Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS)
OHLA IN Cancer - Chile

Original Language of the Document: Spanish
Date of Issuance: July 2026

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

Obrascón Huarte Lain S.A. (hereinafter "OHLA," "[1] ," or the "Company"), a company formed following the merger of three Spanish construction firms, is one of the largest business groups with over a century of experience in the Sector, operating in the United States, Europe, and Latin America.

OHLA comprises five major operating divisions: i) Construction (transportation infrastructure, unique and hospital buildings, and complex civil engineering projects); ii) Concessions (highways, hospitals, and public facilities); iii) Industrial (complex infrastructure, energy and renewables, and specialized facilities); iv) Development (real estate and infrastructure); and v) Services (maintenance, upkeep, and urban services). In the concessions sector, OHLA participates in the project's financing and Financial Structure, with this activity forming part of its core operations.

In Chile, OHLA operates in the construction sector (since 1981, in civil, hospital, transportation, and mining projects), the industrial sector (for decades in industrial and energy activities), and the concessions sector (since 2002, in highways and related services).

This transaction (the "Project") involves providing support to OHLA to finance the construction of the future headquarters of the National Cancer Institute ("INC") in Santiago, Chile, through the issuance of an SBLC guarantee[2] . The project is part of the concession process led by Chile's Ministry of Public Works, through the General Directorate of Concessions. The Project was awarded to OHLA in 2023 under a 19-year concession contract and encompasses the comprehensive development of designs, the execution of civil works, and the full implementation of clinical, administrative, and industrial equipment, as well as the operation of Basic and Mandatory Special Services[3] for the infrastructure. It is estimated that the INC will serve a population of 11.6 million people, will have a usable floor area of 86,000 m^2 and will have 249 beds.

---

1 In 2021, the company's acronym was OHL, and it changed to OHLA following the Amodio brothers' consolidation as shareholders.

2 SBLC (*Standby Letter of Credit*).

3 These include: the maintenance and operation of infrastructure, facilities, and industrial equipment and furnishings associated with the infrastructure; the management and maintenance of non-clinical furnishings; the acquisition and replacement of non-clinical furnishings; and the provision of mandatory special services, including the management and maintenance of medical equipment and clinical furnishings, and the acquisition and replacement of medical equipment and clinical furnishings.

The Environmental and Social Due Diligence ("DDAS") process included, among other activities: i) interviews and meetings with responsible personnel from the Company and with representatives of its consulting firm, specifically hired to prepare the environmental, social, and occupational health and safety documentation required by environmental authorities for the Project; and ii) a review of the environmental, social, and occupational health and safety information provided by the Company.

To ensure the Project's commitment to respecting and protecting human rights, its zero-tolerance policy toward retaliation, and its dedication to providing and guaranteeing a safe environment in which stakeholders can express their concerns without fear of retaliation, the DDAS process also included a review of the following documents: i) Code of Ethics; ii) Human Rights Policy; and iii) Healthy Workplace Policy.

2. Environmental and Social Classification and Justification

In accordance with IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy, the Project has been classified as Category B, as it may generate medium-intensity risks and impacts during its construction and operation phases, most of which are reversible and manageable through proven plans and programs.

The Performance Standards ("PS") triggered 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) PS8: Cultural heritage.

3. Environmental and Social Context

3.1 General Characteristics of the Project Site

The Project is located in the municipality of Independencia, in the northern Sector of the Santiago Metropolitan Area, on the grounds of the former San José Hospital. The municipality, which had a population of 100,281 according to the 2017 Census, is a fully urbanized area with heavy traffic on major thoroughfares such as Independencia Avenue and La Paz Avenue. The project area is home to educational institutions (kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, and technical training centers), as well as senior living facilities and health centers. The nearby residential and public buildings are mostly older structures, many of which are structurally vulnerable to vibrations and heavy truck traffic. Adjacent to the project site are the Old San José Hospital and the General Cemetery, both of which have been designated as Historic Monuments.

3.2 Contextual Risks

The area where the Project is located has a low risk of violent crime, gender-based violence, and child or forced labor. From a climatic standpoint, the area exhibits: i) projections of increased frequency and intensity of droughts and a sustained rise in maximum temperatures , associated

with the occurrence of heat waves, which could lead to water supply restrictions and higher energy consumption costs; and ii) a certain susceptibility to flooding during heavy rains, due to gentle slopes, high levels of soil sealing, and potential blockage of storm drains. The threat of earthquakes, although moderate, is also present in the area.

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

OHLA manages the Quality, Environment, Safety, and Health ("CMASS") aspects of its activities[4] through an Integrated Management System ("IMS") for Occupational Health and Safety, Quality, and the Environment, developed in accordance with the requirements of ISO[5] 45001 (occupational health and safety management), ISO 14001 (environmental management) and ISO 9001 (product quality). In addition, OHLA has implemented an Anti-Bribery Management System certified under ISO 37001[6] and a Criminal Compliance System certified under the UNE 19601 standard[7] , ensuring strict compliance with current legislation in all its operations.

As part of its basic structure, OHLA—in addition to its business lines—has a Corporate Prevention, Quality, and Environment Department that provides support to all divisions and companies within the group in the areas of occupational risk prevention, quality, and the environment. In turn, each division has its own Prevention, Quality, and Environment Department that supports each of its projects.

4.1.b Policy

OHLA has a Quality, Health and Safety, Energy, and Environment Policy that ensures: i) compliance with legal requirements and other commitments undertaken by the company; ii) the provision of quality products and services, the conduct of all its activities in accordance with occupational health and safety standards, and the sustainable management of material, energy, and water resources; iii) the implementation of continuous improvement, employee training, the dissemination of information and engagement with stakeholders, and consultation with and participation of its workers; and iv) the promotion of working conditions that prevent the commission of crimes and any conduct contrary to human rights.

---

4 The OHLA Group's activities governed by Management Systems fall into the following two general categories: i) OHLA Engineering and Construction and ii) OHLA Services

5 ISO standards, developed by the International Organization for Standardization ("ISO"), are international standards created to ensure the quality, safety, efficiency, and sustainability of products, services, and business systems.

6 ISO 37001: An international standard that establishes the requirements for implementing an Anti-Bribery Management System.

7 UNE 19601 – A Spanish standard that establishes the requirements for a Criminal Compliance Management System, aligned with the Spanish Penal Code and the Supreme Court's doctrine on the criminal liability of legal entities.

OHLA integrates Environmental, Social and Governance criteria into its activities, aligning with global standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative[8] ("GRI") and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board[9] ("SASB"), ensuring that its operations are conducted through ethical practices, good governance, and transparency. OHLA has adopted management tools that include a Code of Ethics[10] and policies on Anti-Corruption, Crime Prevention, and Competition Compliance.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, OHLA will prepare and adopt, for the Project, an Environmental, Social, and Health and Safety Policy that is consistent with the Company's applicable policies and with IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy, which will be disseminated throughout the Project area, and which will be mandatory for all Company personnel (both in-house and contracted), contractors and subcontractors, as well as third parties involved in the construction work.

4.1.c Identification of Risks and Impacts

The Company identifies and assesses environmental aspects and impacts, as well as occupational hazards and risks, using the SGI's procedures for the Identification and Assessment of Environmental Aspects (SGI-PG-14) and the Identification and Assessment of Occupational Risks (SGI-PG-15). Legal requirements are identified using the Legal Requirements and Other Requirements procedure (SGI-PG-05).

To ensure that construction activities are carried out in compliance with current legislation and the commitments voluntarily undertaken by the Company, OHLA will incorporate into its legal commitments matrix the Environmental and Social requirements arising from: i) the Environmental Qualification Resolution; ii) applicable sector-specific permits; iii) health and safety legislation; and iv) any other contractual instrument entered into between the Company and any financing entity[11]

4.1.c.i Direct and Indirect Impacts and Risks

During the construction phase of the project, the main environmental and social impacts will be associated with the generation of: i) noise; ii) vibrations; iii) particulate matter and gases from machinery and equipment; iv) liquid effluents from the washing of mixer trucks and truck wheels; v) waste (household, non-hazardous industrial, and hazardous waste); and vi) disruptions to vehicular traffic. The Major Risks include falls, blows, entrapment, noise, air pollution, heat stress, electric shocks, burns, injuries from improper lifting of loads, and traffic accidents.

During the operational phase, the major environmental risks and impacts would be related to: i) gaseous emissions from generators and dust resuspension caused by vehicle traffic; ii) the

[8] The Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") is an independent, nonprofit international organization that created the world's most widely used standard for companies, governments, and organizations to measure and report on their sustainability impact.

[9] The Sustainability Accounting Standards Board ("SASB") is a nonprofit organization founded in 2011 to establish standardized guidelines to help companies disclose Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) information.

[10] An explicit statement of the values, principles, and guidelines for professional conduct

[11] In this case, the contractual requirements between the Company and IDB Invest include: i) those set forth in the SBLC Guarantee; ii) those contained in the Environmental and Social Action Plan; and iii) those arising from the application of IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy to the Project.

generation of domestic liquid effluents; iii) the production of household solid waste, hazardous cytotoxic waste (from chemotherapy, laboratories, pharmacies, diagnostic imaging, etc.), and pathological waste; and iv) the generation of low-level radioactive waste. Occupational health and safety risks for this phase include tasks involving electrical hazards, mechanical hazards (falls, impacts, and vehicle accidents), respiratory hazards (potential inhalation of particulate matter and hazardous substances), thermal hazards and dehydration, and health hazards (from handling effluents and toxic waste and from potential transmission of infectious diseases).

4.1.c.ii Analysis of Alternatives

Since the Project's construction work is limited to a specific site and conditions, previously determined by the Government during the concession process, the Company was not required to conduct an analysis of alternatives.

4.1.c.iii Cumulative Impacts

No other projects were identified that would cumulatively contribute to enhancing, counteracting, or neutralizing the Project's impacts.

4.1.c.iv Gender Risks

The Company's Equality Plan[12] guarantees equal treatment between women and men and incorporates a set of measures aimed at promoting the inclusion of women under conditions equivalent to those of men, without distinction based on gender.

Through the implementation of its Diversity Integration and Management Standard, its Human Resources Policy, and its Inclusion and Diversity Policy, OHLA explicitly addresses the issues of non-discrimination, equal opportunity, diversity, and inclusion, taking into account aspects of gender equality and the reduction of the wage gap. The Company promotes the adoption of policies, procedures, and reporting channels to prevent incidents of workplace harassment and all forms of discrimination, ensuring a safe and respectful work environment[13] .

4.1.c.v Gender Programs

At the end of 2024, women accounted for 12.5% of the executive team (9 women out of a total of 72 executives). In 2025, this proportion increased to 14.1% (11 women out of 78 executives). At the middle management level, the proportion of women rose from 12.2% in 2024 (98 women out of 802 managers) to 13.4% in 2025 (110 women out of 819 managers). The Company's 2025–2027 Strategic Sustainability Plan, which includes professional development and the advancement of

[12] Although the objectives set forth in this plan apply to Spain, many of them can be applied to the rest of the Group. The stakeholders directly affected by this policy are employees, labor unions, and workers at subcontractors.

[13] The Company has an Action Procedure for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment and Harassment Based on Gender, which adheres to principles of prompt reporting, confidentiality, transparency, objectivity, impartiality, and respect for employees' privacy and dignity. In addition, it has a Guide to Assistance and Protection for Victims of Gender-Based Violence, thereby ensuring a supportive and safe environment for those who need it.

women as a key action area, has set an objective of reaching 15% women in executive positions by 2027 and 25% by 2029.

4.1.c.vi Exposure to Climate Change

The Project is located in an area where, due to climate change, impacts of moderate magnitude are projected, consisting of temperature increases—including heat waves and water shortages—which could lead to water supply restrictions and an increase in energy consumption.

OHLA has a Climate Change Policy that guides its strategy and business model to address this phenomenon. The Company assesses its climate resilience by integrating foresight, operational preparedness, and response capacity, taking into account regulatory, technological, environmental, and market changes. This resilience is supported by mitigation and adaptation measures, along with control and oversight mechanisms incorporated into the risk management system.

4.1.d Management Programs

The IMS tools, through which the Company manages Quality, Environment, and Health and Safety aspects during both the construction and operation of the Project, consist primarily of plans, programs, procedures, and instructions.

To comply with the requirements of the Environmental Qualification Resolution ("RCA")[14] , which approves the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA"), and to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with construction work, OHLA has prepared a Sustainable Construction Management Plan ("PGSC").

With regard to occupational safety and health management, and in accordance with the requirements of applicable legislation[15] , OHLA must implement an Occupational Safety and Health Management System to: i) identify occupational hazards and risks associated with the construction work; and ii) prepare the health and safety documents required by current legislation[16] . Likewise, each contractor and subcontractor shall develop a Work Program that takes into account the Occupational Health and Safety guidelines of the main contractor's Health and Safety Program. The occupational hazards and risks associated with the operational phase will be managed in a timely manner by OHLA through the application of the OHSMS.

---

[14] Exempt Resolution No. 20261300158. Date: March 2, 2026. Evaluation Commission – Santiago Metropolitan Region.

[15] Decree 76/2007 – Approves the regulations for the implementation of Article 66 Bis of Law 16.744 on Occupational Safety and Health Management at construction sites, work sites, or in the services specified therein. Ministry of Labor and Social Security; Undersecretariat of Social Security.

[16] Occupational Safety and Health Program for the Construction Site (Supreme Decree 76/2007 – Law 16.744); Internal Regulations on Order, Hygiene, and Safety (RIOHS – Labor Code, Articles 153–156) – Supreme Decree 44/2024, Art. 57; Internal Regulations on Hygiene and Safety (RIHS) (Law 16,744 – DS 40); IPER Matrix (DS 40, Art. 21 – Law 16,744); Emergency and Evacuation Plan (Supreme Decree 594, Title VI – Law 16,744); Safe Work Procedures (Supreme Decree 40 – Law 16,744); Accident Reporting and Management (Law 16,744, Articles 72–76); PPE Issuance Log (Presidential Decree 18/1982 – Law 16,744); Risk Prevention Training Plan (Presidential Decree 40 – Law 16,744); Prevention Works Log / Inspection Log (Law 16,744 – Mutual Insurance Companies and DT); Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee (Presidential Decree 54/1969), Occupational Health Protocols (Presidential Decree 594 – MINSAL Protocols); Contractor Management System (Law 20.123); Documents required by Mutual Insurance Companies / ISL (Law 16.744)

To ensure that environmental, social, and health and safety management for the construction project is carried out in a systematic manner, in compliance with the law, and incorporating the principle of continuous improvement, OHLA will develop (or modify) certain specific plans, programs, and procedures within the IMS to: i) comply with the actions established in the RCA and sector-specific permits (summarized in the PGSC); ii) generate the health and safety documentation required by law; iii) satisfy the applicable aspects of the IDB Invest Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy. The respective environmental, social, and health and safety requirements identified for the operational phase will be managed in a timely and analogous manner through the SIG.

4.1.e Organizational Capacities and Competencies

OHLA promotes ongoing training initiatives in occupational risk prevention, a culture of prevention, and safety leadership, aimed at construction teams as well as middle management and senior leadership. In the context of new construction projects, OHLA verifies that both the general contractor and its subcontractors conduct training courses for their personnel, whether these are scheduled in advance or required based on monitoring results.

To ensure the systematic implementation of training and instruction activities during construction, OHLA will prepare periodic training plans that will include, at a minimum, the following topics: i) legal environmental aspects (related to the Environmental Impact Assessment [RCA] and sector-specific permits for the Project), including archaeological, paleontological, and emergency response aspects; ii) legal aspects of health and safety; iii) operation of machinery and vehicles on and off the Project site; and iv) aspects of the IDB Invest Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy applicable to the Project[17] .

4.1.f Emergency Preparedness and Response

OHLA manages emergency preparedness, response, and incident management through the corporate procedure “Emergency Situations and Incident Management” (SGI-PG-02), which establishes the responsibilities and criteria for defining: i) the source and identification of potential emergencies; ii) the planning of response actions; iii) the implementation and communication of planned measures; and iv) the supervision and conduct of drills.

For the Project, OHLA will prepare a specific procedure for managing personal accidents that will include, at a minimum, the following aspects: i) requirements required by Chilean law; ii) a framework of assigned responsibilities; iii) a detailed description of the actions to be taken in the event of an accident (including medical care, witness interviews, and preservation and documentation of the accident scene); iv) internal communication protocols (according to the planned flowchart) and notification of external entities and individuals (including insurance

[17] In particular: i) the applicable Performance Standards (ND1, ND2, ND3, and ND8), ii) the General Guidelines on Environment, Health, and Safety (https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2000/2007-general-ehs-guidelines-es.pdf); and iii) the Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Healthcare Facilities (https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2000/2007-health-care-facilities-ehs-guidelines-es.pdf)

companies, the police, and the victims' families); and v) accident investigation protocols (applicable methods and formats for investigation and record-keeping).

4.1.g Monitoring and Evaluation

Through operational monitoring and control plans, the Company ensures that its operational practices align with established environmental and social standards as well as health and safety standards. In this regard, monitoring activities and control measures include the analysis of: i) any changes in applicable legislation and other requirements to which the Company voluntarily subscribes; ii) the proposed objectives; iii) accidents, incidents, and occupational illnesses; v) nonconformities and opportunities for improvement; and iv) any internal and external complaints.

To ensure systematic monitoring aligned with continuous improvement, OHLA will prepare and implement an Environmental and Social, as well as Health and Safety Monitoring Plan for the construction phase, which will include: i) monitoring requirements arising from current legislation; ii) the impacts and risks identified and assessed through the ongoing application of the IMS matrices; iii) the applicable aspects of IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy. The measured parameter values will be compared against the most stringent values resulting from consideration of the limits specified by current legislation and those contained in the General Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines applicable to the Project. In due course, using similar monitoring and follow-up criteria, the Company will develop a Monitoring Plan for the operational phase.

4.1.h Disclosure of Information and Public Participation

Public participation to submit any comments on the Project is regulated by Chile's Environmental Assessment Service ("SEA"). The procedure stipulates that, once the EIA is published—which can be accessed in hard copy or electronically—a 30-day period begins during which any comments may be submitted via the SEA's website (www.sea.gob.cl).

4.1.h.i Informed consultation and participation

The Project conducted two rounds of public consultation and participation: i) the first, between July and November 2024, following the publication of the Project's EIA[18] ; and ii) the second, in August 2025, following the publication of the addendum.

4.1.h.ii Indigenous Peoples

The Project does not impact any indigenous communities during any of its phases.

4.1.i External Communications and Complaint Mechanism

To receive and resolve any complaints, claims, or suggestions from third parties that may arise during the construction and operation phases, the Company will develop and implement, as part of

[18] Comments raised by community members resulted in an amendment to the EIA through an addendum

its Environmental Management System (EMS), a Mechanism for Receiving, Resolving, and Communicating Complaints and Claims from third parties, which will provide for: i) channels for receiving complaints and claims, including anonymous submissions; ii) assignment of responsibilities for its implementation; iii) deadlines for evaluation and response; and iv) means of ongoing dissemination throughout the area directly affected by the Project's activities.

4.1.i.i Provisions for Addressing Complaints from Vulnerable Groups

The Project will not generate, either directly or indirectly, adverse impacts that could exacerbate any existing conditions of vulnerability in neighboring communities.

4.2 Employment and working conditions

4.2.a Working Conditions and Management of Labor Relations

At its offices in Chile, OHLA has 50 direct employees and 50 contract employees, of whom 36% are women. It is estimated that the number of direct employees assigned to the Project will reach a maximum of 120, with approximately 1,000 subcontracted employees.

4.2.a.i Human Resources Policies and Procedures

OHLA's Human Resources Policy[19] commits the company to: i) complying with current legislation in the countries where it operates; ii) promoting the professional excellence of its employees; iii) establishing a competitive compensation policy based on internal equity, recognition of results, and differentiation of talent; iv) promoting staff training; v) uphold the principle of equal opportunity and non-discrimination on any grounds; vi) promote a balance between work and family life; and vii) ensure the highest standards of quality in the areas of worker safety, security, and health.

Human resources management tools include the Company's Code of Ethics, as well as its policies on: i) Alcohol and Drugs; ii) Occupational Safety and Health; iii) Inclusion and Diversity; and iv) Healthy Workplace.

4.2.a.ii Working Conditions and Terms of Employment

Aspects related to hiring, remuneration, compensation, health insurance coverage, vacations, and leave for both direct employees and contracted personnel are managed by the Company in compliance with applicable laws.

The management of direct labor hiring for OHLA's construction projects in Chile is carried out through the implementation of the specific procedure CO-CL-RRH-PD-02, which establishes the instructions for conducting the processes of recruitment, hiring, compensation, leave, overtime,

[19] This Policy is aligned with the main international initiatives and guidelines in this area. These include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Global Compact—of which it is a member and a founding partner of its Spanish network—the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Tripartite Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

training and development, and contract terms. Furthermore, the procedure sets forth the requirements that must be met to ensure compliance with the Company's Code of Ethics and Inclusion and Diversity Policy.

4.2.a.iii Labor Organizations

In accordance with its Human Rights Policy and Chilean law, the Company promotes and respects the right to association and collective bargaining in the workplace and is committed to not interfering with its employees' free and voluntary membership in legal labor unions or taking discriminatory measures for this reason. As a result, 59% of OHLA Chile's direct employees are currently unionized[20] .

In compliance with required legislation, OHLA has established a Joint Health and Safety Committee[21] , which consists of 3 company representatives, 3 employee representatives, and 3 alternates from each side. This committee meets monthly to monitor health and safety plans and programs, working conditions, accident investigation processes, and any other issues raised by company employees or contractors. The results are documented in the corresponding minutes and may entail mandatory actions for both the company and the workers.

4.2.a.iv Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity

As outlined in its diversity, human rights, and people management policies, OHLA has adopted a zero-tolerance policy toward any form of (a) discrimination in the workplace and (b) unequal treatment based on gender, racial or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, religion, disability, or other personal or social circumstances.

4.2.a.v Workforce Reduction

Within the 6 months prior to the completion of the Project's construction, the Company will conduct an analysis of alternatives aimed at promoting continued employment for local workers.

4.2.a.vi Complaint Handling Mechanism

Through its Quality, Safety, Health, Energy, and Environment Policy, the OHLA Group is committed to ensuring the consultation and participation of its workers in accordance with the applicable Regulatory Framework, which is implemented through the Information, Communication, and Participation procedure (SGI-PG-06). In the event of actual or potential violations of the current Regulatory Framework or its internal policies, the Company has formal mechanisms in place to ensure the consultation, participation, and protection of its staff. The communication channels used include the intranet, working groups, the Ethics Hotline, contact mailboxes, corporate email communications, social media, magazines and newsletters, in-person meetings, and internal

[20] 49.8% belong to the National Inter-Company Union of Construction, Industrial Assembly, and Related Workers ("SINTEC"), and 9% to the National Inter-Company Union of Construction Workers ("SINCOC").

[21] The Joint Health and Safety Committee ("CPHS") for construction sites in Chile is regulated by Supreme Decree No. 54/1969, Regulations for the Establishment and Operation of Joint Health and Safety Committees.

surveys. OHLA's Whistleblowing Policy guarantees confidential treatment and protection from retaliation for individuals who report a potential irregularity in good faith.

Employee consultation and participation regarding strictly labor-related aspects of construction projects in Chile takes place within the framework of the Joint Health and Safety Committee.

To ensure that all personnel involved in the Project (OHLA employees, contractors, and personnel from subcontracting firms) can file complaints or claims regarding any matter, OHLA will prepare and implement, as part of the IMS, a Mechanism for Receiving, Resolving, and Communicating Complaints and Claims for all in-house, contracted, and subcontracted personnel, which will describe: i) the available channels for receiving complaints and claims, including anonymous options; ii) the assignment of responsibilities for its implementation; iii) the deadlines for evaluation and response; and iv) the means for continuously publicizing the mechanism.

4.2.b Workforce Protection.

OHLA's Human Rights Policy sets forth its commitment to ensuring respect for human rights in all its operations, including the labor rights of its staff and mechanisms for redress in the event of potential incidents. In its Occupational Health and Safety Policy, OHLA Chile commits to ensuring the continuous improvement of working conditions and the work environment, as well as the health and safety of workers.

In compliance with current legislation, all Company personnel assigned to construction sites are covered by health insurance that provides coverage for work-related accidents and occupational diseases; a first-aid station with permanent medical service will be set up at the construction site for Company employees, contractors, and third parties.

4.2.b.i Child Labor and Forced Labor.

In accordance with its Human Rights Policy, consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations ("UN") Global Compact, and the International Labor Organization ("ILO") Tripartite Declaration[22] , the Company prohibits all forms of child labor and forced labor.

4.2.c Occupational Health and Safety

The Company manages Occupational Health and Safety matters in accordance with its Quality, Occupational Health and Safety, and Environmental Policy and with applicable regulations. Legal requirements and identified occupational risks are anticipated, managed, monitored, and evaluated through specific procedures, plans, and programs of the Integrated Management System (IMS), in accordance with the requirements of ISO 45001.

[22] Its principles are directed at multinational and national companies, the governments of both home and host countries, and employers' and workers' organizations, providing guidance in areas such as employment, training, working and living conditions, labor relations, and general policies. This guidance is substantially based on principles contained in international labor standards.

4.2.d Provisions for People with Disabilities

The Company promotes the removal of architectural barriers and, where appropriate, implements reasonable accommodations in the work environment and at workstations to facilitate integration and ensure safe conditions for people with disabilities.

4.2.e Workers Hired by Third Parties

The process for contracting subcontractors is carried out in accordance with the SIG's Procurement of Goods and Services Management Procedure (COM-NR-01). Their evaluation and monitoring are conducted through the SIG's Supplier and Contractor Evaluation and Monitoring Procedure (SGI-PG-10). Approval is mandatory prior to awarding a contract for all proposed suppliers or subcontractors.

The Company will ensure that the personnel of contractors and subcontractors under its control are subject to the same environmental and social, as well as health and safety policies that OHLA applies to its own personnel in Chile.

4.2.f Supply Chain

Across the board and through its supplier and subcontractor approval process, OHLA applies its Code of Ethics, as well as its Human Rights and Responsible Procurement policies[23] , to workers throughout its value chain. Thus, to promote a culture of prevention, ensure respect for human rights, and reduce the accident rate among suppliers and contractors, OHLA conducts awareness campaigns and, when appropriate, updates contractual clauses and approval criteria to ensure compliance with specific standards for sustainability, safety, and third-party due diligence.

4.3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

4.3.a Efficient use of resources

Through its Quality, Safety, Health, Energy, and Environment Policy, the OHLA Group is committed to promoting sustainable resource management by: i) optimizing the consumption of material, energy, and water resources; ii) promoting the use of clean energy, energy efficiency, and renewable energy; and iii) promoting the use of products and services that contribute to the advancement of the circular economy.

OHLA implements practices aimed at the reuse, recycling, and recovery of construction materials, prioritizing the reduction of waste sent to landfills and the efficient use of resources[24] .

---

[23] Through its Responsible Procurement Policy (ES-SYS-PG-02), OHLA ensures that the procurement of products and services is carried out: i) in strict compliance with applicable regulations; ii) with integrity and professional ethics; iii) in a manner that contributes to the economic, social, and environmental sustainability of business relationships; iv) in a manner that contributes to the development of the business community and job creation in the communities where it operates.

[24] These actions are integrated into the 2025–2027 Strategic Sustainability Plan and support the Company's progress toward more durable and resilient construction models.

4.3.a.i Greenhouse Gas

OHLA has a comprehensive strategy for reducing its Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions, which includes the following objectives: i) to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (those resulting from its own operations) by 46% by 2031, using 2021 as the base year, and ii) to reduce the intensity of Scope 3 emissions (those originating in the value chain, outside its direct control) by 55% by the same year, compared to 2021.

At the end of each calendar year, the Company will calculate the emissions for the previous year and estimate those that will be generated for the following year.

4.3.a.ii Water Consumption

Given the importance of water resources to the Group's activities, OHLA, through its Sustainability Policy and its Quality, Safety, Health, Energy, and Environment Policy, integrates water management into its management model and corporate strategy. This framework is implemented operationally through Water Management Plans ("WMPs") defined at the project level, consisting of the application of operational measures aimed at achieving efficient use of the resource.

The Company will prepare and implement, for construction projects, a Water Efficiency Program so that all construction site personnel: i) become aware of the responsible use of water resources; ii) adopt water-saving technologies and practices (low-flow faucets and fixtures); and iii) minimize waste and promote the reuse of water.

4.3.b Pollution Prevention

The Project, during both its construction and operational phases, will not produce significant air, water, or soil pollution. However, the Company will adopt technologies and practices aimed at minimizing environmental pollution.

4.3.b.i Solid, Liquid, and Gaseous Waste

OHLA applies management criteria designed to minimize the negative impact associated with waste generation and to ensure its treatment in accordance with current regulations. These measures include: i) waste management planning; ii) the segregation and characterization of the waste streams generated; and iii) monitoring their final disposal, with special attention to reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills and preventing potential impacts on the environment and local communities.

The solid waste generated during the construction phase will consist mainly of: i) household solid waste (approximately 1,200 kg/day); ii) non-hazardous solid waste (about 10 million kg^3 per week), consisting of wood, plastics, cardboard, and concrete debris, plastic pipes, scrap metal, air filters, etc.; iii) demolition debris and solid waste from the washing of mixer trucks (approximately 64,500 m^3); and iv) hazardous waste (about 130 kg/month) consisting of used oils, used batteries, items contaminated with hydrocarbons, fluorescent tubes, and traces of asbestos-contaminated material resulting from the demolition of certain structures. During the operational phase, the solid waste

generated will consist of household waste, hazardous waste (chemotherapy waste, laboratory waste, and diagnostic imaging waste), and medical waste, all of which will be managed in compliance with current regulations.

The liquid waste generated during the construction phase will consist mainly of: i) sanitary effluents (approximately 144 m^3/day)25 , which will be discharged into the municipal sewer system; and ii) effluents from the washing of mixer trucks (about 10 m^3/day), which will be treated and reused. During the operational phase, certain hazardous liquid wastes that cannot be discharged into the sewer system will require specific management (such as waste from pharmacies, pathology departments, laboratories, transfusion medicine units, and operating rooms).

Regarding gaseous emissions during the construction phase, it is not anticipated that emissions of particulate matter and combustion gases—once the control measures planned for the Project are implemented—will result in a significant incremental contribution to the receiving environments within the area of influence. The results of the noise and vibration emission modeling indicate that, under the most unfavorable conditions and considering the control measures incorporated into the Project, these emissions will not exceed the values established by current regulations or reference standards.

4.3.b.ii Handling of Hazardous Materials

The hazardous materials used for the Project will consist primarily of fuels and lubricants. During the construction phase, heavy machinery will be supplied by authorized distributors using trucks with a capacity of 10 m^3; light vehicles will be refueled at nearby gas stations. During the operational phase, fuel will be stored on the Project site solely for the purpose of refueling generators.

4.3.b.iii Pesticide Management and Use

OHLA, as part of the Environmental Management System (EMS), will prepare and implement a specific procedure for the handling and use of pesticides, applicable to both the construction and operation phases. Neither the Company nor its contractors or subcontractors will purchase, store, or use products classified as “Ia” (extremely hazardous) or “Ib” (highly hazardous) according to the World Health Organization’s (“WHO”) hazard classification system.

4.4 Community Health and Safety

4.4.a Community Health and Safety

In accordance with its policies, the Company is committed to respecting minorities and the communities where it operates, and to working and engaging in dialogue with their members to minimize any negative impacts that its projects may cause.

[25] Portable portable toilets will be installed during the first 6 months. Waste will be collected and managed by a licensed company.

Traffic generated by Project vehicles—particularly the movement of trucks used to transport demolition debris, excavated material, and ready-mix concrete (mixer trucks)—constitutes one of the main impacts on road safety, the integrity of road infrastructure, and the quality of life of the surrounding community. These potential impacts have been identified in the Project's EIA ([26]), and measures to manage them are outlined in the corresponding RCA and PGSC.

OHLA, however, as part of the SIG, will prepare and implement a SIG-specific procedure to regulate road traffic in the vicinity of the Project, which will: i) assign responsibilities to Company personnel, as well as to contractors and subcontractors, for the management of pedestrian, vehicular, and heavy vehicle traffic; ii) will identify tasks to be performed and the methodology for their implementation (based on the provisions of the RCA); iii) will require mandatory training and awareness programs for truck drivers, establishing the frequency of courses and maintaining records of their completion; iv) will describe the supervision and control tasks to be carried out; and v) will contain guidelines for report preparation and forms for record-keeping.

4.4.a.i Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety

To ensure the suitability and effectiveness of fire prevention and response facilities, OHLA will hire a qualified expert to issue a certification of the Project's compliance with the following International Finance Corporation documents: i) *the* "*Life & Fire Safety* Code" Good Practice Guide, as accepted by the International Finance Corporation; and ii) *"Implementation of IFC's Life and Fire Safety Requirements for Buildings Accessible to the* Public."

4.4.b Security Personnel

The security companies contracted for the Project comply with Law No. 21,659 (Chilean Private Security Law). The Company does not authorize security personnel to carry weapons.

4.5 Cultural Heritage

Construction activities could negatively impact the following cultural heritage sites: i) the "Hospital San José" Historic Monument, due to improvement works and construction of the southern access to the Project area along San José Avenue; and ii) the dividing wall of the "Casco Histórico del Cementerio General" Historic Monument, due to the demolition of attached infrastructure; and iii) potential disturbance of archaeological sites and paleontological material, due to excavations and earthworks.

The preventive measures that the Company must implement, as required by the environmental authority, to prevent these impacts are based on the guidelines in the EIA and summarized in the Project's RCA ([27]).

[26] Mobility Study – EIA – Chapter 1, Section 4.4, and Supplementary Addendum, Annex ADC-3-4

[27] Environmental Qualification Resolution. Exempt Resolution No. 20261300158 – March 2, 2026 – Evaluation Commission – Santiago Metropolitan Region

To systematically comply with the requirements of the Project's RCA regarding the protection of cultural heritage during construction work. To this end, OHLA will prepare a specific SIG procedure in which it will establish, for each component, the following preventive measures: i) assignment of responsibilities (responsibilities of site personnel and each of the contracted experts); ii) tasks to be performed (based on the provisions of the RCA) and the methodology specified for each case; iii) mandatory training, specifying: target audience, training content, frequency, and record-keeping; iv) supervision and control tasks; and v) reports and forms for record-keeping.

4.5.a.i Procedures in the Event of Chance Finds

OHLA, as part of the SIG, will adopt an Unplanned Finds Procedure, which will specify, at a minimum: i) the role, authority, and tasks of the expert involved in each case (archaeologist or paleontologist, as applicable); ii) the need to suspend work and preserve cultural heritage material; iii) a protocol for internal and external communications; iv) mandatory training requirements, specifying: target audience, content, frequency, and record-keeping; v) a detailed description of supervision and control tasks; and vi) a detailed description of the reports to be generated and the formats for record-keeping

4.5.a.ii Removal of Reproducible Cultural Heritage

As provided by current legislation, in the event of an accidental discovery (archaeological or paleontological) during excavation or earthmoving work, the National Monuments Council shall be the body responsible for deciding on its removal, salvage, relocation, reproduction, enhancement, or integration into a new site.

4.5.a.iii Critical Cultural Heritage

The historic monuments "Hospital San José" and "Casco Histórico del Cementerio General," located adjacent to the Project site, are considered critical cultural heritage.

4.5.b Use of Cultural Heritage by the Project

The disposition of cultural heritage finds is governed by Law 17,288 on National Monuments and by the Excavation Regulations (Supreme Decree 484/1990). In accordance with these regulations, all archaeological or paleontological finds belong to the State of Chile and must be handed over to the National Monuments Council, which shall decide on their final disposition.

5. Local Access to Project Information

Information regarding the Project can be accessed via the link: Home - Concesionaria Incancer or by contactingcontacto@concesionariaincancer.cl