

Waste Management

03

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THIS REPORT

CHAIRMAN'S
MESSAGE

SILVERCORP
IN CHINA

STRATEGY AND
MANAGEMENT

CORPORATE
GOVERNANCE

► ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

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REPORT

APPENDIX

The waste generated in mining operations includes both hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste. In Fiscal 2023, the Company compiled the *Environmental Protection Refined Management* and *Digital Transformation Handbook*. In the Solid Waste Prevention and Control section, the Handbook specifies the detailed requirements for waste management, including detailed requirements on the storage, transportation, and treatment of waste in three categories: non-hazardous waste, hazardous waste, and domestic waste.

The hazardous waste generated by the Company mainly includes waste engine oil and waste batteries, which are 100% transferred to and disposed of by qualified third-parties contracted by the Company. The non-hazardous waste generated in our operations mainly includes tailings and waste rock. In accordance with the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste*, the *National Hazardous Waste List*, the *Pollution Control Standards for General Industrial Solid Waste Storage and Landfill(GB18599-2020)* and the *Pollution Control Standards for Hazardous Waste Storage(GB18597-2001)*, the Company has formulated the *Solid Waste Management Policy* to manage its solid waste based on the principle of "maximizing comprehensive utilization". Regarding waste rock management, waste rock not recycled or used as backfill is disposed of by contracted third-parties. Henan Found contracted its subsidiary, Luoyang Hongfa Building Material Aggregate Co., Ltd., to process the waste rock into construction materials for sale. Guangdong Found contracted a local company for the transportation and disposal of waste rock from the mining shafts, which is also processed into construction materials to further increase the utilization rate of waste rock. In Fiscal 2023, the Company's utilization rate of waste rock for backfill was 49.42%, which had decreased slightly from the previous year mainly due to both the higher volume of waste rock from the higher

production volume of the year and the lower than usual sales of construction material caused by the slowdown of China's real estate market. Regarding tailings management, the Company has built TMFs, tailings dry storage yards, and backfill stations to store dry tailings generated in ore processing, part of which is backfilled into mining tunnels to improve the comprehensive utilization rate of tailings. In Fiscal 2023, the Company's utilization rate of tailings as backfill was 13.11%, an increase of nearly two percentage points from that of Fiscal 2022.

For the domestic waste generated by the employees' living and working in the mining area, we signed the *Agreement on Domestic Waste Transfer and Disposal* with qualified third parties approved by the government

where we operate for centralized collection and disposal. Domestic waste generated by our contractor's working crews is also help reduce cost and ensure better environmental sanitation management of the mines.

During the mining process, silt is generated from in-tunnel drilling operations. The Company adheres to green construction principles and uses silt for backfilling as well. Instead of the traditional backfilling method of transporting to the surface and backfill, we directly bagged the silt for backfilling where it is generated, which not only ensures better conditions in production tunnels but also reduces the emissions from the transportation process.

Waste Discharge and Disposal	Fiscal 2023		
	Ying Mining District	GC Mine	Total
Hazardous waste (tonnes)	26.03	1.81	27.84
Including: Waste engine oil (tonnes)	4.65	1.81	6.46
Waste batteries (tonnes)	21.38	0	21.38
Non-hazardous waste (tonnes)	1,424,120	119,724	1,543,844
Including: Tailings not used as backfill (tonnes)	714,016	119,574	833,590
Waste rock not recycled or used as backfill (tonnes)	709,686	0	709,686
Other non-hazardous waste (tonnes)	418	150	568
Domestic waste to landfill (tonnes)	688	52	740