

	1. "Tailings Dam" Name/ identifier	2. Location	3. Ownership	4. Status	5. Date of initial operation	6. Is the Dam currently operated or closed as per currently approved design?	7. Raising method
MINE BOLAÑITOS	Bolañitos	2. Location	Endeavour Silver Corp. / Mina Bolañitos S.A. de C.V.	Active	2007 under Endeavour's administration but the TSF dates back to the 1970s. (We don't have the actual date)	Yes - operated per currently approved design	Upstream
MINE BOLAÑITOS	Dry Stack Guanaceví	Lat 21.0714, Long -101.3265	Endeavour Silver Corp. / Refnadora plata Guanaceví S.A. de C.V.	Active	2007 under Endeavour's administration. This is also a very old TSF facility (dating to the 1970's) and in 2012, the dry stack system was installed	Yes - operated per currently approved design	Originally upstream - Conversion to Dry Stack TSF in 2012

	8. Current Maximum Height	9. Current Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume	10. Planned Tailings Storage Impoundment Volume in 5 years time.	11. Most recent Independent Expert Review	12. Do you have full and complete relevant engineering records including design, construction, operation, maintenance and/or closure.	13. What is your hazard categorisation of this facility, based on consequence of failure?	14. What guideline do you follow for the classification system?
MINE BOLAÑITOS	Main embankment: 75.5m; East-saddle dam: 23m	Approximately 4.1 M m ³ Approximately 1.6 M m ³ to be placed	6.0 M m ³	Dam Safety Inspection in December 2022.	Yes - Bolañitos TSF has construction drawings from 2013 to date, Stability Analysis Reports and Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance (OMS) Manual.	Very High Risk based on the consequence of failure. However, this risk is being mitigated with independent annual inspections and updates of stability conditions based on detailed geotechnical site investigations, and frequent monitoring of the facilities instrumentation. A dam breach analysis it is planned to be performed during 2023.	Canadian Dam Association (CDA, 2014) / MAC Guidelines in transition into Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM, 2020)
MINE BOLAÑITOS	Approximately 67m	Approximately 3.95 M m ³ Approximately 1.25 M m ³ to be placed (Final Phase TSF Expansion)	5.5 M m ³	Dam Safety Inspection in December 2022 - January 2023	Yes - Guanacevi Dry Stack TSF has construction drawings from 2012 to date, Stability Analysis Reports and Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance (OMS) Manual.	High Risk based on the consequence of failure. However, this risk is being mitigated with independent annual inspections and updates of stability conditions based on detailed geotechnical site investigations, and frequent monitoring of the facilities instrumentation. A dam breach analysis it is planned to be performed during 2023.	Canadian Dam Association (CDA, 2014) / MAC Guidelines in transition into Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM, 2020)

	15. Has this facility, at any point in its history, failed to be confirmed or certified as stable, or experienced notable stability concerns, as identified by an independent engineer (even if later certified as stable by the same or a different firm).	16. Do you have internal/ in house engineering specialist oversight of this facility? Or do you have external engineering support for this purpose?	17. Has a formal analysis of the downstream impact on communities, ecosystems and critical infrastructure in the event of catastrophic failure been undertaken and to reflect final conditions? If so, when did this assessment take place?	18. Is there a) a closure plan in place for this dam, and b) does it include long term monitoring?	19. Have you, or do you plan to assess your tailings facilities against the impact of more regular extreme weather events as a result of climate change, e.g. over the next two years?	20. Any other relevant information and supporting documentation. Please state if you have omitted any other exposure to tailings facilities through any joint ventures you may have.
MINEBOLAÑITOS	No	Internal and External engineering support.	No	Yes. A conceptual closure plan was developed in 2021.	Yes	<p>The stability assessment and stability report were issued in november 2022 after a Geotech exploration performed in august-september 2022 by a third party expert.</p> <p>This report stated that the facility meets the design geotechnical stability criteria, which follows CDA guidelines. Additional instrumentation installed to evaluate performance.</p> <p>The stability report was reviewed by a third party expert on december 2022. It is suggested to develop a dam breach analysis as part of the GISTM transition efforts.</p>
MINEBOLAÑITOS	No	Internal and External engineering support.	No	Yes. A conceptual closure plan was developed in 2020.	Yes	<p>TSF expansion was begun on 2022. La Negra Dam was evaluated as an option for a temporary stacking Stability assessment and stability report of were issued in december 2022 after a geotechnical investigation performed in august 2021 by a third party expert.</p> <p>These reports stated that the facility meets the design geotechnical stability criteria, which follows CDA guidelines.</p> <p>Additional instrumentation was installed to evaluate performance. The stability report was reviewed by a third party expert on december 2022. It is suggested to develop a dam breach analysis as part of the GISTM transition efforts.</p>

The evaluation of the TSF were done using two references:

CDA, 2014. The Canadian Dam Association (CDA) Consequence Classification Ratings for Dams, which is available at <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/e598d71f-9baa-4f33-98d1-2417f9bf7d93/resource/08db72bd-6fef-48d4-8c62-72c33c44d9a3/download/cda-classificationratingsdams-apr2016.pdf>

GISTM, 2020. The Global Industry Standards for Tailings Management (GISTM) Consequence Classification table, available in Annex 2 at https://globaltailingsreview.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/global-industry-standard_EN.pdf

Dam Failure Consequence Classification	Incremental Losses				
	Potential Population at Risk	Potential Loss of Life	Environment	Health, Social and Cultural	Infrastructure and Economics
Low	None	None expected	Minimal short-term loss or deterioration of habitat or rare and endangered species.	Minimal effects and disruption of business and livelihoods. No measurable effect on human health. No disruption of heritage, recreation, community or cultural assets	Low economic losses: area contains limited infrastructure or services. <US\$1M
Significant	1-10	Unspecified	No significant loss or deterioration of habitat. Potential contamination of livestock/ fauna water supply with no health effects. Process water low potential toxicity. Tailings not potentially acid generating and have low neutral leaching potential. Restoration possible within 1 to 5 years.	Significant disruption of business, service or social dislocation. Low likelihood of loss of regional heritage, recreation, community, or cultural assets. Low likelihood of health effects	Losses to recreational facilities, seasonal workplaces, and infrequently used transportation routes. <US\$10M.
High	10-100	Possible (1-10)	Significant loss or deterioration of critical habitat or rare and endangered species. Potential contamination of livestock/ fauna water supply with no health effects. Process water moderately toxic. Low potential for acid rock drainage or metal leaching effects of released tailings. Potential area of impact 10 km – 20 km Restoration possible but difficult and could take > 5 years.	500-1,000 people affected by disruption of business, services or social dislocation. Disruption of regional heritage, recreation, community or cultural assets. Potential for short term human health effects	High economic losses affecting infrastructure, public transportation, and commercial facilities, or employment. Moderate relocation/ compensation to communities. <US\$100M.

Dam Failure Consequence Classification	Incremental Losses				
	Potential Population at Risk	Potential Loss of Life	Environment	Health, Social and Cultural	Infrastructure and Economics
Very High	100-1,000	Likely (10 - 100)	Major loss or deterioration of critical habitat or rare and endangered species. Process water highly toxic. High potential for acid rock drainage or metal leaching effects from released tailings. Potential area of impact > 20 km Restoration or compensation possible but very difficult and requires a long time (5 years to 20 years).	1,000 people affected by disruption of business, services or social dislocation for more than one year. Significant loss of national heritage, community or cultural assets. Potential for significant long-term human health effects	Very high economic losses affecting important infrastructure or services (e.g., highway, industrial facility, storage facilities, for dangerous substances), or employment. High relocation/ compensation to communities. < US\$1B
Extreme	> 1,000	Many (> 100)	Catastrophic loss of critical habitat or rare and endangered species. Process water highly toxic. Very high potential for acid rock drainage or metal leaching effects from released tailings. Potential area of impact > 20 km Restoration or compensation in kind impossible or requires a very long time (> 20 years).	5,000 people affected by disruption of business, services or social dislocation for years. Significant National heritage or community facilities or cultural assets destroyed. Potential for severe and/or long- term human health effects.	Extreme economic losses affecting critical infrastructure or services, (e.g., hospital, major industrial complex, major storage facilities for dangerous substances) or employment. Very high relocation/compensation to communities and very high social readjustment costs. >US\$1B

Consequence Classification	Flood Criteria 1 – Annual Exceedance Probability	
	Operations and Closure (Active care)	Passive-Closure (Passive Care)
Consequence Classification	Seismic Criteria 2,3 – Annual Exceedance Probability	
	Operations and Closure (Active care)	Passive-Closure (Passive Care)