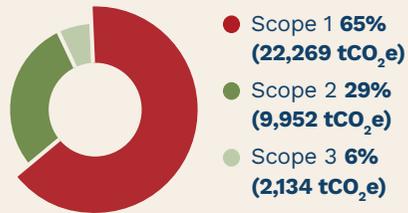


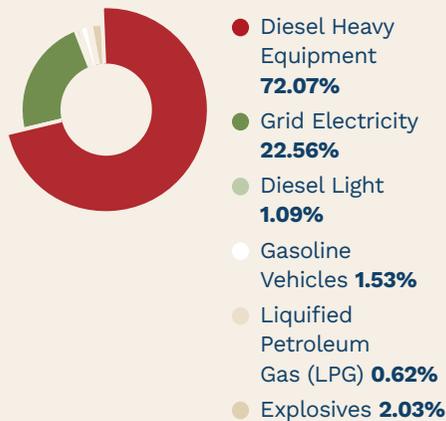
3.3 Climate Change

## Performance

### 2024 Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 tCO<sub>2</sub>e Emissions



### 2024 Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions by Energy Source



In 2024, Scope 1 GHG emissions (those generated by sources under our direct control) were 22,269 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. These emissions mainly originated from stationary combustion, mobile combustion, non-energy products from fuels and solvent use (e.g., lubricant use), fugitive emissions (e.g., air conditioning, explosives detonation), and land use change. Emissions were estimated using updated and representative emission factors reflecting the company’s operating conditions. The results are expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e), including gases such as methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O).

Scope 2 indirect emissions in 2024 totaled 9,952 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. These emissions come exclusively from grid electricity used in processes, lighting, ventilation, pumping systems, and other operational and administrative functions. To estimate Scope 2 emissions, we used the location-based approach, which considers the average emissions of the country or region where electricity is consumed.

In 2024, Scope 1 emissions increased by 32% and Scope 2 emissions by 10%, resulting in a 32% rise in total operational

GHG emissions compared to 2023. Emissions intensity rose to 0.237 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per ounce of gold produced, up from 0.196 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2023 — a 23% increase. This increase was primarily driven by greater fuel consumption due to longer haul distances and higher material movement, as waste and ore volumes increased and haul trucks operated from deeper pit levels.

This past year, we expanded our emissions management approach to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of Orla’s climate impacts, incorporating the analysis of Scope 3 indirect emissions at the Camino Rojo site. Scope 3 emissions arise from upstream and downstream activities involving third parties essential to the company’s operations.

Following the GHG Protocol – Corporate Value Chain Standard, we analyzed the following Scope 3 emission categories in 2024: employee commuting, upstream and downstream transport and distribution, business travel, and purchases of goods and services. These categories were prioritized due to their relevance to operations and data availability. Emissions were estimated using emission factors

from recognized sources such as the IPCC, DEFRA, and the EPA, among others. Primary data was used when available, and representative secondary data was applied where necessary. The work involved coordination with suppliers, contractors, and internal teams, and the use of new internal tools that facilitated information gathering and systematization.

## 2025 Priorities

**Quantify and report emissions generated by our new Musselwhite mine.**

**Continue exploring renewable and low-carbon energy sources.**

**Develop an online climate change training center for our employees and contractors.**