

Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) PURA FRUIT - PERU

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

Pura Fruit Company ("Pura Fruit" or the "Company") is one of Peru's leading exporters of table grapes, producing grapes in fields located in Piura ("Santa María Farm") and Sullana ("Sullana Farm"), on the northern coast of Peru. In 2021, it exported more than 2 million boxes containing 8.2 kilos of grapes, and by 2022 it expects to export close to 3 million boxes. Its main export destinations in 2021 were: Europe (45 %), North America (17 %), Asia (13 %), Latin America (13 %), United Kingdom (10 %), among others.

The Company is certified by: a) Global G.A.P. which includes: (i) general regulations regarding fruit and vegetable production, (ii) modernization and safe food production rules, and (iii) GRASP¹; and b) the BRCGS Global Standard for Food Safety² for the grape grading, sorting, and packing stages. The Company has also applied the SMETA³ audit procedure to its operations.

The proposed financing in favor of Pura Fruit consists of a senior loan to be used for capital expansion investments to increase crop production, mainly at the Santa Maria farm.

As part of the environmental and social due diligence ("ESDD"), IDB Invest conducted a review of relevant environmental and social information, including: environmental permits, biological baseline, environmental and social management programs ("E&S"), human resources policies and procedures ("HR") and occupational health and safety ("OHS"), current certifications, occupational monitoring reports, and other internal company documents. In addition, several virtual and face-to-face meetings were held with management representatives and administrative and operational personnel.

Between October 13 and 14, 2022, the ESDD included a visit to the Sullana and Santa Maria farms. During these visits, a tour of the Company's facilities, cultivation areas, and surrounding communities was conducted. Interviews were also conducted with workers in the different production areas.

¹ GLOBAL G.A.P. Risk Assessment on social practices, which covers the main issues of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the core labor conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO). [//www.globalgap.org/es/for-producers/globalg.a.p.-add-on/grasp/](http://www.globalgap.org/es/for-producers/globalg.a.p.-add-on/grasp/)

² Brand Reputation Compliance Global Standards ("BRCGS") – Food Safety. This standard aims to ensure food quality and safety.

³ Ethical trade audit procedure for Sedex members using the ETI code (most relevant international standards based on ILO conventions) and local laws as a tool to assess suppliers and supply chains in order to understand working conditions. <https://www.sedex.com/es/nuestros-servicios/auditoria-smeta/que-es-smeta/>

2. Environmental and Social Categorization and Rationale

The Project has been classified as a Category B operation according with BID Invest's Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy since may generate risks and impacts estimated to be mitigable and of moderate intensity, related to, among others: (i) functionality of the environmental and social management and monitoring systems, (ii) Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity; (iii) Community Health and Safety; (iv) Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and (v) Occupational Health and Safety.

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, Safety, and Security; 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

Pura Fruit has two farms (Sullana and Santa María) located in the department of Piura, covering 1106.76 and 896.56 hectares respectively, and 2,0003.32 hectares in total. Table grape crops currently take up 765 hectares in the Sullana farm and 167 hectares in the Santa Maria farm. Before being acquired by Pura Fruit, these cultivated areas were used by another company for banana and grape production. The plan is to incorporate 150 hectares of grape farming in the Santa Maria farm by 2023.

The Santa María farm is located in the district of Cura Mori, near the town of Santa Rosa. It has sandy soils and a desert climate that favors the growth of predominantly shrubby vegetation, with a total height of less than five meters, which corresponds to a low and medium density dry scrubland plant cover. The Sullana farm is located in three districts: Piura, Sullana, and Tambogrande, between the basins of the Piura River and the Chira River, in the Tropical Desert Scrubland and Tropical Superarid Desert life zones.

In addition to the farming areas, each farm has administrative offices, packing facilities, water reservoirs, irrigation area, a mechanical workshop, fuel storage and supply facilities, canteens, storage areas for inputs (pesticides, fertilizers, etc.), and a sanitation area (pesticide dosing).

3.2 Contextual Risks

The region where the Project is located has been significantly affected by climate change, due to exacerbated weather events such as the El Niño Coastal Phenomenon, which in 2017 caused major flooding. See section 4.1.c.iv "Climate Change Exposure".

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

Pura Fruit holds several certifications on good agricultural practices, and has developed policies and procedures linked to these certifications, which are complemented by the environmental and social ("E&S") and occupational health and safety ("OHS") management programs it implements as required by local law. Nevertheless, the Company must consolidate and integrate all existing E&S and OHS management programs, policies and procedures, and those that are developed or updated as part of the E&S Action Plan, into an E&S Management System ("ESMS") in line with PS1.

4.1.b Policy

Pura Fruit has an Environmental Policy and a Human Rights Policy approved by management. Both policies complement each other in their commitments to environmental protection, resource efficiency, community health and safety, and respect for the human rights of workers, contractors, and suppliers. The scopes of these policies are aligned with PS1 requirements.

4.1.c Identification of Risks and Impacts

4.1.c.i Direct and Indirect Impacts and Risks

Pura Fruit developed environmental management instruments ("EMIs") to obtain the corresponding environmental permits, which have been approved by the Directorate General of Agrarian Environmental Affairs ("DGAAA", for its acronym in Spanish), as required by Peruvian legislation relating to the agrarian sector. The EMIs included, among others, an E&S risk and impact assessment; specifically, an Environmental Adaptation and Management Program ("PAMA", for its acronym in Spanish) was developed for the Sullana farm, and an Environmental Declaration of Ongoing Activities ("DAAC", for its acronym in Spanish) was developed for the Santa Maria farm. All environmental permits for productive hectares are in force, while the permit for the additional hectares to be cultivated in 2023 on the Santa María farm is pending approval, although the process is at an advanced stage. Pura Fruit also has a specific Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Procedure for Occupational Health and Safety issues.

Pura Fruit will obtain environmental permit approval for crop expansion on the Santa Maria farm prior to commencing expansion activities. The Company will also develop and implement a procedure to identify and evaluate the risks and impacts to the community generated by Project activities. Similarly, it will prepare an E&S risk matrix considering climate change risks and impacts on the Project, drawing on the results of the climate risk report prepared by IDB Invest for the Project.

4.1.c.ii Cumulative Impact Analysis

The potential cumulative impact on the use of water (surface and groundwater) for agricultural purposes in Peru is regulated by the National Water Authority ("ANA"), which considers water availability for granting surface and groundwater use licenses. No cumulative impacts are expected to be generated with the Project's expansion of grape plantations.

4.1.c.iii Gender Risks

One third of Pura Fruit's employees are women; however, in the administration, packaging, and human resources areas, women account for more than 75% of management positions. The company has a Human Rights Policy that establishes its commitment to promote the equal participation of its workers regardless of gender and respect for the rights, economic inclusion, labor participation, training, and opportunities of women.

The company's Human Resources management follows international guidelines and best practices in terms of gender equality, anti-discrimination, sexual harassment, and protection of pregnant and breastfeeding women. It also disseminates these guidelines and trains its employees to ensure a work environment free of any type of discrimination. The grievance mechanism is available to receive inquiries and complaints from employees, and there is a specific channel for handling complaints of sexual and workplace harassment.

The Company has a lactation room at each of its farms, which meet the minimum requirements for expressing and preserving breast milk.

To consolidate the good gender equity practices adopted by the Company, Pura Fruit will sign the declaration of support for the Women's Empowerment Principles and will complete the WEP⁴ gender equality measurement tool.

4.1.c.iv Climate Change Exposure

The Project's exposure to natural hazards and physical risks associated with climate change is high, while exposure to transition risks is moderate.

In terms of natural hazards, there is moderate exposure to earthquakes in the Project areas. The area is also affected by the El Niño phenomenon, with climate change increasing the frequency of extreme El Niño events, exacerbating droughts and intensifying floods. In fact, both locations (Sullana and Santa María) face medium to high exposure to fluvial flooding. According to the World Resource Institute's Aqueduct database, the baseline water stress is extremely high in the Project region. There is a very high water quantity risk, while the water quality risk is moderate. The Company has implemented technology and various measures to reduce its water consumption, see section 4.3.a.ii "Water Consumption".

In terms of transition risks, the agricultural commodities industry is moderately exposed to transition risks, but with large variations depending on the type of commodity produced. In general,

⁴ Women's Empowerment Principles. Gender Enterprise Tool ("WEP"). <https://weps-gapanalysis.org/about-the-tool/>

the main drivers of transition risk for customers in this industry are GHG emission levels. See section 4.3.a.i “Greenhouse Gases”.

Pura Fruit will update its environmental risk matrix considering climate risks for the Project and will incorporate the results of this analysis into the farms' emergency plans.

4.1.d Management Programs

The EMIs prepared for the Sullana and Santa Maria farms include E&S and OHS management programs that include mitigation measures for the identified impacts. These programs include the following plans, among others: solid waste minimization and management plan, monitoring and control plan (air quality, noise levels, water quality, soil quality, etc.), infrastructure maintenance plan, flora and fauna management and conservation plan, contingency plan, and citizen participation mechanisms.

The Company has also developed specific operating plans and procedures that address E&S and OHS aspects, such as: Energy Management Plan, water use and consumption management plan, Procedure for surplus spray liquid, Procedure in case of Spills, Procedure for triple washing empty containers / empty container removal management, Procedure for expired phytosanitary products, Procedure for maintenance and calibration of application equipment and Plan to avoid or reduce waste and pollutants, Procedure for identifying legal requirements and Procedure for hazard identification and risk assessment.

Pura Fruit will strengthen the management plans and programs proposed in the EMIs, considering the Company's production processes, adding specific preventive and mitigating measures, incorporating key performance indicators ("KPI's"), developing procedures, and assigning responsibilities for their implementation.

4.1.e Organizational Capacity and Competency

The Company has a general manager and five managers in the areas of Operations, Human Resources, Legal, Administration and Finance, and Production. These departments have no team specifically dedicated to managing environmental and social aspects. Conversely, there is a specialist responsible for OHS management, who has a team of four prevention specialists, three nurses (an additional nurse is in the process of being hired), and an occupational physician.

The Company retains an environmental consultant to assist in monitoring the implementation of the E&S programs that are part of the PAMA and the DAAC. Nevertheless, to properly implement the ESMS, Pura Fruit will appoint a professional focused on environmental management and another for community relations.

4.1.f Emergency Preparedness and Response

Pura Fruit has a team of trained emergency response, rescue, and evacuation brigade members in the event of earthquakes, fires, or accidents. The brigade members report to the OHS area, which

is in charge of their education and training, except in the case of fire brigade members, who are trained by the firefighters. Several emergency drills are conducted throughout the year.

The EMIs of the Sullana and Santa Maria farms include an Emergency Plan that describes the main procedures and measures to be taken in the event of accidents, incidents, or emergency situations that may occur during operations. Notwithstanding the above, the Company will update the Emergency Plan to consider climate risks, and include: (i) a better description of emergency scenarios, (ii) emergency communication contacts/protocols (including communication with affected Communities when necessary), (iii) a procedure for interacting with authorities according to the situation (Fire Department, Civil Defense, Health Services, Police, MINAM, others), (iv) inventory of emergency equipment and facilities (e.g. first aid stations, firefighting equipment, vehicles, etc.), (v) protocols for the use of emergency equipment and facilities and well-defined responsibilities.

4.1.g Monitoring and Review

The EMIs developed for the Sullana and Santa Maria farms establish monitoring measures for physical environmental parameters, including air quality and noise, groundwater quality, surface water quality, and soil quality (fertility), and flora and fauna monitoring measures. The results of this monitoring will be consolidated in physical and biological environment monitoring reports that will be submitted to the Environmental Evaluation and Oversight Agency ("OEFA") within the first fifteen working days of the following year. In addition to monitoring measures, the other Plans and Programs proposed in the EMIs contain several measures to prevent, control, and mitigate Project impacts, but do not establish KPIs. The Company will (i) define KPIs to monitor the implementation of the measures established in the E&S programs and management plans, and (ii) develop a matrix to control and monitor E&S performance.

Pura Fruit will also establish an internal audit program to verify the compliance status of all environmental, social, and OHS policies and measures applicable to the Project's operations, including the progress and performance of ESMS actions with respect to the established KPIs. Based on the results of these internal audits, Pura Fruit will define specific measures to reduce impacts, improve efficiency, and document and report the results to management.

4.1.h Stakeholder Engagement

Pura Fruit has undertaken a series of corporate social responsibility actions for the benefit of the surrounding communities, which have fostered a good relationship with the communities and their leaders, as well as with local private companies, local authorities, and public institutions. The Company, however, lacks a Stakeholder Engagement Plan ("SEP") to systematically manage social aspects. Pura Fruit will develop and implement an SEP aligned with PS1, which will include: (i) stakeholder engagement mapping, analysis, and planning; (ii) a mechanism for disseminating information and communicating with stakeholders; and (iii) a mechanism for receiving, resolving, and registering community complaints.

4.1.h.i Disclosure of Information

During the process of obtaining the EMI for each farm, and in compliance with the environmental regulations for the agricultural sector in Peru, participatory workshops were held (in person and virtually) with members of the surrounding communities and local authorities, to provide details of the Project and clear up any doubts. There were no protests, complaints, or claims from authorities or residents. Nevertheless, the Company lacks a formal communication procedure to provide the community with environmental and social information related to its operations. Therefore, as part of the SEP, the Company will develop a procedure to adequately and periodically report on its operations, potential impacts, and relevant mitigation measures.

4.1.h.ii External Communication and Grievance Mechanisms for Affected Communities

As part of the SEP, Pura Fruit will develop and implement a mechanism for receiving and resolving community complaints that includes recording, monitoring, analyzing, and responding to complaints; it will also establish the means to disseminate the mechanism to stakeholders.

4.2 Labor and Working Conditions

4.2.a Working Conditions and Management of Worker Relationships

4.2.a.i Human Resources Policies and Procedures

Pura Fruit has the following Policies and Procedures that formalize its human resources management practices: Basic Code of the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI), Hiring and Personnel Management, Personnel Recruitment and Selection Plan, Social Benefits Settlement Procedure; Procedure for the Protection of Pregnant Women, Procedure for Handling Complaints, Procedure for Complaints and Suggestions, Procedure for Developing the Electoral Process and Election of the Workers' Representative; Procedure for Intervention against Sexual and Labor Harassment; Internal Labor Regulations; and Identification Policy for personnel to enter the farms and headquarters.

4.2.a.ii Working Conditions and Terms of Employment

Field labor is local and work is seasonal. There are hiring peaks during pruning, thinning, and harvesting season. Up to 4,000 workers can be employed in some months, the majority of whom are women for packaging activities.

All workers receive a written employment contract, with understandable information on working conditions (salary, duration of employment, etc.) and training on the activity they will perform, as well as on OHS and HR policies, before starting work. Most employment contracts are temporary.

The regular work week is 48 hours from Monday to Friday, with Saturdays and Sundays off. Wages and benefits paid for a normal workweek cover, at a minimum, national legal standards; however, the Company has implemented a productivity pay scheme, which allows most workers to earn above the applicable minimum wage based on their performance.

Adequately equipped mobile restrooms for both men and women are available to field personnel. The maximum distance between the workers and the restrooms is 100 meters, and as the workers

move into the harvesting areas, the restrooms move with them. The mobile restrooms are cleaned by Pura Fruit personnel, and there is a cleaning procedure in place. The OHS team is responsible for inspecting restroom conditions.

The Company provides free shuttle service (round trip) for workers living in more remote areas; the shuttle service is available to all personnel who wish to use it. Transportation services have pre-established routes, schedules and stops, and all passengers must be seated. Pura Fruit uses a checklist to control and monitor the maintenance status of the vehicles.

Field workers are provided with canteens where they can eat the food they bring from home, and there are drinking water containers at all work fronts. The Company will implement strategies to encourage workers to drink water while working, including: (i) placing more drinking water points near the work fronts (with the necessary conditions to keep the water cool), (ii) campaigns to promote water consumption and raise awareness of its importance for health, and (iii) hydration breaks.

According to the interviews conducted with workers during the visit, there were no complaints regarding working conditions. On the contrary, workers express their appreciation for the good treatment and adequate working environment.

4.2.a.iii Workers' Organizations

Pura Fruit has no labor unions; however, the company's Human Rights Policy establishes commitments regarding freedom of association. The rights of workers to be duly represented are respected. The Company also encourages workers' representatives to be elected, providing alternatives so that they can freely choose a representative for each farm. The Company undertakes that there will be no retaliation, intimidation, or harassment of any kind for the elected representative, who will be able to file a complaint, claim, or suggestion without being subject to sanctions. The Basic Code of the ETI adopted by the Company also establishes respect for freedom of association, as well as the right to collective bargaining.

4.2.a.iv Non-discrimination and Equal Opportunity

Pura Fruit's Social Responsibility Policy prohibits discrimination of any kind at all levels, whether in terms of remuneration, access to training, promotion, dismissal or termination of employees based on gender, age, political or religious beliefs, race, social origin, disability, ethnic origin or nationality, membership in organizations, sexual orientation, marital status, or any other condition that may give rise to discrimination.

4.2.a.v Grievance Mechanism

Pura Fruit has a Complaints, Grievances, and Suggestions Procedure, which is disclosed through notices posted in different areas of the farms. Complaints can be made anonymously or by identifying oneself, and the following communication channels are available: Complaints and suggestions mailbox, e-mail, and telephone line.

The Company will expand the scope of the grievance mechanism so that contractor personnel can also use it. The mechanism will be disclosed to all outsourced personnel.

4.2.b Protecting the Workforce

4.2.b.i Child Labor and Forced Labor

The minimum age to work in the company is 18 years old, and this requirement is extended to suppliers and contractors. The Basic Code of the ETI adopted by the Company establishes that there will be no forced labor, and that the employee will not be subjected to work under pressure, without his/her consent, nor to work overtime, without such work being recognized as required by labor law.

4.2.c Occupational Health and Safety

The Company implements an OHS program that complies with local law, and has developed several OHS management plans and procedures, including: Annual Occupational Health and Safety Training Plan, Medical Surveillance Procedure for Workers Exposed to Pesticides - Use of Cholinesterase as a Medical Examination, Procedure for Phytosanitary Applications in Grape Cultivation, Hot Work Procedure, and Procedure for the Management of Personal Protective Equipment.

The Company has OHS personnel at all the farms and provides Personal Protective Equipment ("PPE") for all workers, as appropriate to the activity they are performing. A first aid unit is also available to provide first aid to workers in the event of injuries and accidents. Pura Fruit has a vehicle (van) for emergency evacuations.

The Annual Occupational Health and Safety Training Plan includes the performance of emergency drills, both in day and night shifts. The drills cover emergencies involving contact with chemical products and spills. There is also personnel who are trained as first aid, rescue and evacuation, and fire brigade members. Before entering the field, personnel are given a 5-to-10-minute briefing on OHS issues by supervisors.

Active breaks are taken during the workday, involving relaxation and stretching exercises for the hands, back, waist, etc.

4.2.d Provisions for People with Disabilities

The Personnel Recruitment and Selection Plan states that "No employee will be discriminated against on the basis of age, sex, marital status, social status, religion or beliefs, sexual orientation, and/or disability." This commitment is also reflected in the Basic Code of the ETI. Two workers with disabilities are currently employed in administrative areas, while for field work, the Company reported that workers with disabilities have been hired in the past.

4.2.e Workers Engaged by Third Parties

At Pura Fruit, most workers (45 out of a total of 60) engaged by third parties are personnel who provide transportation services to workers on the farms; the other outsourced workers provide cleaning, IT, and cargo transportation services.

The Company requires all its contractors to sign a declaration that they have read and understood the Internal Occupational Health and Safety Regulations and the Human Rights Policy. The Company also applies a checklist for all of its contractors and suppliers that establishes the minimum OHS requirements that must be met before entering the farms, including: presentation of personnel's ID card and driver's license, first aid kit, health policy, fire extinguishers, and vehicle inspection certificate.

Pura Fruit will ensure that the ESMS is implemented by all its contractors, establishing a contractor and supplier management and monitoring procedure.

4.2.f Supply Chain

Pura Fruit requires all its suppliers to complete an ethical-labor self-assessment to verify their level of compliance with ILO (International Labor Organization) International Labor Standards. In addition, it requires all its suppliers to sign a declaration of awareness of its Human Rights Policy, which is based on the international treaties set forth in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

The Company has also implemented the SMETA audit procedure to evaluate suppliers and supply chains to understand working conditions.

4.3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

4.3.a Resource Efficiency

4.3.a.i Greenhouse Gases ("GHG")

The Company's direct GHG emissions are mostly generated by the vehicle fleet used for grape production and worker transportation. The power supply for the two farms (Sullana and Santa María) operated by the Company comes from the national power grid. There is a diesel-powered generator at the Sullana farm, which is only used when grid power is interrupted.

The Company has not estimated the GHG emissions of its operations; therefore, Pura Fruit will prepare a GHG emissions inventory on an annual basis, with 2022 as a baseline. Inventory will include at least Scope 1 (direct emissions) and Scope 2 (indirect emissions).

4.3.a.ii Water Consumption

Pura Fruit uses water from surface and groundwater sources, mainly for irrigating grape crops in the Sullana and Santa Maria farms. The Company has 9 surface water licenses, 7 groundwater licenses,

and 2 surface water permits, totaling a water supply of 14,927,721 m³/year. The Company has also requested 4 new groundwater licenses for the Santa Maria farm, for 4,490,432 m³/year, which have yet to be granted. However, the ANA has already issued a favorable report accrediting the availability of water. The surface water used in the Project comes from the Poechos reservoir on the Chira River.

The Company has implemented technology and actions to reduce water consumption levels, such as: drip irrigation, soil moisture sensors, periodic maintenance of the irrigation system to prevent leaks, and drains for water reuse in the plantation areas. The Company is also implementing a system of plastic covers to improve productivity, which not only help reduce rain damage (December-April) and excessive solar radiation, but also reduce the use of water, which translates directly into equivalent energy savings by reducing pumping.

Through these controls, water consumption has been reduced by 27% with respect to consumption in 2018 (before the controls were implemented).

The Company will obtain the 4 groundwater licenses that are pending approval from ANA for the Santa Maria farm.

4.3.b Waste Management and Pollution Prevention

Pura Fruit implements a waste management plan for hazardous and non-hazardous waste that establishes the types of waste generated, minimization measures, temporary storage points, and final destination. Domestic wastewater effluents generated in the office restrooms, portable toilets, at the work fronts and packing areas are collected in septic tanks that are regularly cleaned by a certified company, which finally disposes of the sludge in an authorized landfill. Industrial effluents generated in the sanitation area, where pesticides are dosed, are collected in a pit that is periodically cleaned by a certified hazardous waste management company, which disposes of this waste in a safety cell in an authorized landfill.

The Company has a procedure for triple washing empty containers and managing the removal of empty containers, which establishes the steps for triple washing and the personnel responsible for its implementation. Empty containers, once washed, are temporarily stored for collection by a certified company.

Pura Fruit should improve the Waste Management Plan by including forms to record the quantities and type of waste generated and establish KPIs and monitoring and control activities.

4.3.b.i Hazardous Materials Management

Both farms have fuel storage and dispatch facilities, which have a roof, waterproof floor, and secondary containment; however, the secondary containment at the Santa María farm must be enlarged. Pura Fruit's refrigeration areas do not use ammonia or ozone depleting refrigerants.

The supply warehouses are properly ventilated, have fire protection systems, hazard warning signs, delimited evacuation routes, and emergency eye wash stations.

Pura Fruit will develop and implement a hazardous materials handling procedure that establishes environmental and OHS guidelines on transportation, storage facilities, inventory, personal protective equipment, and emergency response materials/equipment, and responsibilities.

4.3.b.ii Pesticide Use and Management

Pura Fruit does not use pesticides classified as "Ia" (extremely hazardous) or "Ib" (highly hazardous) by the World Health Organization ("WHO"); nevertheless, the Company will implement a policy on the prohibition of the purchase and use of Ia and Ib pesticides. This policy will establish an evaluation and control process to avoid incorporating this type of products in future inventories.

4.4 Community Health, Safety and Security

4.4.a Community Health and Safety

4.4.a.i Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety

Pura Fruit has access controls to the farms, where only workers, suppliers, and registered visitors who meet the security requirements are allowed to enter. Both farms are located away from high-density residential areas.

4.4.a.ii Hazardous Materials Management and Safety

The main health and safety risks in relation to local populations are associated with the transport of hazardous materials and pesticides. Pura Fruit will implement a hazardous materials handling procedure that establishes environmental and OHS guidelines on transportation, storage facilities, inventory, personal protective equipment, and emergency response materials/equipment and responsibilities.

4.4.a.iii Community Exposure to Disease

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Pura Fruit developed Biosafety protocols aimed at reducing the risk of infection or exposure to COVID-19 for workers and their families, customers, contractors, and suppliers. These protocols are disclosed through signs posted in different areas of the farms.

4.4.a.iv Emergency Preparedness and Response

The Company has not considered community engagement in its emergency and contingency response plans. It will therefore update the Emergency Response Plan based on the results of applying the community risk and impact identification and assessment procedure, taking into account the involvement of community institutions to respond to and control such situations (firefighters, local health posts, environmental authorities, police, etc.).

4.4.b Security Personnel

At Pura Fruit, property security tasks are performed by its own duly trained personnel, who report to the Human Resources Management. Personnel do not carry firearms; they are equipped with radios and cellular phones.

The Company currently employs 78 security personnel, of which 40 are located at the Sullana farm and 38 at the Santa Maria farm. The main function of the guards is to control the entry and exit of people to and from the farms through the gatehouses. Security personnel also control the entry and exit of vehicles, and have a checklist to verify their condition and compliance with the Company's security requirements.

The Personnel Identification Policy for entering the farms sets out the guidelines for the correct and orderly management of identification processes and personnel access to the different Pura Fruit Company S.A. farms and headquarters.

4.5 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

4.5.a.i Critical Habitat

The EMIs developed for the Project do not include a Critical Habitat ("CH") Assessment. The biological baseline recorded endangered flora species (pursuant to SD⁵ No. 004- 2014-MINAGRI) and regional endemic fauna. As part of the ESDD, Pura Fruit was asked to conduct a CH assessment considering the criteria established by PS-6. The CH assessment will be completed before intervening the proposed Project expansion area (Santa Maria farm). The conclusions and recommendations derived from this assessment will be binding for the financing and development of the Project.

5. Local Access of Project Documentation

The documentation relating to the project can be accessed at the following link:

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/purafruitcompany/>

⁵ SD: Supreme Decree