

Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) San Miguel Global - Argentina and Uruguay

Original language of the document: Spanish
Date of issue: March 2026

1. General Information of the Project and Scope of IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Review

San Miguel was founded in 1954 by the Mata family in the province of Tucumán, Argentina, for the production of fresh lemon. Starting in 2003, the Companies invested in farms and industrial operations in Uruguay and South Africa, and diversified their product mix to include sweet citrus and other fruits. In 2017, the Companies acquired the company Agrícola Hoja Redonda in the town of Chincha, Peru, with plantations and a packing plant in the provinces of Chincha and in the town of Chepén (located in the Libertad department, towards the north of the country).

Starting in 2022, San Miguel initiated a strategic reconversion plan that involved exiting the fresh fruit business and focusing on the natural ingredients segment derived from lemon, specifically: lemon oil, concentrated lemon juice, lemon pulp and peel, with the consequent renegotiation of long-term contracts with key clients ensuring stability and predictability in revenues and decreased exposure to commodity market risk. With the purpose of financing the strategic reconversion, *San Miguel* executed a divestment plan of subsidiaries with main focus on the fresh fruit segment (Peru and South Africa), sale of fixed assets (farms in Argentina) and capital contribution from the majority shareholder. During 2023 and 2024, San Miguel made the necessary capex investments for the construction and operation of citrus industrialization plants in South Africa and Uruguay, becoming a critical supplier to major international companies in the beverage, food, pharmaceutical, fragrance, flavor and cosmetics industries.

Currently, San Miguel operates three industrial plants: one in Famailá, Tucumán, Argentina, with a processing capacity of 280,000 tons per year; another in Paysandú, Uruguay, with a capacity of 80,000 tons per year; and a third plant in Gqeberha, South Africa, with a processing capacity of 70,000 tons per year. Both the Uruguay and South Africa plants estimate an increase in production capacity to 100,000 tons for the year 2027 in the case of Uruguay and 2030 for the case of South Africa.

As of the end of 2025, San Miguel's total sales are concentrated entirely on natural ingredients derived from lemon and amount to US\$138M, of which 92% corresponds to sales in the external market and the remaining 8% is sold in the local market. San Miguel's production is exported mainly to the United States and the European Union. 58% of total sales are made through long-term contracts.

Regarding milling, it reached 381,500 tons in 2025, resulting in 2,059 tons of industrial products sold in the domestic market and 219,664 tons of industrial products for export. Of the total processed, 64% took place in Argentina, 20.1% in Uruguay and 10.54% in South Africa.

Additionally, the Group has 3,945 ha of citrus plantations owned and leased to third parties, of which 2,223 ha with lemon plantations are located in Argentina, in the Province of Tucumán (1,494 ha owned and 729 ha leased) and another 1,722 ha of lemon plantations in Uruguay (1,133 ha owned and 589 ha leased).

In Uruguay, 100% of the supply is from own fruit and in Argentina 50% of the fruit volume is own and the other 50% is purchased from strategic producers associated with San Miguel, with whom it maintains a long-term relationship that includes the transfer of genetics and best practices in phytosanitary matters to ensure product quality.

The environmental and social due diligence ("ESDD") process included the review of environmental and social ("E&S") and occupational health and safety ("OHS") information provided by the Client, such as: i) Certifications, ii) policies, iii) procedures, among others.

To ensure the Project's commitment to respect and protection of human rights, its zero tolerance for reprisals, and its commitment to provide and guarantee a safe environment for stakeholders to express their concerns without fear of any retaliation, the ESDD process also included the review of the following documents: i) Code of Ethics, ii) Human Resources Procedures, and various procedures described in 4.2.a.i.

This would be the second operation with San Miguel, the first was approved in 2018.

2. Environmental and Social Categorization and Justification

In accordance with IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy, the Project has been classified as Category B because it may generate, among others, the following impacts and risks: i) pressure on water resources, ii) possible contamination of soils and water bodies, iii) impact on biodiversity from productive expansion or intensification, especially in areas near sensitive ecosystems, iv) exposure to agrochemicals by workers and the community, v) management of temporary labor and contractors, vi) management of hazardous inputs and waste, and vii) traceability in the supply chain.

These impacts and risks are estimated to be of medium-low intensity.

The Performance Standards ("PS") activated by the Project are: i) PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; ii) PS2: Labor and Working Conditions; iii) PS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention; iv) PS4: Community Health and Safety; and v) PS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.

3. Environmental and Social Context

3.1 General Characteristics of the Project's Site

The project is developed in two main productive areas located in Famaillá, province of Tucumán (Argentina), and in the department of Paysandú (Uruguay), both characterized by their high agroecological aptitude for citrus cultivation. In Tucumán, the plantations are located in the Yungas ecosystem and its transition to agricultural zones, with humid subtropical climate, fertile soils and availability of relevant water resources, which favors high levels of productivity, although with exposure to climatic events such as intense rains and water variability. In Paysandú, operations are located in a region with humid temperate climate, with soils of good agricultural aptitude and growing incorporation of irrigation systems to mitigate drought risks and improve productive efficiency. Both sites correspond to areas previously intervened for agricultural use, with presence of relevant biodiversity in the environment, including species of ecological value and proximity to local communities with which the company maintains social linkage programs. Overall, the site characteristics reflect favorable conditions for citrus production at industrial scale, with challenges associated with sustainable water management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation.

3.2 Contextual Risks

Among the main contextual risks identified are pressure on water resources, risks associated with labor conditions in agricultural activities intensive in labor and potential impacts on natural ecosystems if agricultural expansion is not managed adequately.

4. Environmental Risks and Impacts and Proposed Mitigation and Compensation Measures

4.1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

4.1.a Environmental and Social Management System

San Miguel has designed and implemented an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) covering the manufacture of Processed Foods and Staff Area activities, aligned with PS1. Both the ESMS and the subordinate systems of each country cover the aspects of quality, environment, social management and occupational health and safety, and are based on the philosophy of continuous improvement.

San Miguel has certified its operations in plantations and industrial processes (HACCP, BRCS, SGF, SMETA, GlobalGAP, FSMA, GRASP, USDA Organic, FSA, Argentina Organico, Protected Productive Landscape), including certifications such as Kosher and Halal.

4.1.b Policy

San Miguel has developed and implemented a Sustainability Policy, conceived in the promotion of economic development, social development and environmental protection. It is aligned with its

commitments to integrity, value creation, customer orientation, team spirit and environmental and social responsibility.

4.1.c Identification of Risks and Impacts

San Miguel implements a Risk *Management* system, designed to anticipate and mitigate global environmental, social and occupational safety risks that may affect business sustainability. This system is supported by a digital platform that allows monitoring, mapping and mitigating risks according to their probability of occurrence and impact. Each risk has a responsible executive director, who identifies the factors that may influence its evolution and assigns those responsible for monitoring. In addition, Business Continuity Plans are developed, which define anticipated actions to facilitate decision-making and ensure response to critical events.

4.1.c.i Direct and Indirect Impacts and Risks

The main potential impacts include water consumption, use of agrochemicals, generation of organic and industrial waste, emissions associated with agricultural operations and occupational risks.

4.1.c.ii Cumulative Impacts Analysis

Citrus operations in Famaillá and Paysandú may generate cumulative impacts primarily on water resources, due to intensive water use for irrigation and possible diffuse contamination from fertilizers and phytosanitary products at the watershed level. Likewise, productive expansion and intensification may contribute to habitat loss and fragmentation, particularly in sensitive ecosystems such as the Yungas, affecting biodiversity and ecosystem services. Additionally, continuous use of agrochemicals may generate cumulative effects on soils and water bodies, in combination with other agricultural activities. Finally, at the social level, pressures on local services and labor dynamics in nearby communities may arise. Truck traffic entering and leaving the plantations and industrial facilities in San Miguel impacts neighborhood traffic and eventually the safety of people living in neighboring communities.

4.1.c.iii Gender Risks

Currently, men and women work in harvesting, on the plant floor, in field supervision roles and in industry. However, the seasonal nature of agricultural activity may generate a greater presence of temporary female employment, which could imply less job stability and limited access to social benefits. Potential risks related to gaps in access to technical training and leadership opportunities are also identified, as well as possible situations of harassment or discrimination if clear policies and effective reporting mechanisms do not exist. These risks can be addressed through measures aimed at promoting equal opportunities, equitable working conditions and mechanisms for prevention and attention to violence and harassment in the workplace. Currently, San Miguel does not have a gender program, but it does guarantee adequate facilities, equity in hiring, and the Resguarda channel to process complaints.¹

¹ www.resguarda.com/denuncias.sanmiguel

4.1.c.iv Gender Programs

The company will sign the declaration of support for the Women's Empowerment Principles and complete the WEP gender equality measurement tool.

4.1.c.v Climate Change Exposure

The main risks include increased climate variability, more frequent extreme events such as: droughts, heat waves, intense rains and storms, and possible changes in precipitation patterns that could affect water availability for irrigation and crop health. Likewise, rising temperatures may favor the appearance or spread of pests and diseases that affect citrus crops. These factors could generate impacts on agricultural yields, product quality and harvest planning.

The Company implements water efficiency measures aimed at climate change adaptation, including soil moisture monitoring systems to optimize irrigation. In Argentina, conversion to drip irrigation reduced water consumption by 54% and energy consumption by 53%, in addition to improving productive resilience and input use efficiency. In Uruguay, progress was made in installing irrigation systems reaching 85% coverage, with plans to reach 100% in 2026, contributing to mitigating drought impacts and improving productivity.

4.1.d Management Programs

San Miguel has developed and implemented environmental and health and safety plans and procedures specific to each country where it operates. Currently, they are developing the Corporate Safety Pillar, which is the framework where all global procedures are developed as mandatory operational guidelines and is part of the Integrated Management System.

4.1.e Organizational Capacities and Competency

San Miguel has a formal organizational structure for Environment, Safety and Health (ES&H) in Argentina and Uruguay, with defined roles, such as ES&H chiefs, Coordinators, Analysts, H&S Assistants, medical personnel and teams with an orientation to centralize functions, professionalize profiles and strengthen internal technical capacity.

The Sustainability Committee approves the Company's Sustainability Plan, and is made up of directors and the Communications area, and the Safety and Environment Management, which internally disseminate sustainability programs, propose sustainable projects and promote their implementation. The Risk Management Committee, composed of the CEO, executive directors and the Legal & Compliance manager, meets periodically to update the risk matrix, analyze vulnerabilities and define preventive measures.

4.1.f Emergency Preparedness and Response

San Miguel has developed procedures for emergency preparedness and response, including specific alert and evacuation protocols applicable to the entire facility, with clear definition of roles, responsibilities, emergency brigades, evacuation routes and meeting points, as well as detailed

technical procedures for managing critical events such as ammonia leaks, which include internal coordination, alarm activation, interaction with external services (firefighters, health, civil defense) and control and rescue measures. Likewise, a structured approach at the corporate level is evident with plans and procedures differentiated by country and type of risk.

4.1.g Monitoring and Evaluation

San Miguel conducts environmental and health and safety monitoring and follow-up aimed at complying with legal requirements in each country where it operates and the management results in each country are reported to corporate management in Argentina annually, where they are evaluated. Risk Management *System* management is complemented by internal audits, accounting controls and continuous improvement programs implemented in all operations.

4.1.h Stakeholder Engagement

San Miguel has developed a corporate stakeholder mapping and management tool based on a Customer *Relationship Management (CRM)*, which allows identifying interested parties, classifying them by category, area of influence, level of support and influence, and recording interactions such as inspections, complaints, visits and meetings (recording and tracking interactions with STKH). This tool constitutes a relevant advance toward a systematic relationship approach, partially aligned with standard requirements regarding stakeholder analysis and interaction tracking. The Company will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan that incorporates Affected Communities and defines consultation and continuous disclosure processes; (ii) establish an accessible, transparent and culturally appropriate grievance mechanism; (iii) integrate specific categories and protocols for communities and vulnerable groups into the CRM; and (iv) train relevant personnel in meaningful participation and community relations management. These actions will transform the existing tool into a robust participation system, consistent with project risks and impacts and with standard requirements.

4.1.h.i Indigenous Peoples

There are no indigenous communities near the Company's facilities, so it will not affect any Indigenous Peoples.

4.1.i External Communications and Grievance Mechanism

4.1.i.i External Communication

San Miguel has established channels for receiving opinions, complaints or claims from any community member or third parties, through its website.

4.1.i.ii Grievance Mechanism for Affected Communities

San Miguel, since 2024, implemented a specialized external system that allows channeling reports anonymously, securely and accessibly from different countries. This initiative reinforces its commitment to transparency and integrity, and contributes to the prevention and reduction of

irregularities and inefficiencies. Additionally, it has different complaint channels available on the website, telephones and email.

4.1.i.iii Reporting to Affected Communities

San Miguel will establish a periodic reporting mechanism to Affected Communities that reports on progress in implementing project action plans, including risk and impact issues and concerns raised during the consultation process or through the grievance mechanism. Likewise, the client will communicate in a timely manner any relevant changes in mitigation measures, ensuring that the frequency of reports is proportional to the level of risk and concern of the communities, with a minimum annual frequency.

4.2 Labor and Working Conditions

4.2.a Working Conditions and Management of Worker Relationships

In recent years, in Argentina, the payroll shows a high male predominance, with 94% men and 6% women. In Uruguay, although male employment also predominates, greater female participation is observed, with 75% men and 25% women, showing a relatively more balanced gender composition compared to Argentina.

4.2.a.i Human Resources Policies and Procedures

San Miguel has developed and implemented several procedures such as: the Talent Attraction Procedure for Operational and Management Positions, the Induction Procedure that demonstrate its commitment to respect for human rights and labor rights in particular, through its adherence to the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. In addition, they ensure the health of own and contracted workers, establish adequate labor and working conditions, guarantee freedom of association, express the fight against child labor, slave labor and discrimination of any kind. The commitment of staff to translate the Companies' values into actions is materialized in the Code of Ethics that was updated in 2025; a version of said document has been prepared for suppliers, in which guidelines for commercial conduct, employment and pollution prevention are established.

4.2.a.ii Working Conditions and Terms of Employment

San Miguel has solid corporate procedures for induction, talent attraction and labor management, which establish standardized processes for recruitment, selection, hiring, induction and follow-up for both operational and management positions. These documents ensure compliance with labor legislation in each country. The procedures guarantee reasonable labor conditions and transparent hiring processes. The Company promotes fair and competitive compensation, aligned with the responsibilities of each position, ensuring internal equity, external competitiveness and regulatory compliance. It has differentiated salary structures based on objective methodologies and updated periodically according to performance, market and inflation. Remuneration includes variable components linked to objectives and benefits according to local context, and its definition is led by Human Resources, approved by senior management and supported by external advisory to guarantee consistency and transparency.

San Miguel carried out a gap analysis of all accommodation facilities for own workers, contractors and temporary staff, evaluating their degree of compliance with ND2 requirements. This diagnosis allowed identifying deficiencies and prioritizing the implementation of corrective measures aimed at guaranteeing safe, dignified and adequate living conditions, including reliable access to drinking water, the availability of sanitary facilities in sufficient quantity and quality, compliance with minimum space per person, and the installation or improvement of fire protection systems.

4.2.a.iii Workers' Organizations

San Miguel respects the right of workers to be part of or join labor organizations of their choice and to participate in collective bargaining processes. Currently, the company has two active unions, the Food Industry Workers' union and the Citrus Workers' union.

4.2.a.iv Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunities

San Miguel promotes diversity and inclusion as part of its identity, fostering work environments respectful of human rights, free from discrimination and with equal opportunities. The company has corporate policies and procedures that guarantee fair treatment and prohibit any form of discrimination based on personal reasons, ensuring that all labor processes, from selection to termination, are based on objective criteria aligned with ND2. Likewise, it promotes the integration of diverse teams and job opportunities without distinction of gender, age, nationality or migratory status, also guaranteeing salary conditions defined in accordance with local regulations and without bias.

4.2.a.v Grievance Mechanism

San Miguel has a global grievance mechanism formalized in the *Grievance Global Policy and Procedure* (2019), which establishes internal channels for workers to submit concerns, including physical mailboxes, an ethics channel by email/intranet, standardized forms, tracking matrices and defined response deadlines. The procedure details responsibilities, identity protection, categorization, analysis, corrective actions and case closure, which demonstrates a relatively robust internal system for employees. Concerns and complaints are analyzed and evaluated by the Ethics Committee formed by the CEO and members of the Board of Directors, and has the mission of receiving complaints, preserving the confidentiality of information and leading investigations together with the areas involved.

4.2.b Workforce Protection

4.2.b.i Child and Forced Labor

The company prohibits child labor, forced labor and any form of exploitation, and ensures compliance with applicable labor legislation in each country where it operates. San Miguel is part of the Network of Companies Against Child Labor and also has SMETA and GLOBAL GAP audits that demonstrate that the company treats its workers responsibly and ethically, reducing risks of exploitation.

4.2.c Occupational Health and Safety

San Miguel has developed and implemented an Occupational Health and Safety Management System that covers 100% of workers, including own staff and those under its control, implemented in accordance with local regulations and international standards, within the framework of the comprehensive SAVIA system that promotes continuous improvement. This system is managed by a specialized team that defines guidelines, supervises their compliance and fosters a preventive culture. In 2024, management was strengthened through the digitalization of processes for contractors, the evaluation of safety culture, the expansion of indicators to all recordable accidents, the automation of reporting and monitoring tools, the integration of indicators into internal applications and the incorporation of emergency response equipment such as defibrillators. In occupational medicine, standardized protocols are applied for entry, periodic, height, exit and specific examinations for machinery operators, ensuring physical fitness and early detection of health risks.

The Company implements health and safety management based on risk anticipation, active participation and continuous monitoring of indicators. In all its operations it has joint Health and Safety committees, composed of representatives from the company and workers, which allow channeling concerns, defining corrective actions and strengthening preventive culture. These committees meet with a frequency adapted to the risk level of each operation, including weekly, biweekly or monthly meetings.

4.2.d Workers Engaged by Third Parties

San Miguel has permanent contractors for agricultural, technical, maintenance and cleaning tasks at its facilities. The Company applies its principles of responsible management to temporary staff, ensuring labor conditions aligned with current regulations in each country. All workers have adequate, clear contracts in an understandable language, without undue requirements for personal information or retention of documents. Likewise, forced labor and child labor are strictly prohibited, guaranteeing workers' freedom, non-imposition of mandatory overtime and compliance with the legal minimum hiring age, in line with ND2.

4.2.e Supply Chain

Between Argentina and Uruguay the Company has approximately 800 suppliers. 90% of fruit suppliers have SMETA and GlobalGAP certifications that audit child and forced labor. The Code of Ethics for Suppliers establishes mandatory standards in legal compliance, labor conditions, health and safety, environment and human rights, integrated into contracts. It promotes respect for legislation and international standards, fair and safe labor conditions, prohibition of child and forced labor, responsible environmental management and compliance with quality, safety and traceability regulations.

4.3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

4.3.a Resource Efficiency

San Miguel designs and implements techniques through which it seeks to continuously increase efficiency in the use of basic resources such as water, electricity and fuels, and at the same time reduce pollution through adequate environmental management and the use of modern technology and recycling and/or reuse of waste. Measurement of improvement in resource use efficiency is provided for in the design of the Corporate Integrated Management System, through the use of Key Environmental Performance Indicators (KPI) among other key indicators.

4.3.a.i Greenhouse Gases

Since 2019, the Company conducts an annual GHG inventory including Scopes 1, 2 and 3 in Argentina and Uruguay. Emissions in 2024 were 100,076.62 ton CO₂e: 34,854.62 ton CO₂e from Scope 1, 546.89 ton CO₂e corresponding to Scope 2 and 64,675.11 ton CO₂e from Scope 3.

4.3.a.ii Alignment with the Paris Agreement

Based on the analysis conducted, using the Implementation Approach for Alignment with the Paris Agreement of the IDB Group, the Project is considered aligned with the Paris Agreement.

The transaction is considered aligned with the mitigation objectives of the Paris Agreement, as it is included in the universally aligned list of activities that have a positive or insignificant impact on climate. San Miguel contemplates climate change adaptation measures aimed at guaranteeing the reduction of GHG.

4.3.a.iii Energy Consumption

In Argentina, electricity consumption in industrial operations increased by 8% in 2024; however, 94.6% of the energy used came from renewable sources, mainly wind, which represents a significant increase compared to 2023 and demonstrates progress in the decarbonization of the energy matrix. In Uruguay, the operation was supplied 100% with electricity from renewable sources, in line with the national matrix, which allowed indirect emissions (scope 2) to remain practically zero. This performance was accompanied by greater electrification of production processes and a significant reduction in the use of fossil fuels.

The Faimallá and Paysandú plants operate with 8 boilers that provide steam/heat for processing. The boilers run on natural gas, biogas and firewood and operate within World Bank Group guidelines for NO_x, SO₂ and particulate emissions.

Additionally, San Miguel uses 60-70% of the biogas it generates at the Faimallá plant (15,000Nm³/day) to heat the effluent entering the anaerobic digestion reactor to increase its efficiency.

4.3.a.iv Water Consumption

The Company implements a comprehensive water management strategy aimed at improving efficiency in the use of the resource and strengthening resilience to climate variability. In 2024, total water consumption decreased by 21.3% compared to 2023, reflecting operational and management improvements. Likewise, progress was made in applying the Waterplan methodology to assess water risks (scarcity, quality and flooding), water accounting was completed in Argentina and actions were initiated for its implementation in Uruguay. Management includes continuous monitoring through indicators and the development of specific water objectives by basin, identifying a medium overall risk level, with water infrastructure as the main exposure factor.

In Famaillá, San Miguel uses groundwater for its plant and surface and groundwater are used on the farms. The amount of water used on the farms is authorized and supervised by the government; irrigation is carried out by drip and micro-sprinkler. The Paysandú plant is supplied by groundwater (2 wells) and also has supply from State sanitary works. On the plantations in Uruguay, the water sources used are surface and groundwater, with authorization from the National Water Directorate (DINAGUA). Irrigation on the farms in Uruguay is carried out by drip and is dosed according to a calculation program. The quality of irrigation water is constantly monitored and is in compliance with Standards of the Uruguayan Institute of Technical Standards (UNIT).

4.3.b Pollution Prevention

4.3.b.i Wastewater

San Miguel's three industrial plants produce industrial effluents derived mainly from the use of water in reverse osmosis, shell washing, cooling and cleaning systems and washing in processes and facilities. Domestic effluents from plantation facilities are disposed of in septic tanks or removed by authorized companies.

The washing water from the processes of both plants (Famaillá 88 l/s and Paysandú 12 l/s) is currently discharged to wastewater treatment systems to finally be discharged into surface waters. The systems include solid waste separators and neutralization tanks, but neither site currently meets WBG requirements for BOD. San Miguel will update the soil and groundwater monitoring program in Famaillá, in the areas where effluents are applied (fertigation). In addition, it will review the monitored parameters (including COD) and will take upstream samples in the groundwater quality analysis.

In addition, San Miguel will develop a closure plan for the three wastewater treatment lagoons at the Paysandú plant, Uruguay. Additionally, it will develop an improvement project at the same facility that includes: i) eye wash equipment in the WWTP laboratory, ii) second exit door from the WWTP laboratory for use in emergencies, and iii) secondary containment for fuel tanks located within the WWTP area.

In Famaillá and Paysandú, it will develop and implement start-up and shutdown procedures explicitly considering the seasonal nature of operations.

It will also develop a corporate knowledge management strategy focused on retaining within the company knowledge related to wastewater treatment systems and other production processes, as well as a procedure to implement said strategy. The strategy and procedure should include capacity building and training.

4.3.b.ii Noise

Neither of the two plants generates excessive noise levels that extend beyond the boundaries of their facilities; likewise, appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is provided to those employees who must work in noisy areas. San Miguel has a full range of health and safety measures (PPE, training, medical and first aid services).

4.3.b.iii Waste

San Miguel has Waste Management Procedures by country aligned with local regulations. Solid waste includes decomposing fruit and leaves, office waste, pulp, sludge generated by wastewater treatment systems and various waste associated with processing. Currently, this waste is disposed of in authorized landfills.

However, the company carries out alternatives for recovery of organic waste, such as its use in animal feed or its combination with dried citrus peels for marketing to third parties. Empty phytosanitary containers are subjected to triple washing, perforation and temporary storage until removal by an authorized manager.

Sludge from fruit washing is managed according to its composition, either as special waste or through its application as a soil improver. Likewise, waste generated in industrial plants, such as wood, scrap metal, cardboard and nylon, is classified and destined for recycling.

4.3.b.iv Hazardous Materials Management

San Miguel has a detailed diagnosis of its hazardous substance storage areas, supported by a corporate *checklist*, global audits and an action plan by country that addresses building conditions, operational management, chemical compatibility and critical gaps such as labeling, spill containment, explosion-proof electrical installations, signage, availability of emergency showers and fire and spill response plans. The documents focus exclusively on storage and internal handling.

The refrigeration and cooling systems of the Famailla and Lavalle plants use ammonia as a refrigerant, and adequate emergency plans are in place. Neither plant uses CFCs for refrigeration purposes.

4.3.b.v Pesticide Used and Management

San Miguel has an advanced system for the management of hazardous materials that includes global audits, a detailed storage checklist, a chemical compatibility matrix and action plans by country to close identified gaps, which demonstrates robust control over storage, handling and building conditions of warehouses, as well as the existence of specific procedures for aerial applications of

pesticides, aligned with FAO criteria and reviewed by specialists from each country. Integrated Pest Management excludes the use of WHO Category Ia and Ib or Category II products.

All agrochemicals are stored safely and securely, and are handled only by personnel who have received adequate training and have been provided with appropriate protective equipment and clothing. Disposal of used containers is carried out following industry best practices. The use of agrochemicals is governed by standards and application methods that have been accepted by the U.S. EPA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), FAO and the European Community.

4.4 Community Health, Safety and Security

4.4.a Community Health and Safety

4.4.a.i Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety

San Miguel has implemented a global procedure for subcontracted drivers, which requires training in defensive driving, visual vehicle inspections and verification of certifications to ensure road safety.

4.4.a.ii Hazardous Materials Management and Safety

The client has developed and implemented specific procedures for managing risks to the health and safety of communities associated with its operations, particularly in relation to aerial spraying of agrochemicals, including the standardization of technical criteria aligned with FAO, the definition of roles, control mechanisms and coordination with specialized contractors.

4.4.a.iii Ecosystem Services

Water is a resource and service on which the project depends directly for its operation. Its use could affect the availability of the resource for the community. Therefore, San Miguel will maintain a close relationship with neighboring communities to identify possible impacts on access to water, will ensure compliance with existing licenses and will promote efficient use of the resource.

4.4.a.iv Emergency Preparedness and Response

San Miguel will develop a formal coordination plan with communities and local authorities for emergency preparedness and response. It will analyze the assessment of response capacities of local public services and definition of the client's role in case of limitations; and will strengthen the documentation of resources, responsibilities and drills that include the participation of external actors.

4.4.b Security Personnel

San Miguel has implemented a security protocol with rules of conduct, its updating and dissemination at a global level, the training of asset security personnel and the existence of a complaints mechanism accessible even to communities (including web and anonymous channels). Likewise, there is evidence of the definition of functions, operational responsibilities and certain profile requirements for security personnel, as well as the conduct of periodic training and drills.

4.5 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

4.5.a Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity

San Miguel's activities are generally carried out in areas already intervened by humans, and do not imply, a priori, an impact on protected areas and/or threatened or endangered species.

The Company implements biodiversity conservation measures aligned with PS6, including monitoring of areas of high environmental value and the integration of production and conservation through strategic alliances. In Argentina, it preserves more than 6,300 hectares of native forest, equivalent to 61% of the surface area of its farms, and participates in the Protected Productive Landscape model together with Fundación ProYungas. Likewise, it applies conservation criteria in its operations, has certifications of production free from illegal deforestation for its own farms and will be expanded to suppliers, and develops awareness-raising and environmental education initiatives.

To date, San Miguel and Pro-Yungas have conducted a mammal study through photographic records from permanently installed cameras. The program plans to continue measuring physicochemical parameters of soil and water to identify potential environmental impacts on the reserve. San Miguel plans to replicate this program in other countries where it operates.

4.5.b Supply Chain

Although San Miguel purchases fruit from third parties, the company implements scheduled audits to verify that its suppliers comply with good agricultural practices and integrated pest management, as well as with adequate standards in labor, occupational health and safety, efficient use of natural resources and pollution prevention. Likewise, it provides continuous technical assistance, training in quality and agricultural practices, and field support. San Miguel also makes available to its suppliers current regulations, regulatory requirements and tools aimed at continuous improvement in harvesting and traceability. In Argentina, the company collaborates with ProYungas to validate, through satellite images, that the origin of the fruit comes from areas free from deforestation and in compliance with the Native Forest Territorial Planning Law (OTBN).

5. Local Access of Project Documentation

Documentation related to the project can be accessed at the following link:

<https://www.sanmiguelglobal.com/>