Ferreycorp	CORPORATE PROCEDURE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF MATERIALS AND WASTE	CODE	VERSION
		FIN-ADMIN-PRC-003	02
		START DATE OF VALIDITY	END DATE OF VALIDITY
		07/04/2024	12/31/2026
PROCESSING MANAGEMENT	CORPORATE FINANCE MANAGEMENT		
ELABORATED BY	REVIEWED BY	APPROVED BY	
Natali Espinoza Ortiz	Carolina Navarro Sánchez Salazar	Patricia Gastelumendi Lukis	
CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY SPECIALIST	ASSISTANT MANAGER OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND CORPORATE SERVICES	CORPORATE FINANCE MANAGER	

1. Objective:

The purpose of this corporate standard is to establish guidelines for the integrated management of waste, taking into consideration the appropriate use of materials, as well as minimization and control practices in order to reduce the associated environmental impacts.

2. References:

- Corporate environmental policy.
- Sustainable development policy.
- National Environmental Policy 2030
- Environmental management regulations for the manufacturing industry and internal trade (D.S.-17-2015-PRODUCE) and its amendment (D.S.006-2019 PRODUCE).
- Law on Integral Solid Waste Management D.L. 1278 and its Regulation DS. 014-2017-MINAM; as well as its amendment D.L. 1501-2020.
- National Regulation of Land Transportation of Hazardous Materials and Waste (DS.021-2008-MTC).
- National Regulation for the Management and Handling of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment WEEE (D.S. 01-2012-MINAM)
- Regulation for the management and handling of waste from construction and demolition activities (D.S. 003-2013-VIVIENDA)
- Special regime for the management and handling of end-of-life tire (D.S. 024-2021-MINAM)
- Peruvian technical standard Color code for waste storage (NTP 900.058-2019).
- Format of the Summary Safety Data Sheets for the Land Transportation of Hazardous Waste and its Instructions (R.D. 2613-2013-MTC/15).
- Approval of the Annual Declaration on Solid Waste Minimization and Management, Hazardous Waste Manifest, Solid Waste Operator Report

and Authorized Registration forms (R.D. N° 00751-2023-MinaM/VMGA/DGGRS).
- Approval of the “Minimum Content of the Non-Municipal Solid Waste Minimization and Management Plan” (R.M. Nº 089-2023-MINAM).

3. Scope:

This corporate standard applies to all Ferreycorp Corporation companies.

4. Definitions

- **Storage:** Operation of temporary accumulation of waste in technical conditions as part of the management system until its recovery or final disposal.
- **Initial or primary storage:** It is the temporary storage of solid waste carried out immediately in the work environment, for subsequent transfer to intermediate or central storage.
- **Central storage:** It is the storage of solid waste from primary and/or intermediate storage, as appropriate, within the units, areas or services of the generator’s facilities, prior to its transfer to solid waste infrastructure or facilities for that purpose.
- **Product life cycle:** These are the consecutive and interrelated stages of a product system, from the acquisition of the material or its generation from natural resources to the final disposal.
- **Hazardous components of WEEE:** Parts contained in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) that contain a material, substance or mixture that is identified as hazardous according to current regulations, for example, batteries or accumulators, components containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), components containing mercury, components containing halogenated volatile hydrocarbons and volatile hydrocarbons, cathode ray tubes, among other components containing hazardous substances.
- **Solid Waste Operators (EO-RS):** These are legal entities that carry out operations and processes with solid waste. The operators are considered to be municipalities and companies authorized for that purpose.
- **Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE):** Electrical or electronic equipment that has reached the end of its useful life due to use or obsolescence and that also becomes waste.
- **Solid waste:** Solid waste is any object, material, substance, or element resulting from the consumption or use of a good or service, from which the holder discards or intends or has the intention or obligation to discard, to be managed prioritizing waste recovery and in the last case, its final disposal. Solid waste includes any residue or waste in solid or semi-solid phase. Also considered as waste are those that, being liquid or gas, are contained in containers or tanks that are to be disposed of, as well as liquids or gases that, due to their physicochemical characteristics, cannot be entered into emission and effluent treatment systems and therefore cannot be discharged into the environment. In these cases the gases or liquids must be safely conditioned for proper disposal.

- **Liquid Waste:** Chemical product in a liquid state, which has been used and is contaminated with physical or chemical impurities and does not meet the optimum conditions for the purpose for which it was initially produced. These include: used oil, used refrigerant, used solvent.
- **Municipal Solid Waste:** It is waste generated in homes and commercial activities.
- **Non-Municipal Solid Waste:** Waste generated as a result of the development of extractive or service activities.
- **Hazardous Waste:** It is the name given to waste that, due to its physical, chemical, toxicological characteristics, or mixtures thereof, regardless of their state, represent a risk of immediate or potential harm to the health of people and the environment.
- **Valorization:** It is a management and handling alternative that should be prioritized over final waste disposal. The following are considered recovery operations: recycling, composting, reuse, oil recovery, bio-conversion, co-incineration.

5. Roles and Responsabilities

The following are responsible for the application of this environmental management guide to implement the corresponding environmental controls in the facilities:

5.1. Managers, assistant area managers, project managers

- To ensure the necessary resources (economic, human, etc.) for the implementation of the measures detailed in the following corporate procedure.

5.2. Responsible for infrastructure and design

- To ensure that new projects or modifications comply with the described measures applicable to their competence, for this purpose they must coordinate with the environmental areas of each company.
- In coordination with environmental areas, ensure that the environmental instrument to be obtained specifies the reuse of materials and special waste management when applicable.

5.3. Facilities managers and general services responsible

- To execute the operational measures described in this procedure.
- To carry out the appropriate follow-up of the described controls.
- Area in charge of the operation and maintenance of the central waste warehouse.
- To supervise the cleaning services contractor in charge of the internal collection of solid waste to the central warehouse, as well as the EO-RS during their stay inside Ferreyros' facilities.
- To paint cylinders, make lids and signs for waste management according to the color code established at the request of the user area.
- To contract an EO-RS authorized by DIGESA/MINAM for the final disposal of the waste.
- To ensure the correct filling out of the "daily waste entry record" form.

- Each time the service is performed, deliver to the EO-RS the hazardous waste safety data sheet, as well as prepare the referral guide as specified in this procedure and maintain the delivery charges.

5.4. Assistant managers, head or responsible for the environment

- To advise the different areas involved for the compliance of this procedure respecting the work schedules.
- To raise awareness among personnel about the management of waste related to their work.
- To follow up on compliance with the following procedure.
- To analyze the records of quantities of waste generated and their reporting in the established platforms or drives.
- To make the reports to the competent authority.
- To grant approval to permits and authorizations of EO-RS, formalized recyclers, or holders of productive activities.
- To complete the forms (waste outgoing register and monthly consolidated hazardous waste) that are used for reporting to the authority.

6. Standard Contents:

6.1. General aspects

The use of materials and the generation of waste during production processes are related; addressing these issues in an integrated manner generates more significant impacts within the corporation's value chain.

The irrational use of materials generates greater pressure and a negative impact on the planet due to an intensive extraction of raw materials, which also generates a greater amount of waste with a greater risk of inadequate waste disposal generating negative environmental impacts due to soil, water and air pollution.

At Ferreycorp 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 waste management.

- **Hierarchy of eco-efficiency measures in the use of materials**

For the processes of workshops, warehouses and administrative activities, actions should be preferred in the order shown below, prioritizing the most efficient actions and reducing the environmental impact:

- to eliminate unnecessary products, packaging and processes and/or replace them with more eco-efficient alternatives and to reduce quantity

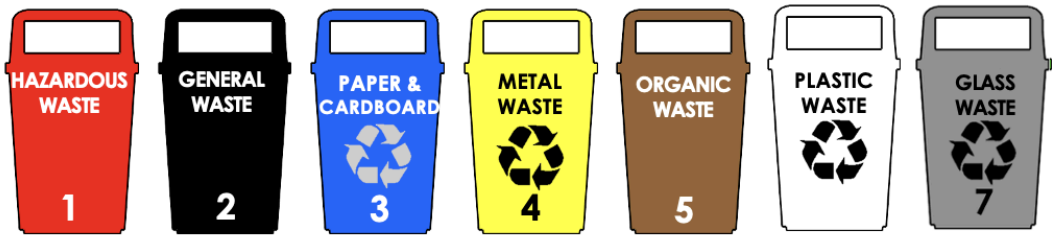
- to reuse products and materials in good condition to extend their life cycle
- to recycle

➢ **Waste segregation**

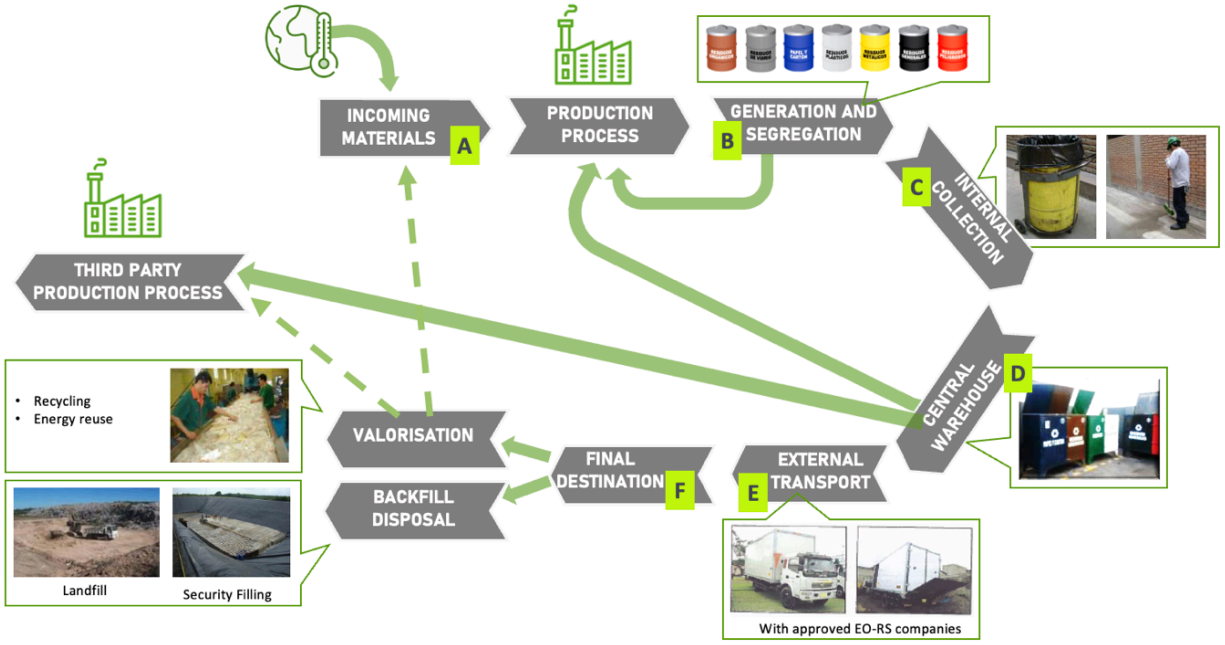
They are divided based on 2 fundamental characteristics: hazardousness and reusability. In addition to these 2 characteristics, there is a special WEEE management category.

	USABLE	UNUSABLE
NON HAZARDOUS	• Paper, cardboard, • glass • Scrap metal, metal shavings • PET plastic, caps, others • Organics for composting • Wood, end-of-life tyres	• Black container (general) • Unused organics
HAZARDOUS	• Batteries • Waste oil	• Red container (contaminated wipes, contaminated containers and packaging) • Used refrigerants • Biocontaminated
	SPECIAL CATEGORY WEE Waste electrical and electronic equipment	

Peruvian Technical Standard NTP 900.058 establishes the colors to be used in waste storage devices, in order to ensure the identification and segregation of waste.



6.2. Cycle of material use and waste generation



Production processes generate waste and by-products that in a linear economy end up in dumps or landfills and only a small proportion is recycled.

The management of these by-products/wastes under the circular economy approach aims to:

- to reuse as much of the by-products generated as possible
- to prevent the generation of unnecessary waste
- to ensure recycling.

A. Incoming Materials

The following actions are recommended:

ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF THE USE OF MATERIALS	
Reduction of materials in workshops	● To eliminate unnecessary packaging on purchased products in coordination with the supplier/customer. ● reuse of materials, e.g.: - glass bead in shot blasting, - wood: carpentry, for making pallet boxes - cardboards and packaging ● stock planning to avoid returns/destructions/ decommissioning ● selection and use of equipment / technology that reduces wastage
Reduction of materials in administrative activities	● Reduced paper usage and printing through: - digital signatures - virtual platforms - reduction of advertising / printed newsletters - reduction of format size ● reduction of disposables through the promotion of the use of cups and mugs

ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF THE USE OF MATERIALS	
Inventory destruction/ reduction	● hazardous materials shall be handled with EO-RS ● spare parts to be returned to CAT ● souvenirs or others: may be donated or contact the environmental areas to evaluate the available options
Acquisition of materials	Criteria should be considered for the selection of material suppliers. ● use of materials with less environmental impact (recycled origin, no polluting chemicals, less packaging, biodegradable, etc.). ● the environmental considerations for materials procurement form (**see appendix 1**) describes the types of materials that can be implemented and preferred over other products.

B. Waste generation and source segregation

The following actions are recommended:

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE ADEQUATE SEGREGATION	
In general	● All premises shall have waste containers for segregation at source (work areas). ● waste should not be mixed for later separation as they may contaminate each other. ● The size of the containers should be commensurate with the generation of waste and the availability of space in the work area. ● The following types of containers are available in appendices. (**see Appendix 2**)
Special cases	● There are types of waste that due to their characteristics require to be placed in a differentiated manner from other waste of the same category, for example: ○ **Metals:** chips, scrap, copper wire (separated because they are recycled in different ways) ○ **Hazardous:** contaminated cloths and other workshop waste are segregated separately from batteries, WEEE, chemical supplies and mercury gas lamps. These wastes must be placed in different containers to avoid mixing incompatible polluting materials that generate chemical reactions among themselves or that release toxins due to mishandling.
Collection points	● Have centralized collection points, with all colors of containers, rather than placing each color separate from the other.  ● If any type of waste is not generated in the work area, it is not necessary to place a container of that color. ● To be located in visible areas and close to traffic areas ● preferably have a sign that describes the color code.

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE ADEQUATE SEGREGATION	
In workshops with CAT pollution control certification	● In workshops where required and in accordance with Caterpillar's contamination control standard, the order of containers is according to numbering, from left to right.  ● Both the containers and the floor should be marked and numbered:   

C. Internal "selective" collection

- The people in charge of collecting waste from the work areas and transferring it to the central warehouse should collect waste separately by type; they SHOULD NOT MIX waste to save time.
- Personnel performing these functions should be trained periodically.

D. Central Warehousing

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CENTRAL WAREHOUSE FOR WASTE	
In general	● All premises must have a central warehouse for waste (legal requirement). ● This warehouse shall be equipped with containers that allow classification by type of waste. ● The check list for this warehouse in accordance with current legal requirements is included in the Appendices. (**see appendix 3**).

Registration of incoming and outgoing	● All waste removal outside the facilities must be registered and the evidence of waste removal must be kept, in order to later register this evidence in the Ecodatos virtual platform. (Link Ecodatos)
Secondary containment for hazardous liquid waste	● By legal obligation, hazardous liquid wastes require secondary containment to prevent leakage directly impacting the soil. ● the secondary containment tray must contain the volume of 110% of the largest container contained in it. ● The net volume contained is considered, i.e., the volume of fluid displaced by the space occupied by the containers contained within the tray is not considered.  
Special wastes	● All premises shall have a container designed to store WEEE waste. **See item H** ● In the case of waste oil and other liquid wastes, the appropriate containers for liquids must be differentiated and marked by type; ● Also consider the storage of batteries if necessary. Reference photos are shown in the appendices. **See item H**
Central warehouse size	The area required is a function of the size of the operations (**amount of waste to be generated**), as well as the collection frequencies for the area and the **waiting time of the** authorized companies. To estimate the required area, the following reference calculations are used. $$Vol\,R_{type} = Vol\ generado\ diario_{tipo} * \#\ días\ espera_{type}$$ $$Area_{total} = \frac{\sum Vol\,R_{type} * FP}{H}$$ **# waiting days by type:** each type of waste may have different collection frequencies. **FP = Factor per aisle:** FP = 1.4 when there will be intermediate corridors FP = 1.1 when it is a single row next to a wall **H Container height** H = 1.6 recommended height for large containers (big headquarters) H = 1.4 is an average size for medium sized warehouses ● It can also be calculated for each type of waste and assigned container height. $$Area_{type} = \frac{Vol\,R_{type}}{H_{type}}$$

	$$Area_{total} = FP * \sum Area_{type}$$
	Another method of calculation consists of calculating the volume of waste by type of waste. $$Vol\,R_{type} = Vol\ generated\ daily_{type} * \#\ waiting\ days_{type}$$ ● Define the containers to be placed in the warehouse and their measurements according to the calculated volume. ● Plot these containers and aisles choosing the best layout.

E. External Transportation

TRANSPORT SPECIFICATIONS	
Minimum legal requirements	● Waste transportation is regulated by standards and is subject to inspection and penalties. The process must be documented. ● Companies providing this service must be registered in the Authorized Registry of Solid Waste Operating Companies EO-RS administered by MINAM. ● In addition to the EO-RS registration, they must comply with a list of permits by type of waste detailed in the appendices. (**see appendix 5**). Also detailed are the certificates that must be submitted upon completion of the service.
Contracts and corporate agreements	● All waste must be handled with authorized companies and/or entities selected through corporate bids for such services. A record of current corporate contracts can be found in the appendices. (**see appendix 4**).
Non-corporate suppliers	● In the event of not having a company authorized by Ferreycorp and/or subsidiaries to provide this service, the SSGG and/or administration areas **should consult their proposal to the environmental responsible** of their subsidiary, who after the documentary review will provide the respective VB. ● The following hierarchy should be taken into account when choosing companies to provide these services: 1 repair and life extension, 2 recycling, 3 energy reuse, 4 landfill disposal, 3 energy recovery, and 5 energy recovery. ● Prohibitions: do not dispose/market or donate hazardous waste to natural persons or unauthorized companies. If in doubt, consult with the environmental areas of each subsidiary.
Documentation to be submitted to the EO-RS	Ferreycorp shall deliver to the carrier and keep a record of delivery of the following documents ● Summary Safety Data Sheets for the Land Transport of Hazardous Waste (**see appendix 7**). ● The carrier's waybill in accordance with the rules issued by The National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT, for its acronym in Spanish) and which also includes the following information: ○ ONU number, preceded by the letters "UN", ○ Class or, where appropriate, the division and subdivision of the materials, (for Class 1, the letter of the compatibility group) ○ Where the package/packaging group has been designated;

Special case of fixed assets to be retired	In these cases, the area responsible for these assets should coordinate with the accounting and environmental areas of each company so that the waste management provider can manage in advance, when necessary, the presence of the notary to verify the “destruction” (it can be sent to a dismantling plant, safety landfill, smelter, etc.).

F. Final Destination

TYPE	DESTINATION OF WASTE
Hazardous waste (red container)	Hazardous waste must be transported in vehicles of authorized companies and disposed of in authorized safety landfills (EO-RS).
Hazardous recyclables	Batteries and waste oils can only be traded with authorized companies (EO-RS) and/or companies that use them directly in their production process and are authorized to use them.
Non-hazardous recyclables	● Usable non-hazardous waste (paper, cardboard, glass, plastics, wood, organic waste for composting, scrap metal, etc.) must be delivered for recycling either to authorized companies, formalized recyclers or municipalities, considering their recycling programs. ● They can also be delivered to other companies that use this waste as raw material and have the corresponding permit.
Not usable black container	● Non-hazardous non-usable waste (black garbage can, organic) must be transported by EO-RS and disposed of in authorized sanitary landfills. ● In case of generation of smaller volumes according to the legislation, it may be disposed of through the municipal service. a record of the waste disposed of by this modality must be kept. (**see appendix 6**).

G. Recording of waste generation and reporting to the authority

Each site must have a digital folder or file cabinet for waste management records. These documents are reported to the authority in coordination with the environmental managers of each subsidiary.

DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION	APPLICABILITY
Hazardous waste manifests	are documents submitted by EO-RS each time they remove hazardous waste, these manifests must be reported quarterly through the SIGERSOL platform.	Any site that generates hazardous waste. The report by SIGERSOL only for headquarters with IGA.
Annual declaration of solid waste management	It is presented annually through the SIGERSOL platform.	Only headquarters with IGA
Solid waste management plan	only in the event of changes in the processes as specified in current legislation.	Only headquarters with IGA

End-of-life tire management plan	It is presented by NFU producers on a one-time basis and contains the strategies for meeting the collection and recovery goals.	Only companies introducing tires for the first time in the market either by direct sale or as part of machinery.
NFU Annual Declaration of the producer	includes the previous year's tire sales statement and compliance with NFU recovery goals.	Only companies introducing tires for the first time in the market either by direct sale or as part of machinery.

H. Special wastes

The following processes are **recommended** for better waste management to optimize recycling:

SPECIAL WASTE: USED FILTERS	
STAGE	**DESCRIPTION**
	**1. Filter removal and emptying** ● The filters are removed from the system and the contents are poured into a tray (taking care not to exceed ¾ parts of their volume), and then placed on the drainage table or filter car, as the case may be. ● Note: To prevent spills in the transfer to the filter car, they are placed in a secure container that is larger than the filters.
	**2. Filter draining** ● The generating areas place the filters upside down in the filter car for a minimum of 12 hours (to monitor the time, label the date and time when draining begins). After this time the cleaning staff picks up the filter from the filter car to press it.
	**3. Filter pressing** ● To start pressing, open the compressed air inlet valve, place the filter in the press, close the gate and lower the lever to start pressing. ● Note: Ferreyros facilities that do not have a filter press can make use of another safe means (e.g., vise).

	**4. Waste disposal** ● Pressed filters are placed in bags to be taken to the hazardous waste container in the central warehouse. ● Likewise, the cleaning staff is responsible for removing the oil stored in the filter press and on the drainage tables in the workshops, in order to pour it into the used oil container. ● Used solvents generated should be placed in the solvent container and not mixed with the oil.
	**SPECIAL CASE: Filter Disassemblyc** ● After step 2, some filters require disassembly for evaluation. The process is performed on a table that allows for drainage. ● metal waste from inside the drained filter is disposed of as hazardous waste. ● The carcass shall be pressed and disposed of as metal waste (scrap). ● The drained oil is disposed of in the waste oil container.

The following processes are **recommended** for better waste management to optimize recycling:

SPECIAL WASTE: BATTERIES	
STAGE	**DESCRIPTION**
General	● Used lead-acid batteries are considered hazardous waste and require special handling to prevent spills. ● The storage period of the batteries should not exceed 12 months. ● Periodic inspections of the storage area should be performed. ● Regarding lithium batteries, these shall be handled as indicated by their SDS and in coordination with the hazardous waste management provider.
Storage requirements	● They must have a sign that allows identification of the storage area for used batteries. ● Be roofed and protected from environmental conditions such as humidity, temperature and solar radiation. ● The storage location for used batteries should be adequately ventilated to ensure rapid air renewal to prevent the accumulation of gases, and should be away from heat sources. ● They should be placed on pallets or pallets keeping the top side up without stacking them directly on top of each other. ● Secondary containment shall be provided to prevent direct contact with the ground in the event of spills and rain runoff. This secondary containment shall be of a compatible material such as high density polyethylene or other.
Incompatibility of materials	● Used lead acid batteries, due to their sulfuric acid content, should be stored avoiding contact with water and aqueous solutions in general, alkaline solutions, oxidizers and strong reducing agents. ● Contact of the acid electrolyte with combustible materials should also be avoided because there is a risk of fire. If the electrolyte comes into contact with metals, hydrogen gas, which is flammable and explosive, may be released. ● Sulfuric acid is an oxidizer and as such contact with materials such as antifreeze, turpentine and waste oils should be avoided.
Attention to spills	● Have an acid neutralizing product, for example: bicarbonate, lime or other similar products to neutralize small spills, as well as absorbent

	cloths, sand or other non-combustible material to help clean up any spills.
Preparation for transport	● Each battery should be visually checked for good condition, verifying that there is no damage, such as punctures, to their cases or covers. ● Before packaging used batteries, check that all vent plugs are closed to prevent further spillage. Where possible, missing plugs should be replaced. ● Leaking batteries should be stored individually in acid-resistant plastic containers (e.g., plastic buckets with lids).
	

WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WEEE	
General	● This waste can only be handled by authorized WEEE operators. ● Commercialization with unauthorized entities is prohibited; any commercialization outside of the corporate agreement must be approved by the environmental area of each subsidiary.
Computer equipment	● Computer equipment must be delivered to the TPI area for evaluation. Only after the evaluation, the equipment is catalogued as WEEE and stored appropriately. ● The corporation has an agreement with authorized companies to review annexes where the WEEE waste delivery process is specified. ● Collection certificates are given to the environmental responsible persons of each company involved.
Other WEEE (generated in maintenance areas)	● The headquarters that generate this waste must have a WEEE container in its central warehouse. ● With the environmental authorization of their subsidiary, they must dispose of them through authorized WEEE operators,

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE	
General	● The management of this waste is governed by D.S. 003-2013-VIVIENDA ● They must be sent to authorized landfills after review of the permits by the environmental area of each subsidiary company.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">END-OF-LIFE TIRES</th></tr>
<tr><td>General</td><td>● End-of-life tires NFU are listed as prioritized goods by the solid waste law.
● Some of the corporation’s companies fall into the category of PRODUCERS and DISTRIBUTORS, so they are legally responsible for the incorporation of these goods within the domestic market (either as individual tires or as part of machinery).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Obligations of the producer</td><td>● Submit the NFU management plan to MINAM.
● Filing the annual producer’s declaration
● To indicate to its customers, distributors and marketers on the correct way to manage and handle NFU at the time of sale.
● To comply with the commitments assumed in the approved Management Plan with respect to the management and handling of NFU, including collection and recovery goals, individually and collectively, as appropriate.
● To guarantee the adequate management and handling of NFU for their material and/or energy recovery through duly authorized systems.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Internal records as producers</td><td>● Tire sales shall be recorded in accordance with the format detailed in the appendices. (see appendix 8).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Goals</td><td>The goals are detailed:
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Year</th><th colspan="2">Goals category A
hoop less than 25”</th></tr>
<tr><th>collection</th><th>valorization</th></tr>
<tr><td>Third year of validity of the standard (2023)</td><td>13%</td><td>13%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fourth year of validity of the standard (2024)</td><td>15%</td><td>15%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fifth year of validity of the standard (2025)</td><td>20%</td><td>20%</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
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hoop less than 25”</th></tr>
<tr><th>collection</th><th>valorization</th></tr>
<tr><td>Third year of validity of the standard (2023)</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fourth year of validity of the standard (2024)</td><td>20%</td><td>20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fifth year of validity of the standard (2025)</td><td>25%</td><td>25%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Obligations as generator</td><td>● All waste from end-of-life tires generated as part of the equipment we repair/rebuild, as well as from our own equipment, must be sent to the recovery system defined by the corporation.
● For premises with an approved IGA, recovery actions must be included in the solid waste minimization and management plans and must be reported through SIGERSOL, as well as included in the annual declaration of solid waste management.</td></tr>
</table>

6.3. Follow-up

A. Verification of compliance

It is recommended to HSE managers that scheduled HSE inspections and audits include in their program the verification of compliance with the following standard.

A. Progress in reducing waste generation.

The corporation has set targets for reducing the amount of waste generated. These targets are set annually. In addition, each company sets annual targets for projects to reduce the amount of waste generated and to increase the amount of waste reused.

Progress in reducing the amount of waste generated is monitored on a monthly basis using the Ecodatos platform.

For this purpose, each site records all waste generation from the corporation's premises on a monthly basis, which allows us to take reduction measures and follow up on them.

Responsible for measurement:	Ferreycorp Corporate Services and Environment Assistant Manager
Responsible for the information:	Data and evidence of waste generation will be provided by the heads of the corporation’s corporate headquarters.
Evaluation/ verification:	If necessary, waste generation measurements will be audited annually as part of the verification of the GRI indicators of the sustainability report.
Frequency:	monthly
Absolute and relative indicator	To be expressed on an absolute basis in tons To be expressed on a relative basis in tons / sales

7. Appendices:

7.3. Appendix 1 - Format environmental considerations for the procurement of materials

7.4. Appendix 2 - Container types

7.5. Appendix 3 - Format: Check list solid waste store

7.6. Appendix 4 - Format: List of valid corporate companies

7.7. Appendix 5 - Format: List of waste operator permits

7.8. Appendix 6 - Format: Record of estimated delivery of municipal solid waste

7.9. Appendix 7 - Format: Submitter's Summary Safety Data Sheet

7.10. Appendix 8 - Format: Tyre marketing register

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED IN THE REGULATORY SYSTEM BY:

ROLE	NAME	POSITION	DATE
Elaborator	Natali Espinoza Ortiz	Corporate Environmental and Sustainability Specialist	Approved - 07/15/2024 12:04
Reviewer	Carolina Navarro Sanchez Salazar	Assistant Manager of Corporate and Environmental Services	Approved - 07/04/2024 14:50
Approver	Patricia Gastelumendi Lukis	Corporate Finance Manager	Approved - 07/04/2024 15:05

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED IN THE REGULATORY SYSTEM BY:

ROLE	NAME	POSITION	DATE
Elaborator	Natali Espinoza Ortiz	Corporate Environmental Specialist	Approved - 07/15/2024 11:56
Reviewer	Carolina Navarro Sanchez Salazar	Assistant Manager of Corporate and Environmental Services	Approved - 07/15/2024 12:13
Approver	Patricia Gastelumendi Lukis	Corporate Finance Manager	Approved - 07/15/2024 14:31