



# Waste Management Plan

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Salmones Camanchaca S.A

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## 1. Objective

To establish activities and requirements according to applicable health conditions in the collection, storage, transportation, and final disposal of waste generated in the units of Salmones Camanchaca S.A., complying with current legal provisions ensuring adequate management, handling, treatment, or final disposal, to prevent and reduce waste generation, aiming to avoid contamination and minimize the environmental impact of our process.

## 2. Scope

This plan applies to all waste generated in Salmones Camanchaca S.A. establishments, such as hatcheries, salmon farms, smoltification sites, and primary processing facilities, in addition to facilities associated with operational activities, including warehouses, vessels, external companies, and personnel responsible for managing the generated waste.

## 3. Definitions

**Storage:** Conservation of waste in a site for a specified period.

**Handling:** All operations to which a waste is subjected after its generation, including but not limited to its storage, transportation, and elimination.

**Container:** Portable receptacle in which any waste material can be stored, transported, or eliminated.

**Management:** Handling operations and other policy actions, planning, regulatory, administrative, financial, organizational, educational, evaluation, monitoring, and supervision actions related to waste.

**Elimination:** Any procedure aimed at the definitive disposal or destruction of waste in authorized facilities.

**Final Disposal:** Elimination procedure through the definitive deposit of waste in an establishment duly authorized for this purpose.

**Generator:** Owner of any installation or activity that generates waste.

**Recipient:** Owner, administrator, or responsible person of an installation expressly authorized to eliminate generated waste.

**Safety Data Sheet:** Document that transfers information about the essential characteristics and degrees of risk presented by the waste to people and the environment, including aspects of transportation, handling, storage, and action in emergencies.

**Treatment:** Waste recovery and elimination operations.

**Data Sheet:** Corresponds to the sheet of specifications, properties, and mode of use of the substance.

**Reuse:** Recovery of discarded materials to be used in their original form.

**Recycling:** Recovery of discarded materials to be used, after transformation, in other products.

**Secure Landfill:** Disposal facility intended for the final disposal of hazardous waste in the soil, designed, constructed, and operated to meet the specific requirements set out in Regulation No. 189/2007.

**Solid Waste, Garbage, Trash, or Debris:** Substances, elements, and objects that the generator eliminates, intends to eliminate, or is obliged to eliminate.

**Hazardous Industrial Waste:** Waste or its mixtures that pose a risk to public health and/or have adverse effects on the environment, either directly or due to its current or intended management, due to having some of the following characteristics: Toxicity, acute, chronic, or extrinsic danger; flammability; reactivity; corrosivity.

**Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste:** All solid or liquid waste, or combinations thereof, from industrial processes and, due to their physical, chemical, or microbiological characteristics, cannot be assimilated to industrial solid waste comparable to domestic waste.

**Industrial Liquid Waste (RIL):** Residual effluent evacuated from industrial facilities, destined for wastewater collection systems or receiving bodies, which can be any watercourse or body of water, natural or artificial, surface or underground. In fish farming, RILES are generated in incubation, fry, and reproductive rooms, sectors through which water passes through production ponds.

**Valorization:** Set of actions aimed at recovering waste, one or more of the materials that compose it, and/or the calorific value of the same. Valorization includes preparation for reuse, recycling, and energy recovery.

**Taxable Unit:** Physical unit where works, actions, or processes related to each other are carried out and are regulated by one or more instruments of an environmental nature within the competence of the Superintendencia.

**Seawater Center:** Salmon farming center at the grow-out phase.

**Freshwater Center:** Salmon farming center at the smoltification phase.

**Bases:** Onshore structures associated with the operations of freshwater or seawater centers, usually housing personnel accommodation cabins, canteens, and warehouses.

**Land-based fish farm:** Primary phase salmonid farming center (hatchery and smoltification) that is located on land.

#### 4. Applicable or reference documents

- Law No. 19.300 Approves the law on general environmental bases.
- Law No. 20.417 and its amendments. Creates the Ministry, Environmental Assessment Service, and Environmental Superintendence.
- Law No. 18.892 and its amendments, General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law. Ministry of Economy, Development, and Tourism.
- Law No. 20.920/2016 Establishes a framework for waste management, extended producer responsibility, and recycling promotion.
- Law No. 20979 Sanctions the transportation of waste to clandestine dumps.
- Law No. 21410/2022 Amends the General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law to require aquaculture concession holders to take measures to prevent or reduce the deposition of inorganic and organic waste. Ministry of Economy, Development, and Tourism.
- DS 4 Regulation for managing sludge generated in sewage treatment plants.
- DS 320/2001 and its amendments. Environmental regulation for aquaculture. Ministry of Economy, Development, and Reconstruction; Undersecretariat of Fisheries.
- DS No. 40/2012 and its amendments. Approves the regulation of the environmental impact assessment system - amends the regulation of the environmental impact assessment system - repeals No. 95/2001.
- DS. 90/2000 establishes emission standards for regulating contaminants associated with liquid waste discharges into marine and continental surface waters.
- DS 319/2001 Approves regulations for protection, control, and eradication of high-risk diseases for hydrobiological species. Repeals Decree No. 162, 1985.
- DS. No. 594/1999 Approves regulations on basic sanitary and environmental conditions in workplaces.
- DS 157/2005 Regulation on sanitary and domestic use pesticides.
- Decree 270/2009 rectifies Decree No. 319 of 2001, which approved the regulation of measures for the protection, control, and eradication of high-risk diseases for hydrobiological species.
- DS 148/2003 Approves sanitary regulations on hazardous waste management.
- DS 43/2016 Approves the regulation on hazardous substance storage. Ministry of Health.
- DS 138/2005 Establishes the obligation to declare emissions as indicated.
- DS. 1/92 Regulation for controlling aquatic contamination.
- Decree 1/2013 Approves the regulation of the pollutant release and transfer registry, RETC. Ministries of the Environment.

- Decree 1/1992 Regulation for controlling aquatic contamination. Ministry of National Defense.
- Decree 46/2003 Establishes emission standards for liquid waste to groundwater. Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency.
- Decree 64/2021 Approves regulations establishing conditions for the treatment and final disposal of waste from aquaculture activities. Ministry of Economy, Development, and Tourism; Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- Decree 90/2000 Establishes emission standards for regulating contaminants associated with liquid waste discharges into marine and continental surface waters. Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency.
- Decree 148/2004 Approves sanitary regulations on hazardous waste management. Ministry of Health.
- Decree 476 Promulgates the convention on the prevention of marine pollution by dumping waste and other matter, with its annexes.
- Decree 5145 Establishes requirements for the activities of removal, transportation, and final disposal of domestic sewage waste.
- Resolution No. 3276/1977 Organic waste transportation.
- Ex. Res. 68/2003 Approves the general sanitary program for waste management (PSGD)
- Ex. Res. 2011/ Approves the general sanitary program for cleaning and disinfection applicable to fish production (PSGL). Repeals exempt resolution No. 72, 2003.
- Ex. Res. 20.010/2014 Approves the general sanitary program for transportation procedures (PSGT). Repeals exempt resolution No. 64, 2003.
- Ex. Res. 1339/ 2013 Approves the basic standard for applying the pollutant release and transfer registry regulation, RETC.
- Ex. Res. 1468/2012 Approves the general sanitary program for mortality management and its standardized classification system according to pre-established categories (PSGM). Repeals exempt resolutions No. 66, 2003, and No. 2,330, 2010.
- Ex. Res. 1821/2020 Resolution establishing the methodology for collecting information, processing, and calculations of engineering studies, and technical specifications of cultivation structures referred to in article 4, letter E of DS No. 320 of 2001, from the current Ministry of Economy, Development, and Tourism. Subpesca.
- NCH No. 3322/2013 Colors of containers to identify different waste fractions.
- D.F.L 1/1990 Determines matters requiring express sanitary authorization.
- D.F.L. 725/1967 Sanitary Code decree with the force of law No. 725.
- Resolution A-52/008. DGTM and MM. Resolution No. 12600/6 VRS. Approves a resolution establishing the requirements for requesting authorization for the use of disinfectants, detergents, antiparasitic, dispersants, absorbents, and other chemical products (fungicides, preservatives, among others) in the jurisdiction of the National Maritime Authority.
- Resolution O-32/011. DGTM and M.m Establishes procedures for controlling hazardous goods in port facilities.
- Regulation for controlling aquatic noise contamination, May 2020, General Directorate of Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine.

## 5. Responsibilities

Primary processing & packaging or fish farming site managers/assistants must apply the procedures and instructions and keep the records updated. They must carry out corrective actions in case of any deviations and inform the environmental department in writing or by email of any non-compliance by contracted service companies. Additionally, they are responsible for ensuring that the personnel in their centers maintain their waste management training up to date.

The Logistics Manager coordinates the necessary resources for the correct transportation and disposal of waste from all Salmones Camanchaca S.A. establishments, such as fish farms, salmon farms, smoltification, and primary processing facilities.

The Purchasing and Supply Department is responsible for including clauses in supplier contracts that consider the current regulations of extended producer responsibility.

Asset disposal is the responsibility of the Accounting area, specifically the Costing and Fixed Asset Analyst, so before donating or recycling these assets, they must be written off.

The Operations Department is responsible for maintaining the traceability system of materials susceptible to recycling and maintaining the applicable sanitary conditions indicated in this instruction during the assembly and disassembly periods of both freshwater and marine centers.

Hazardous and non-hazardous waste management service companies, contractors, subsidiaries, and related companies are responsible, depending on the area, for the removal or receipt, along with the correct neutralization and final disposal of waste. They must have sectoral permits or respective contracts with specialized companies for handling and final disposal of hazardous waste.

Reduction facilities must remove mortality and fish viscera related waste, under prior agreement and coordination.

Suppliers responsible for removing or receiving waste must account for its proper final disposal or reuse.

The Sustainability and Environment Sub-Management is responsible for declaring and monitoring waste management on the respective platforms defined for these purposes. Additionally, it maintains a record of authorized service companies for waste removal, transportation, and final disposal (excluding mortality), available on the following page

<https://salmondata.solmat.cl/descargables/certificaciones>.

## 6. Waste classification

### 6.1. Non-hazardous waste

Non-hazardous waste produced by the generator in any location and/or during their activity development, and which poses no risk to human health and/or the environment, is considered in this group as follows:

**Industrial Solid Waste or Comparable to Domestic Waste (RISES):** Waste generated from production processes such as repairs.

**Sludge:** Waste generated because of the solid fraction from the treatment plants of the production process, whether in aquaculture or plant, and from the wastewater treatment plants.

**Recyclable Waste:** All non-hazardous waste susceptible to recycling, such as materials like plastic, metals, and wood.

**Silage-Viscera-Mortality:** Waste generated from salmonid mortality, which can be presented as silage, whole mortality, trimmings, or viscera.

**RILES:** Waste generated from the liquid fraction of the treatment plants of the production process, whether in aquaculture or plant.



## 6.2. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste (RESPEL) is waste or a mixture of waste that, due to its characteristics, may pose a risk to public health and/or cause adverse effects on the environment, either directly or due to its current or intended management. Its management, transport, and final disposal have special characteristics according to current regulations.

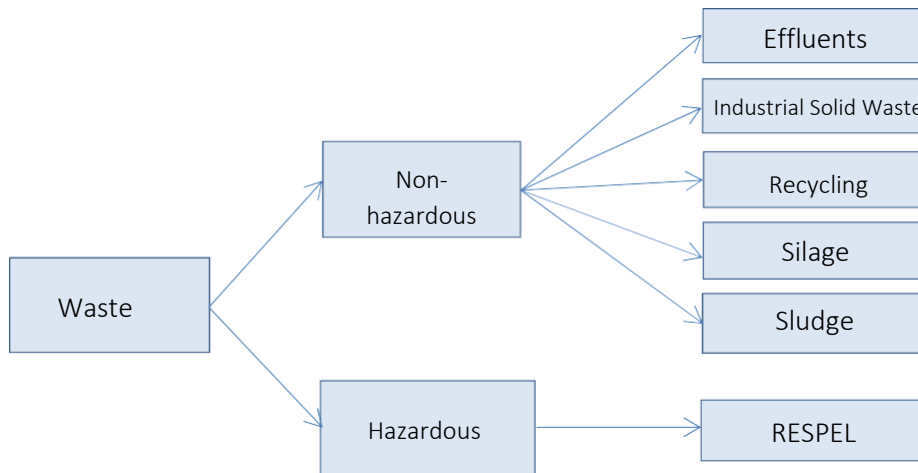


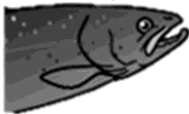
Figure 1. Waste classification scheme for Salmones Camanchaca’s facilities

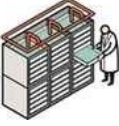
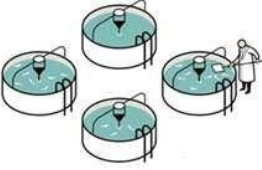
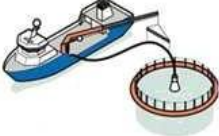

## 7. Description of Waste Generated by Facilities and Operational Activities


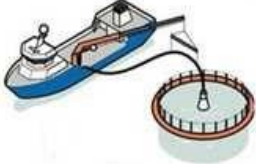
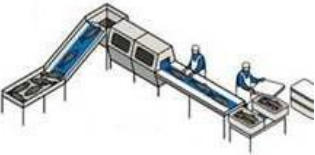

All waste is generated by the salmon industry’s own activity and corresponds to the stages of construction, operation, habitability, maintenance, and/or end or abandonment of operation in each of the establishments of Salmones Camanchaca S.A.

In this classification, the types of waste that can be found according to each operational stage of the process are defined, as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Waste according to activities carried out at each stage of the production process by establishment of Salmones Camanchaca S.A.

Establishment	Stage of the Production Process	Activity	Waste
Polcura	 Breeders/genetics	Offices and Dining Hall	Household Waste
		Mortality Extraction	Silage, whole mortality, empty formic acid containers
		Equipment Maintenance	Metal, plastic, cardboard, Hazardous Waste (used oil, batteries, etc.)
		Feeding	Plastic, sacks, pallet
		PPE	Plastic
		Machinery Deterioration	Metal, Scrap, Plastic

		Operation of Water Treatment Plants	Effluents, Sludge
Río del Este	<p>Egg Production</p> 	Offices and Dining Hall	Household Waste
		Equipment Maintenance	Metal, plastic, cardboard, Hazardous Waste (used oil, batteries, etc.)
		PPE	Plastic
		Machinery Deterioration	Metal, Scrap, Plastic
		Mortality Extraction	Silage, whole mortality
		Operation of Water Treatment Plants	Effluents, Sludge
Río de la Plata/ Petrohué	<p>Smolt production</p> 	Offices and Dining Hall	Household Waste
		Feeding	Plastic, sacks, pallets
		Equipment Maintenance	Metal, plastic, cardboard, Hazardous Waste (batteries, used oil, etc.)
		Operación plantas de tratamientos aguas	Effluents, Sludge
		PPE	Plastic
		Vaccines	Hazardous Waste
		Machinery Deterioration	Metal, Scrap, Electronic Scrap
		Mortality Extraction	Silage, whole mortality, empty formic acid containers
Freshwater/ Seawater Sites	<p>Fish Stocking</p> 	Site Assembly	Nets, ropes, railings, plastic
		Fish stocking Operations	Ropes, railings, plastic
	<p>Operation</p> 	Offices and Dining Hall	Household Waste
		Maintenance of Bases and Pontoons	Household waste, organic waste, plastics, cardboard, sludge PTAs
		Therapeutic Treatments	Empty chemical containers
		Buoys and Floaters Wear	Plastics, Styrofoam, buoys in poor condition
		Net Change	Nets, ropes
		Equipment Maintenance	Metal, plastic, cardboard, Hazardous Waste, containers, hydrocarbons, contaminated cloths
		PPE	Plastic
		Machinery Deterioration	Metal, Scrap, Electronic Scrap
		Beach Cleaning	Buoys, floaters, household waste, Styrofoam, planks
		Shipwreck Remains	Anchors, railings, chains, planks
	Mortality Extraction	Silage, whole mortality, empty formic acid containers	

		Feeding	Maxi sacks, pallet
		Repair and Maintenance of Boats	Hazardous Waste, contaminated oil, metal
	Services 	Personnel Habitability	Household waste, organic waste, plastics, cardboard, sewage
		Boat Maintenance	Hazardous Waste, contaminated oil, metal
	Harvest 	Harvest Operations	Ropes, railings, plastic
		Site Closure	Clothes, metal, plastic, cardboard, Hazardous Waste
		Site Disassembly	Walkways, buoys, floaters, ropes, nets, planks, metal, Styrofoam
		Bottom Cleaning	Walkways, buoys, floaters, ropes, nets, planks, metal
San José Primary Plant	Primary Processing Plant 	Holding	Silage, whole mortality, empty formic acid containers
		Salmon Processing	Viscera, discards, plastic, cardboard, empty chemical containers
		PPE	Plastic
		Operation of Water Treatment Plants	Effluents, sludge
		Offices and Dining Hall	Metal, plastic, cardboard, Hazardous Waste
		Equipment Maintenance	Metal, plastic, cardboard, Hazardous Waste
		Machinery Deterioration	Metal, electronic scrap
	Product 	Packaging	Plastic, films, discards, Styrofoam, cardboard

## 8. Procedure's Description

Waste management must be carried out according to the specifications and provisions of current regulations, considering the following aspects:

### 8.1. Facilities and Waste Storage

All Salmones Camanchaca facilities must have designated areas for the temporary storage of waste, which must be indicated and differentiated according to their classification (hazardous and non-hazardous). For this, each salmon farm will have a diagram specifying the designated areas for this purpose, which will be specified in the procedures for hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

Temporary storage located in onshore facilities, both for hazardous and non-hazardous waste, must have a sanitary resolution granted by the Health's authority ("SEREMI de Salud"), according to current regulations. If the sanitary resolution process does not apply due to the quantities stored, physical spaces will be enabled to avoid contamination at the site.

Temporary storage located in offshore facilities, such as pontoons and floating platforms must be maintained in adequate conditions according to the type of waste and be homologated, as far as possible, to the regulations that apply to onshore storage.

The storage period for non-hazardous waste is defined for each facility, and this will be established in a detailed registry in the Non-Hazardous Waste Plan, according to the storage capacity of the facilities.

The storage period for hazardous waste is a maximum of 6 months.

All waste must be stored in appropriate containers to prevent spillage or leakage. The containers will be identified and labeled according to the classification of the waste. Depending on the type of waste to be stored, the following containers will be considered:

**Household waste containers:** Commonly referred to as trash cans, these are located inside facilities and in common areas. Household waste that is not susceptible to recycling is stored in these containers.

**Industrial waste containers:** Hoppers of 13 to 30 m<sup>3</sup>, which may have a lid or not and contain non-hazardous industrial waste. These hoppers are used for waste that is classified for recycling or mixed materials. They are in onshore facilities on the non-hazardous waste storage slab and are also used for land or maritime transport of these wastes.

**Multibucket:** 10 m<sup>3</sup> containers that are hermetically sealed and have a sliding lid where non-hazardous industrial waste classified for recycling or mixed materials are placed. These hoppers are in onshore facilities on the non-hazardous waste storage slab.

**Mortality storage tank:** A tank for storing ensiled mortality with a capacity of at least 20 m<sup>3</sup> of high-density plastic material, set up in an independent ensilage system on a platform or in onshore facilities on the non-hazardous waste storage slab.

**Bins:** 1 m<sup>3</sup> or 1,000 liters of high-density plastic material that can contain whole mortality, trimmings, viscera, and non-hazardous waste. These bins are located on the non-hazardous waste storage slab or on the waste platform.

**Recycling Containers:** 240-liter containers in blue, yellow, and red, containing non-hazardous waste that is recyclable, from food processing activities (canteen) and offices. These containers are located at the entry points of pontoons, storage yards, and common areas near where waste is generated.

**Recycling Racks:** Racks that can hold one maxi-sack, volume of 1 m<sup>3</sup>. These containers are designated for non-hazardous waste susceptible to recycling from the operations of the establishments and are in warehouses for non-hazardous waste from seawater and freshwater bases.

**Sludge Container:** 13 m<sup>3</sup> hopper that contains sludge resulting from the Riles treatment plant process and is in onshore facilities on the non-hazardous waste storage slab.

**Sludge Accumulation Chamber:** Refers to the filtering chamber of each septic tank, where sludge from the sewer system is stored.

**Temporary Storage Containers:** Each facility, as well as the vessels, will have temporary containers for storing hazardous and non-hazardous waste, to be transferred to the corresponding storage site. Each container will have the appropriate characteristics for storage according to the type of waste and will be properly labeled. This includes containers such as hoppers, bins, and IBCs.

The storage and/or temporary accumulation of waste must be carried out in a specially designated place, clearly identified, and with all safety measures to avoid waste falling into the environment. For this purpose, different types of infrastructure are available, classified as follows:

**Non-Hazardous Waste Warehouse:** Temporary storage of non-hazardous waste and recyclable materials. These warehouses have washable floors, perimeter fencing, and roofing in the recycling sector, along with recycling containers or racks and industrial waste or multibucket containers.

**Non-Hazardous Waste Storage Slab:** Temporary storage of non-hazardous waste. This slab has a washable floor and an industrial waste or multibucket container.

**Waste Platform:** Floating platform for temporary storage of non-hazardous and hazardous waste for facilities located in seawater that have no space on land. This structure has a washable floor, perimeter fencing, and bins to contain waste.

**Hazardous Waste Warehouses:** Storage or temporary accumulation of hazardous waste. Each RESPEL warehouse has a washable floor, perimeter fencing, roofing, absorbent material, fire extinguishers, and properly labeled containers for storing hazardous waste.

**Vermifilter:** Area of vermiculture used to valorize part of the generated sludge by converting it into humus.

## 8.2. Management of Non-Hazardous Solid Waste

All non-hazardous industrial solid waste, such as industrial, comparable to household waste, and recyclable waste, must be identified, handled, and disposed of according to I-AMB-02 Non-Hazardous Waste Management Procedure. Waste corresponding to silage will be handled according to P-SAL-06 Mortality Removal from Salmon Farms, P-SAL-09 Mortality Management in Salmon farms, and P-SAL-15 Mortality Silage in Salmon farms.

Waste segregation must be carried out at the source, for which waste will be marked for transport and to avoid mixing materials. Means such as colored maxi-sacks, tags, or spray markings will be used. For the San José primary plant, a responsible person will be assigned to manage the segregation of these elements.

Measures must be taken to avoid the generation of unpleasant odors and the proliferation of disease vectors.

The frequency of removal must ensure that the storage capacity of the system intended for containing such waste is never exceeded. For this, a surface characterization and a registry of storage structures for waste by the establishment will be maintained.

Industrial waste can be sent to the Peñasmo Warehouse or the Logistics Node "dirty point" for subsequent storage, reuse, return to the supplier, auction, sale, donation, or recycling, according to the following list:

- Ropes.
- Nets.
- HDPE pipes.
- Buoys.
- Floaters.
- Styrofoam.
- Maxi-sacks.
- Scrap.
- Pallets.
- PVC boots.
- Clothing.
- Food bags.

Transportation must be carried out in completely sealed compartments that prevent leakage or spillage. Along with this, its transport and final disposal will be carried out by transport companies and disposed of in authorized places.

### 8.3. Management of Non-Hazardous Liquid Waste

Fish farming carried out in the company's fish farms requires the use of water for the process. On the other hand, the processing plants (San José and Tomé) also use this resource for their activities. In both cases, fish farms and plants have a commitment to the environment and a regulatory obligation that requires treating the water resulting from the production process, called industrial liquid waste or RIL, before discharging it into the river, canal, or sea, as appropriate.

The regulation that governs the quantity and quality of RIL generated by these facilities is Supreme Decree No. 90/2000, which aims to regulate the discharge of pollutants into marine and continental surface waters by setting maximum permissible limits for the discharge of liquid waste, preventing the contamination of these bodies of water. Supreme Decree No. 90/2000 establishes a general framework for all facilities that generate liquid waste that will subsequently be discharged into marine and continental surface waters.

Under the general action framework indicated by Supreme Decree No. 90/2000, each fish farm and processing plant has a Monitoring Program Resolution (RPM) issued by the Superintendence of the Environment, Superintendence of Sanitary Services, or Maritime Authority, which limits the maximum amount of RIL to be discharged in m<sup>3</sup>/day, location of the discharge, receiving body of water, among others. It should be noted that monthly, the Superintendence of the Environment is informed of the results of the RIL monitors, also attaching the daily effluent flow discharge record.

Compliance with Supreme Decree No. 90/2000 and the respective Monitoring Program Resolution (RPM) of each facility is permanently monitored by the Superintendence of the Environment, which has the power to sanction non-compliance with the rule through warnings or fines. These fines can be minor, serious, or very serious.

The management of Riles is carried out according to the liquid waste management procedure specific to each facility.

### 8.4. Management of Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste must be identified, handled, and disposed of according to the Hazardous Waste Management Procedure. Services that can be contracted and available in the market must comply with current legal regulations.

## 9. Activities associated with Waste Generation

### 9.1. Beach Cleaning

Beach cleaning is an activity that must be carried out regularly on the beaches near the concession and surrounding areas in the facilities of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. Beach cleaning must be performed at least twice a month, covering an area of 1 km or 500 m<sup>2</sup>.

During the production cycle, the person responsible for ensuring the cleaning is carried out is the site manager. If the facility is not in operational status, this activity will be carried out by the personnel in charge, whether they are guards, the operations department, or contracted services for this purpose, and will be done once a month. In addition to regular beach cleanings, there are additional campaigns coordinated through the environmental area or community relations, which cover more extensive areas and focus on beaches and sinks. These types of cleaning are carried out by external services.

The records of beach and surrounding area cleanings are found on the GTR-PLAYAS platform according to what is indicated in the "Manual for sending records" Man-04 of the GTR platform provider.

### 9.2. Bottom cleaning

The cleaning of the seabed or removal of shipwreck debris is an activity regulated according to Law 21.410/2022.

The workflow involves the following steps:

**Initial Scanner:** With the objective of estimating the initial number of debris present on the seabed of the concession area, prior to the start of extraction activities.

**Removal of Shipwreck Debris:** Removal and dispatch to the final destination according to the nature of the debris.

**Verification Scanner:** To ensure that all debris has been effectively removed.

**Delivery from Site to Production Management and Site Manager:** This includes providing information on coordinates, types of elements, and quantities extracted during the cleaning process, along with reports and records. Ideally, this delivery should be made before the start of the production cycle.

The records of this activity are backed up on the GTR-Shipwreck Debris platform, along with the reports and traceability of the extracted debris, such as delivery notes and final disposal certificates.

Once the production operations in the concession area have begun, the site manager is responsible for the elements that fall into the sea. For this, there is a "Falling Elements Registry" on the GTR-PLAYAS platform [https://playaslimpias.gtrgestion.cl/caida\\_registro](https://playaslimpias.gtrgestion.cl/caida_registro), where the coordinates, elements, and date must be indicated in case elements are found on the seabed of the concession area.



### 9.3. Assembly/Disassembly of Freshwater and Marine Farming Sites

It has been identified that the activities of assembling and disassembling farming sites, whether freshwater or marine, generate a large volume of waste. To avoid poor waste management, the operations management, through its supervisors, is responsible for ensuring the correct segregation, transportation, and disposal of the waste, preventing it from falling to the seabed or becoming beach litter. To this end, procedures P-PRE-03 (Preparation of Farms) and P-MANC-01 (Procedure for the Delivery of Farms for Entering Rest) must be ensured.

## 10. Transportation

Waste is transported to storage warehouses or the final destination via maritime and terrestrial transportation as applicable.

To conduct the maritime transportation of non-hazardous waste, compliance with the general regulations of order, safety, and discipline on the vessels of the Republic of Chile's maritime territory and merchant navy is required. For the maritime transportation of hazardous waste, compliance with the provisions in circular O-32/011 DGTM and M.M., which establishes the procedure for controlling hazardous materials in port facilities, is also required.

For terrestrial transportation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, compliance with Decree 594/99 of the Ministry of Health and ordinary No. 9b/1093 of February 26, 2002, from the Undersecretary of Health, which instructs sanitary authorizations on waste matters, is required. Therefore, all carriers must have their sanitary resolution for waste transportation.

To remove waste from the establishments, the site manager or assistant must communicate with the maritime or terrestrial coordinator as applicable.

For the removal of hazardous waste (RESPEL) from land bases with terrestrial access or aquaculture, direct communication with the transporter is required; this also applies to sludge from wastewater treatment plants.

In the case of wastewater treatment plant sludge removal, the maintenance department will be responsible for coordination.

The environmental department will maintain a list of services authorized for this purpose, along with contact numbers, to avoid using unauthorized transportation companies.

## 11. Destination, Treatment, and Disposal

According to the nature and materiality of the waste, culture centers must define what type of management or disposal will be given to the waste; however, the first option should always be one that avoids disposal. There are various management options prior to disposal, such as:

**Reuse:** Applies to waste in good condition, not worn or dirty. This material is recovered, and its useful life is extended to be used in its original form. This applies to materials such as clothing, boots, pallets, ropes, and buoys, among others. If waste is to be reused, the person responsible for the facility must complete the Donation Record indicated in the annex of the document.

**Valorization:** An activity whose main result is that the waste serves a useful purpose by substituting other materials that would otherwise have been used to fulfill a particular function. This includes:

**Recycling:** Applies to waste of certain materials such as plastics (PET, HDPE, PVC), Styrofoam, ropes, boards, wood, metal, where a second useful life is given to the waste by recovering the material and transforming it into something different. To designate waste for recycling, it must be segregated by material at the source and sent to an authorized recycling plant.

**Valorization of silage mortality:** Applies to organic waste such as silage, whole mortality, viscera, and sludge, which are sent to a reduction plant and transformed into food for other animal species.

**Composting:** Generally, applies to a wide range of organic waste such as sludge, waste from casino feeding, grass clippings, among others, which are subjected to a controlled biological process and transformed into compost. To compost waste from Salmones Camanchaca facilities, parameters indicated by the final destination must be analyzed, and the sludge moisture must not exceed 80% (see annex)

**Incineration:** Applies to waste such as pallets and wood, aimed at generating energy through the incineration of these materials. This applies to those wastes returned to the supplier like pallets.

**Vermiculture:** Applies to organic waste such as sludge from the wastewater treatment plant through worm filters and organic waste from staff feeding activities (casino) through vermicomposting.

**Return to supplier:** Applies to waste indicated in the Extended Producer Responsibility (REP) Law, which is susceptible to reuse, recycling, or for which the supplier is responsible for disposal, such as drug containers, vaccines, pallets, food containers, among others.

If the waste does not apply for reuse, there are different types of final disposal, which correspond to the last stage of hazardous or non-hazardous waste, whether industrial or domestic, where the waste is eliminated and inactivated. There is a wide range of disposal types such as:

**Landfill:** Waste is deposited or stored in a trench in the ground and then covered.

**Sanitary landfill:** Engineering projects that include a base and surface impermeabilization system; a leachate (liquid) collection, conduction, and treatment system; and a gaseous fraction collection, conduction, and treatment system.

**Monofill:** A cell or deposit designed to receive and confine sludge, promoting its degradation under controlled conditions.

**Secure deposit:** An elimination facility intended for the final disposal of solid waste, designed and constructed to meet specific requirements of current legislation (DS 148). It uses a double impermeabilization and drainage system, a leak detection system, a leachate collection system, and quality checks. The deposited waste is verified to meet acceptance criteria, such as compatible waste in the same cell, waste that does not cause settlements or damage to the impermeabilization system.

In case of doubts to define the waste destination, the decision tree in image 2 should be considered.

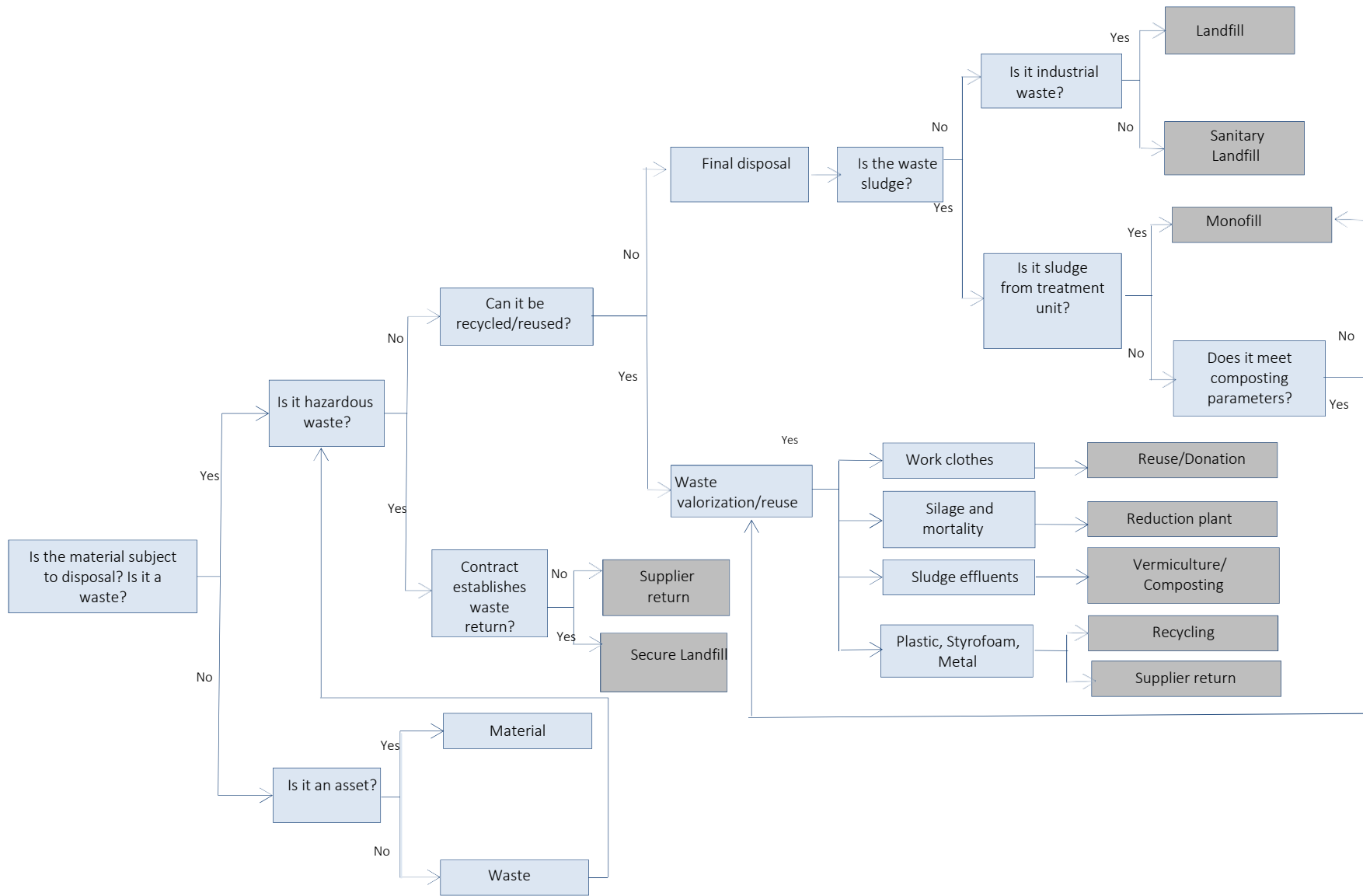


Figure 2. Decision workflow, to define waste's destination.

## 12. Waste Traceability and Associated Records

In each establishment, a series of documents must be maintained that date back to the traceability of the waste from its acquisition or purchase from the supplier to its disposal or final destination.

During the purchasing process, suppliers will be required to provide critical structures such as buoys, floaters, and anchoring systems for waste allocation.

All materials associated with the infrastructures of the culture modules and anchoring systems will be managed and traced according to the indications in Resolution 18.210 and adequately registred.

During the waste storage period, the establishments must keep the following daily records, depending on the waste.

- Daily mortality registry: These records apply to silage waste and mortality in all establishments.
- Entry and exit registry of non-hazardous waste storage warehouse: This record applies to establishments that have a warehouse with a sanitary resolution that allows the storage of non-hazardous waste.
- Hazardous Waste Registry. This registry applies to all establishments with installations authorized for the storage of hazardous waste.
- Effluent flow registry. [https://emisiones.gtrgestion.cl/registro\\_riles](https://emisiones.gtrgestion.cl/registro_riles)
- Donations registry. This record applies to all establishments.
- Cycle end registry. This registry aims to verify the structures that have concluded their useful life, in addition to maintaining traceability that was previously developed.
- Beach and surrounding area cleaning registry <https://playaslimpias.gtrgestion.cl/ingreso> , which applies to all establishments.
- Seabed waste registry [https://playaslimpias.gtrgestion.cl/registro\\_fondo](https://playaslimpias.gtrgestion.cl/registro_fondo) and fallen structures [https://playaslimpias.gtrgestion.cl/caida\\_registro](https://playaslimpias.gtrgestion.cl/caida_registro) , which applies to marine and freshwater structures.
- Waste registry according to GD. [https://playaslimpias.gtrgestion.cl/ing\\_movimientos](https://playaslimpias.gtrgestion.cl/ing_movimientos)
- Training and qualification registry.

The transportation of waste must be carried out using delivery notes and with an authorized transporter, according to the indications in section "10. Transportation."

Once the final disposal site is chosen, whether it be a recycling plant, reduction plant, or another, the destination will issue a final disposal certificate, for which the delivery note will be generated.

### 12.1. Waste and Emissions Declaration – RETC

In accordance with the obligations established in D.S. No. 1/2013 RETC Regulations and Exempt Resolution No. 144/2020, which approves the Basic Standard for the implementation of modifications to the RETC Regulations, all waste declarations must be made on the website: <http://vu.mma.gob.cl> , which belongs to the Environmental Ministry.

Non-hazardous waste (disposal in landfill, recycling, etc.) is reported in the sectorial SINADER system. The report is monthly, during the first ten business days of each month.

Hazardous waste (final disposal in sanitary landfill or otherwise) is reported in the sectorial SIDREP system. Reports are made every time hazardous waste is dispatched to final disposal.

Emissions of industrial liquid waste from treatment plants are reported monthly in the sectorial Riles monitoring system.

Finally, an annual sworn declaration is made (before October 30 of each year) to confirm the accuracy of the previously declared information.

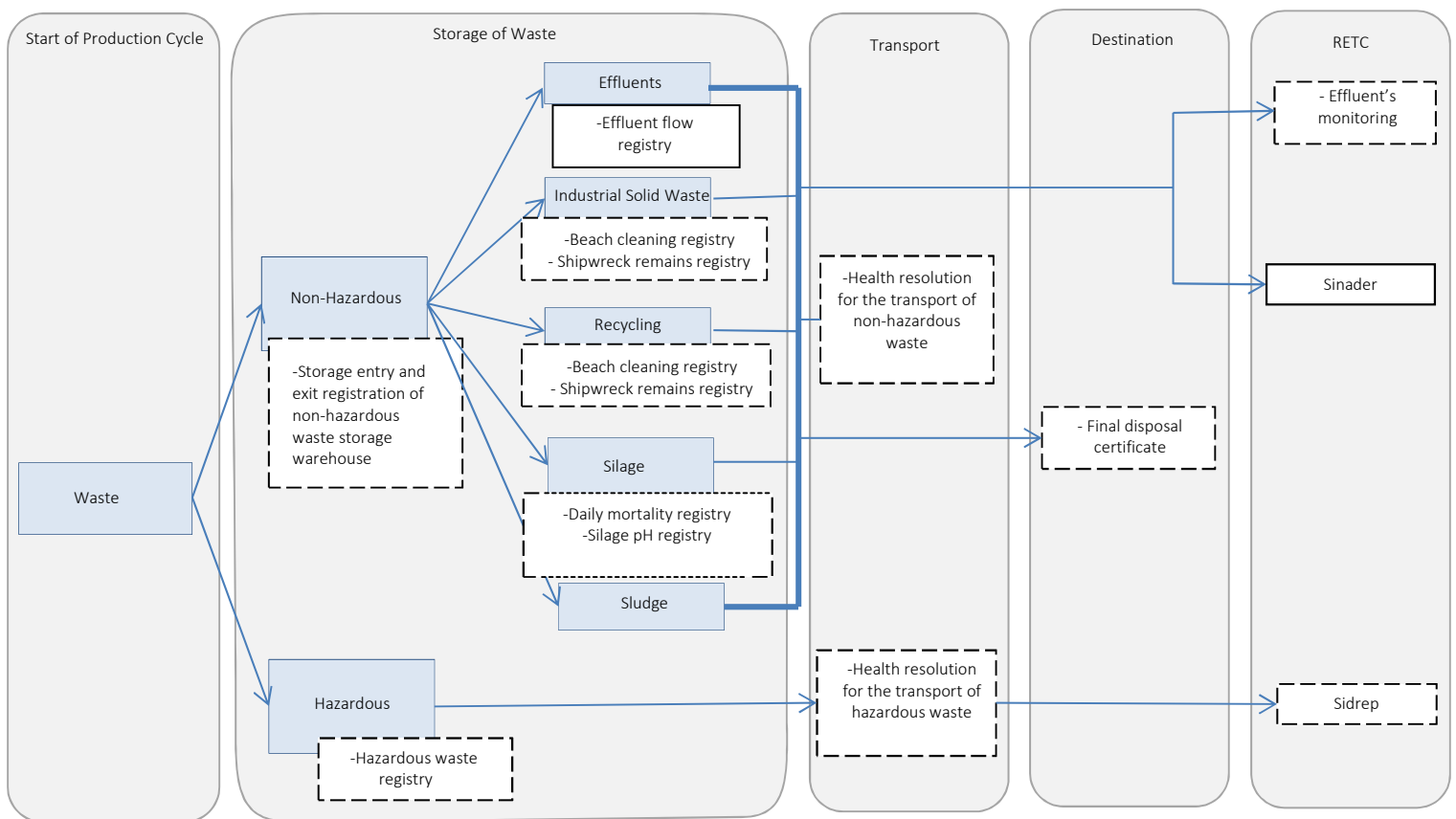


Figure 3. Registration associated during each step of waste’s management.

### 13. Waste Management for External Services and Contractors

Contractors and workers of external service companies performing work within the facilities of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. must follow the procedures established in this waste management plan. If they leave waste in the facilities, they must use the company's designated storage areas according to each type of waste.

If the contractors themselves remove their waste, they must handle it in an orderly manner, taking special care to avoid spills both inside and outside the facilities. External service companies and contractors will receive training that indicates the proper waste management that must be carried out within any of the company's facilities.

#### 14. Contingency and Emergency Plans

In the face of contingency situations associated with waste, there are various plans that establish actions and defined responsibilities in different establishments. These plans include:

- Action plan for massive mortalities and the inability to operate silage and mortality extraction systems.
- Contingency plan for accidental loss of food, culture structures, or other materials.
- Riles contingency and emergency plan.
- Contingency plan for hydrocarbon and other chemical substance spills.
- Emergency plan for the SUSPEL warehouse.
- Contingency plan for hazardous waste management.
- Contingency plan for non-hazardous waste management.

#### 15. Training for Personnel Involved in Waste Management

An annual training schedule applies to all workers and services operating in the facilities of Salmones Camanchaca. Each of the topics covered emphasizes the importance of reducing different types of waste and proper waste management (efficient use of supplies, disposal, recycling, or reuse) and the final disposal of each of them.

The training methods can be digital, via the "Camanchaca Enseña" platform, or in-person, through visits by environmental analysts or a specialist service in the field.

The training sessions included in the program are as follows:

- Waste management plan.
- Hazardous waste management.
- Food and infrastructure waste management.
- Recycling, among others.

Training records are those certificates provided by the "Camanchaca Enseña" platform.

## 16. Management indicators

Periodic reports will be presented to the management, indicating the level of waste management in the establishments of Salmones Camanchaca S.A., according to the following:

Indicator Name	Formula	Responsible
Percentage of recycling per facility	$(\text{Recycling} * 100) / (\text{RISES} + \text{Recycling})$	Environmental Department
Company recycling percentage	$(\text{Recycling} * 100) / (\text{RISES} + \text{Recycling})$	Environmental Department
Kilos of waste per month in each facility	$\Sigma$ kilos of waste (RISES)	Environmental Department
Waste generation rate per facility	$\Sigma$ kilos of waste (RISES) / produced biomass	Environmental Department

## 17. CHANGES CONTROL

Date	Change
March 2023	Plan updated