

| Page IRSC 2019 | INDICATORS 2019 | VALUE | UNITS |
|----------------|---|----------------|---------------------|
| | Electricity production - Mexico | 16.790,20 | GWh |
| | Electricity production - Dominican republic | 1.105,20 | GWh |
| | Electricity production - Costa Rica | 368,90 | GWh |
| | Electricity production - Panama | 71,10 | GWh |
| | Electricity production - Uganda | 1.464,40 | GWh |
| | Electricity production - Brazil | 604,60 | GWh |
| | Electricity production - Australia | 298,10 | GWh |
| 83 | Facilities certified under ISO 14.001:2015 | 15,00 | Facilities |
| 83 | Generating capacity certified under ISO 14001 | 92,00 | % |
| 84 | Number of Spills (Environmental risks) | 1,00 | Spills |
| 90 | Direct emissions of GHG (Mexico) | 6.473.749,76 | tCO ₂ eq |
| 90 | Direct emissions of GHG (Dominican Republic) | 748.743,00 | tCO ₂ eq |
| 90 | Direct emissions of GHG (Panama) | 84,90 | tCO ₂ eq |
| 90 | Direct emissions of GHG (Costa Rica) | 20,26 | tCO ₂ eq |
| 90 | Direct emissions of GHG (Uganda) | 29,40 | tCO ₂ eq |
| 90 | Direct emissions of GHG (Australia) | 9,00 | tCO ₂ eq |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of SO ₂ (Mejico) | 0,08 | tSO ₂ |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of SO ₂ (Dominican Republic) | 878,80 | tSO ₂ |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of SO ₂ (Panama) | 0,00 | Kt |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of SO ₂ (Costa Rica) | 0,00 | Kt |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of SO ₂ (Uganda) | 0,00 | Kt |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of SO ₂ (Brazil) | 0,00 | Kt |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of NO _x (Mejico) | 3.012,98 | tNO _x |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of NO _x (Dominican Republic) | 4.915,15 | tNO _x |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of NO _x (Panama) | 0,00 | Kt |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of NO _x (Costa Rica) | 0,00 | Kt |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of NO _x (Uganda) | 0,00 | Kt |
| 99 | Atmospheric emissions of NO _x (Brazil) | 0,00 | Kt |
| 96 | Materials used - Fuel: Natural gas | 2.405.596,88 | tonnes |
| 96 | Materials used - Fuel: Fuel/ diesel | 238.212,74 | tonnes |
| 96 | Materials used - Fuel: Petroleum derivatives | 73,82 | tonnes |
| 96 | Materials used - Calcium carbonate | 0,08 | tonnes |
| 96 | Materials used - Lubricant/hydraulic oil | 993,44 | tonnes |
| 96 | Materials used - Paints | 5,66 | tonnes |
| 96 | Materials used - Sulphuric acid | 500,04 | tonnes |
| 96 | Materials used - Nitrogen | 1,69 | tonnes |
| 96 | Materials used - Sodium Hypochlorite | 77,28 | tonnes |
| 96 | Materials used - Calcium Hydroxide | 499,94 | tonnes |
| 98 | Total volume of water taken from the environment | 514.939.003,33 | m ³ |
| 98 | Total water consumption | 4.135.453,63 | m ³ |
| 98 | Total volume discharged | 510.991.916,74 | m ³ |
| 99 | Total volume of water recycled / reused | 4.241.382,99 | m ³ |
| 100 | Non-hazardous waste generation | 4.190,28 | tonnes |
| 100 | Hazardous waste generation | 3.516,75 | tonnes |
| 100 | Management of Non -hazardous waste (%) - Recycled and energy recovery | 7,32 | % |
| 100 | Management of hazardous waste (%) - Recycled and energy recovery | 97,62 | % |
| 101 | Hazardous waste: Hydrocarbons plus water | 1.469,46 | tonnes |
| 101 | Hazardous waste: Sludge from oil and fuels | 1.802,81 | tonnes |
| 101 | Hazardous waste: Solid waste contaminated with hydrocarbons | 49,73 | tonnes |
| 101 | Hazardous waste: Used oil | 91,63 | tonnes |
| 101 | Hazardous waste: Hydrocarbon-contaminated soils | 4,43 | tonnes |
| 101 | Hazardous waste: Others | 98,68 | tonnes |

| COUNTRY | ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS 2019 (Page 111-113 IRSC 2019) |
|--------------------|---|
| Mexico | 1.- Support was given for the start of the project of the Carlos Real community, adjacent to the CCCND, which wishes to establish a natural fence in the 3 kilometers that make up the perimeter of the main access road to the town, for which 120 trees were planted covering a perimeter of 900 meters. 2.- Rescue and relocation of vipers and other snakes 3.- Bird and Bat Studies in the 4 seasons of the year 2019. |
| Dominican Republic | Agreements and alliances with third parties: Participation in "Red Line Rescue Mission Program" with "Pimienta Ozúa" Spice |
| Panama | Participation in tree seed in the province of Chiriquí. Environmental Impact Study for the modernization of the La Yeguada Hydraulic Power Plant. |
| Costa Rica | Periodic semi-annual studies (one in summer and one in winter) are carried out to analyze the impact on the aquatic community, using aquatic macroinvertebrates and solids present before and after restitution. |
| Uganda | Tree planting 160 Trees planted on the customer's Premises and 140 Trees planted in the nearby community schools making a total of 300 trees planted. Approximately 0.5 Ha of Evasive tree species of Paper mulberry and Lantana camara have been cleared and removed from the facility. |
| Brazil | 1.- Programa De Recuperação das Areas Degradadas 2.- Revegetación de dos Áreas de Preservação Permanente 3.- Rescate y reubicación de serpente Jiboia |
| Australia | 1.- Riparian zone establishment and rehabilitation of disturbed areas from construction period. More than 6500 grasses planted and mechanical protection installed to prevent erosion. Fences installed to prevent animals eating the plants and causing erosion 2.- Repairs to eroded areas, reforming of drains to prevent erosion. 3.- Fencing to prevent animals from accessing sensitive areas. 4.- Landscaping plan to minimise visual impacts of the wind-farm. More than 3000 trees have been planted [3] Rehabilitation of road edges and cable trenches. 2500m ² of "hydro-seeding" completed. 5.- Weed control to manage invasive weeds in riparian and also disturbed areas. |