy, and established a suite of internal regulations, including the Environmental Protection Responsibility System, Environmental Protection Management System, and Environmental Protection Management System and Penalty Standards. These documents clearly define environmental management responsibilities, operational procedures, violation handling mechanisms, and assessment requirements. Meanwhile, each operating region, in line with local regulatory requirements and mine-specific operational characteristics, has established and implemented specialized environmental policies. These cover comprehensive environmental management, full lifecycle waste management, tailings storage facility hazard control, pollutant emissions control, and ecological reclamation, providing standardized operational guidance for mining, processing, tailings management, and project construction.

For operating mines, the Company systematically advances refined and standardized environmental monitoring and pollution prevention, compiling and implementing the Environmental Protection Refined Management and Digitalization Manual. Using digital tools, it standardizes environmental data collection and dynamic monitoring workflows at operational sites, ensuring all environmental protection facilities operate efficiently and stably.

Policy Disclosure

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Environmental Protection Policy



Environmental Targets and Performance Management

The Company sets environmental management targets at the Group level, which are further cascaded by each operating region into departments, roles, and on-site workflows based on actual operating conditions. The target framework covers three aspects: ecological protection, pollution control, and operational compliance, focusing both on the effective operation of the environmental management system and on measurable performance indicators such as wastewater, air emissions, hazardous waste, environmental monitoring, environmental facility operation, and land reclamation.

Key environmental indicators, including GHG emissions intensity, waste comprehensive utilization rate, and water withdrawal intensity, are integrated into management performance evaluations. We continue to improve the ESG performance assessment system, linking environmental targets with operational management, resource allocation, and accountability. Environmental compliance requirements are also extended to contractors, with synchronized supervision and assessment implemented across the value chain.

Environmental Targets	Specific Targets	Fiscal 2026 Progress
Ecological Protection Targets 	- Establish and continuously improve an environmental management system covering 100% of assets. - Achieve continuous progress in eco-mine construction and steady environmental quality improvement.	All targets were achieved. Global operating mines maintained 100% ISO 14001 certification; the Ecuador project ESIA requirements were strictly implemented.
Pollution Control Targets 	- Achieve zero discharge of mineral processing wastewater (100% closed-loop recycling). - Achieve 100% compliance discharge and reuse rate for mine water inflow and domestic sewage. - Achieve 100% safe disposal rate for hazardous waste and 100% compliant disposal rate for solid waste. - Achieve 100% compliance rate for dust and various fugitive emissions at plant sites.	All targets were achieved. At all operating mines globally, all processing plant wastewater is fully recycled in closed-loop systems; no environmental non-compliance incidents occurred across all operating regions.
Operational Compliance Targets 	- Achieve over 95% operational rate for environmental treatment facilities and online monitoring systems. - Achieve a 100% reclamation rate for land that has become eligible for reclamation during operations and is scheduled for reclamation in the current fiscal year under the reclamation plan. - Achieve 100% full-lifecycle environmental compliance for global new, expansion, and renovation projects.	All targets were achieved. Environmental infrastructure operates stably; phased reclamation of legacy and operationally disturbed land proceeds as planned.

1.1.2 Environmental Risk and Emergency Management

The Company prioritizes prevention and integrates environmental risk identification throughout project construction, mining and processing operations, facility maintenance, and contractor management. Each operating region regularly identifies risks related to water, soil, air, and ecosystems based on local regulatory requirements, environmental baselines, facility operating status, and stakeholder feedback. Tiered controls are implemented on key units such as tailings storage facilities, wastewater treatment systems, hazardous waste storage facilities, and drainage systems. For identified issues, the Company establishes rectification tracking records that specify responsibilities, corrective measures, timelines, and acceptance requirements, thereby shifting risk management from reactive remediation to proactive prevention.

We extend environmental risk management to transportation activities through contractual requirements and process controls to minimize product leakage and environmental risks. Sales contracts clearly define carriers' environmental responsibilities and

require them to prevent any spilling, dumping, or other pollution events during transportation. During loading, truck beds are lined with protective materials and loaded vehicles are covered with waterproof tarpaulins to minimize the risk of product leakage and environmental pollution. In Fiscal 2026, the Company experienced no transportation-related environmental pollution incidents.

The Company has established an emergency management mechanism covering major environmental risk scenarios, with clear procedures for incident reporting, response activation, on-site management, resource allocation, external communication, and recovery improvement. Each operating region develops emergency response plans based on local risk characteristics and ensures effective coordination between environmental emergency response and production safety emergency management. Regular emergency training and drills are conducted to test the effectiveness of plans, personnel response capabilities, and resource readiness, followed by post-drill reviews to continuously improve response procedures.



1.1.3 Environmental Investment and Capacity Building

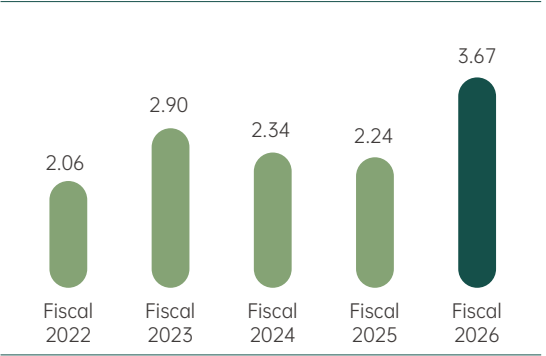
The Company continues to provide sufficient financial support for environmental governance, ecological restoration, and compliance operations, while actively promoting the development and application of environmental technologies such as XRT intelligent pre-sorting and refined tailings backfilling to continuously improve environmental management. In Fiscal 2026, Silvercorp's total investment in environmental protection amounted to USD 3.67 million.

We attach great importance to building environmental awareness and professional capabilities among employees and contractors. Considering job responsibilities and operational scenarios, we regularly conduct training on environmental compliance, cleaner production, energy conservation and carbon reduction, waste classification, water stewardship, ecological protection, and environmental emergency response. In Fiscal 2026, Silvercorp invested USD 19,263 in dedicated environmental protection training.

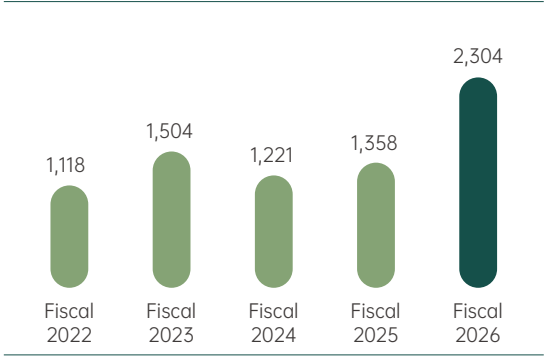
In addition, we carry out environmental awareness and community engagement activities on international environmental themes such as World Environment Day and Earth Day, and encourage employees to participate in volunteer activities in local communities, including environmental education and ecological protection initiatives. Through these efforts, environmental protection is extended beyond compliance management to employee participation and community co-development.



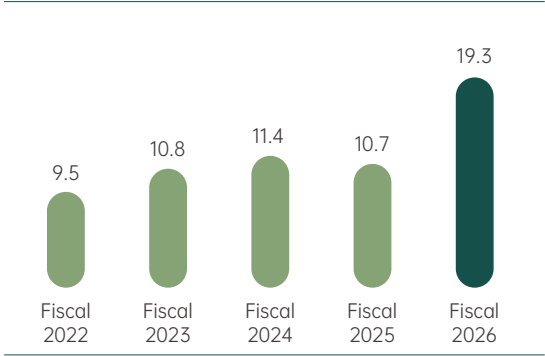
Total Environmental Protection Investment (Unit: USD Million)



Environmental Protection Training Attendance (Unit: person-times)



Environmental Protection Training Investment (Unit: USD Thousand)



Our Story | From Mine Site to Community – Protecting Our Shared Home

Environmental management extends beyond the boundaries of our mine sites. Through initiatives such as World Environment Day, Arbor Day, and Earth Day campaigns, Silvercorp extends its environmental commitment to local communities, promoting environmental protection from regulatory compliance to employee engagement and community collaboration.

World Environment Day: Bringing Environmental Awareness to Communities and Schools

Environmental volunteers visited local communities and schools to deliver environmental knowledge presentations and donate educational supplies. Across the Company's operating sites and offices, posters and interactive training sessions promoted energy conservation, carbon reduction, and waste sorting, encouraging employees to adopt low-carbon lifestyles.



Arbor Day: Planting Trees for a Greener Future

Each mining site organized tree-planting activities supported by ecological awareness training for employees and contractors. Years of sustained tree planting and ecological maintenance continuously improve the ecological condition of mining areas and their surrounding environments.



Earth Day: Reducing Plastic, Protecting Water

The Company organized activities such as creative plastic-reduction campaigns and voluntary river clean-ups to raise awareness of plastic pollution and aquatic ecosystem protection. Operating sites also carried out routine clean-up activities in nearby reservoirs and waterways to help maintain local water quality and ecosystem health.



Extending environmental stewardship beyond mine sites and into local communities reflects Silvercorp's ongoing commitment to building a green future together.

1.1.4 Responsible Mining Practices

The Company complies with applicable local laws and regulations in each operating region and references internationally recognized sustainable mining standards to advance environmental management and operational improvements. In China, operating mines continuously improve environmental performance in accordance with national-level green mine construction standards and have obtained relevant certifications. In other operating and project regions, the Company aligns with local regulatory requirements and references international good practices, including ICMM Mining Principles, to advance resource efficiency, environmental risk prevention, low-carbon operations, digitalization, and ecological restoration.

Case Study

Green Mines – Certification and Continuous Improvement in China

In Fiscal 2026, Silvercorp continued to conduct green mine verifications, self-assessments, and improvement planning for its operating mines in China, further strengthening environmental management standards. The Company promoted green and low-carbon technologies and equipment upgrades, applying XRT intelligent pre-sorting technology to improve ore-waste separation efficiency while optimizing mineral processing circuits to reduce resource consumption and tailings generation. At the same time, the Company leveraged a 3D information management platform to integrate spatial, production, and environmental data, enhancing operational visibility and enabling more refined management. During the reporting period, the Company continued to promote revegetation of disturbed areas, slope stabilization, and mine site landscape optimization, supporting continuous improvements in ecological restoration and on-site operational management. As of the end of Fiscal 2026, four of the Company's mines in China had been certified as National Green Mines, and one had been certified as a Provincial Green Mine.

Tailings Facility Management 1.2

Tailings facility management is one of the most long-term and high-impact issues in mining environmental management. The Company adopts a full lifecycle approach to managing tailings storage facilities (TSFs), continuously strengthening engineering controls, risk classification, online monitoring, independent assessments, and emergency preparedness to enhance facility stability and environmental risk control. Through tailings reuse, underground backfilling, and resource utilization, it reduces surface storage pressure and enhances long-term mine safety and environmental resilience.

1.2.1 Tailings Management Commitment

The Company strictly follows the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), the ICMM Mining Principles, and applicable regulatory requirements in each operating region. It actively benchmarks against global best practices and has established a full lifecycle tailings management system. The Company has developed and implemented the Tailings Facility Management Policy, which defines management principles across the full lifecycle of TSFs, including site selection, design, construction, operation, closure, and post-closure care. For new and expanded tailings storage facilities, the Company conducts comprehensive assessments covering geology, hydrology, seismicity, extreme rainfall events, environmental baseline, and community sensitivity, and prioritizes lower-risk tailings management options where feasible. Through risk assessment, engineering controls, independent reviews, online monitoring, emergency drills, and transparent disclosure, it continuously improves tailings facility management.

The Board Sustainability Committee holds ultimate oversight responsibility for the full lifecycle safety and environmental compliance of TSFs. It regularly reviews and approves tailings management policies, oversees the effectiveness of major risk mitigation measures, and reviews provisions for closure and rehabilitation funds. Each operating region establishes dedicated management positions based on facility type, risk level, and local regulatory requirements, strictly implementing a "designated responsible person" system and assigning dedicated technical personnel and workers. The Company maintains a tailings facility safety management engineer position, filled by a professional with more than ten years of relevant experience. The role performs responsibilities equivalent to those of the Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer (RTFE) under GISTM, overseeing tailings facility integrity, lifecycle risk prevention, operational monitoring, change management and on-site supervision.

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Tailings Facility Management Policy



Silvercorp's Tailings Management Commitments

- Follow international standards:** Reference GISTM, ICMM principles, and applicable local regulations, and align with leading international best practices to establish a full lifecycle management system for TSFs.
- Define management scope:** Cover TSFs owned, operated, or controlled by the Company, and extend to relevant business partners.
- Strengthen source control:** Conduct risk assessments during site selection, design, and construction to minimize potential environmental, social, and water resource impacts.
- Avoid high-risk disposal methods:** New projects will not adopt riverine or submarine tailings disposal.
- Enhance transparency:** Disclose tailings facility management policies, practices, and key performance indicators through the annual sustainability report and corporate website.



1.2.2 Full Lifecycle Management

The Company benchmarks against global best practices and adheres to the principle of "prevention first, dynamic monitoring, multi-layer defense." It has established and continuously refined a full lifecycle tailings facility management system covering site selection, design, construction, operation, monitoring, comprehensive utilization, decommissioning and closure, and post-closure care, thereby building a comprehensive tailings safety defense line.

As of the end of Fiscal 2026, the Company had 4 tailings storage facilities included in its operational statistics, all located at operating mines in China. The El Domo Project TSF is currently in the design/construction phase and is not included in performance indicators. It will be disclosed separately once construction progresses and data becomes available. The facility is designed using the downstream construction method, in compliance with GISTM and local regulatory requirements.

In Fiscal 2026, the Company developed a closure plan for the Zhuangtou tailings facility based on processing plant production schedules. The Shiwaogou and Shimengou TSFs and the GC Mine dry-stack tailings facility have all accrued land reclamation and closure maintenance funds as required by natural resources authorities. These funds are managed through dedicated accounts to ensure their designated use for rehabilitation and closure obligations. For the El Domo Project, closure and remediation plans have been integrated into the Environmental Management Plan, including a sub-plan for tailings dam closure, covering topsoil cover, native species planting, erosion control, cover layer and vegetation maintenance, geotechnical monitoring, tailings dam safety inspections, and post-closure monitoring of water bodies, wildlife, and vegetation recovery. Post-closure monitoring will continue over the long term, with detailed assessments conducted every 5 years for up to 15 years. In addition, the bank guarantee became effective in Fiscal 2026, providing financial assurance for the fulfillment of related environmental obligations.

Planning and Design



- Conduct geological, hydrological, seismic, extreme rainfall, environmental baseline, and community sensitivity analyses during facility site selection and design
- Prioritize lower-risk disposal options for new or expanded TSFs, and explicitly avoid riverine or submarine tailings disposal
- The El Domo Project adopts the downstream construction method and incorporates extreme hydrological and seismic scenarios into the design to enhance long-term facility stability

Operations Management



- Strictly follow design documents, operation plans, and technical standards for tailings discharge, dam construction, flood discharge, return water management, and inspections
- Equip dry-stack TSFs with multi-layer high-density geomembrane liners at the bottom and leachate collection and drainage systems
- Collect all leachate into return water collection ponds before pumping it back to the processing system for reuse, with zero discharge to the environment
- Assign dedicated personnel to monitor return water pond levels onsite, regularly inspect liner integrity, and promptly identify and address any potential liner damage

Closure and Post-Closure Management



- During the operational phase, develop closure implementation plans and post-closure monitoring and maintenance plans, supported by a comprehensive financial provisioning mechanism
- During closure, ensure the long-term safety of TSFs through stability assessments, environmental impact analysis, and engineering design
- After closure, conduct long-term monitoring of dam stability, groundwater, and surface ecology, and implement vegetation restoration, geological hazard prevention and control, and regular inspection and maintenance to ensure the ecological stability and long-term safety of the closed site

1.2.3 Tailings Facility Risk Management

The Company implements tiered management and engineering controls for tailings storage facilities, addressing risks associated with extreme rainfall and flooding, seismic events, seepage, fugitive dust, infrastructure aging, and closure obligations. It regularly conducts safety status assessments, hazard identification and inspection, and flood routing analyses, and performs third-party stability reviews at key dam height milestones. During operations, the Company tracks water levels, phreatic lines, settlement and displacement, and flood discharge capacity through online monitoring and manual inspections, promptly identifying operational changes. The Company continuously conducts acid rock drainage and metal leaching (ARD/ML) risk identification and monitoring for tailings, waste rock, and related geological materials at operating mines and development projects. For operating sites and projects with identified potential risks, mitigation measures, such as material classification, engineered seepage control, leachate collection, closed-loop recycling, and water quality monitoring, have been implemented (see the Water Resource Management section for details). During Fiscal 2026, the Company experienced no environmental incidents related to ARD/ML, including seepage, migration, or exceedances of receiving water quality standards.

As of the end of Fiscal 2026, none of the Company's four operating tailings storage facilities were assigned an "Extreme" or "Very High" consequence classification.⁸ During the reporting period, no major operational failures, such as leakage, overflow, dam instability, or major tailings-related safety or environmental incidents occurred.

⁸ The consequence classification of tailings facilities is assessed in accordance with the GISTM or an equivalent methodology. The classification reflects the potential consequences of a facility failure and does not indicate the likelihood of failure or the facility's actual risk level.

Silvercorp's Global Tailings Facility Risk and Mitigation Matrix

Major Risk Category	Risk Description	Mitigation Measures
Acute Physical Risks 	Extreme rainfall or severe flooding causes rapid water level rise within the facility, leading to overtopping, piping, localized dam sliding, or even dam failure.	- Strictly control parameters such as maximum stacking height, slope, and phreatic line stability - Operate drainage facilities at full capacity, implement water level controls and flood prevention measures - Construct dual-layer emergency dam structures downstream of operating TSFs, establishing a downstream physical defense line - New assets fully adopt advanced dual drainage systems and rainwater-sewage separation facilities - Deploy automated online safety monitoring systems to collect real-time data on water levels and catchment area, connected to government platforms for real-time oversight
Geological and Seismic Risks 	Earthquakes or facility instability cause dam stress deformation, collapse and cracking, insufficient foundation bearing capacity, or landslides.	- Regularly commission third parties to conduct comprehensive surveys of hidden hazards and flood routing calculations for tailings storage facilities - Strictly enforce the dam height milestone verification mechanism, i.e., when the dam reaches specific sensitive nodes such as 1/3 to 2/3 of the final design total dam height, mandatorily introduce third-party structural stability verification - Conduct manual precision inspections of phreatic lines and settlement displacement once a month during the operation period - Avoid riverine and submarine discharge in the siting of new assets, and adopt the engineering dam construction method with the highest seismic performance
Ecological and Environmental Risks 	Heavy metals or residual reagents in tailings migrate and diffuse with leachate, severely contaminating surrounding soil and groundwater; dry-stack operations generate extensive fugitive dust.	- Install multi-layer high-density geomembrane liners at TSFs, fully collect leachate - Construct backfill station systems to backfill a high proportion of tailings into mined-out areas, significantly reducing surface storage pressure - Implement precision dust suppression spraying and install automated air treatment facilities at operation sites - Regularly inspect and patrol liner integrity, promptly eliminate damage hazards, and establish routine water quality and groundwater dynamic monitoring mechanisms
Lifecycle Transition Risks 	Aging of drainage systems as infrastructure ages over time; reputational and legal litigation risks due to failure to set aside closure and reclamation funds in advance.	- Establish a multi-level safety review and closed-loop hazard reporting mechanism - Strictly implement third-party comprehensive safety status assessments every three years - Develop dynamic closure plans and timelines, open dedicated separate accounts to fully accrue land reclamation funds, ensuring funds are used exclusively for designated purposes and included in annual arrangements - We are committed to transparently disclosing our TSFs management for public supervision in our annual sustainability report, corporate website, and press releases

TSFs	Zhuangtou TSFs	Shiwagou TSFs	GC Mine dry-stack tailings (DST) System	Shimengou TSFs
Location	Southeast of Zhuangtou Village, Xiayu Town, Luoning County	East of Zhuangtou Village, Xiayu Town, Luoning County	GC Mine, Datian Village, Gaocun Township, Yun'an District, Yunfu City	Northwest of Zhuangtou Village, Xiayu Town, Luoning County
Status	Closure scheduled as planned	In use	In use	In use
Maximum storage capacity	282.77×10 ⁴ m ³	405.95×10 ⁴ m ³	298.93×10 ⁴ m ³	1,729.25×10 ⁴ m ³
Total weight of tailings currently stored	424.16×10 ⁴ t	523.26×10 ⁴ t	227.64×10 ⁴ t	102.10×10 ⁴ t
Frequency of safety assessment in operation	Once every three years	Once every three years	Once every three years	Once every three years
Date of most recent assessment	October 2025	November 2025	August 2023	June 2025
Date of next scheduled assessment	October 2028	November 2028	August 2026	June 2028

Note: One tailings facility under construction (El Domo Project).

1.2.4 Tailings Facility Emergency Management

We adopt a prevention-first approach and have established an emergency management system covering major tailings facility risk scenarios, including floods, overtopping, dam instability, leakage, and structural damage, with clear management processes from early warning to response and recovery. Each operating region develops emergency response plans based on facility type and on-site risks, maintains adequate emergency response equipment and supplies, and tests plan effectiveness through drills. At the same time, we have established a routine hazard identification and management mechanism, conducting quarterly hazard inspections and comprehensive pre-flood season special inspections and rectifications. We have also improved hazard reporting, closed-loop rectification, and record management processes, using digital systems to trace tailings facility issues, track corrective actions, and assign responsibilities, continuously strengthening the safety foundation of operations.

During the reporting period, the Ying Mining District continued to conduct emergency drills covering scenarios such as drainage well anomalies, slope failures, and flood overtopping. The GC Mine conducted 2 tailings facility emergency drills. The El Domo Project, currently in the construction phase, has established a four-tier alert system (green, yellow, orange, red), and operational-phase drills will be conducted in line with project development and occupational health and safety requirements.



Tailings Facility Comprehensive Emergency Drill at Henan Found

Silvercorp's Emergency Management Measures for Key Tailings Facility Risks

Dam Failure Prevention	In the event of a hazard, immediately suspend tailings discharge, enhance drainage capacity; seal breaches with sandbags, reinforce the dam with crushed stone, and coordinate with local authorities to support downstream evacuation.
Flood Prevention	During floods, suspend tailings discharge and enhance flood discharge capacity; where necessary, deploy pumping to reduce water levels and reinforce dam stability. Strengthen energy dissipation facilities and repair cracks and voids in the dam. If the situation escalates, prepare for evacuation and cooperate with government emergency evacuation plans.
Overtopping Prevention	When water levels continue to rise despite full-capacity operation of drainage systems, urgently construct emergency sub-dams to increase water freeboard (use sandbags for auxiliary dams if the dam crest is narrow or soil quality is poor); in emergency situations, take special measures to lower water levels.
Landslide Treatment	Immediately implement control measures upon signs of slope instability; following a landslide, carry out slope reinforcement and stability restoration to ensure safe remediation works.
Seepage Treatment	Apply the principle of "upstream interception and downstream drainage", block seepage inlets upstream, and take drainage and filtration measures downstream to maintain seepage control stability.
Crack Treatment	Immediately protect upon detecting cracks; treat sliding cracks in conjunction with dam slope stability; for non-sliding cracks, take excavation and backfilling or grouting based on crack depth.
Drainage Facility	When clogged, clear debris from inlets and assign dedicated personnel to monitoring; in the event of drainage well collapse, first restore inlet flow capacity before undertaking repairs; in case of tunnel collapse, initiate repairs when conditions permit or organize evacuation based on upstream flow conditions.

1.2.5 Comprehensive Utilization of Tailings Resources

We firmly pursue a circular economy model and continuously improve the comprehensive utilization of tailings through underground backfilling, filter-press dewatering and dry stacking, return water reuse, technology development, and market engagement. These efforts reduce surface tailings storage demand and advance the Company's long-term vision of a "zero-tailings" mining operation.

The Company also emphasizes the reuse of waste rock. Some is used for backfilling in mining areas while the rest is processed into aggregates for building materials. The Company also continues to advance research on tailings resource utilization, with current focuses including the recovery of valuable metals from tailings and technologies for producing construction aggregates from tailings.

During the reporting period, the GC Mine achieved backfilling of approximately 50% of its processing tailings into underground mined-out areas. The remaining tailings are dewatered through filter pressing and sent to the dry-stack facility, with moisture content below 15%. This effectively reduces tailings water content and surface storage requirements while improving stability of mined-out areas. At the same time, the Company continues to apply the XRT intelligent pre-sorting system, improving ore-waste separation efficiency and reducing the amount of waste rock entering the processing circuit, thereby reducing tailings generation at source. The system has generated economic benefits while reducing tailings storage requirements and extending the operational life of tailings storage facilities.

Water Resource Management 1.3

Water resource management is critical to mine operational continuity, watershed ecological security, and the protection of shared community resources. The Company focuses on compliant water withdrawal, water recycling, water quality protection, and water risk assessment, continuously reducing reliance on water resources, improving reuse efficiency, and preventing adverse impacts of operations on surrounding water bodies and community water use.

1.3.1 Water Stewardship Policy

We strictly comply with applicable water resource management, water withdrawal permitting, discharge permitting, and water environment protection requirements in each operating jurisdiction, and reference international mining industry good practices to continuously improve our water resource management system covering water withdrawal, use, treatment, reuse, discharge, monitoring, and risk assessment. The Company has developed and implemented the Water Stewardship Policy, which standardizes requirements for water withdrawal, treatment, recycling, water quality monitoring, and risk management across all operating regions. The policy applies to both operating mines and development-stage projects.

The Board Sustainability Committee oversees the Company's water resource strategy, targets, and key performance indicators. The ESG Management Center is responsible for developing annual water resource management plans and coordinating implementation across operating regions, including water withdrawal permitting compliance, water recycling, water quality monitoring, data collection, and risk response. Each operating region develops site-specific water management plans based on local hydrological conditions, climate, regulatory requirements, and operational characteristics.

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Water Stewardship Policy



⁹ A small amount of water evaporates during the transfer of processing plant wastewater to the tailings storage facility, but the volume is negligible.

The Company monitors progress against the following water resource targets:

Target Area	Management Target	Progress for Fiscal 2026
Compliant Water Withdrawal	Obtain water withdrawal permits or authorizations as required by operating jurisdictions and ensure water withdraw and use are conducted in compliance with applicable laws and regulations	Major operating and project development areas manage water withdrawal activities in accordance with permit or authorization requirements
Water Recycling and Reuse	Treated mine water and domestic wastewater are prioritized for reuse; mineral processing wastewater is fully recycled with zero discharge	100% of mineral processing wastewater is reused in mineral processing; mine water and domestic wastewater are reused where applicable ⁹
Freshwater Withdrawal Reduction	Reduce freshwater withdrawal intensity by 10% by 2030 compared to the 2020 baseline	Decreased by 45.58% compared to the 2020 baseline
Water Recycling Efficiency	Increase water recycling and utilization rate by 8% by 2030 compared to the 2020 baseline	Increased by 2.33% compared to the 2020 baseline
Water Quality Protection	Strictly control effluent quality and prevent risks associated with acid rock drainage and metal leaching	No ARD overflow incidents occurred



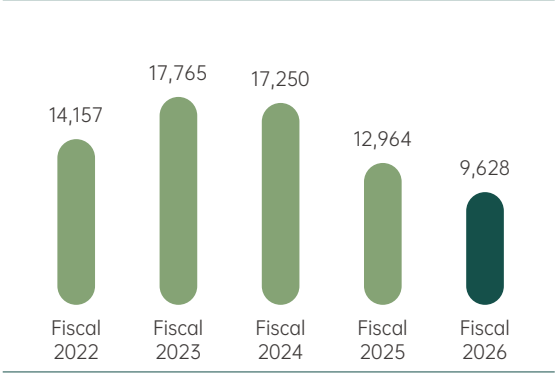
1.3.2 Water Withdrawal

The Company's main water withdrawal sources include mine water inflow, river water, lake water, and other freshwater resources. We strictly regulate water withdrawal permits and compliance obligations across all operating regions. As of the end of Fiscal 2026, each operating region has conducted water resource assessments, obtained water withdrawal permits or water use authorizations as required by local regulatory requirements, and implemented water withdrawal metering and water quality management. Ecuadorian projects strictly comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Any additional water withdrawal, changes in water sources, increased abstraction volumes, or modifications to water infrastructure are subject to prior administrative approval. In Fiscal 2026, none of the Company's operating sites experienced major production interruptions due to water supply shortages, and no non-compliance incidents related to water withdrawal permits, standards, or regulations occurred.

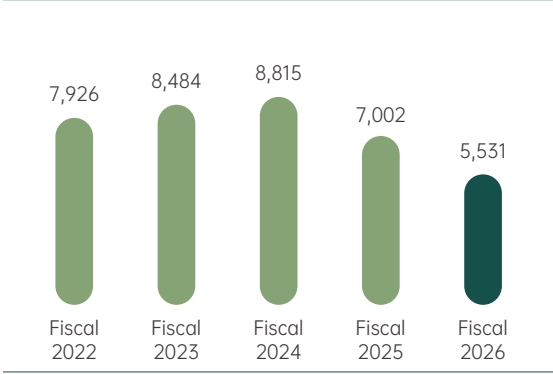
Regarding water use, the Company conducts assessments based on local hydrological conditions and production processes in each operating region, and develops site-specific water management plans. We prioritize the reuse of mine water inflow, process water, stormwater, and treated domestic sewage in production and auxiliary systems to reduce water withdrawal. During operations, we continuously improve water recycling efficiency by increasing the reuse rate of mine water inflow, optimizing processing return water systems, and reusing treated water for road dust suppression and landscaping irrigation. Key water system components, such as water intake points, tailings storage facilities, return water ponds, and wastewater treatment facilities, are subject to routine water quality monitoring to ensure early identification of water quality variations and timely corrective actions. The Company also integrates water conservation requirements into daily operations through water-saving equipment, process optimization, and employee training, continuously reducing water consumption intensity per unit of production.



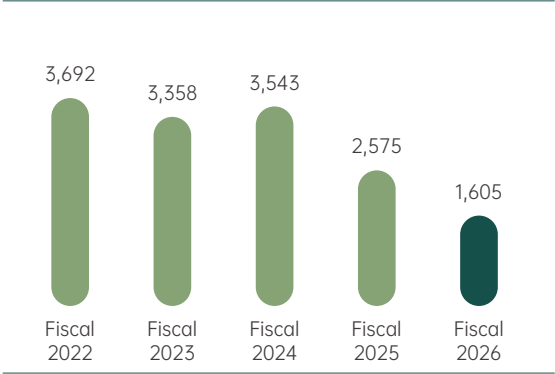
Freshwater withdrawal intensity¹⁰ (Unit: m³/ million USD revenue)



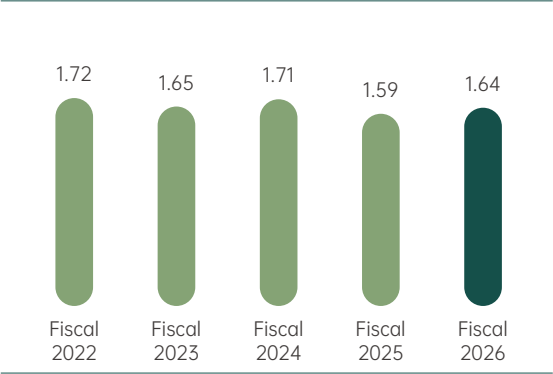
Freshwater consumption intensity (Unit: m³/ million USD revenue)



Surface freshwater withdrawal intensity (Unit: m³/ million USD revenue)



Freshwater consumption per tonne of ore processed (Unit: m³ / tonne of ore processed)

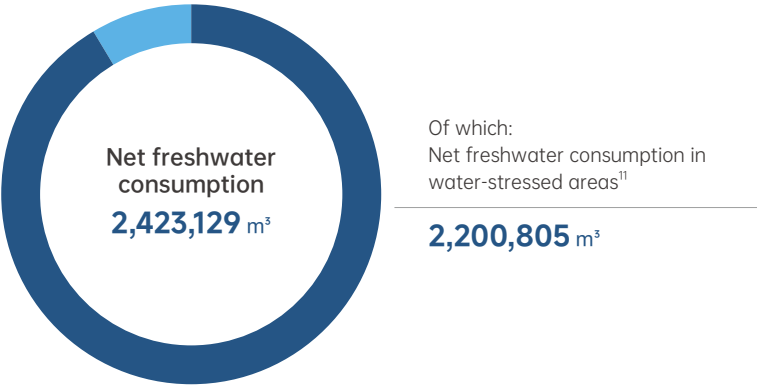


¹⁰ To improve the comparability of historical data, the Company has restated its FY2025 freshwater withdrawal intensity, freshwater consumption intensity, and surface freshwater withdrawal intensity. These indicators were previously calculated using "economic value generated" as the denominator; in this report, "revenue" is used consistently as the denominator. The originally reported FY2025 values were 12,121 m³/million USD revenue for freshwater withdrawal intensity, 6,546 m³/million USD revenue for freshwater consumption intensity, and 2,408 m³/million USD revenue for surface freshwater withdrawal intensity.

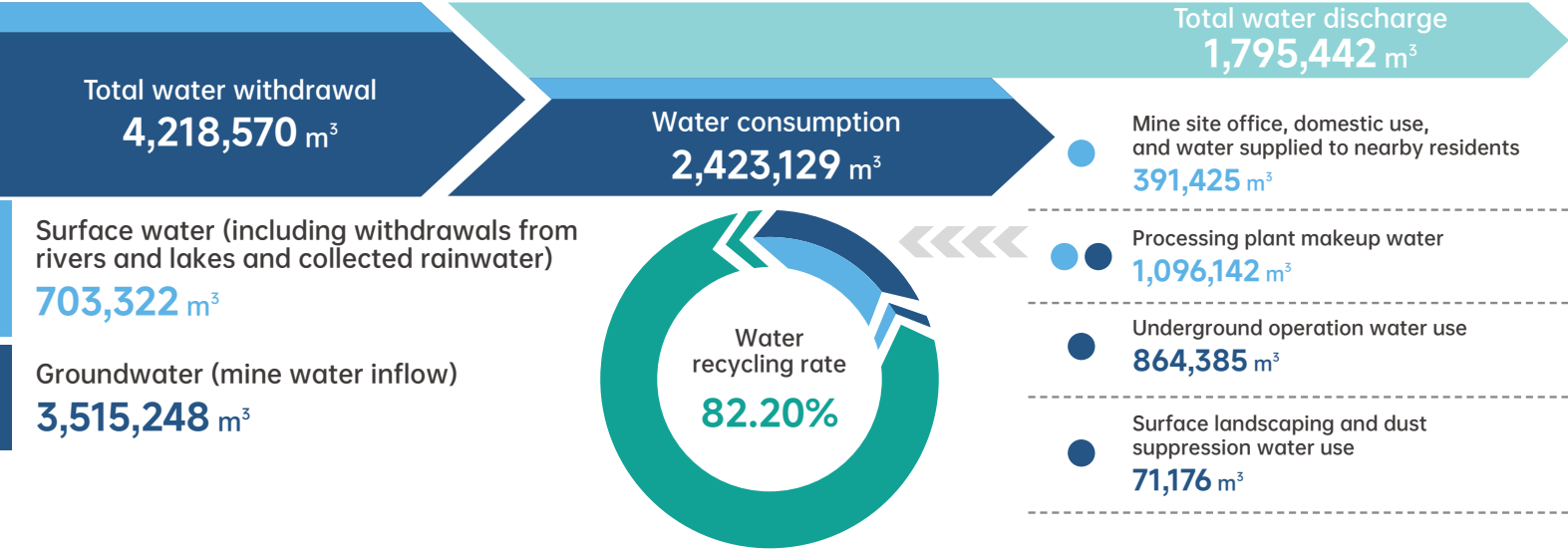
1.3.3 Water Recycling and Reuse

We treat water recycling and reuse as a core measure to reduce water withdrawal and minimize water-related environmental impacts. A tiered management approach is applied based on water source and use scenario, prioritizing the integration of reusable water into production systems to reduce once-through water use and discharge. In mining operations, mine water inflow is collected, treated, and reused in underground operations, processing operations, road dust suppression, and mine site landscaping. Any mine water that cannot be fully reused is discharged in compliance with permit requirements following water quality testing, ensuring no adverse impact on surrounding water bodies. In mineral processing, a closed-loop water circulation model is adopted. Mineral processing wastewater is collected in thickeners, return water ponds, and related return water facilities, then fully returned to the processing circuit with no direct discharge. In domestic and auxiliary water uses, domestic sewage is treated through sedimentation and biochemical processes, then used for site landscaping with no discharge. Non-potable uses such as road washing, landscaping irrigation, and dust suppression prioritize treated mine water or recycled water, reducing reliance on freshwater sources such as rivers and lakes.

Fiscal 2026



Water Resource Use in Operating Mines for Fiscal 2026¹²



Definitions for Water Balance Graphic

Water balance relationship: This graphic presents Silvercorp's water use based on the flow of water through its mining operations: withdrawal, use, recycling, consumption and discharge. The water balance is as follows: Total water withdrawal = Surface water + Groundwater (mine inflow) = Water consumption + Total water discharge.

Total water withdrawal: Water withdrawn from natural sources and introduced into the operational water system, including surface water and groundwater. Surface water includes water withdrawn from rivers, lakes and other surface water bodies, as well as collected rainwater used for production. Groundwater mainly refers to mine inflow collected during underground mining activities.

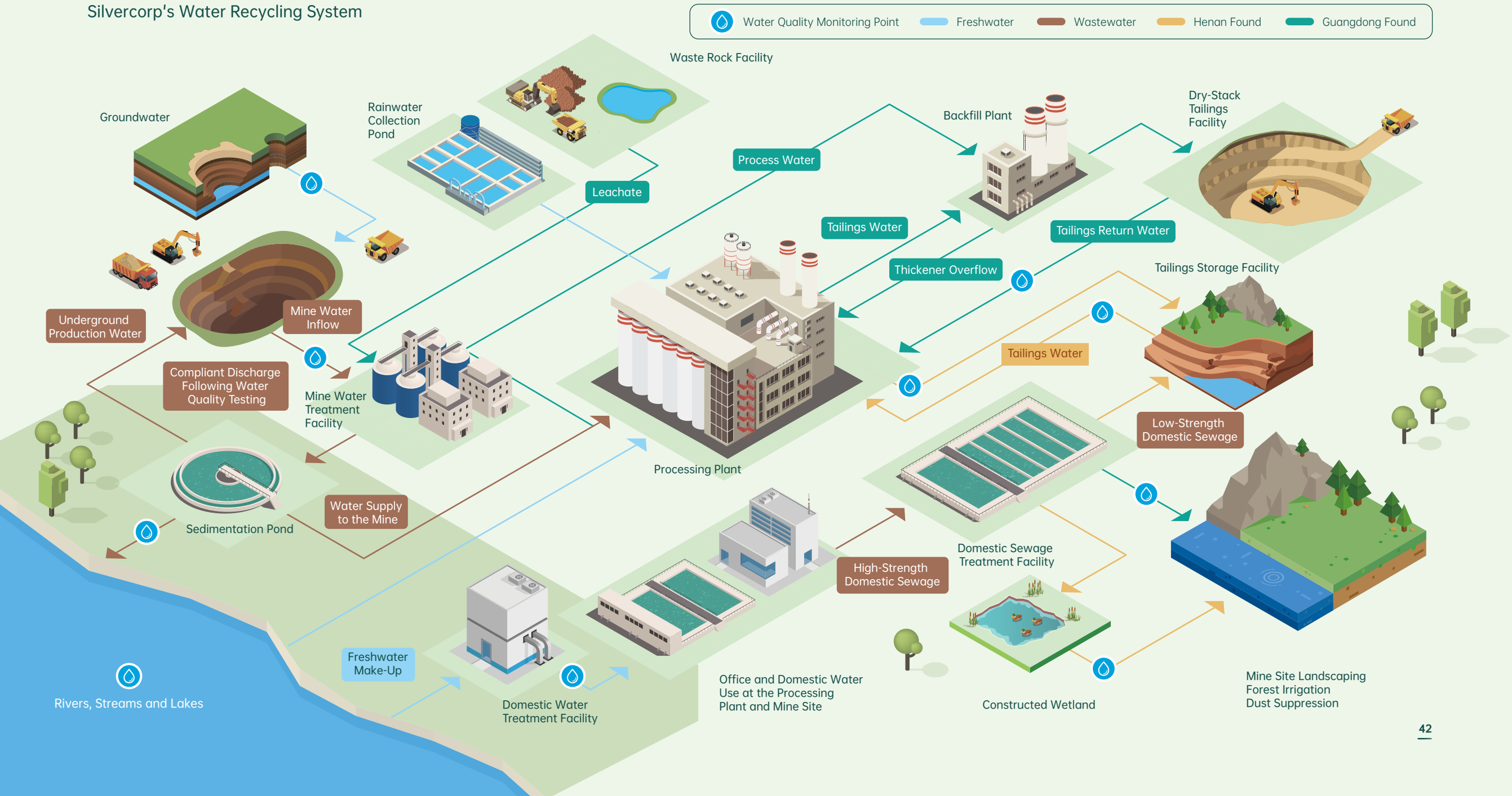
Water consumption: Water withdrawn but not discharged back to the external water environment, including make-up water for mineral processing, underground working water, water for surface greening and dust suppression, and water for mine offices, domestic use and nearby residents. Water recycling rate: The proportion of water that is collected, treated and reused in production or operational activities. Recycled water is not counted as new withdrawal and helps reduce reliance on external water sources.

Total water discharge: Water that is collected and treated during mining operations and discharged to the external water environment after meeting applicable discharge requirements.

¹¹ Water-stressed areas are identified based on the WRI Aqueduct "baseline water stress" indicator. During the reporting period, the Ying Mining District is located in an area with extremely high baseline water stress (>80%). For this indicator, only the net freshwater consumption of the Ying Mining District is included, which accounts for 90.82% of the Company's total net freshwater consumption.

¹² Groundwater volume is estimated based on pump capacity and operating hours. Domestic water consumption is estimated at 0.12 m³ per person per day multiplied by the number of employees and working days. Rainwater collection is estimated based on rainfall, catchment area, and precipitation duration. Underground operational water use is estimated as a percentage of groundwater volume. Discharge volume is calculated as total water withdrawal minus consumption. Processing plant water use is estimated based on ore throughput and unit water consumption coefficients.

Silvercorp's Water Recycling System



1.3.4 Water Resource Risk Management

We continuously apply the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to conduct regular water risk assessments across all operating regions. The assessment covers physical risk quantity (including baseline water stress, inter-annual variability, seasonal variability, drought risk, and flood risk), physical risk quality (water quality impacts), as well as regulatory and reputational risks (such as access to drinking water and sanitation).

Based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, the Company's major mining areas and project locations are exposed to varying levels of watershed water risk. The Ying Mining District — representing 91.12% of the Company's Fiscal 2026 revenue — is located in a region with relatively high water quality risk and water stress, and has therefore been designated as a key water risk management area. The GC Mine in Guangdong is located in a high overall water risk area (Level 3-4). The El Domo Project, located in the Babahoyo River Basin, is exposed to medium-high overall water risk (Level 2-3). The Condor Project, located in the Zamora River Basin, is exposed to low-medium overall water risk (Level 1-2). The Company continues to dynamically assess key water risk drivers, including water stress, water quality impacts, and regulatory and reputational risks, considering site-specific hydrological conditions, water withdrawal permits, community water needs, project development stages, and operational characteristics. Based on these assessments, we continuously strengthen water intake and discharge management, water efficiency and recycling practices, and stakeholder engagement mechanisms across all operating and development sites.

How to read this chart

Indicators

Overall water risk

Physical risks quality

Regulatory and reputational risk

Baseline water stress

Projected water stress

Projected water supply¹³

Water source

Risk level (1-5 scale)

Risk level (percentage)

Extremely high (4-5)

High (3-4)

Medium-high (2-3)

Low-medium (1-2)

Low (0-1)

Extremely high (>80%)

High (40-80%)

Medium-high (20-40%)

Low-medium (10-20%)

Low (<10%)

Available blue water-the total amount of renewable freshwater available to a sub-basin with upstream consumption removed-includes surface flow, interflow, and groundwater recharge.

Primary water sources used at the site.

Silvercorp Water Risk Map

Chaarat Project (Kyrgyzstan)

Overall water risk

Physical risks quality

Regulatory and reputational risk

Baseline water stress

Projected water stress

Projected Water Supply

Water source

3

4

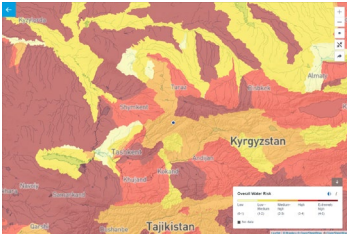
2

20-40%

40-80%

30-100 cm/year

Surface water, groundwater



Ying Mining District (China)

Overall water risk

Physical risks quality

Regulatory and reputational risk

Baseline water stress

Projected water stress

Projected Water Supply

Water source

5

5

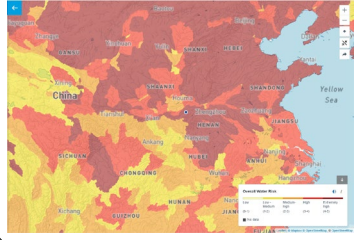
3

>80%

>80%

10-30 cm/year

Surface water, groundwater



GC Mine (China)

Overall water risk

Physical risks quality

Regulatory and reputational risk

Baseline water stress

Projected water stress

Projected Water Supply

Water source

4

3

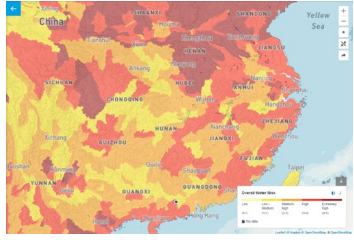
4

10-20%

10-20%

30-100 cm/year

Surface water, groundwater



El Domo Project (Ecuador)

Overall water risk

Physical risks quality

Regulatory and reputational risk

Baseline water stress

Projected water stress

Projected Water Supply

Water source

3

3

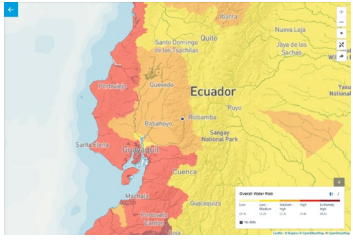
4

<10%

<10%

100-300 cm/year

Surface water, groundwater



Condor Project (Ecuador)

Overall water risk

Physical risks quality

Regulatory and reputational risk

Baseline water stress

Projected water stress

Projected Water Supply

Water source

2

3

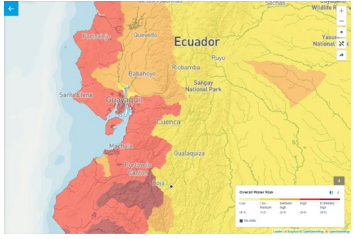
4

<10%

<10%

30-100 cm/year

Surface water, groundwater



¹³ Projected Water Supply refers to the projected renewable freshwater supply within the sub-basin based on the 2030 timeframe (2015–2045 assessment period) and the SSP1 RCP2.6 (optimistic) scenario, representing a 1.3° C–2.4° C global temperature increase above pre-industrial levels by 2100.

43

The Company actively identifies and monitors acid rock drainage (ARD) risks in accordance with the Global Acid Rock Drainage Guide. It has identified ARD risk at Guangdong Found (accounting for 8.88% of the Company's Fiscal 2026 revenue). The site applies mitigation measures including mineralogical characterization of tailings, seepage control engineering, leachate collection and drainage systems, and closed-loop reuse of return water, to manage potential metal leaching and water quality impacts. All related water bodies are included in production reuse or monitoring management, with no actual environmental impact identified. Curimining has integrated ARD/ML risks into its Environmental Impact Assessment and preventive management system during the development phase. Through static and dynamic geochemical testing, materials are classified as acid-forming, non-acid-forming, or uncertain, and managed through segregated stockpiling and isolation disposal to reduce potential impacts on surface water, groundwater, and surrounding ecosystems during future construction and operation phases. In Fiscal 2026, Silvercorp experienced no incidents of ARD overflow, migration, or exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

The Company also maintains transparent engagement with surrounding communities, regulatory authorities, and other stakeholders, paying attention to concerns related to water withdrawal, discharge, and water quality changes. For development-stage projects, community engagement is integrated into Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Management Plans. At Curimining, the community-based monitoring arrangements have been established to support stakeholder participation in monitoring plan development, third-party laboratory testing, and results communication, thereby enhancing transparency in water resource management. The Company continues to improve its communication and grievance mechanisms to ensure timely identification, assessment, and response to water-related concerns.

Silvercorp Water Resource Risks and Response Measures

Risk Category	Risk Scenario	Mitigation Measures
Physical Quantity Risks 	Water scarcity and drought: High baseline water stress or seasonal reductions in surface water availability within local watersheds may limit water supply for operations, resulting in reduced processing efficiency or temporary production disruptions.	• Optimize water use: Reduce freshwater withdrawal through mine water reuse, closed-loop recycling of mineral processing wastewater, and rainwater harvesting. • Control freshwater withdrawal intensity: Set refined water conservation targets and manage surface water withdrawal within permitted allocation limits. • Water balance monitoring: Conduct routine monitoring of water availability, water levels, and water quality, perform regular water balance assessments, and maintain contingency water storage and allocation arrangements.
Physical Quantity Risks 	Non-compliant discharge of industrial and environmental wastewater: Improper management of mineral processing wastewater, mine water or domestic wastewater – including leakage, spills, or unauthorized discharge – may adversely affect receiving water quality through elevated concentrations of metals, reagents or other pollutants.	• Closed-loop recycling system: - Mineral processing wastewater: Collected in thickeners and tailings return water ponds and fully recycled back into the processing circuit, achieving 100% closed-loop recycling with zero discharge. - Mine water: Treated through sedimentation and biochemical processes to meet regulatory standards, and preferentially reused for underground production, mineral processing and tailings backfilling. - Domestic sewage: Directed to treatment facilities and treated through advanced biochemical process to meet regulatory discharge standards, and fully used for site landscaping and forest irrigation, with no discharge to external natural water bodies. • Water quality monitoring: Establish a comprehensive water monitoring system, with multi-parameter and routine sampling across key nodes, including groundwater, surface water (rivers and lakes), tailings storage facilities, collection ponds, and wastewater treatment facilities, enabling timely responses to water quality variations.
Geochemical Sensitivity Risks 	Acid rock drainage (ARD) and metal leaching (ML): Sulfide-bearing waste rock and tailings generated during mining and processing, when exposed to air and rainwater over time, undergo oxidation and generate acid rock drainage (ARD), accompanied by metal leaching, which may impact regional watersheds and groundwater systems.	• Proactive geochemical management: Strictly follow the Global Acid Rock Drainage Guide to conduct lifecycle ARD risk identification and continuous monitoring across all solid waste streams. • Engineered seepage control: All potentially impacted water bodies are included in closed-loop collection of seepage-controlled return water ponds. • Source reduction through process optimization: Construct large-scale underground backfill stations, apply advanced XRT intelligent pre-sorting systems for upfront "ore-waste separation," significantly reducing waste rock entering the energy- and water-intensive grinding and processing stages.
Community, Reputational, and Regulatory Risks 	Community water use conflicts and local regulatory non-compliance: Mining development may disturb local groundwater levels or surrounding surface water bodies, leading to stakeholder concerns over drinking water safety. Increasingly stringent environmental regulations in host countries may result in regulatory non-compliance or increased compliance costs.	• Community engagement and transparency: Improve water resource management systems and strictly control impacts from withdrawal activities. Proactively assess operational impacts on regional water resources and surrounding stakeholders and maintain routine communication and consultation with local communities, including participation in joint construction of local water supply facilities. • Digital incident reporting mechanism: Establish a transparent and strictly confidential reporting mechanism for safety and environmental issues, enabling real-time issue reporting and rapid closed-loop resolution through digital systems. • Compliance self-assessment and early warning: Track updates to local regulations and industry standards, improve internal self-assessment closed-loop processes, standardize full-process water use and data management, and maintain compliance assurance.

Climate Change Response 1.4

The Company recognizes the systemic impacts of climate change on mining operational continuity, asset resilience, and value chain integration. It aligns its approach with the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, integrating climate considerations into corporate strategy and decision-making. Through robust governance, risk management, and operational optimization, the Company continuously enhances energy efficiency management, drives the low-carbon transition of its operations, and strengthens its resilience to climate-related risks.

1.4.1 Climate Governance

Silvercorp integrates climate governance into its ESG management framework, with the Board bearing ultimate oversight responsibility for climate-related issues. Through the Sustainability Committee, the Board includes climate change as a standing agenda item and holds periodic dedicated meetings to systematically review climate risk management performance, strategy implementation progress, and climate-related targets. The Board has delegated the Sustainability Committee as the decision-making body responsible for coordinating the analysis of climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities, developing climate strategy and response plans, and setting strategic climate-related targets. At the management level, the ESG Management

Center is responsible for advancing climate strategy implementation, defining carbon reduction pathways, developing annual action plans, and monitoring progress and evaluating performance. At the operational level, subsidiaries' general managers serve as the primary responsible persons for implementation, overseeing the implementation of emission reduction initiatives and establishing a comprehensive KPI system for centralized management. In terms of performance management, the Company has incorporated energy use efficiency and energy conservation performance into business unit performance evaluations, linking them to operational management performance.



1.4.2 Climate Strategy

We integrate climate factors into the Company's overall development strategy, focusing on three core dimensions: operational continuity, cost controllability, and product market adaptability. By optimizing the energy mix, strengthening infrastructure resilience, and improving resource efficiency, we aim to reduce climate-related uncertainties. We adhere to the principle of "high efficiency, low emissions," and continuously advance decarbonization and efficiency improvement across all operating regions.

Operational Continuity



Mining operations are highly dependent on electricity, fuel, water resources, transportation infrastructure, and tailings storage facilities. Extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, flooding, heatwaves, droughts, and geological instability may affect mining, processing, logistics, and safety performance. To enhance resilience, the Company implements flood control and drainage facilities, flood routing analysis for TSFs, rainwater-sewage separation, water supply reserves, emergency response plans, and seasonal on-site monitoring during the flood period. These measures strengthen operational adaptability to extreme weather and resource fluctuations variability across all operating regions.

Cost Controllability



Energy consumption is a key driver of both operating costs and GHG emissions in mining operations. The Company integrates energy efficiency improvement into both cost management and decarbonization efforts. Key initiatives include equipment electrification, energy-efficient upgrades of compressed air systems, production scheduling optimization, installation of photovoltaic systems to partially offset electricity use in office and domestic areas, and XRT intelligent pre-sorting to reduce energy intensity in downstream processing. The Company also monitors the impact of electricity mix and price fluctuations on Scope 2 emissions and operating costs, while continuously improving energy data management accuracy.

Product Market Adaptability



The global energy transition continues to drive demand for photovoltaics, energy storage, electrification, and grid infrastructure, supporting long-term demand for metals such as silver and zinc. The Company is committed to improving resource efficiency and metal recovery rates to enhance the alignment of its product portfolio with a low-carbon economy. It also responds to growing expectations from investors and customers regarding low-carbon materials, transparent emissions disclosure, and responsible supply chain practices, and continues to enhance climate-related reporting and sustainable procurement management.

1.4.3 Climate Risk and Opportunity Management

In alignment with IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures and the TCFD framework, the Company has identified physical risks (acute and chronic) and transition risks (existing and emerging regulations, technology, legal, market, and reputational risks) across all operating regions. These climate risks have been assessed using qualitative and semi-quantitative assessments following the TCFD framework and integrated into the Group's enterprise risk management system, ensuring alignment with safety, environmental, and operational governance. In the next phase, the Company plans to incorporate globally recognized climate scenarios such as IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP/SSP) and IEA Net Zero Emissions to conduct climate resilience stress testing and quantitative analyses for core assets. This will enable a more scientific assessment of potential impact from extreme weather events, energy costs, carbon pricing, and capital expenditure requirements under different climate pathways.

In terms of the financial management of climate-related risks and impacts, the Company is progressively integrating the management of climate-related risks and opportunities into capital expenditure planning and tracking them across climate transition, physical adaptation, risk management, and climate-related opportunity dimensions. In Fiscal 2026, climate-related capital expenditure at the Ying Mining District and the GC Mine totaled approximately USD 1.00 million, of which approximately USD 0.17 million was allocated to transition-related investments such as equipment upgrades and energy-efficiency retrofits, and approximately USD 0.84 million was allocated to physical adaptation measures,

including drainage and flood control systems, slope stabilization, water supply systems, dust suppression equipment, emergency communications, and smart mining management systems. The Company has also included expenditures for extreme weather preparedness, slope and drainage system maintenance, emergency drills, and environmental liability insurance within its climate-related risk management budget, totaling approximately USD 0.28 million. Investments in energy-efficient equipment, production upgrades, and digitalization systems have been classified under climate-related opportunity investments, totaling approximately USD 0.34 million. Based on existing capital expenditure plans, the Company has preliminarily estimated a climate-related capital requirement of approximately USD 10.02 million over the next decade, of which approximately USD 8.32 million is expected to be allocated to physical risk adaptation and approximately USD 1.69 million to transition-related response, providing a financial foundation for future capital allocation, budgeting, and climate resilience enhancement.

To proactively respond to emerging carbon pricing and carbon asset management trends and guide low-carbon capital allocation, the Company is assessing the feasibility of implementing an internal carbon price assumption into capital investment decisions. Pilot initiatives will be carefully evaluated based on business applicability, data availability, and organizational readiness.



Silvercorp Climate Risk Matrix

Risk Category		Risk Description	Impact Horizon	Potential financial impact	Mitigation Measures / Management Approach
Physical Risks	Acute	Extreme rainfall and flooding cause water accumulation in mining areas and abnormal water level rise in tailings storage facilities, which may lead to overtopping or operational interruptions	Short to medium term	Production interruptions, tailings facility safety incidents, infrastructure repair and reconstruction costs	The Company continues to strengthen flood protection systems across its mining areas and tailings facilities by constructing flood control infrastructure, conducting flood routing analyses, maintaining drainage systems, and enhancing monitoring and inspections during the flood season, thereby improving resilience to extreme rainfall events (<i>see the "Tailings Facility Management" section for details</i>)
		Extreme heat and severe weather reduce equipment performance and increase personnel health and safety risks	Short to medium term	Reduced production efficiency, increased workforce health and safety costs	Optimize work schedules and adjust production plans during extreme weather; improve ventilation and cooling systems; strengthen the personal protective equipment (PPE) provision and safety training; establish meteorological early warning and emergency response mechanisms (<i>see the "Health and Safety" section for details</i>)
	Chronic	Changes in precipitation patterns and prolonged drought may reduce water availability, affecting processing efficiency and production continuity	Medium to long term	Increased water supply costs, reduced production efficiency, and potential shutdown risks	Strengthen water storage and allocation capacity; increase mine water and process water recycling; optimize processing to reduce surface water intensity; implement water-use prioritization for drought conditions (<i>see the "Water Resource Management" section for details</i>)
		Rising temperatures and changing climate conditions accelerate rock weathering and soil erosion, increasing geotechnical risks	Medium to long term	Increased infrastructure maintenance costs, slope instability risks, increased long-term capital expenditure	Integrate climate adaptation into mine design; enhance slope stability standards; implement reinforcement, protection and ecological restoration measures; use climate-resilient materials; conduct routine inspections and maintenance (<i>see the "Health and Safety" section for details</i>)
Transition Risks	Policy	Stricter climate policies and emissions regulations may increase compliance obligations and carbon-related costs	Medium to long term	Increased compliance costs, potential carbon pricing costs, and carbon taxes	Monitor climate and environmental policy changes; conduct forward-looking compliance assessments and adjust operational strategies; reduce emission intensity through energy mix optimization and technology upgrades; incorporate potential carbon costs into investment decisions
	Technology	Advances in low-carbon technologies increase the need for equipment upgrades and process improvements	Medium term	Increased capital expenditure, technology replacement costs	Promote low-carbon technologies and equipment upgrades, such as replacing conventional fuel-powered equipment with new energy alternatives; carry out process optimization and automation upgrades; phase out high-energy-consuming equipment
	Market	Changes in demand for low-carbon products may affect product mix and market competitiveness	Medium to long term	Revenue volatility and market demand uncertainty	Optimize product mix, increase the proportion of high-value-added metals; strengthen cooperation with clean energy industry partners; improve product market adaptability
	Reputation	Increased investor expectations regarding climate performance may affect access to capital and financing condition	Medium to long term	Higher financing costs or restricted access to capital	Continuously improve climate governance and disclosure practices, enhance transparency and consistency; strengthen investor engagement

Silvercorp Climate Opportunity Matrix

Opportunity Category		Opportunity Description	Impact Horizon	Potential financial impact	Management Measures / Implementation Pathways
Market Opportunities	Climate Transition-Driven	Energy transition drives growth in photovoltaics, energy storage, and other industries, supporting long-term demand for silver	Medium to long term	Revenue growth driven by higher metal prices, with potential for significant annual revenue increases at current production levels	Optimize resource development and product mix, improve production and recovery efficiency of key metals such as silver; strengthen collaboration with clean energy industry partners; align production plans with market demand
Cost Opportunities	Operational Optimization	Renewable energy adoption reduces energy costs and mitigates exposure to price volatility	Short to medium term	Lower electricity procurement costs, reduced exposure to energy price volatility, and improved long-term cost stability	Expand photovoltaic applications in office and residential areas to replace part of purchased electricity; assess opportunities to increase renewable energy use in production processes; optimize energy mix and improve energy efficiency
Technology Opportunities	Efficiency Improvement	Adoption of new energy equipment improves energy efficiency and reduces fuel costs	Short to medium term	Lower diesel consumption costs and equipment maintenance costs; improved production efficiency	Replace conventional fuel-powered equipment with new energy alternatives; integrate automation and process optimization to improve equipment efficiency; assess the adaptability of low-carbon technologies in mining operations
Technology Opportunities	Cost Reduction and Efficiency Gain	Technological progress drives resource efficiency improvement and cost optimization	Medium to long term	Higher resource utilization rate, lower unit production costs, and improved profitability	Continue to optimize mineral processing circuits and implement automation upgrades to improve resource recovery; introduce energy-saving technologies to reduce unit energy consumption; explore intelligent management systems to improve operational efficiency
Financial Opportunities	Capital Access	Improved climate performance enhances investor confidence and access to financing	Medium to long term	Lower financing costs; expanded access to green financing; enhanced company valuation and investment appeal	Advance sustainability-linked loan (SLL) arrangements by linking climate-related performance indicators (such as GHG emissions intensity, energy efficiency, and emission reduction progress) to financing costs; improve climate data management and disclosure to meet international financial requirements; and explore green loans, sustainability-linked financing instruments, and other sustainable financing solutions.
Strategic Opportunities	Business Expansion	Circular economy and resource reuse create opportunities for business expansion	Long term	Diversified revenue sources; improved resource utilization efficiency; reduced dependence on primary ores	Monitor developments in metal recycling and resource recovery technologies; assess opportunities in related business areas; explore collaboration models with third parties

1.4.4 Climate Indicators and Targets

The Company has established a GHG emissions accounting system covering Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and manages emissions across all operating regions based on the operational control principle. Scope 1 emissions primarily arise from the consumption of diesel and gasoline¹⁴, while Scope 2 emissions are mainly associated with purchased electricity. The Company continues to enhance the consistency, completeness, and traceability of emissions data through energy consumption records, production system data, equipment operation records, and financial data.

Regarding value chain emissions, the Company has begun to assess the GHG Protocol requirements for Scope 3 emissions, and has conducted a preliminary review of potential emission sources across its mining value chain, including purchased goods and services, transportation, and business travel. Scope 3 emissions management remains at an early stage. As data availability and management systems continue to improve, the Company plans to progressively identify, collect, and quantify relevant Scope 3 emissions in line with international disclosure requirements. In the meantime, low-carbon considerations have been incorporated into procurement, logistics, and business travel management. The Company also encourages suppliers and logistics partners to improve environmental performance and transport efficiency, while promoting lower-carbon travel options for employees.

The Company has established an interim target to reduce GHG emissions intensity by 20% by 2030 from a Fiscal 2020 baseline. This target has not been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), but serves as an important guide for the Company's internal decarbonization and energy efficiency efforts. At the same time, the Company is benchmarking against the net-zero practices of global mining peers and assessing the applicability of a long-term low-carbon transition target, taking into account its own business structure, operational stage, data foundation, and technical feasibility. Based on the results of further assessments, the Company plans to develop a more feasible medium-to long-term emissions reduction pathway in the next fiscal year. The Company continues to promote equipment electrification, energy mix optimization, greater use of on-site solar power, energy efficiency improvements in key processes, and operational efficiency enhancements, while monitoring progress against its climate targets. In Fiscal 2026, the Company's GHG emissions intensity decreased by 35.01% compared with the Fiscal 2020 baseline.

In Fiscal 2026

the Company's GHG emissions intensity decreased by

35.01%

compared with Fiscal 2020

¹⁴ During the reporting period, the Company did not include emissions from explosive use in its GHG emissions accounting. The accounting boundary will be gradually refined in the future based on data availability, applicable accounting methodologies, and disclosure requirements.

¹⁵ The statistical boundary for greenhouse gas emissions is the company's operating mines. GHG emissions are calculated with reference to the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*, the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, and the *Guidelines for Accounting and Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Mining Enterprises* issued by China's National Development and Reform Commission. Other emission factors are sourced from the *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. GHG emissions are reported in tonnes CO₂e. Emissions of other greenhouse gases (CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃) are immaterial and are therefore not separately accounted for in this report.

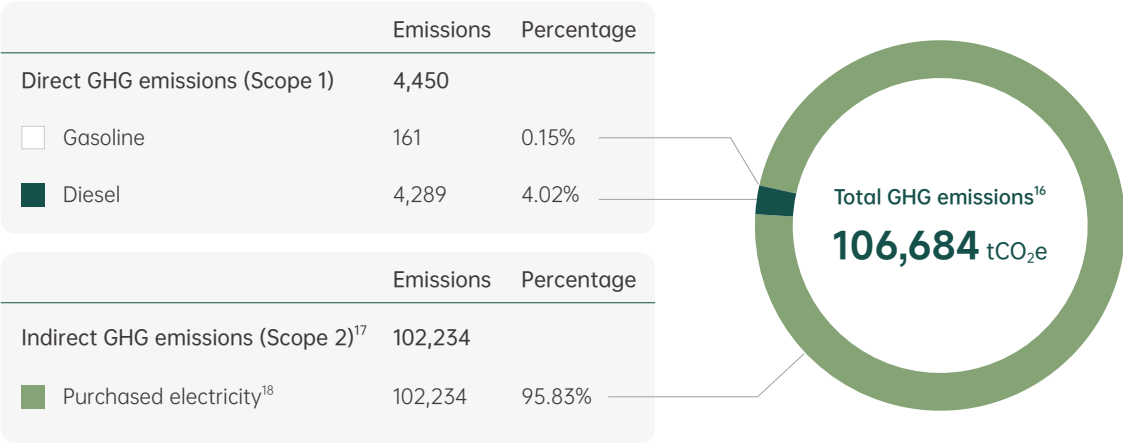
¹⁶ In this report, "total GHG emissions (location-based)" represent the sum of Scope 1 GHG emissions and location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions.

¹⁷ In this report, "indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2, location-based)" are calculated using the average grid emission factors applicable to each operating region, reflecting the average emission level of the power grids in the regions where the Company consumes electricity.

¹⁸ The GHG emission factors for purchased electricity are sourced from the *2023 Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Electricity* published by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the National Bureau of Statistics on December 31, 2025. The grid emission factors adopted are 0.5897 kg CO₂/kWh for Henan Province and 0.4419 kg CO₂/kWh for Guangdong Province. Purchased electricity emissions are calculated as "purchased electricity volume × local grid emission factor," and are reported in tonnes CO₂e.

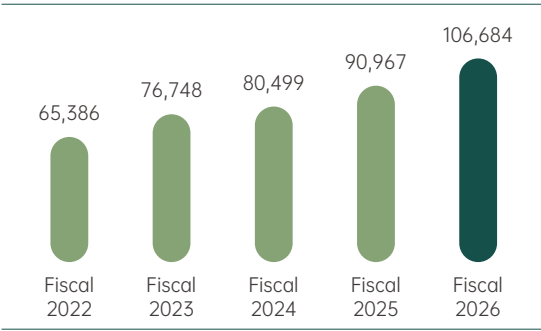
¹⁹ To improve year-over-year comparability, the Company has restated its Fiscal 2025 GHG emissions intensity. In the Fiscal 2025 report, this metric was calculated using market-based GHG emissions as the numerator and "economic value generated" as the denominator, while this report adopts the formula of "total location-based Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions ÷ operating revenue." Previously disclosed Fiscal 2025 value was 310 tonnes CO₂e / million USD revenue.

Fiscal 2026 GHG Emissions (Location-based)¹⁵ (Unit: tonnes CO₂e)



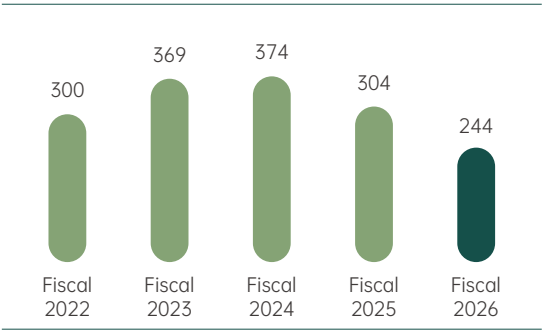
GHG emissions

(Unit: tonnes CO₂e)



GHG Emissions Intensity¹⁹

(Unit: tonnes CO₂e / million USD revenue)



1.4.5 Energy Management and Efficiency Improvement

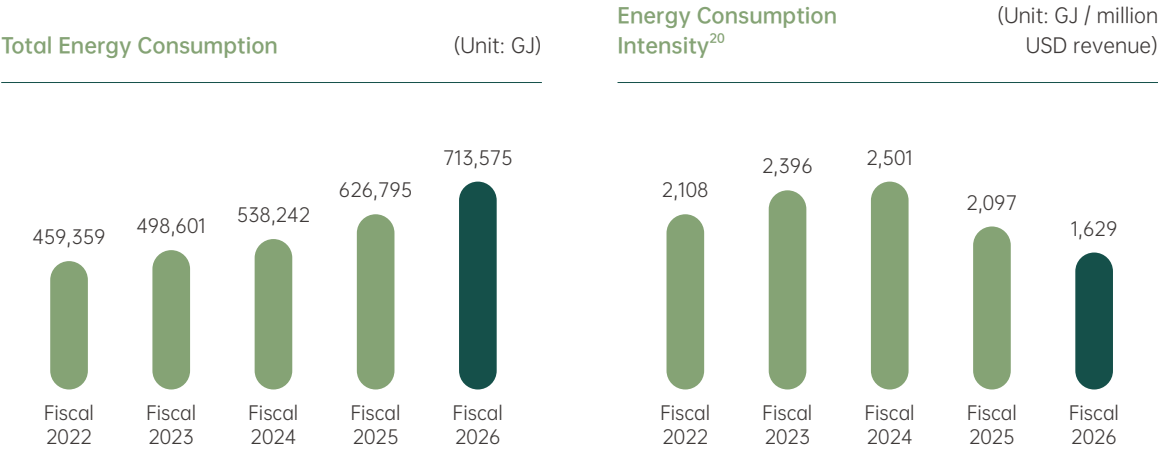
The Company's operating mines have established energy management systems covering mining, mineral processing, and supporting operations, and all maintain certification to the ISO 50001 Energy Management System standard. Based on energy review results and operational realities, the Company sets energy management targets for mining, processing, and overall operations, which are cascaded to individual operating units and key processes. The Company

regularly conducts energy performance reviews, internal energy assessments, energy efficiency evaluations of key equipment, and operational analyses of critical processes to identify energy-saving potential and develop improvement measures. Energy management training is also provided to personnel in key mechanical and electrical roles to strengthen capabilities in energy measurement, equipment efficiency, energy-efficient operations, and data management.

As of the end of Fiscal 2026

ISO 50001 certification coverage across operating mines

100%



²⁰ To improve year-over-year comparability, the Company has restated its Fiscal 2025 energy consumption intensity. In the Fiscal 2025 report, this metric was calculated using "economic value generated" as the denominator, while this report uses "revenue" as the denominator. Previously disclosed Fiscal 2025 value was 1,961 GJ / million USD revenue.

The Company continues to integrate low-carbon considerations production planning, equipment upgrades, and process optimization. Through energy substitution, equipment modernization, and operational optimization, it identifies emission reduction opportunities and continuously improves energy efficiency and carbon performance.



Optimizing the energy mix

- Continuously reduce the use of high-emission direct energy sources. During the reporting period, the Company's coal and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consumption remained at zero. Rooftop photovoltaic (PV) systems installed at office and residential facilities generated 187 MWh of electricity at Henan Found, replacing a portion of purchased electricity and avoiding approximately 110 tonnes of CO₂e emissions
- Continue expanding the use of new energy vehicles and electric equipment for transportation, loading, and auxiliary operations. During the reporting period, Henan Found operated 28 new energy vehicles and purchased 4 new energy loaders, further reducing diesel consumption and Scope 1 emissions



Improving process energy efficiency

- Reduce energy consumption per unit of ore processed through mineral processing circuit optimization, XRT intelligent pre-sorting, high-efficiency air compressors, variable frequency drives (VFDs), and optimized production scheduling
- During the reporting period, Guangdong Found implemented 25 cleaner production and energy efficiency improvement projects across its production systems, covering process optimization, equipment efficiency enhancement, and energy consumption control. Upon completion, these measures are expected to save more than 1,500 MWh of electricity and reduce CO₂ emissions by over 980 tonnes annually



Equipment energy-saving retrofits

- Continue conducting energy efficiency assessments of major energy-consuming systems, including air compressors, hoisting, ventilation, drainage, and mineral processing, prioritizing retrofit projects with high energy-saving potential, strong economic returns, and broad replicability
- During the reporting period, Guangdong Found replaced one air compressor in the main shaft compressor station with a VFD unit, which is expected to save approximately 160 tonnes of standard coal equivalent annually

Stakeholder Voice



"Introducing new energy heavy trucks to replace conventional diesel vehicles is a practical step toward reducing transport emissions and improving operational efficiency. For Henan Found, this is not only an important part of our green mine development but also demonstrates our commitment to advancing the Company's low-carbon transition and enhancing environmental performance in daily operations."

— Yang Wang, Deputy Director of Environmental Protection Department, Henan Found



Waste and Pollutant Emissions 1.5

1.5.1 Waste Management

The Company strictly complies with applicable environmental laws and regulations and internationally recognized emission standards across all operating jurisdictions. Guided by the principle of waste reduction, resource recovery, and harmless treatment, we continuously upgrade pollution prevention and control facilities, apply advanced technologies and refined management to minimize waste generation at source, maximize wastewater recycling, and ensure the compliant management of air emissions, solid waste, and noise. Environmental monitoring plans are implemented across our operations, and accredited third-party service providers conduct regular monitoring of air quality and noise to minimize the environmental impacts of mining activities on surrounding ecosystems.

Fiscal 2026

Pollution prevention and control investment

USD 695.67 thousand

Compliance rate with SO₂, NO_x, and particulate matter concentration standards

100%

Policy Disclosure

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Waste and Emissions Management Policy



In Fiscal 2026, the Company issued its Waste and Emissions Management Policy, establishing the core principles of "risk-based management" and "equal emphasis on pollution prevention and control." Through a systematic waste management program, the Company conducts waste audits to identify waste reduction opportunities, supported by quantitative reduction targets, investments in technological innovation, and comprehensive recycling initiatives. These efforts aim to minimize waste generation, improve resource recovery, and enhance both environmental and operational performance.

Waste Reduction

The Company strictly complies with applicable laws and regulations in all operating jurisdictions and aligns its waste management practices with the ICMM Mining Principles and the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System. It has established a Hazardous Waste Management System and a waste management program covering the entire value chain. Regular waste audits are conducted to identify opportunities for waste reduction and management improvement. Quantitative waste reduction targets and action plans are implemented, while employees receive ongoing training on waste reduction and prevention to strengthen environmental awareness across the workforce.

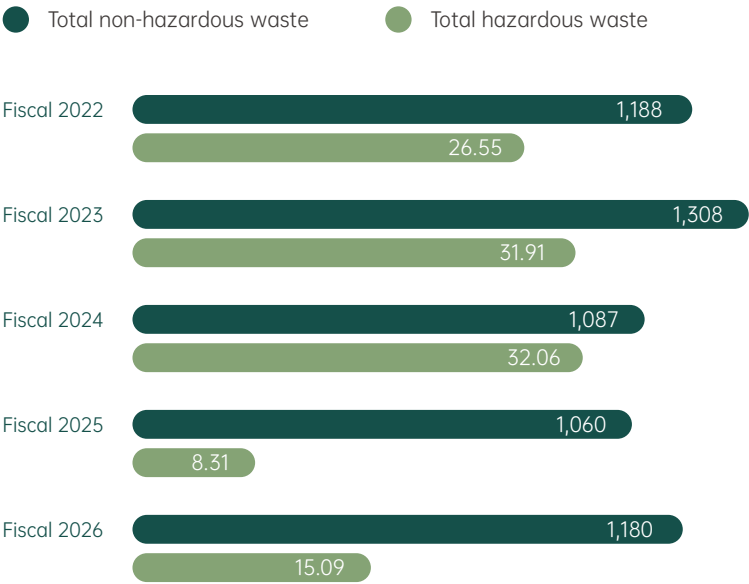
The Company applies strict controls throughout the entire waste management process, including waste classification, storage, transportation, and disposal. Hazardous waste storage facilities are designed and operated in accordance with applicable national regulations and international good practice to meet environmental protection requirements at mining sites. No incidents of non-compliant waste disposal occurred during Fiscal 2026.



Fiscal 2026 Progress

The comprehensive utilization rate was 8.86% for tailings and 36.09% for waste rock.

Major Waste Emissions from Operating Mines (Unit: tonnes)



Silvercorp's Waste Management Practices

Waste Category	Risk	Response Measures
Non-hazardous waste	- Scrap tires - Scrap steel, etc.	Resource loss and land use impacts Source reduction and resource recovery: Optimize production processes and equipment maintenance to extend the service life of consumables and improve material utilization efficiency. Scrap tires, scrap steel, and other production materials are segregated, collected, and transferred to qualified third-party recyclers for recovery and recycling
	Municipal solid waste	Littering and impacts on surrounding ecosystems Standardized collection and compliant disposal: Establish standardized storage containers at all operating sites and conduct regular inspections to prevent leakage and littering. Site-specific disposal practices are implemented based on local conditions. Henan Found transfers collected domestic waste to a licensed sanitation contractor for waste-to-energy treatment, enabling energy recovery, while Guangdong Found regularly transfers domestic waste to the local municipal sanitation authority for compliant landfill disposal
Hazardous waste	- Waste mineral oil - Used oil drums - Waste batteries - Laboratory waste liquids, etc.	Soil and groundwater contamination from improper storage or handling Standardized storage: Construct dedicated temporary hazardous waste storage facilities in accordance with applicable regulations and international standards; implement a digital hazardous waste tracking and record management system to ensure full-process monitoring, timely data updates, and support regulatory reporting Compliant disposal: Transfer hazardous waste to qualified third-party service providers for safe transportation and harmless disposal; prohibit unauthorized disposal and maintain a 100% compliant hazardous waste disposal rate

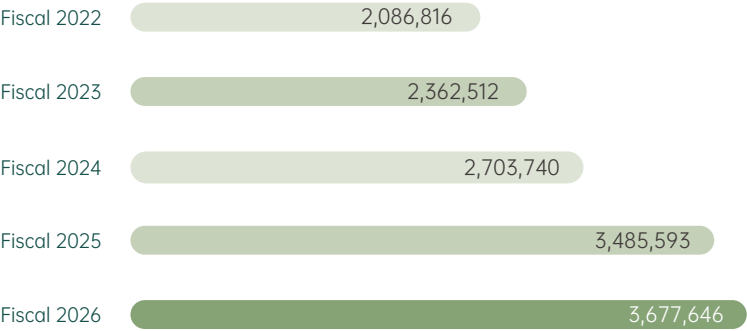
Comprehensive Utilization of Mineral Waste

For major mineral waste generated from mining operations, including waste rock and tailings, the Company follows the principles of resource recovery and harmlessness management, combining engineering controls with ecological restoration to maximize resource utilization and minimize environmental impacts. For waste rock, we prioritize its use as underground backfill in mined-out stopes to maximize resource utilization. In Fiscal 2026, Guangdong Found achieved a 100% waste rock utilization rate. To prevent potential risks from waste rock stockpiling, the site selection, design, and operation of waste rock facilities strictly follow applicable engineering and environmental protection standards. On-site protection measures include retaining walls, diversion channels, drainage systems, and leachate collection ponds, with progressive soil covering and vegetation restoration.

The Company also applies advanced technologies such as XRT intelligent pre-sorting to reduce waste generation at the source by separating waste rock before processing. In Fiscal 2026, the XRT project at Guangdong Found achieved a waste rejection rate of over 16.5% while maintaining an overall metal recovery rate of over 96.5%, eliminating more than 55,000 tonnes of waste rock from downstream processing annually. This has significantly reduced the volume of mineral waste requiring surface storage while lowering energy consumption in mineral processing.

Mineral Waste Generated from Operating Mines (Unit: tonnes)

Total mineral waste



1.5.2 Strict Control of Wastewater Discharges

The Company strictly complies with applicable water pollution prevention laws and regulations in its operating jurisdictions and aligns its practices with the ICMM Water Stewardship Principles. The discharge or disposal of oils, acids, hazardous liquid waste, and pathogen-containing wastewater into the environment is strictly prohibited. Wastewater generated from the Company's operations primarily comprises mine water, mineral processing wastewater, and domestic sewage. Domestic sewage is treated through sedimentation and biochemical processes before being reused for site landscaping, with no discharge to the external environment. For mine water, we continuously strengthen the operation management of mine water treatment facilities, track treatment performance in real time, ensure that treated water quality consistently meets applicable standards, and maintain stable operation of online monitoring systems. Treated mine water is reused for underground operations, road dust suppression, landscaping irrigation, and as make-up water for processing plants. Mineral processing wastewater is collected through lined containment systems and fully recycled within the processing circuit, achieving zero discharge to external natural water bodies.

Guangdong Found, in accordance with its Soil and Groundwater Self-Monitoring Plan, conducts annual monitoring of soil within the mining area and surrounding farmland, groundwater monitoring during the wet, normal, and dry seasons, and surface water monitoring twice annually. All monitoring results met applicable standards. Henan Found established a List of Key Process Factor Identification, clarifying the environmental impacts of activities such as surface drilling and underground mining and implemented corresponding control measures. During the reporting period, it upgraded the domestic wastewater treatment facility at the Shagou Mine by adding an equalization tank and an anaerobic treatment tank. In Fiscal 2026, ammonia nitrogen compound generation was 0.61 tonnes, and chemical oxygen demand (COD) generation was 14.81 tonnes. The Company recorded no incidents of non-compliance related to wastewater discharges during the reporting period.



1.5.3 Air Emissions Management and Reduction

The Company strictly complies with host country environmental protection and air pollution prevention laws and regulations, prohibits the open burning of plastics, leather, household waste, and other materials that may generate hazardous air pollutants. Dust collection systems, exhaust gas treatment systems, fog cannons, acid mist absorption towers, and spray systems, and other air pollution control facilities are regularly inspected and maintained to ensure effective operation. To control fugitive dust and organized emissions, the Company has deployed a comprehensive dust control system covering material extraction, transportation, storage, and processing activities. To reduce air pollutant and GHG emissions from energy use, the Company promotes the replacement of fuel-based equipment with new energy equipment, has phased out coal-fired boilers and replaced them with electric boilers, achieving zero SO₂ emissions. In Fiscal 2026, NO_x generation was 998.78 tonnes, and no air emission non-compliance incidents occurred.

Fiscal 2026

No

air emission non-compliance incidents occurred



Air Emission Control Target

Strictly control air emissions to ensure full compliance with applicable standards



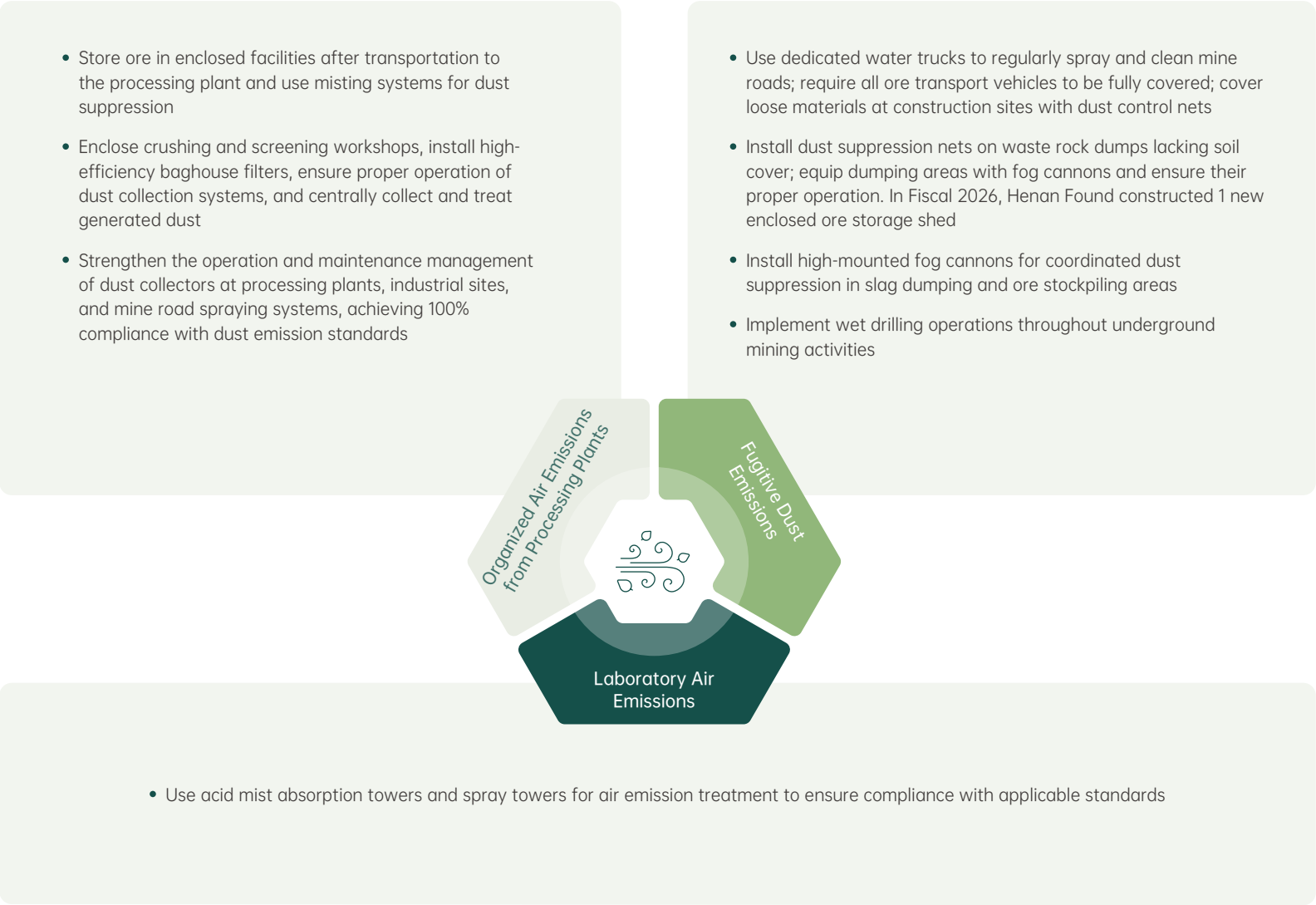
Fiscal 2026 Progress

Achieved **100%** compliance with applicable air emission standards



Fog cannon at the GC Mine dry-stack tailings facility, Guangdong Found

Silvercorp's Air Emissions Management Measures



1.5.4 Noise Management

During mining production, main noise sources include crushers, screening machines, ball mills, rock drills, mine vehicles, air compressors, and blasting operations. The Company strictly complies with noise emission limit standards applicable in each operating jurisdiction and engages qualified third-party testing institutions to conduct regular noise monitoring each year. All monitoring results have consistently met applicable standards. The Company implements comprehensive noise management measures covering the entire process, from source control through equipment selection to employee protection. At the source, the Company prioritizes the selection of low-noise equipment, installs vibration-damping devices on key vibrating equipment such as crushers, screening machines, and ball mills, and regularly maintains mine roads to reduce vehicle-related noise. In operational planning, high-noise activities such as rock drilling and blasting are primarily conducted underground, while material and cargo transportation is scheduled during daytime where possible to minimize disturbance to nearby communities.

At the same time, integrated noise control technologies are applied in high-noise areas such as crushing systems, effectively reducing employee's exposure to excessive noise. Frontline employees are provided with high-performance hearing protection equipment, with regular occupational hazard monitoring and job rotation arrangements. In Fiscal 2026, the Company regularly engaged professional institutions to conduct noise monitoring at site boundaries and along transport routes, maintaining a 100% compliance rate.

Noise Control Target

- Ensure consistent compliance with boundary noise standards and reduce noise impacts on surrounding environment

Fiscal 2026 Progress

- Achieved full compliance with boundary noise standards (daytime/nighttime): Ying Mining District: **55/45** dB; GC Mine: **65/55** dB; El Domo Project: **70/65** dB; Condor Project: below **70** dB

Biodiversity and Nature 1.6

The Company recognizes the close interdependence between mining activities and natural ecosystems and is committed to balancing responsible resource development with biodiversity conservation. It identifies and assesses risks associated with areas containing globally or nationally important biodiversity and applies the mitigation hierarchy to avoid and minimize potential impacts. To support this commitment, the Company has developed and published a Biodiversity Policy. Through proactive biodiversity baseline surveys, scientific risk assessments, species translocation plans, and a full lifecycle land restoration strategy of "simultaneous production and reclamation," the Company helps conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem integrity across its operating areas.

1.6.1 Biodiversity Protection

The Company has set a long-term goal of achieving No Net Loss (NNL) of biodiversity at operating mines and delivering a Net Positive Impact (NPI). It places great importance on the health and stability of ecosystems as the cornerstone of sustainable operations, continuously improving its biodiversity management system and scientific decision-making framework. Through full-lifecycle impact assessments, implementation of a multi-level mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, restore, offset), and strengthening ecological awareness among employees and supply chain partners, it minimizes impacts on biodiversity and habitats throughout the mining lifecycle.

Biodiversity Protection Commitment

The Company strictly complies with host country laws, regulations, and policy requirements regarding forests, wildlife, wetlands, and nature reserves. It aligns with the core biodiversity commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and ICMM sustainable development principles, strictly prohibits illegal deforestation and other activities that may harm biodiversity, and supports its long-term objective of achieving no net loss of biodiversity.

To ensure implementation, the Company has formally issued and strictly enforces the Biodiversity Policy, which applies to Silvercorp, its subsidiaries, and contractors, and actively encourages all value chain partners to comply. The Company has established a clearly defined governance framework for biodiversity management. The Board Sustainability Committee oversees biodiversity strategy; the ESG Management Center tracks and evaluates implementation; subsidiary General Managers are responsible for site-level oversight; and Environmental Protection Departments organize and implement biodiversity protection measures.



Environmental survey at the El Domo Project in Ecuador

Policy Disclosure

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Biodiversity Policy



Silvercorp's Biodiversity Protection Commitments

Uphold Ecological Red Lines

- Identify and comply with protection requirements for ecologically sensitive areas; refrain from commercial mining activities in areas containing globally or nationally important biodiversity, or in legally protected areas where mining is explicitly prohibited by applicable laws
- Respect relevant protected area categories and guidance of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to ensure mining activities do not harm local biodiversity

Commit to Ecological Restoration

- Restore habitats in and around mining areas through land reclamation and revegetation; provide full compensation for forest loss, aiming to achieve no net deforestation
- Implement biodiversity conservation and management measures to achieve No Net Loss (NNL) of biodiversity at all operating mines and strive for a Net Positive Impact (NPI)

Value Chain Engagement

- Establish and improve biodiversity monitoring and assessment systems; prioritize procurement of eco-friendly materials and equipment; assess suppliers' environmental compliance
- Collaborate with universities, government agencies, environmental NGOs, and other third parties; actively engage with stakeholders and encourage value chain partners to fulfill shared commitments

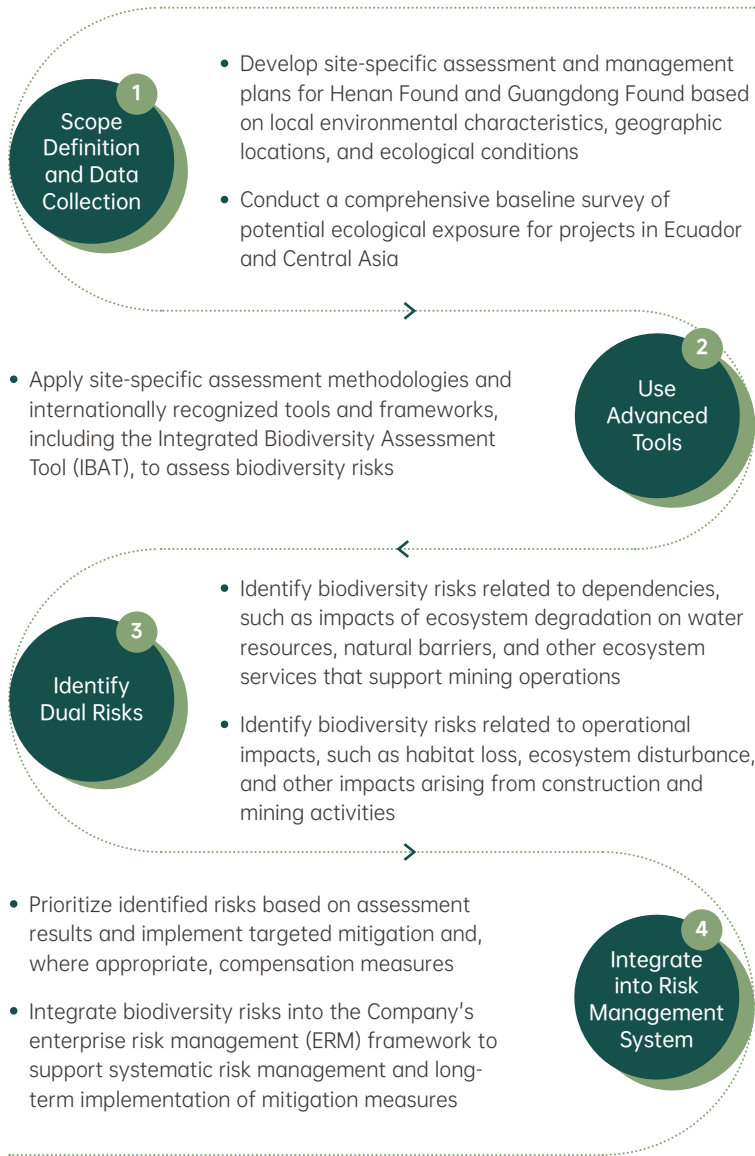


Environmental survey at the El Domo Project in Ecuador

Biodiversity Risk Assessment

The Company considers biodiversity risk assessment a prerequisite for project development and ongoing operations. Before any project commences, comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Detailed baseline surveys of the project site and surrounding ecosystems are undertaken, drawing on areas of influence maps, biodiversity sensitivity maps, EIAs, and environmental management plans to systematically identify biodiversity risks, support compliance with regulatory requirements, and inform project design and operational planning. Prior to construction, the El Domo Project used its EIA, biodiversity sensitivity surveys, and spatial overlap analysis to identify potential impacts on areas of biodiversity importance. Based on the findings, the project layout and environmental management measures were optimized to minimize disturbance to ecosystems to the extent possible.

Silvercorp's Biodiversity Risk Assessment Process



Biodiversity Conservation Initiatives

Before project development and during operations, the Company engages independent third-party professional institutions to conduct biodiversity baseline studies and impact assessments, applying the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, restore, offset) to systematically mitigate potential impacts of operations on biodiversity. In Fiscal 2026, the Company did not receive any administrative penalties for biodiversity-related violations.

At the El Domo Project in Ecuador, flora rescue and wildlife management activities — including deterrence, rescue, health assessments, relocation, release, and follow-up monitoring — are conducted before, during and after construction-related disturbance. The Project also protects remaining vegetation, ecological corridors and riparian zones within and around operational areas to facilitate the natural movement of displaced wildlife and maintain habitat connectivity. During the reporting period, 1,363 plants were rescued, of which 1,219 survived, representing a survival rate of 89%. Since the third phase of the biodiversity rescue programme began in August 2025, a total of 420 wild animals have been rescued, including 339 amphibians, 74 reptiles, 6 mammals and 1 bird, as well as 7 Cade/Tagua palm plants. Species classification, tagging, relocation and subsequent monitoring are carried out in accordance with the IUCN Red List, Ecuador's national Red List, CITES and BIOWEB.

Fiscal 2026²¹

A total of

16,305

tree and flowering plant seedlings were planted

and

1,420 kg

of grass seeds were sown

Ecological restoration investment

USD 556.07 thousand



Biodiversity Protection Targets

- Achieve no net deforestation and ecological reclamation
- Protect key species and achieve "zero harm"



Fiscal 2026 Progress

- Continue implementing mine environmental restoration plans, including soil covering, greening, and vegetation restoration
- Minimize direct impacts on biodiversity and help maintain the ecological functions and stability of surrounding ecosystems

Silvercorp's Biodiversity Conservation Measures

Mitigation Hierarchy	Specific Actions and Practices
Avoid	• Compliance planning and avoidance: Identify and avoid high conservation value areas, critical habitats for sensitive species, and important ecological corridors through Environmental Impact Assessments during mine planning and development • Physical isolation: Install temporary barriers around construction areas to prevent wildlife from entering active work zones
Minimize	• Disturbance reduction: Implement measures to control noise, dust, and pollutant emissions from production operations, reducing the duration, intensity, and extent of potential impacts • Operational safeguards: Install fences and protective nets around tailings facilities and ponds to prevent wildlife contact with industrial water sources; manage nighttime lighting during construction to reduce disturbance to nocturnal species
Restore	• Progressive restoration: Strictly follow the principle of "simultaneous production and reclamation" by developing annual land reclamation plans and implementing progressive reclamation throughout the mine lifecycle • Ecological restoration: Conduct land reclamation, restore vegetation and soil functions, and reintroduce diverse native flora and fauna species to rehabilitate ecological functions in affected areas while preventing invasive alien species
Offset	• Biodiversity offsets and ex-situ conservation: Implement "rescue – relocation – release" programs and compensation measures for unavoidable impacts on biodiversity and threatened species • Net positive enhancement: Compensate for forest loss by establishing small botanical gardens, designating ecological reserves, and developing ecological conservation areas or compensation forests to improve ecosystem quality and achieve a net positive biodiversity impact



Environmental monitoring in Ecuador

²¹ The statistical scope covers operating mines.

1.6.2 Land Use and Reclamation

The Company integrates intensive land use and ecological restoration throughout the entire lifecycle of its mining operations. By establishing dedicated restoration funds, systematically advancing land reclamation and vegetation restoration, and proactively developing mine closure and geological environment restoration plans, it strives to restore disturbed areas and support long-term environmental and social benefits after mining activities are completed.

Land Disturbance, Reclamation, and Ecological Restoration

The Company strictly complies with host country laws and regulations, references ICMM's Integrated Mine Closure: Good Practice Guide, and integrates land disturbance management, ecological restoration, and reclamation into the full lifecycle of mine construction and operations, continuously mitigating the impact of project development on land use, vegetation cover, and surrounding ecosystems.

At its operating mines, the Company adheres to the principle of "mining and reclamation in parallel" and, in accordance with land reclamation plans and mine geological environment management requirements, continues to advance topsoil replacement, revegetation, slope maintenance, drainage facility cleaning, and overall ecological environment improvement across mining areas, taking into account the extent of disturbance, reclamation conditions, and progress of each site. These efforts promote the gradual restoration of stable ecological functions in disturbed areas. In Fiscal 2026, the Company invested USD 0.556 million in land reclamation and geological environment management at its operating mines, with an additional 8.39 hectares of land newly reclaimed during the year.

For projects under construction, such as El Domo, the Company integrates land disturbance identification, analysis of ecologically sensitive areas, topsoil conservation, measures to avoid or minimize construction-related impacts, flora and fauna rescue and relocation, and phased ecological restoration into its construction management processes. During the reporting period, hydroseeding and revegetation treatments were carried out in certain construction-disturbed areas at the El Domo Project. As the project is still in the construction phase and vegetation in these areas requires additional time to become established, these activities are tracked as construction-phase ecological restoration and are therefore not included in the completed reclamation area for the current fiscal year.

Land Reclamation at Operating Mines in Fiscal 2026

	Unit	Ying Mining District	(GC) Mine	Total
Disturbed area pending reclamation - Beginning of Year	Hectares	78.95	38.62	117.57
Newly disturbed area during the year	Hectares	4.36	0	4.36
Areas reclaimed during the year	Hectares	8.27	0.12	8.39
Disturbed area pending reclamation - End of Year	Hectares	75.04	38.50	113.54
Land reclamation and environmental restoration expenditures	USD thousand	432.65	123.42	556.07

Silvercorp's Land Use Risk Management Measures

Risk	Response Measures
Land Degradation	- Develop the annual Ecological Environmental Protection Work Plan, planning land reclamation in accordance with the principle of "simultaneous production and reclamation." - Conduct regular monitoring and assessment of soils within mining areas and surrounding farmlands to detect early signs of degradation and implement targeted remediation measures.
Ecosystem Disruption	- Formulate ecological protection plans to prevent permanent damage to surrounding ecosystems from mining activities - Conduct regular ecological monitoring around operational areas, implement land reclamation and vegetation restoration measures; research and apply environmentally friendly mining technologies to reduce ecological impacts
Land Use Conflicts	- Conduct land acquisition in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, ensuring legality and fairness - Engage with local residents and community representatives, establish land use agreements, and provide fair compensation - Encourage affected residents to participate in ore transportation and other businesses, while providing livelihood skills training
Heavy Metal Soil Pollution	- Assess heavy metal emission impacts during Environmental Impact Assessments and develop pollution prevention and emergency response plans - Control emissions at the source, optimize processes to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals, and conduct regular groundwater and soil monitoring

Mine Closure Preparation and Long-term Management

Although the Company's major mines are currently in active operation, closure planning is integrated into the earliest stages of mine and supporting facility design. As each project progresses through its lifecycle, closure and reclamation measures are implemented progressively to ensure safe land transfer and long-term ecosystem health.

For facilities approaching the end of their operational life, the Company conducts closure and post-closure management in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and industry standards. In July 2025, the Company engaged a professional institution to initiate the closure design for the Zhuangtou tailings storage facility. Following closure, the tailings storage facility will remain subject to the Company's long-term risk management and monitoring. The Company will maintain a dedicated safety management team of at least three personnel stationed at the tailings facility management station, and strictly implement routine dam patrol and maintenance, flood prevention, and fire inspection systems.

Silvercorp's Mine Closure Management Measures

Management Dimension	Specific Response Measures
Mine closure risk management	• Develop forward-looking closure plans for mines and facilities, specifying land restoration, site remediation, and post-closure land use plans • Establish dedicated reclamation funds in accordance with legal requirements, fully accrue land reclamation provisions, and ensure the funds are used exclusively for their intended purpose • Set up dedicated management teams and routine inspections, conduct ongoing monitoring of closed facilities, and prevent secondary safety risks
Environmental impact mitigation	• Allocate land reclamation funds annually for landform reshaping and ecological restoration, ensuring effective improvement of environmental quality following mine closure • Maintain and periodically clear drainage and seepage control facilities in closed areas to prevent soil erosion and environmental pollution
Social impact mitigation	• Assess potential impacts on local employment and the economy as part of closure planning, and support local economic transition and skills development through community consultation and stakeholder engagement • Establish comprehensive emergency response plans for closed facilities and coordinate with local governments through joint emergency response mechanisms to ensure timely evacuation and protection of downstream communities during extreme weather or natural disasters