	CORPORATE PROCEDURE FOR WATER EFFICIENCY AND EFFLUENT CONTROL	CODE	VERSION
		FIN-ADMIN-PRC-004	01
		EFFECTIVE START DATE	END EFFECTIVE DATE
		01/01/2024	12/31/2026
PROCESSING MANAGEMENT	CORPORATE FINANCE MANAGEMENT		
ELABORATED BY	REVIEWED BY	APPROVED BY	
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1. Objective:

This corporate standard is intended to establish guidelines on Ferreycorp Corporation's environmental commitments in terms of water efficiency, control of canteen wastewater and washing process effluents, among others. In order to standardize processes and ensure an adequate environmental management of each site, according to its context and operational reality;

2. References:

- Corporate environmental policy.
- Sustainable development policy.
- Environmental management regulations for the manufacturing industry and internal trade (D.S.-17-2015-PRODUCE) and its amendment (D.S. 006-2019 PRODUCE).
- Maximum Allowable Values (MAV) for the discharge of non-domestic wastewater into the sewage system (D.S. 021-2009-VIVIENDA), its regulation (D.S. 003-2011-VIVIENDA) and its amendments D.S. 010-2012-VIVIENDA and D.S. N° 001-2015-VIVIENDA.
- Approve Environmental Quality Standards (ECA, for its acronym in Spanish) for Water and establish Complementary Provisions D.S. N° 004-2017-MINAM.

3. Scope:

This corporate procedure applies to all Ferreycorp Corporation companies.

4. Definitions

- **Wastewater:** those whose original characteristics have been modified by anthropogenic activities, the same that have to be discharged to the sewer, a natural body of water or could be reused. According to the quality characteristics they might require prior treatment.
- **Wastewater discharge:** is the discharge of previously treated wastewater into a natural body of inland or marine water.
- **Eco-efficiency:** is the achievement of the production of goods and services by optimizing the use of natural resources, thus achieving competitive prices, generating less pollution, which leads to an improvement in the life quality of people.
- **Primary treatment system:** primary treatment focuses on removing suspended solids. The process involves the removal of coarse solids through screens and the settling of finer solids. In this process, physical contaminants are reduced.
Grease traps are also considered as a primary treatment..
- **Secondary treatment system:** consists of the biological removal of organic matter and other dissolved contaminants that were not removed in the primary treatment. It generally involves the use of biological systems, such as activated sludge, bacteria beds or stabilization ponds, where microorganisms break down the organic matter.
- **Tertiary treatment system:** advanced stage in the treatment process whose objective is to remove remaining contaminants in order to produce high quality water. Technologies used in tertiary treatment can differ depending on the specific contaminants that need to be removed. Some common technologies employed in tertiary treatment include: advanced filtration, disinfecting agents such as chlorine, ozone, chlorine dioxide or ultraviolet (UV) radiation, adsorption processes, advanced oxidation processes and/or nutrient removal.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

They are responsible for the application of this corporate procedure to execute the corresponding environmental controls in the premises:

5.1. Managers, assistant area managers, project managers

To ensure the necessary resources (economic, HR, etc.) for the implementation of the measures detailed in this procedure, in both new and currently operational facilities in order to prevent adverse environmental impacts during the life cycle of the facilities (from design to dismantling).

5.2. Responsible for infrastructure and design

- To process in a timely manner the environmental permits associated with water use and effluent discharge that are required for the construction of new facilities in coordination with the Environmental areas of each company and verify that the operating facilities have all the corresponding permits.

- To ensure that new projects or modifications comply with the described measures applicable to its competence.

5.3. Facilities managers and general services responsible

- To execute the operational measures described in this procedure.
- To do a proper follow up of the proposed controls.

5.4. Assistant managers, head or responsible for the environment of the companies

- To advise the different areas involved in the compliance of this procedure.


6. Standard Contents:


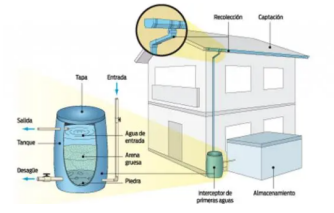

6.1. Water management

Water is a vital and increasingly scarce resource, and for this reason, the corporation is committed to reduce its water consumption and achieve greater efficiency in its use, as well as to reduce the direct impact on the water used.

From the Ferreycorp corporation we are focused on improving our processes and contributing to sustainability, so we are constantly evaluating the most sustainable alternatives offered in the market that are innovative, as well as new technologies to improve our performance in water management.

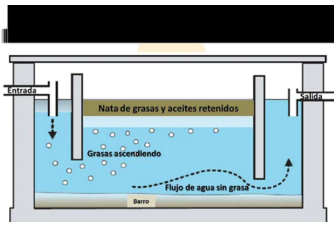
The following actions are detailed to reduce the impact on water, in addition to increasing the water efficiency of our operations.

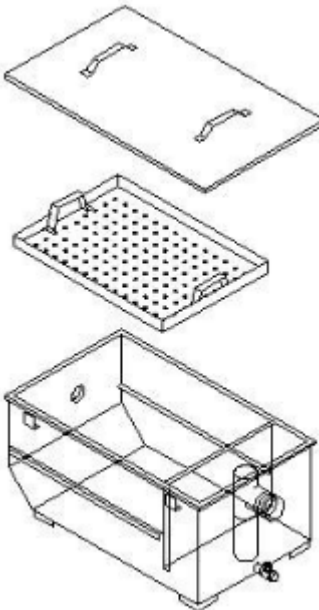
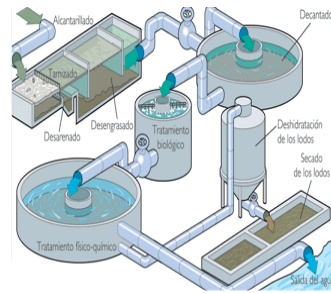

THEME	ACTIONS	REFERENCE IMAGE
<p>Water in faucets</p>	<p>1. Gradually implement/replace faucets with more eco-efficient models:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "low profile" toilets with proven performance to control leakage. Flow rate should be a maximum of 4.8 L/discharge.* - faucets with flow rates of less than 1.5 L/min. In existing faucets this can be achieved with accessories such as flow regulators.** - showers with economizing equipment to reduce water consumption with a maximum flow rate of 7.6 L/min. <p>Information on flow rates can be found in the technical data sheets, as well as improvements in their technologies to prevent leakage.</p> <p>* In the case of automated systems, staff must be trained in the correct use of this equipment and an explanatory sign must be posted in the areas where it is installed.</p> <p>** During the maintenance of the faucet, it must be ensured that the flow control valves are not lost and that they are replaced..</p>	




	** Flow control valves require maintenance every 6 months, depending on water hardness, to remove impurities and ensure proper flow.	
Water for green area irrigation	<p>2. For decoration, consider plants from the area as they are better adapted to the climatic conditions, preferably opt for species with low water consumption.</p> <p>3. The irrigation of green areas shall be done with methods according to the following priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First option: drip (greater savings) - Second option: sprinkling - Third option: flooding (less savings) <p>4. Irrigation schedules or very early in the morning or late afternoon to reduce evapotranspiration.</p>	
Water sources	<p>5. In rainy areas there is the option of capturing rainwater in the roofs for reuse in irrigation, toilets, or others.</p> <p>6. All extracted groundwater and reused water supplies must be measured.</p>	
Reducing the impact of buildings on the hydrological regime	7. To reduce the impact of large isolated expanses of concrete and/or asphalt, areas reserved for outdoor parking should use block grass or another type of cover that facilitates infiltration of rainwater block grass : (concrete blocks for grass or ecological parking).	

6.2. Effluent Management

The following actions should be considered to control effluents and prevent contamination of water bodies, as well as to consider that treated effluents can be converted into water sources for use in washing processes, irrigation of green areas or other processes.

THEME	ACTIONS	
Source Control Canteens	<p>1. Canteens should not discharge waste into the sewage system, it should be properly disposed of in the segregation garbage cans.</p> <p>2. In canteens whose effluents do not comply with the maximum allowable values for wastewater discharge to the sewage system, they must have grids in the sinks, drains and systems that prevent food waste from entering the sewage system.</p> <p>3. To wash dishes and other utensils, do not use strong detergents that may alter the pH or increase the sulfur load.</p>	

	<p>4. To have a grease trap system prior to disposal in the sewage system, this system must be properly sized to prevent the retention of effluents for very long periods of time and to prevent anaerobic decomposition from starting.</p> <p>5. Where required (based on the quality of the effluent), biological treatments, aeration, among others, should be applied.</p>	
<p>Source Control</p> <p>Industrial Effluent Washing</p>	<p>6. No liquid wastes, such as oils or other chemicals, shall be discharged directly into the treatment systems.</p> <p>7. Machinery and spare parts that enter the washing areas must be previously drained of liquids such as oils and coolants, and all excess solid material (sediments, mud, residues) must be removed.</p> <p>8. Treatment systems must be in place, either primary (settling tanks and grease traps) or secondary and/or tertiary (physical-chemical, biological, etc).</p> <p>9. To design drainage systems that do not mix maintenance waste oils and other chemical products with domestic wastewater or rainwater systems; any by-product or waste should be segregated at the place of generation and prevent mixing, which makes treatment more expensive and makes it impossible to reuse in other processes.</p>	
<p>Maintenance of treatment systems</p>	<p>10. Periodically clean and maintain grease traps, ponds and settling tanks to prevent their deterioration; these cleanings should be part of the maintenance program.</p> <p>11. The danger of the sludge generated must be analyzed in order to provide the appropriate final disposal for its dangerousness (legal requirement).</p> <p>12. The sludge generated must be handled in accordance with current waste regulations, and by a company authorized by the environmental area..</p>	

<p>Reuse of treated wastewater</p>	<p>13. Whenever feasible, the treated wastewater should be reused. Reuse should be the first priority before discharge to sewer or disposal as waste.</p> <p>14. Treated water can be used for the following purposes: washing machinery, irrigation of green areas, toilets, etc.</p> <p>15. For these purposes, the wastewater should receive appropriate treatment to ensure its safety and compliance with applicable regulations.</p> <p>16. For the reuse of treated wastewater, you must have permits from the corresponding authority, for which you should contact the person responsible for Environment in your company.</p>	
<p>Effluent discharge</p>	<p>17. Wastewater can be discharged to several receptors such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sewage: In this case, the regulations of the Ministry of Housing D.S. 021-2010- HOUSING must be followed. In the case of industrial effluents (classified as “non-domestic”), the non-domestic user authorization must be obtained. o Natural bodies: all discharges to natural bodies (river, sea, ditch, infiltration, etc.) must have the corresponding authorization. In these cases, discharges must comply with the specific regulations of the sector and of the receiving water body. 	
<p>Effluent monitoring</p>	<p>18. The sites whose effluents are discharged to the sewage system and have the category of Non-Domestic Users shall perform AMV monitoring through the corporate laboratory at least once a year.</p> <p>19. Sites with discharges to a natural receiving body must have the corresponding permits and carry out timely monitoring with the corporate laboratory according to the schedule requested by the authority.</p> <p>20. In the event that a site not included requires this service, it must coordinate with the subsidiary's environmental area.</p> <p>21. The monitoring schedule can be found in the annexes.</p>	

6.3. Training and awareness

Training and awareness will be provided to staff on the environmental impact of water consumption, as well as the actions to be implemented to reduce this impact and achieve greater water efficiency.

Each group company will be responsible for including this training within its training and awareness plan.

6.4. Follow-up

A. Verification of compliance

SSMA managers are recommended that scheduled SSMA inspections and audits include in their program the verification of compliance with the following standard to identify opportunities for performance improvement.

B. Progress in reducing water consumption

The corporation has set water reduction objectives. These objectives are set annually. In addition, each company sets annual objectives for water efficiency and water consumption reduction projects.

The corporation has determined energy reduction objectives. These objectives are set annually. In addition, each company sets annual objectives for energy efficiency and energy consumption reduction projects.

The follow-up of progress in reducing the amount of water consumed is carried out monthly with the Ecodatos platform.

For this purpose, each headquarters and operation records all the water consumption of the corporation's facilities on a monthly basis, which allows us to take measures to reduce and follow up on the respective consumption.

Responsible for measurement:	Ferreycorp's Corporate Services and Environment Sub-Management
Responsible for information:	The data and evidence of water consumption will be provided by the heads of the headquarters of the corporation's companies.
Evaluation/verification:	If necessary, water consumption measurements will be audited annually as part of the verification of the GRI indicators of the sustainability report.
Frequency:	Monthly
Absolute and relative indicator:	It will be expressed absolutely in m3 It will be expressed absolutely in m3/ sales

C. Effluent and Water Quality Surveillance

Water and effluent quality surveillance will be carried out through compliance with the water and effluent monitoring program with an accredited laboratory and review of the results obtained.

Responsible for measurement:	Ferreycorp group companies
Responsible for information:	Test reports and monitoring of water and effluent quality will be stored by each company of the corporation.
Evaluation/verification:	The company selected to provide these services is a laboratory accredited by the competent governmental and international organizations.
Frequency:	Each monitoring point at the sites to which this type of evaluation applies should be measured according to the established program.
Absolute and relative indicator:	

7. Annexes:

7.1. Monitoring schedule (access should be requested from the corporation's environmental area) 7.1. [Click here](#)

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED IN THE REGULATORY SYSTEM BY:

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