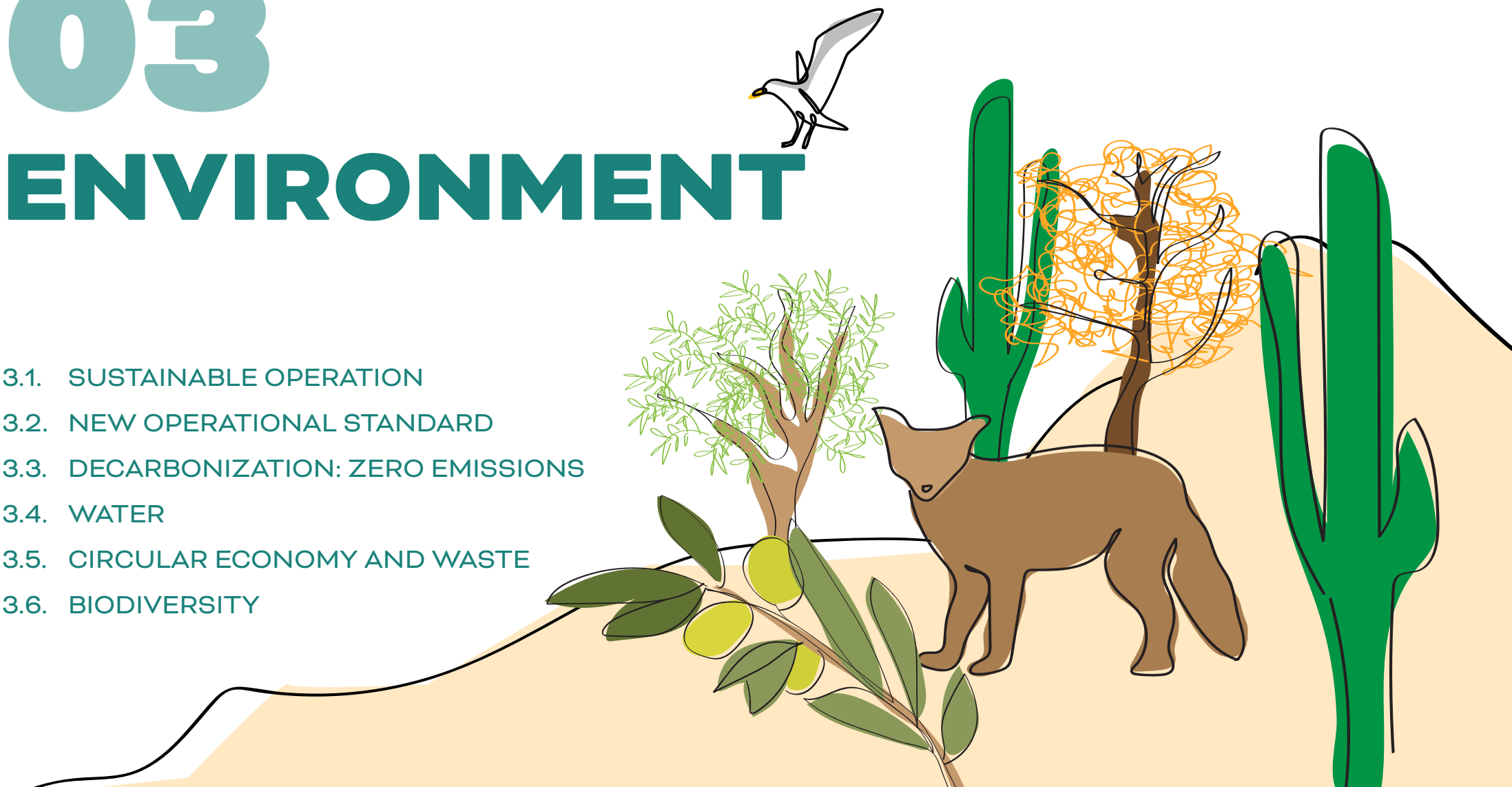
03
ENVIRONMENT



3.1. **SUSTAINABLE OPERATION**

(GRI 3.3)

CMP runs a sustainable mining operation. Proof of this is the deployment of actions around worksites that seek to reduce particulate matter emissions in the transport and handling of iron, reducing the carbon footprint. It has also worried about efficient water use by desalinating the water used in the Copiapó Valley. In Huasco, emissions reductions reached 98%, an effort reflected in the environmental status reports prepared by the Ministry. The reports show an improvement in air quality in recent years, although it remains below the national standard.

Another aspect to highlight is that the iron CMP extracts and processes in Chile is subjected to physical, mechanical, and magnetic processes to recover the mineral from the rock without using chemicals or toxic elements.

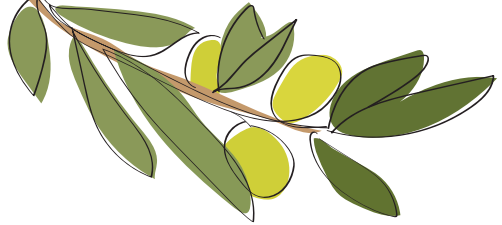
The iron Chile has is of high quality and is magnetic. Through the process, it reaches 66% iron. This has advantages in creating greener steel, as it helps reduce the amount of raw materials and energy used in the steel-making process, resulting in lower emissions.

Without iron, there is no steel, which has become fundamental for renewable energies and electromobility.

In addition, this high iron content results in lower transport costs, given the smaller volume of cargo that must be mobilized for the same iron content.

Thanks to implementing innovative processes, we can ensure that the iron tailings produced by CMP are an inert and non-toxic compound. These tailings are ground rock from which iron has been extracted through physical grinding processes and magnets.

Iron mining, with the application of technology and proper management, carried out in the operations in the Atacama and Coquimbo regions, is a safe activity that is perfectly compatible with the typical productive activities that occur in the territories, such as agriculture, artisanal fishing, and tourism.



3.2. NEW OPERATIONAL STANDARD

An example of the statement above is the experimental smallholding in Huasco, where olive trees are grown completely safely and sustainably.

A crucial step taken by CMP is the incorporation of sustainability in all its operations.

Sustainable iron mining is possible by using technology and properly managing operations.

Iron production is compatible with other economic activities in CMP's regions. This is the case of agriculture in the Huasco area and artisanal fishing in Caldera, Huasco, and Guayacán.

CMP implements projects aligned with sustainable growth and the care of the environment of the worksites and the regions where they are present. Its environmental improvement plan to reduce CO2 includes decarbonization, an electrostatic precipitator in the two chimneys of the pellet plant, electromobility, measures on the train, and sustainable disposal of tailings.

As of November 1st, 2023, CMP has undergone an organizational change. This change aims to comply with the legal regulations established in the law on economic and environmental crimes, which implies creating the Inspection area. This area comprises the Legal Affairs and Compliance unit. The Legal Service Superintendency has, as its objective, the prevention, detention, and management of crimes while the Compliance Superintendency's objective is to anticipate crimes and generate corrective actions following current legislation.

Program 1:

CMP closely monitors its environmental responsibilities, reviewing them internally monthly and annually with external support. These responsibilities are classified by their importance and the likelihood of being reviewed. With the environmental crimes law, more attention is given to the most critical situations. Each responsibility has a team in charge of reviewing weekly, especially if there are problems, to solve them quickly. In 2023, it was ensured that these responsibilities were included in the work plans of all CMP areas, and risks were identified to prevent problems. By 2024, a digital system, SAP EHS, will be used to make this tracking easier and more efficient, starting in the first quarter of the year.

Program 2:

In the Huasco Valley Compliance Program, CMP achieved a vital breakthrough by halting discharges on September 26th, 2023. This fulfills one of the important commitments of the Huasco plan, which was to end discharges of the Chapaco outfall. In October, CMP sent SMA a report detailing all the work done on the program since its inception, including relevant reports and data. Now, CMP is waiting for the authorities' final decision on this matter.

Program 3:

After reviewing its plan for 2023, the company set itself the goal of better-controlling emissions and following environmental rules, seeking to be more sustainable. A special group was created with leaders from different company areas to focus on reducing noise, dust, vibrations, and debris, always thinking about preventing and reducing these problems. In addition, with the new environmental crimes law that came into force in 2023, more attention was paid to ensuring that all the company's work complied with it. Every week, teams from different specialties meet to discuss how to lower emissions, avoid community complaints, inform stakeholders, improve how the equipment is handled, think about the environment, and follow all the applicable environmental rules.

The Environment and Climate Change Area was created in 2023, with different specialized areas responsible for monitoring and controlling environmental permits and compliance.

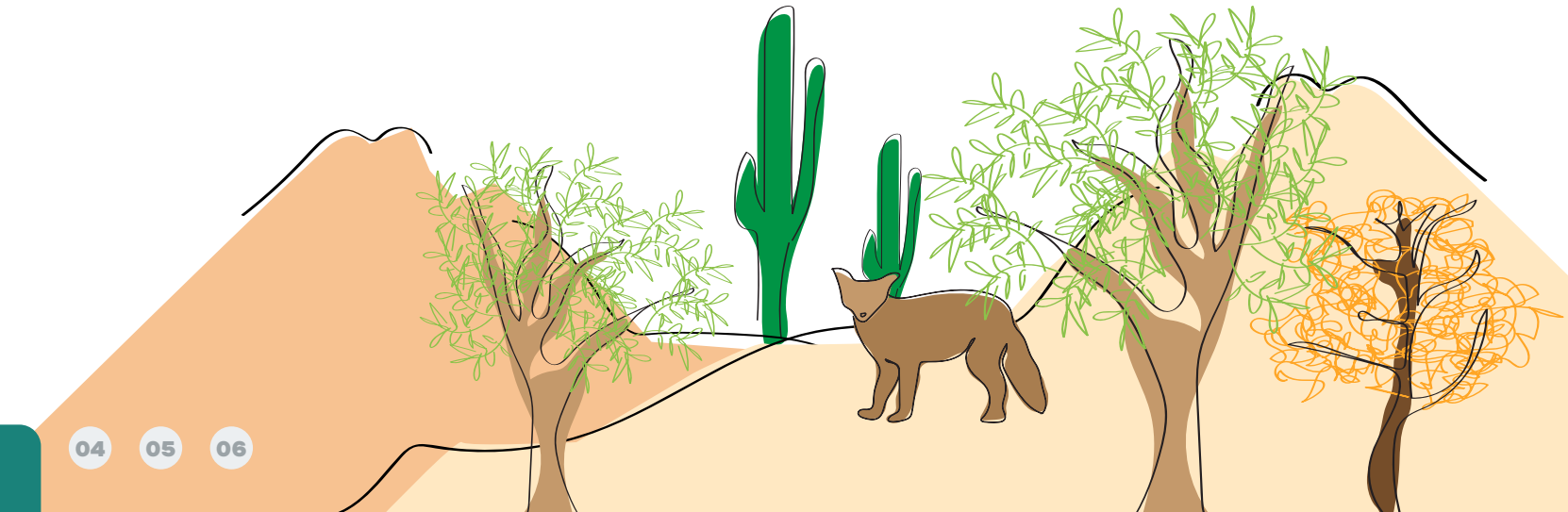
This was reinforced through the strategic emissions control and compliance initiative, which involves incorporating the environmental aspect into all the company's processes. In terms of processes, the incorporation of environmental obligations as an activity or task within the company's different process maps began in 2023, a process where areas validated that the obligations were executed through a master plan, raising the risks associated with non-compliance with a task and therefore with the obligation.

Environmental controls are incorporated into the operational standards disseminated throughout 2023. Assets that control emissions and are part of an environmental obligation as critical assets were determined to make them visible and generate greater control of them.

Additionally, emissions reduction, efficiency projects, water consumption reduction, permits within mining planning, and competencies in environmental matters were defined to reinforce the reliability of sustainability-related positions, establishing KPIs associated with processes and positions where environmental and compliance performance is evaluated.

In October, an official letter was issued to the SMA summarizing the entire compliance program process from its inception to the present. The letter contains all the reports, records, and associated data.

For 2024, the company will continue to monitor the authority's approval regarding this process.



3.3. DECARBONIZATION: ZERO EMISSIONS

(GRI 3.3)

In 2022, the company complemented its long-term plan with sustainability, generating milestones and emission reduction goals through the Sustainability MPG (Pellet Plant Decarbonization Project). A medium- and short-term roadmap was established to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 40% by 2030. Complementary to this, the short-term strategy is to incorporate climate change into the processes, seeking and authorizing actions and projects that leverage emissions reduction. In the medium and long term, sustainability should be incorporated into engineering early so that projects have processes with low GHG emissions. CMP's goal is to reduce direct emissions by 40% by 2030. The National Mining Policy requires that we become carbon neutral by 2040; for this, CMP will conduct studies based on natural solutions, for example, conducive to achieving this goal.

Emissions have decreased by approximately 5% compared to the base year, mainly associated with improved energy consumption.

In addition, the company set in motion its electromobility initiative, where it migrated from fuel-consuming personnel buses to electric ones, avoiding 3,343 annual direct tons of CO_2 emissions.

45 buses were deployed in all CMP's valleys, in addition to the battery-based mining cargo transport trucks with a 55-ton capacity.

As of 2023, CMP has strengthened emissions control by implementing an internal monitoring network. This network indicates preventive alerts to avoid exceeding internally defined limits. This measure applies to both our personnel and those of contractor companies, allowing mills to reduce energy consumption by approximately 10%.

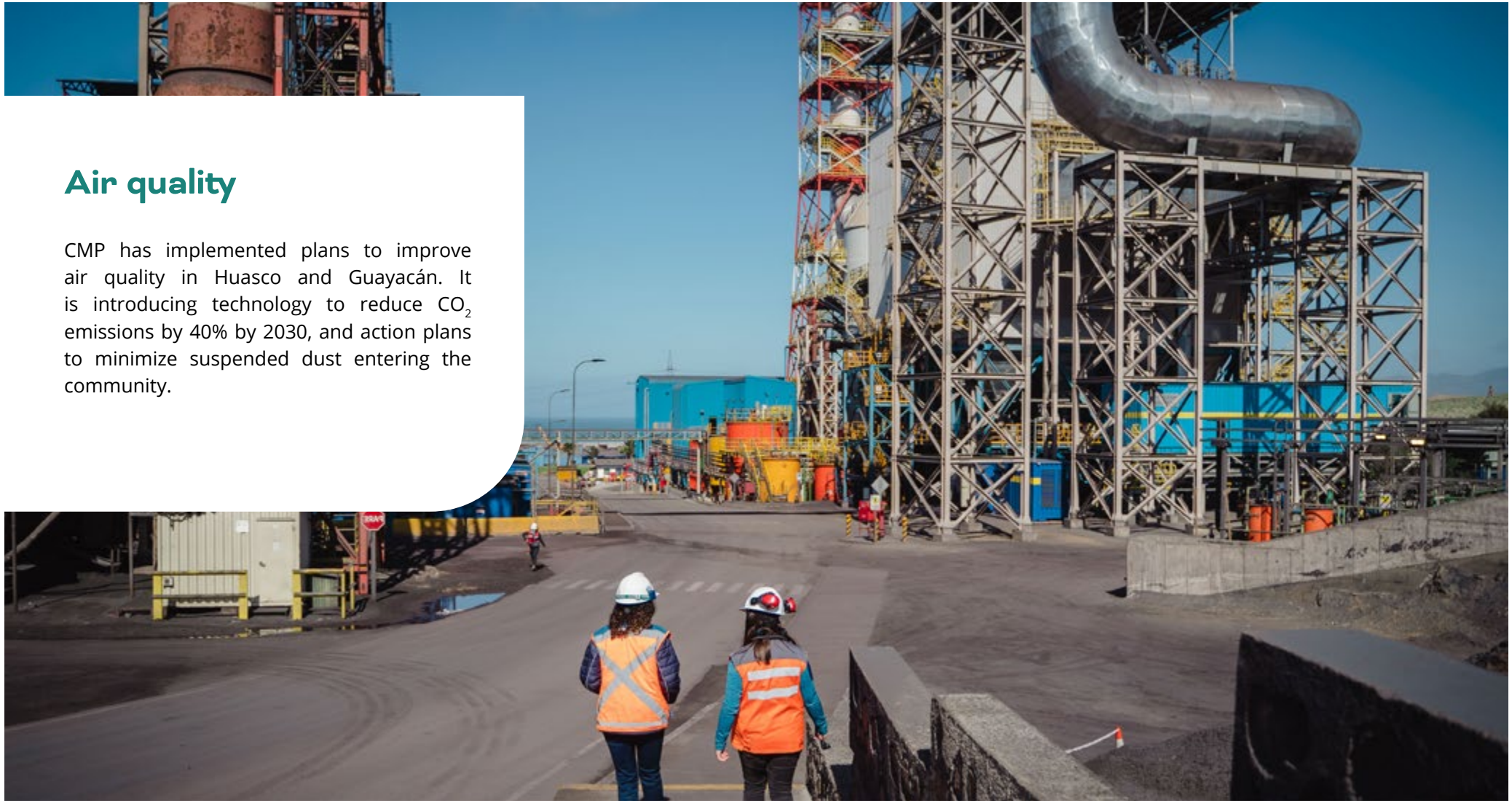
Emission mitigation projects such as covers, road improvements, pipe encapsulation, and silencers have been introduced.

Monitoring and validation of CEMS measurements have also been carried out in the Pellet Plant precipitators, and an electromobility program has been implemented in stages, migrating from traditional to electric buses in the Huasco, Elqui, and Copiapó Valleys.

An important measure is the consolidation of Electric Shovels in MLC (Mina Los Colorados).

Air quality

CMP has implemented plans to improve air quality in Huasco and Guayacán. It is introducing technology to reduce CO_2 emissions by 40% by 2030, and action plans to minimize suspended dust entering the community.



Carbon footprint

GeoInvest, one of the companies authorized under the Huella Chile Program, verified the 2022 carbon footprint. In addition, in 2023, a corporate application was made to the Huella Chile program for the quantification and reduction seals to obtain the 2022 certification. The results of the applications are expected in 2024.

Strengthening the Monitoring Network

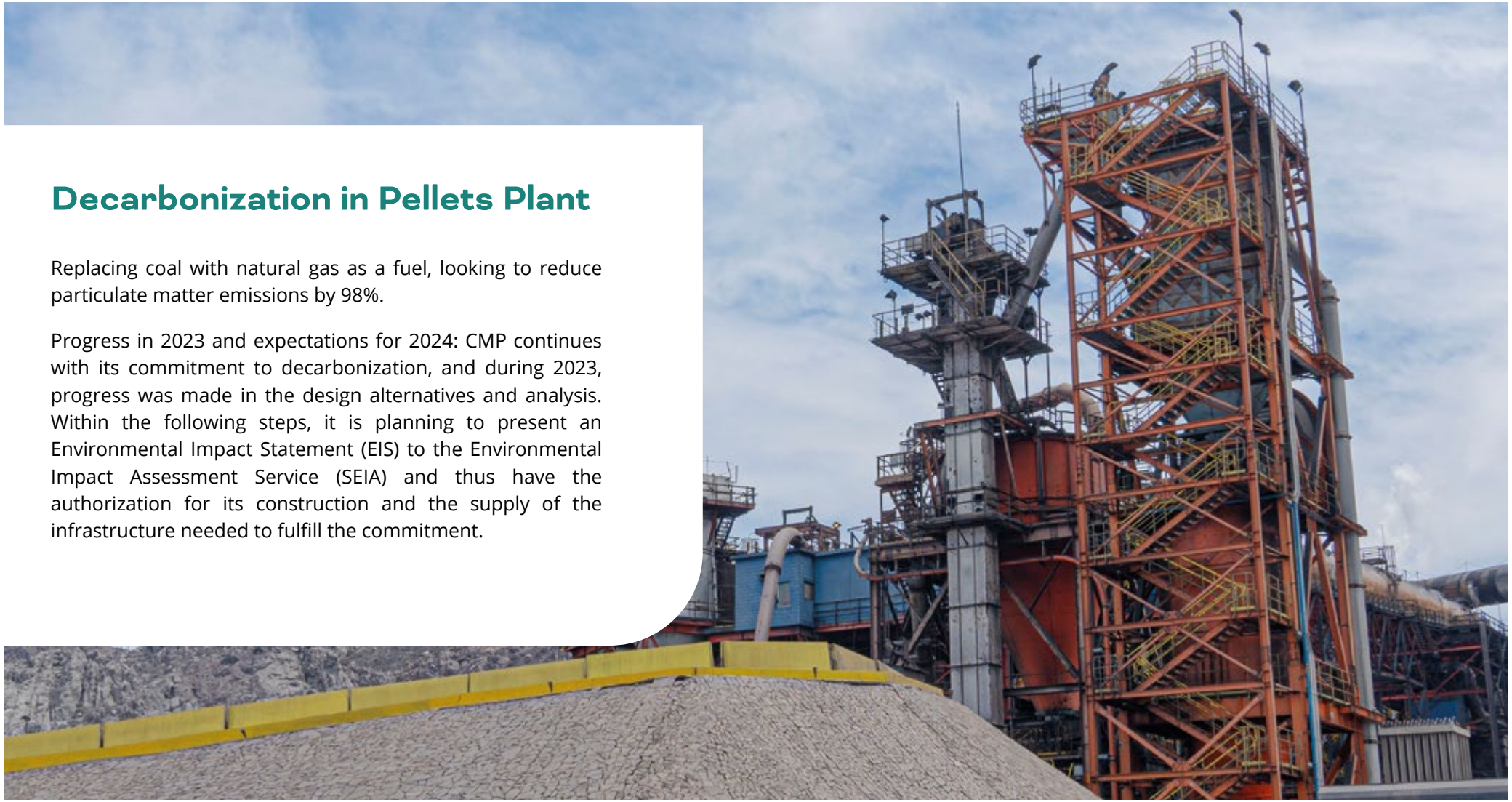
As part of a strategic initiative, CMP has **strengthened emissions control by implementing an internal monitoring network**. The objective is to detect preventive warnings to avoid exceeding the internal limits established by a standard. This measure applies to both the collaborating companies and our staff, and it has allowed us to reduce the mills' energy consumption by approximately 10%.

Huella Chile Seal

CMP MOVES TOWARDS A ZERO-EMISSIONS MINING OPERATION

Permanently reducing its carbon footprint and operating with high sustainability standards is the environmental goal that Compañía Minera del Pacífico (CMP) has set for itself in the coming years. With this vision, the company was recognized for the second consecutive year with the HuellaChile Seal, an official initiative of the Ministry of the Environment that distinguishes organizations that have made efforts to quantify, reduce, or neutralize greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the country.

"At CMP, we are committed to a different kind of mining that contributes to the development of the regions and their people. Therefore, we are implementing different actions to achieve operational excellence. An important aspect is to make progress in emissions control and reduce the carbon footprint according to our short- and long-term planning with clear goals. Receiving this important certification encourages us to continue working to fulfill our commitment to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly country", Paulina Andreoli, CMP's Environment and Climate Change Manager.



Decarbonization in Pellets Plant

Replacing coal with natural gas as a fuel, looking to reduce particulate matter emissions by 98%.

Progress in 2023 and expectations for 2024: CMP continues with its commitment to decarbonization, and during 2023, progress was made in the design alternatives and analysis. Within the following steps, it is planning to present an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to the Environmental Impact Assessment Service (SEIA) and thus have the authorization for its construction and the supply of the infrastructure needed to fulfill the commitment.

Natural gas extraction trucks at Los Colorados Mine

They will allow reducing CO_2 emissions by between 20 and 25% and PM emissions by more than 30%. This project is promoted together with Engie.

This measure is in addition to the adoption of two electric shovels at Los Colorados Mine located in Huasco, Atacama Region, which will increase operational efficiency with lower emissions and costs per ton of material moved.

On the other hand, the company celebrated the arrival of the first electric mining truck built by Yutong for its Filtered Tailings Deposit in Huasco. This is the first of four that CMP will incorporate, each capable of transporting 55 tons of cargo.

Other emissions mitigation measures

Several emissions mitigation projects have been carried out, including the implementation of covers, road improvements, chute encapsulation, and silencer fitting. CEMS measurements have also been monitored and validated for the Pellet Plant's precipitators.

Hybrid vessel

CMP received the first hybrid vessel powered by natural gas and fuel, an example of energy efficiency and marine ecosystem protection. Mount Ita is a bulk carrier-type vessel and was launched in 2023. Its main innovation is its double-feeding system which reduces CO_2 emissions by 43% compared to traditional vessels, thus bringing forward the recommendations of the International Maritime Organization's agenda for 2030.

The use of this vessel reduces CO_2 emissions by **43%**, which further strengthens the company's decarbonization roadmap

"In this way, CMP is moving towards iron mining that has the best of our processes and encourages us to permanently continue innovating and incorporating new technology", Paulina Andreoli.


MOUNT ITA
HIMALAYA SHIPPING
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3.4. **WATER**

(GRI 3.3)

Aware of the importance of the water issue in the Atacama and Coquimbo regions for people's quality of life and development, all future projects aim to operate with 100% desalinated and recirculated water.

The company has proposed **reducing freshwater consumption by 30%** by 2024.

So far, 46% of the water used comes from desalination. In the Copiapó Valley, where the Magnetite Plant is located, all the water supply is obtained from the Pacific Ocean.

Cerro Negro Norte Mine uses **100%** desalinated water in its processes.

(GRI 303-1)

Its water resources management standard prioritizes minimizing consumption, finding alternatives to reducing the use of continental water, and meeting established reduction goals.

It also has three plants that are located in areas of water scarcity, namely El Romeral, Los Colorados Mine, and the Pellet Plant. To use water efficiently, CMP uses information from flow meters installed in the plants. This instrumentation is online and enables systematic tracking and mapping of water use.

The water CMP uses comes from different sources, such as rivers, wells, and desalinated water.

These have the corresponding environmental and sectoral authorizations.

The worksites in the Copiapó Valley use desalinated water for their processes. This water is extracted from the Aguas CAP Desalination Plant, located 25 kilometers north of the city of Caldera. This source of supply constitutes an important contribution to process sustainability. In addition, the Magnetite Plant recycles the water extracted from the reprocessed tailings of Minera Candelaria.

Reduction of water consumption

(GRI 303-2)

In 2023, CMP focused on the Pellet Plant's "Filtered Tailings Deposit" project, which has reduced freshwater consumption from the Huasco River by 28% since its activation.

This project's start-up is estimated for 2024, maintaining the company's projection of fulfilling its goal of reducing continental water consumption by 30%.

In addition, the CMP freshwater makeup, which is the m^3 of freshwater consumed per ton processed, has achieved a 29% reduction compared to 2020, while maintaining desalinated and recirculated water consumption in all processes of the Copiapó Valley.

All Environmental Qualification Resolutions include the consumption and authorized source for the water supply in the different processes. These environmental authorizations govern our operations. For the sectoral authorizations, we comply with the Water Rights resolutions approved by the General Directorate of Water (DGA) and the operational consumption approved in the projects' Environmental Qualification Resolutions.

In 2023, due to a change in the Water Code, CMP managed to present several files to the DGA of the Atacama and Coquimbo regions for the use of water for El Romeral, Los Colorados, Cerro Negro Norte, and El Algarrobo Mines. This is complemented by a hydrological study that describes the use of this water in mining processes, ensuring that it will not affect the surrounding community or environmental variables.

Since September 26th, 2023, the discharge of the Chapaco outfall at the Pellet Plant has ceased, and CMP has not generated effluents since the water generated from the processes' tailings is recirculated to it. Prior to that date, the effluent from the Pellet Plant was in compliance with Supreme Decree No. 90, which regulates the discharge of pollutants into marine and inland surface water courses and sets maximum permissible limits for the discharge of liquid waste.


Papel y Cartón

3.5. CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE

Waste Management

(GRI 306-3)

During the first half of 2023, a plan for standardizing storage sites and segregation at transitional points was generated. A dissemination plan aimed at collaborators and contractor companies was also activated, emphasizing the message of eliminating single-use plastic in cafeterias. It is worth highlighting the support received from food suppliers through the implementation of olive oil bottles, the elimination of plastic cutlery, and the company's provision of reusable bottles.

REP Law's management plan was successfully implemented in 2023, complying with current regulations and receiving recognition from Bridgestone. Compared to 2022, the company has made progress in the correct segregation and reduction of waste.

In 2024, it is planned to increase recycling and recovery rates, encouraging obtaining by-products from these processes. The source's waste generation rate is also expected to decrease gradually over time, promoting the circular economy of CMP products.

Valuation of historical non-hazardous liabilities

CMP dealt with an important part of its historical not-for-use tires (NFU) by reusing 35,480 kg and recycling 42,330. These tires will have a new life by being transformed into rubber mats to be installed in CMP's gyms.

Regulatory compliance will continue in 2024, and it is planned to make progress on initiatives that allow the by-products generated by the valorization of NFU to return to the company's processes.

Responsible waste management initiatives

1. **Reuse of Corporate Clothing**
2. **Revalorization of Electronic Waste**
3. **Recycling of Plastic Bottles**
4. **Tire recycling**

Mining tailings

Tailings are materials left over from the mining production process.

In 2023, a GISTM adherence study of the four tailings deposits (including an offline deposit) was carried out. Incorporation of the IDR (Delfing), SMA Water Instructional Compliance (Res. 31), Compliance with Supreme Decree No. 248, End of tailings discharge to the sea from the Pellets Plant (September 2023).

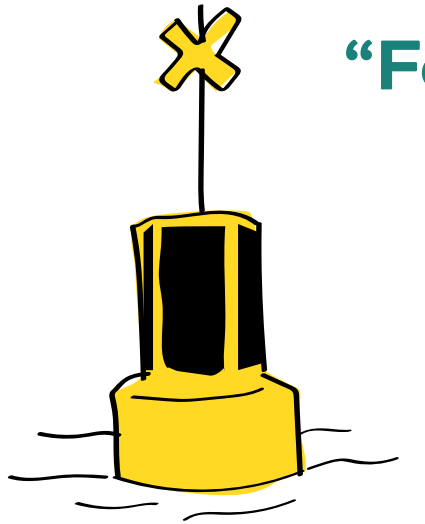
In 2024, the following is expected: increasing the GISTM adherence percentage, ITRB, Implementation of instrumentation, Geotechnical Characterization, Closure Plan for El Romeral, Hydrogeological model, MOMV, Emergency plan, Monitoring and Reportability, and DRF start-up.

3.6. BIODIVERSITY

(GRI 3.3)

Hydroacoustic buoys

In February 2023, on Chungungo beach, in the commune of La Higuera, CMP, together with the company Acústica Marina, installed the first two hydroacoustic buoys in Chile, which aim to monitor and map underwater noise: fauna and boats, and in this way, safeguard life in the ocean. This project has become the first port-mining initiative worldwide to focus on the marine ecosystem. Through this technological solution, it will be possible to monitor, control, and monitor marine fauna and vessels, generating, in the future, real-time warnings with a focus on the study and conservation of marine life and ecosystems. This initiative aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), so work on the detection and monitoring system will continue in 2024.



“Four smart buoys have already been installed in Chungungo”.

Wetlands

Within the certification framework of the Vallenar Urban Wetland in 2023, CMP actively participated in seminars and workshops set up by the Illustrious Municipality of Vallenar to promote tourism in the wetland, develop hydrological models, apply to an environmental protection fund, and plan wetland cleaning instances.

On September 1st, 2023, the Council of Ministers of Sustainability and Climate Change unanimously approved the Puerto Cruz Grande Nature Sanctuary, a milestone that reflects CMP's commitment to environmental conservation.

This initiative, in line with current legislation and the objectives of the Environment Ministry, protects 487 hectares of biodiversity, promoting the natural evolution of ecosystems and preserving their unique interactions.

Partnerships for biodiversity

The company is preparing for the entry into force of Law No. 21,600/2023 of the Ministry of the Environment. This will create the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service, which will be operational in September 2024. The Biodiversity Information System Platform, on species inventories, geographical information, ecosystem services, degraded areas, and priority sites, among others, will also come online to conserve biological diversity and protect the country's natural heritage through preservation, restoration, and use of sustainability of genes, species, and ecosystems.

Restored areas

Based on the species recovery plan linked to the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service Law and in line with the Ministry of the Environment's (MMA) strategic objective, on September 1st, 2023, the Council of Ministers of Sustainability and Climate Change unanimously approved the **Cruz Grande Nature Sanctuary**, a private Protection Area submitted by CMP in January 2020 to the Ministry of the Environment. This proposal covers 487 hectares, and its main objective is the protection of relevant conservation objects by preserving their habitat to allow the natural evolution of ecosystems

and ecological interactions between the different species they comprise, raising protected areas in the Coquimbo Region from 0.37% to 2.5%. This aligns with the conservation of the objects associated with the flora component, specifically the endemic species lucumillo. Currently, the species nursery process is being maintained, and we are waiting for the Ministry of Environment's ruling to prepare the management plan for the area.

Puerto Cruz Grande Private Protection Area (PPA)

CMP is developing management plans for sensitive areas and implementing a geographic information system that consolidates all the biodiversity information of its operations. One of the main challenges for 2024 will be managing the Puerto Cruz Grande Private Protection Area.

CMP leads Public-Private initiatives for Biodiversity, including a Biological Management Plan at Los Colorados Mine, internal training, biodiversity controls at the Magnetite Plant in collaboration with the Desierto Florido National Park, environmental fairs, guided tours to parks and wetlands, and an agreement with the University of La Serena for the reforestation of native species and research activities.

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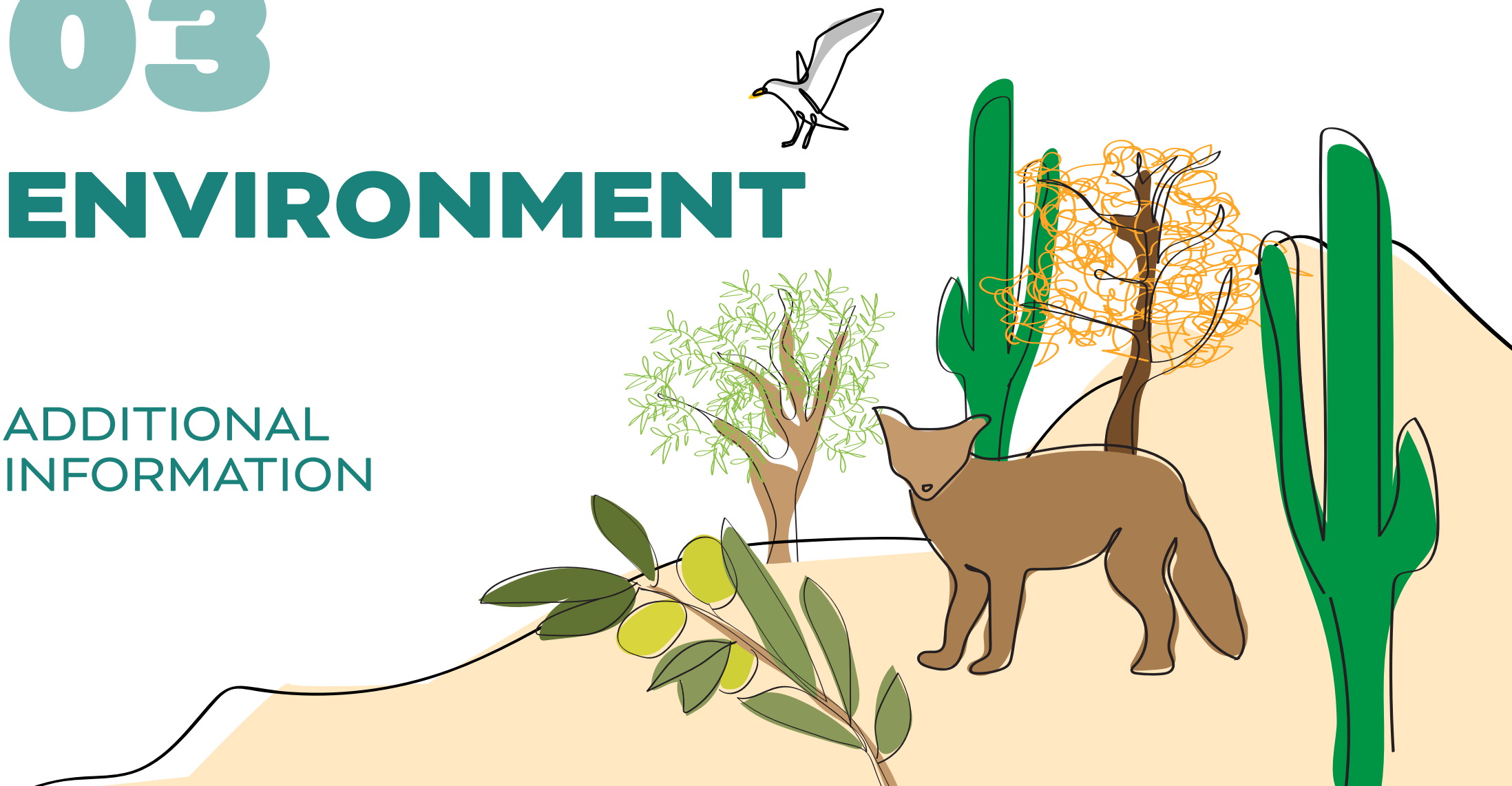
ENVIRONMENT

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



1. Water

(GRI 303-3) (GRI 303-4) (GRI 303-5)

	2022	2023
Total water extracted (m^3)	7,356,000	6,924,096
Total freshwater extracted in water-stressed regions**	7,356,000	6,924,096
Total water extracted in regions with high or extremely high initial water stress* (m^3)	7,356,000	6,924,096
Total water taken from municipal water supplies (or other water services) (m^3)	3,154,000	3,227,474
Total freshwater extracted from surface sources (lakes, rivers, etc.) (m^3)	3,635,000	2,023,534
Total freshwater extracted from underground sources (m^3)	567,000	2,077,794
Total water discharged (m^3)	949,084	695,752
Total water consumed (extraction - discharge) (m^3)	11,925,450	6,924,096
Total water consumed in regions with high or extremely high initial water stress* (m^3)	11,925,450	6,924,096
Total freshwater consumed in water-stressed regions**	7,356,520	6,924,096

2. Emissions: Carbon Footprint

(GRI 305-1) (GRI 305-2) (GRI 305-3) (GRI 305-5)

	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1 gross global emissions (metric tons of CO_2(e)	357,245	473,358	371,876
The company's Scope 1 emissions that are covered by some emission limitation regulation (tCO_2(e)	0	0	0
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from purchased energy (Scope 2) - market-based method (tCO_2(e)	345,347	559,512	425,493
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from purchased energy (Scope 2) - location-based method (tCO_2(e)	256,896	215,307	169,552
Total indirect greenhouse gas emissions of its value chain (scope 3) (tCO_2(e)	25,115,403	24,198,930	25,514,682
Scope 3 emissions: Purchased goods and services	54,607	79,616	62,300
Scope 3 emissions: Capital goods	Not measured	15,622	67,442
Scope 3 emissions: Other energy-related activities	Not measured	119,290	94,117
Scope 3 emissions: Upstream cargo transportation	3,966,204	10,195	5,681
Scope 3 emissions: Waste treatment and disposal	2,155	4,303	2,733
Scope 3 emissions: Business travel	4	88	216
Scope 3 emissions: People mobilization	2,040	183	2,873

	2021	2022	2023
Scope 3 issues: Upstream leased assets	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured
Scope 3 emissions: Downstream cargo transportation	Not measured	4,050,697	4,232,627
Scope 3 emissions: Processing of products sold	21,090,393	19,689,144	20,860,633
Scope 3 Emissions: Use of products sold	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured
Scope 3 Emissions: End of life of products sold	Not measured	229,792	186,061
Scope 3 issues: Downstream leased assets	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured
Scope 3 Issues: Franchises	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured
Scope 3 Emissions: Investments	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured

3. Atmospheric emissions: other emissions in metric tons

(GRI 305-7)

Emissions	2021	2022	2023
Carbon monoxide (CO)	NAP	NAP	NAP
NOx	137,639	296	214
NOx (excluding N2O)	NAP	NAP	NAP
SOx	59,122	89	84
Particles (PM10)	26,716	37	28
Manganese oxide (MnO)	NAP	NAP	NAP
Lead (Pb)	NAP	NAP	NAP
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	NAP	NAP	NAP
Mercury (Hg)	NAP	NAP	NAP
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	NAP	NAP	NAP

4. Energy consumption

(GRI 302-1)

	2022	2023
Total electricity consumed (GJ)	2,592,258	2,516,038
Total electricity consumed from the grid (GJ)	2,592,258	2157524,08
Total renewable electricity consumed (GJ)*	0	358,508
Total fuel consumed (GJ)	0	0
Total fuel by source: coal (GJ)	1,183,385	744,156
Total fuel by source: natural gas (GJ)	0	0
Total fuel by source: diesel (GJ)	2,634,585	2,389,597
Total fuel by source: IFO Petroleum (GJ)	511,254	457,726
Total fuel by source: renewable fuel (GJ)	0	0
Total energy sold (GJ)	0	0

* The scope of renewable electricity includes renewable energy produced directly by the entity and renewable energy purchased by the entity.

5. Mining reserves in or near (within 5 km) natural conservation areas and/or habitats of threatened species 2023

(GRI 304-1)

Proven mining reserves within or near natural conservation areas and/or habitats of threatened species	**Number of reserves:** 13
	Area (ha) of reserves: 1,524
Total mining reserves	**Number of reserves:** 13
	Area (ha) of reserves: 1,524

6. Biodiversity Exhibition and Assessment 2023

(GRI 304-3)

Total number and total area own operational sites	**Number of sites:** 8
	Area (ha): 5,929.24
Biodiversity impact assessments for own operational sites	**Number of sites:** 6
	Area (ha): 6,374.94
Own sites identified with significant impact	**Number of sites:** 2
	Area (ha): 2,827.94
Own sites identified with significant impact that have a biodiversity management plan	**Number of sites:** 2
	Area (ha): 110.04

7. Non-mining waste management

(GRI 306-3) (GRI 306-4) (GRI 306-5)

	2021	2022	2023
Amount of waste generated	10,479	12,583	10,133
Amount of hazardous waste generated	1,885	1,974	2,027
Amount of non-hazardous waste generated	8,595	10,609	7,848
Amount of recycled waste		4,265	4,941
Amount of hazardous waste recycled		600	706
Amount of non-hazardous waste recycled		3,664	4,227
Total amount of reused waste (composting included)		298	277
Amount of reused hazardous waste		294	239
Amount of non-hazardous waste reused		4	38
Total amount of waste sent to landfill (metric tons)		3,956	0
Amount of hazardous waste sent to landfill		291	0
Amount of non-hazardous waste sent to landfill		3,665	0
Total amount of waste incinerated with energy recovery			0

	2021	2022	2023
Amount of hazardous waste incinerated with energy recovery			0
Amount of non-hazardous waste incinerated with energy recovery			0
Total amount of waste incinerated without energy recovery			0
Amount of hazardous waste incinerated without energy recovery			0
Amount of non-hazardous waste incinerated without energy recovery			0
Total amount of waste otherwise disposed of			5,217
Amount of hazardous waste otherwise disposed of			1,052
Amount of non-hazardous waste otherwise disposed of			4,165
The total amount of waste disposed of in an unknown way		4,049	0
Amount of hazardous waste disposed of in an unknown way		789	0
Amount of non-hazardous waste disposed of in an unknown way		3,260	0

8. Inventory of Tailings Deposits

	Tailings Deposit 1	Tailings Deposit 2	Tailings Deposit 3	Tailings Deposit 4
Name of Facility	Los Corralillos	DRF	El Trigo	El Romeral
Geographical Location	Copiapó - Faena Cerro Negro Norte	Huasco - Planta de Pellets	La Serena - Faena El Romeral	La Serena - Faena El Romeral
Property status (own, rented, etc.)	Own	Own	Own	Own
Operational status (active, inactive)	Active	Active	Active	Active
Construction method according to ICMM (upstream, downstream, or centreline)	Centreline	N/A	Dowstream	Dowstream
Current quantity of tailings deposited (metric tons)	3,179,929	163,102*	728,854	-
Maximum quantity of tailings that can be deposited (metric tons)	110,000,000	13,000,000	44,000,000	14,210,000**
Consequence classification according to GISTM	Significant	Significant	Extreme	Extreme
Date of most recently completed independent technical assessment	Oct/2023***	Oct/2023***	Oct/2023***	oct/2023***

(*) deposited since October in DRF, 925,243 [ton] total tailings in the Pellet Plant, including discharge to Chapaco Bay until September.

(**) The permit considered 4.9 [Mm^3] of total capacity and a density of 2.9 [ton/m3] was considered to estimate the value presented.

(***) On this date, the GISTM Adherence analysis of the IDI of each tailings deposit was received.