



A sustained commitment

ODFJELL TERMINALS SOUTH AMERICA
SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2025



Introduction

GENERAL MANAGER STATEMENT

OTSA AT A GLANCE

ABOUT THIS SUSTAINABILITY
REPORT 2025

ESG REPORTING AND
TRANSPARENCY

ORGANIZATION DETAILS,
ACTIVITIES AND OTHER BUSINESS

Environmental

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE
- KEY DRIVERS

GHG EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND
TRANSITION

MANAGEMENT OF WATER
AND EFFLUENTS

RESPONSIBLE WASTE
MANAGEMENT

Social

PROCESS INCIDENT
PREVENTION

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
AND SAFETY

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEI

WORK CLIMATE

Governance

ROLE OF THE HIGHEST
GOVERNANCE BODY IN
SUSTAINABLE REPORTING

ETHICS, INTEGRITY,
ANTICORRUPTION, AND
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

CYBERSECURITY AND DATA
PROTECTION

MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATIONS

GRI

GRI CONTENT INDEX

Units and acronyms

GJ: Gigajoule

K: Thousand

Kcal: Kilocalorie

KJ: Kilojoule

Ktons: Thousand tons

Kg: Kilogram

KWh: Kilowatt-hour

L: Liters

M³: Cubic meter

Mill: Million

MJ: Megajoule

MWh: Megawatt-hour

API: American Petroleum Institute

CO₂e: Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

CDI-T: Chemical Distribution Institute - Terminals

CMOTS: Corporate Manager Operations, Technical and Safety

CSRD: Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive

DEI: Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

DMM: Double materiality matrix

ERM: Enterprise Risk Management

ESRS: European Sustainability Reporting Standards

ESG: Environmental, Social and Governance

ESGW team: Environmental, Social, and Governance Working group

GHG: Greenhouse gases

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative

HAZOP: Hazard and Operability Study

ICS: Incident Command System

IEC: International Electrotechnical Commission

I-REC: International Renewable Energy Credit

JSA: Job Safety Analysis

LED: Light-emitting Diode

LNG: Liquefied Natural Gas

LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

LTI: Lost Time Injury

LTIR: Lost Time Injury Ratio

LTT: Long Term Target

OTSA: Odfjell Terminals South America

PSE: Process Safety Events

PSER: Process Safety Event Rate

QRA: Quantitative Risk Analysis

RCA: Root Cause Analysis

RIOHS: Integrated operational, health, and safety regulations

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

SHEQ: Safety, Health, Environment and Quality

SOR: Safety Observation Round

TCO₂e: Tons (t) of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) equivalent (e)

TIR: Total Incident Rate



Introduction

GENERAL MANAGER STATEMENT

OTSA AT A GLANCE

ABOUT THIS SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2025

ESG REPORTING AND TRANSPARENCY

ORGANIZATION DETAILS, ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER BUSINESS

General Manager Statement

Dear reader,

The global context in 2025 remained complex and uncertain. Ongoing conflicts continue to generate significant impacts, including infrastructure damage, humanitarian challenges, supply chain disruptions, and volatility in energy and food prices. In this environment, Odfjell Terminals South America (OTSA) maintained its commitment to operational discipline and continuous improvement, focusing on reducing water and energy consumption and waste generation per ton of product handled, while ensuring transparent communication with stakeholders.

Social and Governance performance remain central to our approach. We continue to prioritize employee training, safe and supportive working conditions, fair compensation, and equal opportunities for development. In governance, no valid cases related to discrimination, harassment, ethics, integrity, corruption, or money laundering were recorded in 2025.

Safety remains the foundation of our operations. In 2025, we improved our performance, reducing the Total Injury Rate (TIR) to 0.20 from 0.35 in 2024, while maintaining the Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR) at 0.07.

OTSA continued to strengthen its presence in South America. We completed the expansion of our terminal in Alemoa, at the port of Santos in Brazil, adding 19,520 m³ of storage capacity. In Peru, the expansion at the port of Callao, with

9,600 m³, is nearing completion. At the same time, construction progressed at our new terminal in Santa Helena de Goiás, Brazil, expected to be operational in October 2026.

We had an increase of 26.7% in product handling, reaching 7.6 million tons in 2025 (6.0 million tons in 2024), whilst improving most efficiency indicators on a per-ton basis. For liquid cargo operations, water withdrawal decreased to 12.09 liters per ton (12.16 liters per ton in 2024), fossil fuel consumption to 6.80 MJ per ton (7.27 MJ per ton in 2024), and electricity consumption to 1.71 kWh per ton, with 85% from renewable sources, compared to 62% in 2024. Waste generation per ton of product handled also decreased compared to 2024 for both liquid and dry cargo.

After 47 years with the company, I retired on March 31, 2026. It has been a privilege to be part of OTSA's development over these years. I am pleased to welcome Edison Terra, as my successor and the new CEO, and I am confident that he will continue to build on OTSA's strong foundations while preserving its values and culture.

I thank all colleagues who have been part of this journey and trust that the same commitment and collaboration will continue to support OTSA's progress, with a focus on safety, sustainability, and long-term value creation.

Ary Serpa Jr.

General Manager
Odfjell Terminals South America



CEO Statement

Dear reader,

It is a great honor for me to join Odfjell Terminals South America (OTSA). One of the most compelling aspects of this new challenge is becoming part of an organization where safety, environment, and ethics are clear priorities. These are values I have learned to place above all others throughout my more than 30 years in the chemicals and petrochemicals industry. Sustainability and governance are not optional—they are a license to operate.

It is remarkable to see the progress achieved across OTSA over the past decade. This goes beyond reducing the frequency of reportable events; it reflects a deeper evolution in safety culture, supported by stronger processes and a low tolerance for unmanaged risks.

As we move toward the start-up of our eighth terminal in Brazil, in Santa Helena de Goiás, expected in the last quarter of 2026, we will continue to strengthen our commitment to reducing Carbon intensity, while also supporting our customers in reducing theirs. Expanding our terminals brings scale and productivity, and increasing the use of rail over road transport contributes to lower emissions in the value chain. These are important priorities for the years ahead.

OTSA is built on long-term relationships. We are committed to our customers, to the development of our people, and to contributing positively to the communities around our operations. At the same time, we will continue to strengthen our governance practices, through the responsible adoption of new technologies in our daily activities.

I am inheriting a strong legacy. This reflects Ary Serpa's leadership and values, together with the commitment of nearly 800 colleagues who operate with discipline and share the ambition to build infrastructure that supports growth and development in the countries where we operate.

This is an exciting journey, and I invite you to be part of it.

Edison Terra

Chief Executive Officer
Odfjell Terminals South America



OTSA at a glance

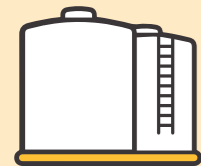
Progress delivered in 2025

Presence & Capacity



4 COUNTRIES

Argentina, Brazil, Chile & Peru



12 TERMINALS

STORAGE CAPACITY

576,573 m³

VS. 543,839 M³ IN 2024 (+32,734 M³)



Operations (dry + liquid)



TOTAL PRODUCT HANDLED

+7.6 MILLION TONS

VS. +6 MILLION TONS IN 2024 (+1.6 MILLION TONS)



+180,000

TRUCKS

(loaded/unloaded)

VS. +150,000 IN 2024



+750

SHIPS

(loaded/unloaded)

VS. +760 IN 2024



+39,000

RAIL WAGONS

(loaded/unloaded)

VS. +34,000 IN 2024



+650

BARGES

(loaded/unloaded)

VS. +280 IN 2024

Projects & Expansion

COMPLETED: ALEMOA (Brazil)

ADVANCED: CALLAO (Peru)

GREENFIELD IN PROGRESS: STA. HELENA (Brazil)

Governance Performance

0 VALID CASES OF:

- DISCRIMINATION/HARASSMENT CLAIMS
- ETHICS, INTEGRITY, CORRUPTION, AND/OR MONEY LAUNDERING CLAIMS
- CYBERSECURITY CLAIMS



Environmental performance

RESOURCE CONSUMPTION PER TON HANDLED:

Liquid



WATER WITHDRAWAL

12.09 L

VS. 12.16 L IN 2024



FOSSIL FUELS

6.80 MJ

VS. 7.27 MJ IN 2024



ELECTRICITY

1.71 kWh

(85% RENEWABLE)
VS. 1.86 kWh (62% RENEWABLE) IN 2024

Solid

WATER WITHDRAWAL

1.80 L

VS. 9.11 L IN 2024

FOSSIL FUELS

3.95 MJ

VS. 6.04 MJ IN 2024

ELECTRICITY

0.38 kWh

(100% RENEWABLE)
VS. 2.01 kWh IN 2024



WASTE GENERATED PER TON HANDLED:

0.62 kg VS 0.93 kg IN 2024 (LIQUID)

0.01 kg VS 0.09 kg IN 2024 (DRY)



GHG INVENTORY EXTERNALLY VERIFIED IN ALL COUNTRIES (Argentina for the first time)

Social Performance



EMPLOYEES

796

VS. 787 (MALE 81.8%, FEMALE 18.2%) IN 2024



MALE

82.2%



FEMALE

17.8%



TRAINING

48,241 HOURS

VS. 46,328 HOURS IN 2024



61 HOURS/EMPLOYEE

VS. 59 HOURS/EMPLOYEE IN 2024



3RD WORK CLIMATE SURVEY EDITION

AVERAGE SATISFACTION SCORE:

86% VS. 84.4% (PREVIOUS EDITION IN 2023)

Safety Performance

TIR (TOTAL INJURY RATE)

0.20 VS. 0.35 IN 2024

LTIR (LOST TIME INJURY RATE)

0.07 EQUAL TO 0.07 IN 2024

PSER (PROCESS SAFETY EVENT RATE)

0.07 VS. 0 IN 2024

About this Sustainability Report 2025

The information contained in this report is presented by **Odfjell Terminals South America**, which is comprised of Depósitos Químicos Mineros S.A. “DQM” (Peru), Granel Química Ltd. “Granel” (Brazil), Tagsa S.A. “Tagsa” (Argentina) and Terquim S.A. “Terquim” (Chile), hereinafter jointly referred to as “**OTSA**”.

2025 Sustainability Report records the company’s performance from an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) perspective, and has been prepared with reference to Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards. The Report has been endorsed for publication by the Group’s General Manager and Executive Board.

The company considers reporting principles to be fundamental to achieving high-quality sustainability reporting and therefore seeks to apply accuracy, balance, clarity, comparability, completeness, materiality, relevance, stakeholder inclusiveness, sustainability context, timeliness, and verifiability.

While the 2025 Sustainability Report has not undergone independent external assurance, the Greenhouse Gas inventories for Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru have been independently verified by third-party companies.

This report is also available in Portuguese and Spanish. For further information about the Company and to access reports from previous years, please visit our [website](#).

Management welcomes feedback via the following email address:

sustainability@odfjellterminalssouthamerica.com

GRI 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-5



ESG reporting and transparency

OTSA applies transparent ESG reporting practices to provide clear, consistent, and decision-useful information to its stakeholders. Transparency and accountability are central to the company's governance approach and support continuous improvement in sustainability performance.

Following an internal assessment, OTSA confirmed that it is not currently within the scope of the European Union Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), mainly due to its revenue level, and is therefore not required to report under the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) at this stage.

MATERIAL TOPIC #9 - GRI 3-3



Material Topics and dialogue with stakeholders

In 2022, OTSA identified its material environmental, governance, and social issues and defined a shortlist of Material Topics, which was validated by OTSA’s Executive Board, the General Manager, and the Group Management. Details on the methodology and the materiality assessment process are available in the **2022 Sustainability Report**.

In 2023, this list of Material Topics was reviewed. As a result, three topics (out of a total of 16) were identified as requiring further analysis, including more robust structural and financial definitions. Based on this review, the prioritization of Material Topics was updated as outlined at side:

GRI 2-29, 3-1, 3-2



PROCESS INCIDENT PREVENTION



ETHICS, INTEGRITY, ANTI-CORRUPTION, AND ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING



MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND EFFLUENTS



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY



HUMAN RIGHTS



DIVERSITY, INCLUSION, AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES



MANAGEMENT OF CO₂ AND OTHER EMISSIONS

External stakeholders

Authorities (Government, port, customs and others), customers, suppliers, and strategic partners.



ENERGY SAVING AND TRANSITION TOWARDS RENEWABLE ENERGIES



ESG REPORTING AND TRANSPARENCY



AIR QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES



WORK CLIMATE



RESPONSIBLE WASTE MANAGEMENT



CYBERSECURITY AND DATA PROTECTION

Internal stakeholders

Employees, General Management, sustainability team members, internal work teams, General Managers, Corporate, Executive Board members and Shareholders.

Sustainability approach

Safety as the foundation, efficiency as the driver—delivering sustainable value

OTSA's sustainability strategy is anchored in **Safety Management**, which defines the non-negotiable basis of all operations. Protecting people, assets, and the environment guides every decision across the terminal network.

Efficiency supports and reinforces safety. Through disciplined **Resources Management**, OTSA monitors energy, water, and materials efficiency, and emissions and waste level, and applies data-driven controls to reduce variability, prevent accidents, and improve operational reliability. Efficient processes lower exposure, reduce failure points, and strengthen infrastructure resilience, while supporting the transition toward Carbon neutrality.

This safety-through-efficiency approach is enabled by **Culture Management**, which promotes consistent behaviors, shared accountability, and ethical conduct across the organization. By fostering collaboration and knowledge sharing between terminals, OTSA ensures that efficient and safe practices are applied consistently.

Together, these three pillars form an integrated framework in which safety sets the direction, efficiency structures how work is performed, and culture ensures consistent execution. Within this framework, efficiency supports environmental performance, safety protects people and communities, and culture reinforces governance through ethical conduct and accountability, supporting resilient operations, responsible resource use, and long-term value creation.

Safety, efficiency, and culture are integrated into a single management framework

OTSA's 13 Long-Term Targets translate the sustainability strategy into measurable action, embedding Safety, Efficiency, and Culture into a unified management framework. They address the company's most material operational, environmental, ethical, and social risks; define non-negotiable safety outcomes; and guide execution through disciplined resource and risk management.

1

Process incident prevention:

Zero catastrophic or very serious process accidents.

2

Ethics, integrity, anti-corruption, and anti-money laundering:

Zero tolerance of corruption, fraud, and money laundering.

3

Management of water and effluents:

Promote water saving and decrease of effluent generation per ton of product handled.

4

Occupational Health and Safety:

Zero catastrophic or very serious personal accidents, including fatality or illness.

5

Human rights: Guarantee that the rights of employees and stakeholders are preserved through transparent and preventive actions.

6

Diversity, inclusion, and equal opportunities:

OTSA to be an equal opportunities company by promoting gender diversity at all levels.

7

Management of CO₂ and other emissions:

Primary activities which include the storage and handling of bulk liquids and dry cargo to be Carbon-Neutral (scope 1 and 2).

8

Energy saving and transition towards renewable energies:

Improve the energy matrix by reducing the amount of energy consumed per ton of product handled and the use of non-renewable generated electricity.

9

ESG reporting and transparency:

OTSA to be recognized by stakeholders as a sustainable company, communicating and reporting using KPIs, actions and goals.

10

Air quality and environmental pollution in neighboring communities:

Minimize nuisance complaints and/or claims by neighbors regarding exposure to vapors, odors, or noise caused during terminal operations.

11

Work Climate: Create a positive work environment that generates high-level employee satisfaction.

12

Responsible waste management:

Promote recycling and reuse of any solid waste generated, also reducing waste to be sent to sanitary landfills.

13

Cybersecurity and data protection:

Maximize resilience to cyberattacks, to achieve zero data privacy breaches in all Company Information Systems.

Organization details, activities and other business

About the company

Odfjell Terminals South America (OTSA) is the business name of one of the largest networks of marine and inland bulk liquids storage terminals in South America. Its operations are located across Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru, supported by a well-diversified portfolio of terminal assets. The current South American network comprises 12 operating terminals and one greenfield terminal project under development. In addition to bulk liquids, OTSA also handles bulk dry product at its terminal in Ladário, Brazil.

OTSA is owned by two shareholders, of which the majority shareholder is related party to the major shareholder in Odfjell SE, a leading global chemical shipping and bulk liquid storage terminal operator.

OTSA has more than 790 employees, organized in individual country teams and a corporate headquarter in Sao Paulo Brazil.

GRI 2-1, 2-6



Business and activities

OTSA's core business is storage and handling more than 100 different bulk liquid products across its terminal network, offering tailored storage solutions for a wide portfolio of products, including acids, biofuels, chemicals, hydrocarbons, and vegetable oils, which serve as essential feedstocks for a wide range of industrial sectors.

At our Ladario terminal we also handle Iron Ore and Manganese in addition and grains.

Code of conduct

OTSA's Code of Conduct, in force since 2015 and updated in 2020, constitutes the cornerstone of its ethical and ESG governance framework. It defines the principles and values that guide business conduct, establishes a consistent standard for ethical behavior, and supports a safe, inclusive, and non-discriminatory working environment, while promoting respect for cultural diversity across the organization.

The Code of Conduct applies to all employees, including temporary personnel, as well as contractors and third-party suppliers. Its scope covers key areas such as anti-bribery and anti-money laundering, gifts and hospitality, accounting and financial integrity, political activities and donations, protection of confidential information, third-party contracting, competition compliance, human rights and labor practices, occupational health and safety, environmental protection, and responsible use of IT systems.

To support compliance and accountability, OTSA provides a reporting mechanism that allows concerns or potential breaches to be reported safely and anonymously at any time through a dedicated form available on the company's [website](#).

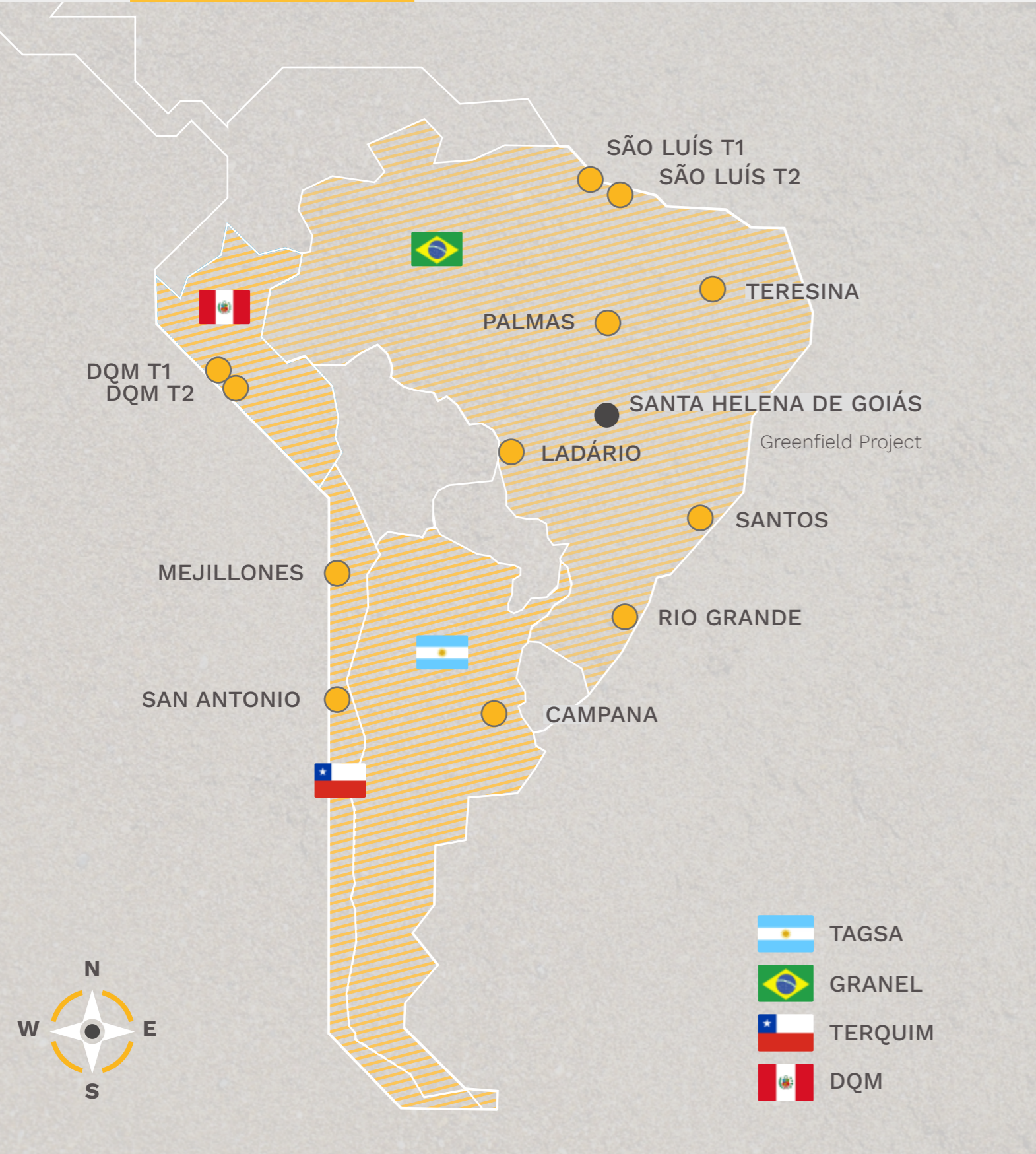
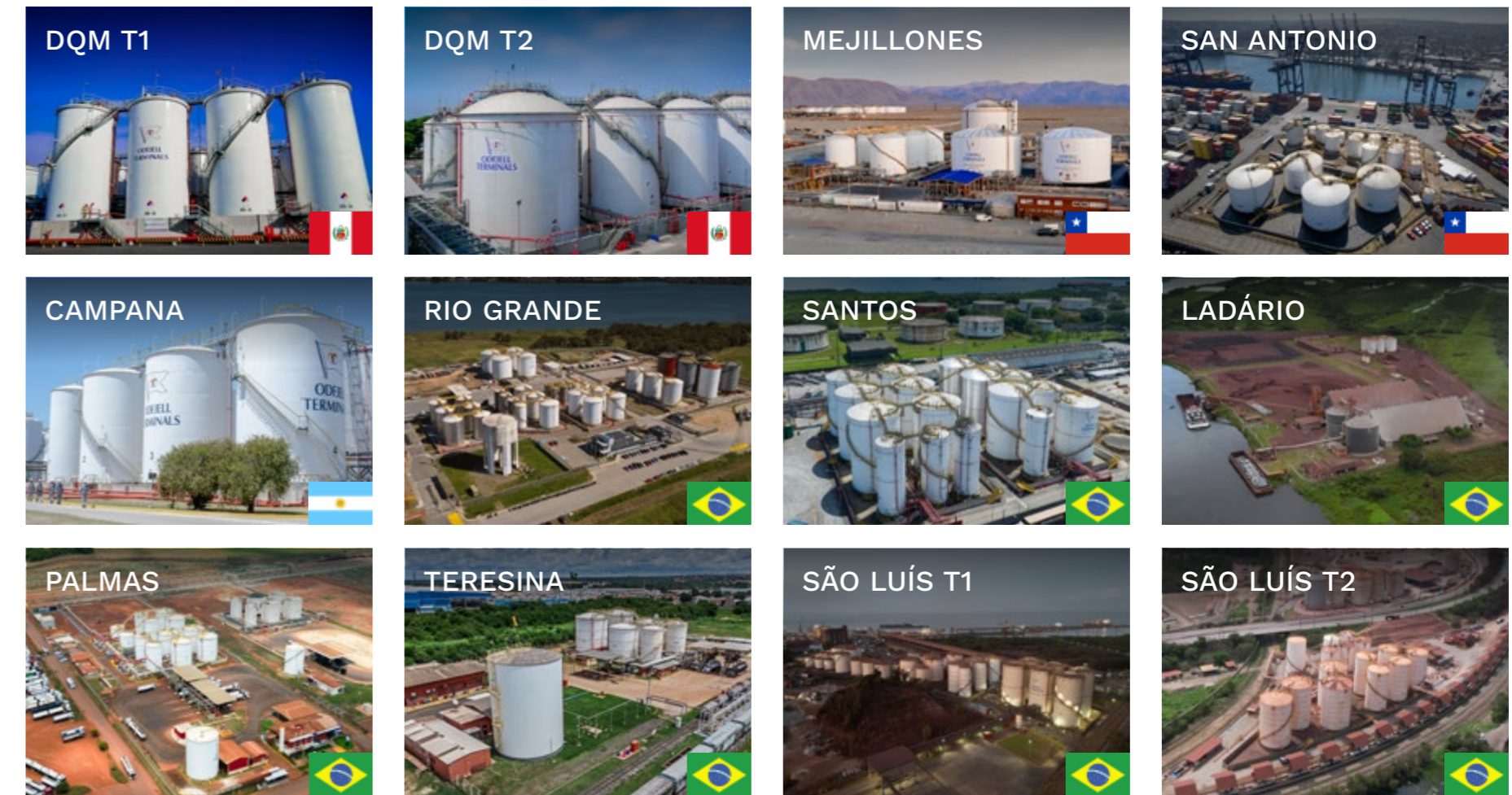
Find the Code of Conduct in sections: [Argentina](#), [Brazil](#), [Chile](#) and [Peru](#).

GRI 3-3



Terminal network

OTSA is permanently focused on keeping a diverse terminal portfolio within the current network footprint which permits a better position to harvest and develop opportunities for sustainable growth.



Markets, customers, suppliers and terminal network

OTSA serves a diversified range of end markets, including agriculture, chemical and petrochemical, food, energy, and mining. Its customers include manufacturers, retailers, traders, mining companies, and producers or distributors of acids, chemicals, fuels and biofuels, and vegetable oils, operating at national, regional, and international levels. The terminal services provided are an essential part of customers' value chains, supporting the safe and efficient handling of products that are critical for everyday goods and essential industries.

Reliable infrastructure and services depend on access to high-quality materials, construction equipment, and IT and automation solutions. The company works with suppliers that comply (based on their declaration) with applicable regulations, its internal standards and Code of Conduct, prioritizing local service providers and long-term partnerships to support efficiency, safety, and supply chain resilience. In 2025, local suppliers, on average, accounted for 99% of total procurement.

The company operates a diversified portfolio of terminals across its existing network. This network structure provides operational flexibility and resilience, supports reliable service for customers, and enables the company to pursue sustainable growth while maximizing the use of its existing infrastructure and assets.

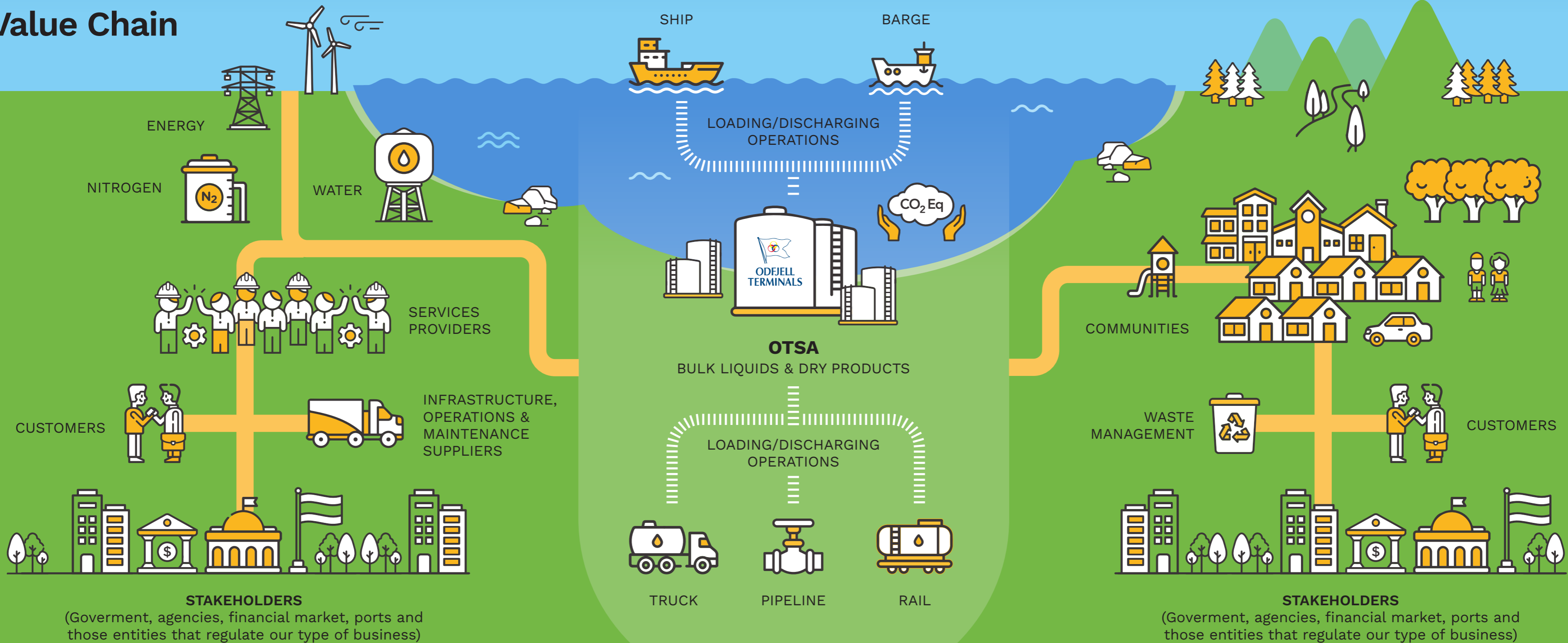


Our Value Chain

Upstream

Own operations

Downstream



Delivering through projects

In 2025, OTSA strengthened its network through planned expansion and greenfield projects, combining modern infrastructure and enhanced operational capabilities with high safety and environmental standards to increase capacity, improve efficiency, and support sustainable growth.

Brazil

Alemoa: The expansion project that started in 2023, including additional land, and consisting of a total of 19,520 m³ storage capacity in 9 tanks in Bay I, became fully operational as of July 2025 as scheduled.

Santa Helena de Goiás: Work continues for a greenfield project consisting of a total of 24,000 m³ storage capacity in 6 tanks (6 x 4,000 m³ Carbon Steel tanks, all API 650F). Other facilities include approximately 1,600 m of rail side-track and 7 wagon platforms with 2 loading and unloading positions each, truck platforms with 4 loading and 6 unloading positions, road access, firefighting system, electrical substation, and administrative buildings. The terminal is expected to be operational by October 2026.



Peru

DQMII: The expansion project launched in 2023 continues to progress toward a total additional capacity of 17,850 m³ in 12 tanks (5 tanks x 2,000 m³ + 6 x 1,200 m³ + 1 x 650 m³; all API 620 for products up to 1.53 density). Fabrication of the first 5 tanks and associated pipelines has been completed, and construction of the sixth tank—approved by the Executive Board in 2024 and with a capacity of 2,000 m³—is underway. At the publishing of this report, the first 6 tanks, representing a combined capacity of 9,600 m³, were operational (as of end April 2026).



Environmental

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE
- KEY DRIVERS

GHG EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND TRANSITION

MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND EFFLUENTS

RESPONSIBLE WASTE MANAGEMENT



Optimizing resources. Reducing impact.

OTSA continues to evolve its infrastructure through innovative solutions that strengthen environmental controls and support safe, reliable operations. Guided by clear targets and data-based decisions, the company is transforming its terminal network to improve resilience, progress toward Carbon neutrality, and support long-term business needs.

Environmental performance is advanced by optimizing the use of energy, water, and materials, while reducing emissions and waste through process improvements and targeted technology upgrades. These efficiency-driven actions reduce operational risk, support consistent performance, and deliver measurable improvements across terminals.

Shared standards and collaborative practices enable this approach to scale. By working under common frameworks and actively sharing experience and lessons learned across terminals, OTSA seeks to ensure that environmental objectives are embedded in daily operations and converted into practical results.

Environmental Performance Key Drivers

In 2025, OTSA's environmental performance reflected a return to normalized operating conditions following the recovery of Paraguay River water levels and the resumption of full activity at the Ladário terminal. Higher throughput compared to 2024 resulted in increases in absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Over the last two years, we have handled products requiring heating and cooling, and we have also moved a higher volume of flammable products. These operational changes contributed to a slight increase in GHG intensity, measured per ton handled, compared with previous years. Despite higher absolute volumes, environmental efficiency improved across the network. Electricity, fossil fuel, and water withdrawal intensities¹ declined, supported by higher operational volumes. Wastewater discharges decreased due to reduced tank-washing activity in Chile and the commissioning of a biodigester² at the Teresina terminal. Total waste generation also declined, as most obsolete materials were disposed of in 2024.

Overall, 2025 reflects a normalization of activity levels combined with improved environmental intensity indicators across OTSA's terminal network.

¹Intensity indicators are calculated using total inbound tonnage (tons IN) as the denominator.

² A system that uses microorganisms to break down organic waste in the absence of oxygen, reducing pollutants in wastewater producing biogas as a byproduct.

GHG Emissions management

In 2025, OTSA carried out GHG emissions inventories for all terminals in Brazil, Chile and Peru, and expanded the scope to Argentina.

GHG EMISSIONS MONITORING

SCOPE 1 (DIRECT)

Fuel consumption by operations vehicles, fuel-driven pumps, boilers, generators, and LNG for heating. Fugitive emissions from gases released by storage tanks at the terminal.



SCOPE 2 (INDIRECT)

Purchased electricity for use in offices, at terminals and other operating sites, heat, and steam.



SCOPE 3 (INDIRECT - PARTIAL)

Business air travel, third party transport.



MATERIAL TOPIC #7, #10 - SDG 13 - GRI 3-3, 305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4

The data on the tables below is reported once the inventory is externally verified. Results are comparable only within each terminal due to differing product mixes and operating conditions.

OTSA GHG verified emissions (liquid and dry cargo)*	2025	2024	2023
Direct – Scope 1 (tCO ₂ e)	10,200	7,280	7,700
Indirect – Scope 2 (tCO ₂ e)	685	611	436
Indirect – Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e)	667	739	342
Total GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	11,552	8,629	8,478
Total product handled (in + out) (tons)**	15,329,168	12,059,830	17,136,210
GHG intensity (tCO ₂ e/kton)***	0.71	0.65	0.47

* Based on the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and including Scope 1, Scope 2 and partially Scope 3 (just those related to own waste) GHG emissions from Granel, DQM and Terquim.

** In + out is used only for emissions calculation purposes.

*** Intensity is calculated based on Total emissions scope 1 + scope 2.

OTSA GHG verified emissions (liquid cargo)	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions Scope 1 & Scope 2 (tCO ₂ e)*	10,426	7,770
Total product handled (in + out) (tons)**	12,596,964	11,562,864
GHG intensity (tCO ₂ e/kton)***	0.83	0.67
Total product moved (in) at OTSA (tons)	6,298,482	5,781,432

* Based on the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064, emissions include Scope 1, Scope 2, and partially Scope 3 (limited to emissions related to own waste). Scope 3, which is not reflected in the table and is not included in the total, was estimated at 647 tCO₂e in 2025 and 729 tCO₂e in 2024.

** In + out is used only for emissions calculation purposes.

*** Calculated based on Total emissions scope 1+ scope 2.



OTSA's verified GHG emissions increased in 2025 compared to 2024 (Scope 1: 10,200 vs. 7,280 tCO₂e; Scope 2: 685 vs. 611 tCO₂e; total: 11,552 vs. 8,629 tCO₂e), in line with higher throughput (15.33 million tons vs. 12.06 million tons in 2024).

This increase is mainly explained by Granel's GHG emissions, which increased in 2025 due to a ~40% increase in operational throughput and the resumption of activities at the Ladário terminal following hydrological constraints in 2024. Despite the higher total emissions, the emissions intensity (tCO₂e per kton handled) remained stable, indicating consistent operational efficiency. Overall, the increase reflects normalized and expanded operations rather than a decline in environmental performance.

DQM emissions increased to 538 tCO₂e from 467, primarily due to higher Scope 2 emissions associated with intensive welding during the final construction phase and the commissioning of five new storage tanks. Tagsa emissions also increased to 1,592 from 1,446 tCO₂e, mainly associated with Scope 1 emissions by the installation of a larger boiler. These increases were partially offset by minor emission reductions at Terquim (243 vs. 283 tCO₂e year on year).

Granel Química GHG emissions (dry cargo – Ladário)	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions Scope 1 & Scope 2 (tCO ₂ e) *	460	120
Total product moved (in + out) (tons)**	2,732,204	496,966
Intensity (tCO ₂ e/kton)***	0.17	0.24
Total product handled (in)	1,366,102	248,483

* Based on the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064, and the Brazilian GHG Protocol guidelines, emissions include Scope 1, Scope 2, and partially Scope 3 (limited to emissions related to own waste). Scope 3, which is not reflected in the table and is not included in the total, was estimated at 20 tCO₂e in 2025 and 9 tCO₂e in 2024.

** In + out is used only for emissions calculation purposes. Includes movements of Iron Ore and Manganese.

*** Intensity is calculated based on Total emissions scope 1+ scope 2.

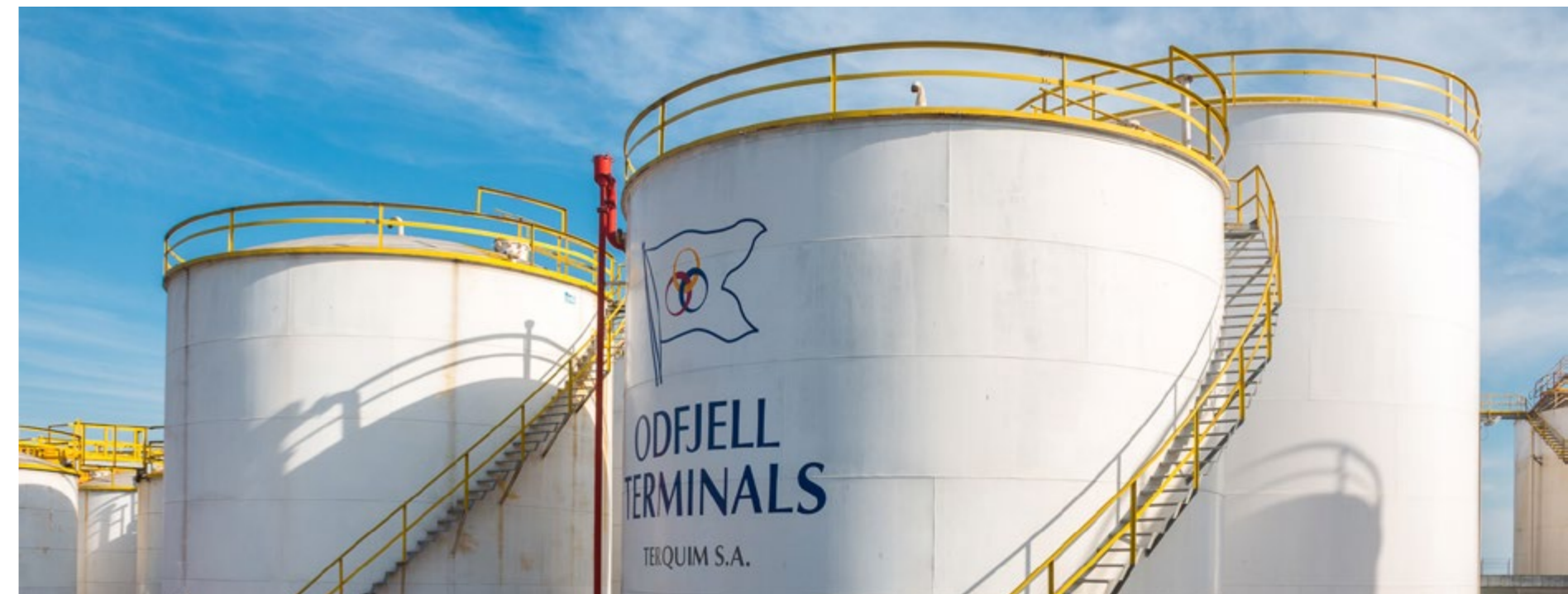
Granel Química GHG emissions (liquid cargo)

	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions Scope 1 & Scope 2 (tCO ₂ e) all Granel terminals*	8,137	5,661
Total product moved (in + out) at Granel (tons)**	7,641,384	6,811,516
Intensity (tCO ₂ e/kton)***	1.06	0.83
Total product handled (in) at Granel (tons)	3,820,692	3,405,758

* Based on the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064, and the Brazilian GHG Protocol guidelines, emissions include Scope 1, Scope 2, and partially Scope 3 (limited to emissions related to own waste). Scope 3, which is not reflected in the table and is not included in the total, was estimated at 259 tCO₂e in 2025 and 296 tCO₂e in 2024.

** In + out is used only for emissions calculation purposes.

*** Intensity is calculated based on Total emissions scope 1+ scope 2.



DQM GHG emissions	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions Scope 1 & Scope 2 (tCO ₂ e) all DQM terminals*	453	380
Total product handled (in + out) at DQM (tons)**	2,115,274	1,976,144
Intensity (tCO ₂ e/kton)***	0.21	0.19
Total product handled (in) at DQM (tons)	1,057,637	988,072

* Based on the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064, and the Peruvian GHG Protocol guidelines, emissions include Scope 1, Scope 2, and partially Scope 3 (limited to emissions related to own waste, water and paper consumption, air travels and transportation to work). Scope 3, which is not reflected in the table and is not included in the total, was estimated at 85 tCO₂e in 2025 and 87 tCO₂e in 2024.

** In + out is used only for emissions calculation purposes.

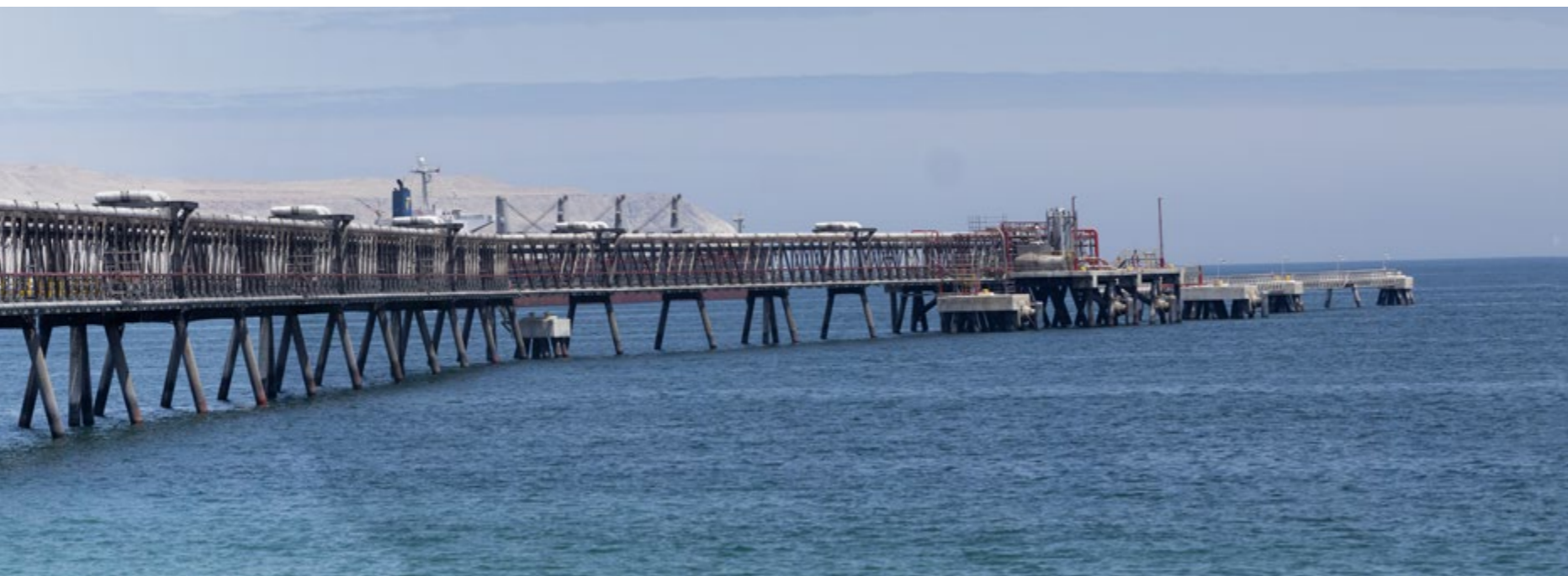
*** Intensity is calculated based on Total emissions scope 1+ scope 2.

Terquim GHG emissions	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions Scope 1 & Scope 2 (tCO ₂ e) all Terquim terminals*	243	283
Total product handled (in + out) at Terquim (tons)**	2,518,944	2,477,238
Intensity (tCO ₂ e/kton)***	0.10	0.11
Total product handled (in) at Terquim (tons)	1,259,472	1,238,619

* Based on the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064, emissions include Scope 1, Scope 2, and partially Scope 3 (limited to emissions related to own waste). Scope 3, which is not reflected in the table and is not included in the total, was estimated at 302 tCO₂e in 2025 and 347 tCO₂e in 2024.

** In + out is used only for emissions calculation purposes.

*** Intensity is calculated based on Total emissions scope 1+ scope 2.



Tagsa GHG emissions	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e) at TAGSA terminal*	1,592	1,446
Total product handled (in + out) at TAGSA (tons)**	321,362	297,966
Intensity (tCO ₂ e/kton)***	4.95	4.85
Total product handled (in) at TAGSA (tons)	160,681	148,983

* Based on the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Scope 3 is not included in GHG emissions inventory.

** In + out is used only for emissions calculation purposes.

*** Intensity is calculated based on Total emissions scope 1+ scope 2.



Local action across our countries

ARGENTINA

- Carried out the 2024 and 2025 GHG inventories and had them externally verified for the first time.
- Enabled the disclosure of Scope 3 GHG emissions related to employee commuting through an agreement with the employee transportation provider.
- Conducted awareness and training activities on the GHG emission sources during the first 3-day ESG workshop.



- Replaced road transport at Teresina with rail transport for product flows between the Port of Itaquí and Teresina, improving operational efficiency, reducing truck traffic along the Teresina–São Luís corridor, and contributing to lower GHG emissions, generating positive environmental and social impacts for local communities.
- Offset CO₂ emissions from the Santos and Rio Grande terminals and the São Paulo office using internationally recognized carbon credits.



- Delivered Carbon Footprint training at both terminals, emphasizing Scope 2 emissions and electricity consumption.



PERU

- Carried out the 2024 and 2025 GHG inventories and had them externally verified.



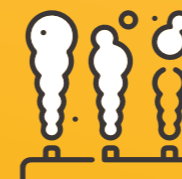
BRAZIL

- Carried out the 2024 and 2025 GHG inventories and had them externally verified.
- Received the Green Seal Award, recognizing Teresina’s commitment to sustainable practices, responsible waste management, and positive environmental performance.



CHILE

- Carried out the 2024 and 2025 GHG inventories and had them externally verified for both terminals.
- Terquim is in the process of compensating for its 2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions through the purchase of Carbon credits.
- Advanced environmental performance at San Antonio under the APL II Clean Production Agreement, addressing climate change mitigation, biodiversity, hazardous waste management, and environmental indicators.



Air quality and environmental pollution in neighboring communities

Across the countries where it operates, OTSA carries out environmental and social initiatives adapted to local needs, working with communities, authorities, and partners. Air quality and impacts on neighboring communities are managed with safety as the main control objective. Terminal infrastructure and storage systems are designed to minimize emissions and product losses, supported by routine preventive and predictive maintenance, inspections, and established emergency procedures.

During 2025, regular drills and coordination activities were carried out with relevant authorities and stakeholders, including port authorities, fire brigades, and neighboring operators, to ensure preparedness and effective incident response. While most terminals operate within industrial or port areas distant from residential zones, enhanced engagement, communication, and grievance management measures are applied at locations closer to populated communities, such as the DQM terminal in the Port of Callao (Peru).

GRI 3-3





Local action across our countries

BRAZIL

→ Carried out native tree planting activities at Ladário, donating seedlings and planting trees at schools and daycare centers, contributing to environmental education and greener community environments.



→ Engaged neighboring communities at Palmas through environmental education initiatives, delivering sustainability workshops in local schools, promoting reusable practices, and supporting environmental awareness within the local community.



CHILE

→ Advanced community development partnerships at San Antonio, through the APL II Clean Production Agreement.





Other initiatives impacting communities

In Brazil the company strengthened engagement with neighboring communities by sponsoring cultural, educational, and social initiatives, supporting preventive education programs focused on children's safety, health, and well-being, and delivering donations to vulnerable groups, including through the Social Christmas Action 2025.

In Chile the company reinforced education and community engagement by partnering with local schools to deliver ESG awareness activities and donating equipment and PPE to support students and educators. Knowledge sharing was promoted through university site visits to enhance understanding of terminal operations, chemical logistics, and industrial safety, while local emergency preparedness was strengthened via a multi-stakeholder Safety Fair and donations of specialized aquatic rescue equipment to the fire brigade.

In Peru, through the Horizonte Program, the company delivered its first Kids Environmental Summer Workshop, providing four virtual sessions on environmental care, fostering early environmental awareness, and recognizing top-performing students. It also strengthened engagement with neighboring communities by delivering workshops focused on promoting healthy eating habits and emotional wellbeing.

Energy efficiency and transition



MATERIAL TOPIC #7, #8 - GRI 3-3, 302-1, 302-3, 302-4

Energy efficiency and the transition toward renewable electricity are important contributors to emissions reduction and operational reliability. During 2025, the terminals continued to analyze energy consumption at both process and equipment levels to identify optimization opportunities, supported by efficiency measures such as LED lighting upgrades and planned preventive maintenance, where applicable. Since 2024, OTSA has expanded the use of renewable electricity, resulting in eight out of twelve terminals operating with 100% renewable electricity. Progress remains dependent on local market availability and regulatory conditions, and further opportunities are being evaluated across the network.

OTSA Electricity consumption (liquid cargo)

	2025	2024
Total consumption (kWh)	10,772,290	10,746,657
Total product handled (tons IN)	6,298,482	5,781,432
Total consumption/product handled (kWh/ton)	1.71	1.86
Total clean electricity consumption	85%	62%

OTSA Electricity consumption (dry cargo)

	2025	2024
Total consumption (kWh)	516,083	499,242
Total product handled (tons IN)	1,366,102	248,483
Total consumption/product handled (kWh/ton)	0.38	2.01
Total clean electricity consumption	100%	100%

Electricity consumption per country in 2025 (dry and liquid cargo)

	DQM	Granel	Tagsa	Terquim
Electricity (kWh)	1,442,155	8,041,521	1,145,193	659,504

Fossil Fuel consumption per country in 2025 (dry and liquid cargo)

	DQM	Granel	Tagsa	Terquim
Diesel (GJ)	994	7,987	212	972
Gasoline (GJ)	258	517	-	-
LPG (GJ)	216	8,887	-	-
Natural gas (GJ)	-	-	28,186**	-
Acetylene (GJ)	-	11	-	-
Total consumption (GJ)*	1,468	17,401	28,398	972

* Calculation based on guidelines provided by local national agencies. Figures are expressed in gigajoules (GJ), in line with GRI 302-1, which requires reporting in joules or multiples thereof.

** Several products stored at Tagsa require heating which is provided by steam supplied by a boiler that consumes mainly Natural Gas, unlike the other terminals in the group where heating is powered by electricity.

OTSA Fossil Fuel consumption in 2025 (liquid and dry cargo)

	2025	2024	2023
Diesel (GJ)	10,164	8,034	14,905
Gasoline (GJ)	775	805	1,030
Natural Gas (GJ)	28,186	26,362	29,297
LPG (GJ)	9,103	8,323	4,413
Acetylene (GJ)	11	11	1.4
Total consumption (GJ)	48,239	43,535	49,646
Total product handled (tons IN)	7,664,584	6,029,915	8,711,715
Consumption intensity (MJ/ton)	6.29	7.22	5.70

In 2025, OTSA reduced electricity consumption intensity to 1.47 kWh per ton of product handled (liquid and dry cargo), compared to 1.87 kWh per ton in 2024 (-21%). Absolute fossil fuel consumption increased year on year, reflecting normalized operations at Ladário and higher activity associated with the Alemoa expansion.

Despite this increase, fossil fuel consumption intensity improved to 6.29 MJ per ton, compared to 7.22 MJ per ton in 2024, demonstrating efficiency gains at higher operating volumes.



Local action across our countries

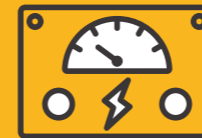
ARGENTINA

- Upgraded parking lot tower lights, ensuring adequate lighting with more efficient energy use.
- Redesigned new administrative offices, optimizing natural light use to reduce reliance on artificial lighting.
- Engaged an energy consultant to analyze energy contracts and present optimization proposals.
- Energy efficiency analysis was incorporated into project engineering and design processes.



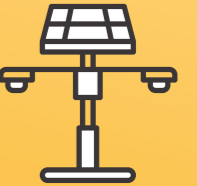
CHILE

- Installed an electricity meter at Mejillones, separating peak and off-peak consumption.



PERU

- Installed solar-powered LED lighting across operational and administrative areas at DQM I, reducing electricity consumption.
- Installed ID buttons to monitor vehicle movements, identifying periods of inefficient energy or resource usage.
- Installed solar-powered lighting in the terminal-owned land adjacent to its facilities, used for parking staff vehicles and tanker truck, supporting energy efficiency and reducing reliance on conventional electricity sources.



Management of water and effluents



MATERIAL TOPIC #3 - SDG 12 - GRI 3-3, 303-1, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5

Water is a critical resource for OTSA’s operations and an important factor in operational safety and continuity. Water withdrawal and effluent management are carried out in compliance with applicable local regulations at all terminals, using a combination of on-site treatment systems and licensed third-party service providers, based on local conditions. Where technically and operationally feasible, treated wastewater is reused to help reduce freshwater withdrawals, particularly in water-stressed locations.

During 2025, the terminals continued to assess water consumption patterns to identify efficiency improvements and risk-mitigation actions. Depending on terminal configuration, these actions included the use of closed-circuit systems, enhanced metering and monitoring, employee awareness initiatives, and rainwater reuse for non-potable applications such as cleaning and irrigation. In Peru, the terminals continued to strengthen contingency measures aimed at securing water availability and reducing exposure to water-stress risks.

OTSA Water withdrawal (dry and liquid cargo)*	2025	2024	2023
Total withdrawal (m ³)	78,633	72,582	74,214
Total product handled (tons IN)	7,664,584	6,029,915	8,711,715
Total withdrawal/product moved (L/ton)	10.26	12.04	8.52

* Water withdrawal considers total water withdrawal from all areas by different sources such as surface water, groundwater, and third-party water (GRI 303-3). In prior reports, this was expressed as Water consumption.

OTSA Water discharge (dry and liquid cargo)*	2025	2024	2023
Total discharge (m ³)	27,482	29,917	27,741

* Water discharge considers total water discharges from all areas by different sources such as surface water, groundwater, and third-party water (GRI 303-4).

OTSA Water consumption (dry and liquid cargo)*	2025	2024	2023
Total consumption (m ³)	51,151	42,665	46,473
Total product handled (tons IN)	7,664,584	6,029,915	8,711,715
Total consumption /product moved (L/ton)	6.67	7.08	5.33

* Water consumption is calculated as total water withdrawal minus total water discharge (GRI 303-5).

Water withdrawal in water-stressed areas*	DQM		Terquim	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total withdrawal (m ³)	8,977	7,708	3,615	4,572

*OTSA monitors and places particular emphasis on water management in regions identified as water-stressed areas; therefore, total water withdrawal from the DQM (Peru) and Terquim (Chile) terminals is presented separately, as required by GRI 303-3.

Total water withdrawal increased in 2025, driven by normalized operations at Ladário and higher steam demand in Campana following the installation of a larger boiler. However, water withdrawal intensity declined to 10.26 liters per ton, compared to 12.04 liters per ton in 2024, despite an 8% increase in absolute withdrawal.

Total wastewater discharge decreased year on year, mainly due to reduced tank-washing activity in Chile and in Rio Grande Terminal, Brazil, and the commissioning of a biodigester at the Teresina terminal, which significantly lowered effluent volumes.

Regarding terminals located in water-stressed areas, total water withdrawal at Terquim terminal decreased by 21% year-on-year, while at DQM terminal it increased by 16% due to ongoing projects that required higher water use.



Local action across our countries



ARGENTINA

- Documented system diagrams identifying measurement points, including the planned installation of flow meters to monitor water use and improve efficiency.



BRAZIL

- Implemented interconnected jetty lines and optimized effluent management in Rio Grande, through an updated and monitored compatibility table, resulting in increased operational flexibility and reliability, reduced cleaning operations, lower water consumption, reduced chemical, effluent, and waste generation, improved treatment efficiency, and lower treatment costs.



CHILE

- Replaced regular hoses with pressure washers for tank cleaning and implemented coordinated actions across commercial, maintenance, and operations teams, which combined with reduced product diversification, resulted in improved water efficiency and a significant reduction in water consumption at both terminals.



Responsible waste management



MATERIAL TOPIC #12 - SDG 12 - GRI 3-3, 306-1, 306-2, 306-3, 306-4

Responsible waste management is an integral part of OTSA’s resources management approach, alongside water and air quality, and supports environmental performance and operational safety. Terminal operations generate different waste streams, including hazardous and non-hazardous waste, wastewater, and household waste, which are managed in line with internal procedures, Corporate Safety, Health, Environment and Quality (SHEQ) standards, local applicable legislation, and ISO 14001 guidelines.

Waste handling practices are tailored to the nature of each waste stream. Residual products remaining in tanks and pipelines, as well as slops generated during tank cleaning, are treated off-site by authorized service providers. Any soil that could have been affected by spill is addressed and remediated in compliance with applicable regulations, while materials from dismantled assets, primarily steel and concrete, are reused or recovered where feasible.

Across the network, the terminals seek to support efficiency and circular economy principles by identifying opportunities for reuse, recycling, and valorization, and by sharing practical solutions that help improve waste management performance and reduce disposal volumes.

OTSA Waste generation (liquid and dry cargo)	2025	2024	2023
Total waste generated (tons)	3,948	5,409	5,619
Total product moved (tons IN)	7,664,584	6,029,915	8,711,715
Total generation/product moved (kg/ton)	0.52	0.88	0.64
Recycled waste (tons)	428	351	436

OTSA’s waste generation decreased in 2025 because a large volume of obsolete materials was disposed of in 2024 as part of a one-time clean-up of items with no operational use. Consolidated recyclable and non-recyclable waste totaled 3,948 tons, comprising 14.9% non-hazardous and 85.1% hazardous waste, representing a 27% reduction compared to 5,409 tons in 2024.



Local action across our countries



ARGENTINA

- Strengthened solid waste recycling through selective collection of recyclable materials and the inclusion of electrical and electronic waste separation.
- Promoted workwear recycling by repurposing retired uniforms as cleaning rags.
- Digitalized operational records and checklists, resulting in reduced paper consumption.



CHILE

- Engaged local partners in community clean-up initiatives at Mejillones, carrying out three beach clean-up activities in 2025 and contributing to coastal preservation and environmental awareness among neighboring communities.



BRAZIL

- Digitalized administrative processes in Ladário, resulting in reduced paper consumption.
- Participated in the Recicla Porto project in Palmas, donating more than six tons of recyclable materials.
- Implemented reverse logistics for detergent containers, and vermicomposting (organic waste treatment using worms), directing 100% of organic waste to treatment, at Rio Grande.
- Upgraded their waste management areas and strengthened waste segregation controls, resulting in improved waste handling practices and recognition at the Porto do Itaquí's 1st Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Awards.



PERU

- Established a dedicated collection point at the DQM I terminal, doubling year-on-year the volume of retired uniforms collected for repurposing under the “Recycling Dress” program.
- Conducted the third DQM beach clean-up campaign, engaging approximately 50 participants and collecting 148 kg of waste.
- Advanced sludge valorization at the DQM I wastewater treatment plant, valorizing approximately 130 tons in 2025 and reducing final disposal volumes.



Social



PROCESS INCIDENT PREVENTION

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEI

WORK CLIMATE

Engaging people. Building culture. Working safely.

OTSA applies a structured approach to people management, fostering a purpose-driven culture aligned with its values and recognizing employees as essential to safe operations, business continuity, and long-term performance. This approach extends to the systematic identification and management of social and workplace risks that could affect employee health, safety, wellbeing, and engagement across operations.

Social performance is advanced by prioritizing occupational health and safety, equity, diversity, and inclusion through clear expectations, defined roles, and consistent people practices. Performance monitoring, participation, reporting, observation, and learning mechanisms support accountability and help create safer, more inclusive, and more resilient workplaces.

Shared standards and systematic processes enable this approach to scale. By applying common frameworks, tracking performance indicators, and sharing good practices across terminals, OTSA ensures that social priorities are part of everyday work and lead to sustained, measurable outcomes.



Process incident prevention

Safety is considered a fundamental and non-negotiable value embedded in the corporate culture, with operations guided by process safety and operational risk management through structured risk evaluation and mitigation practices. Safety culture is reinforced through ongoing awareness activities, clear accountability, and shared responsibility across all organizational levels, with defined expectations for employees and contractors to protect safety, health, and the environment. Process safety performance is managed using the American Petroleum Institute (API) recommended practice model (API 754) for event reporting and evaluation, enabling consistent classification and benchmarking against industry standards and supporting ongoing improvement in process safety performance.

Safety Key Performance Indicators - PSER (Process Safety Event Rate)*



In 2025, one Tier 2 Process Safety Event and one minor process incident not classified as PSE were recorded at OTSA terminals. No impacts on operations, employees, or stored products were identified. In line with applicable standards, both events were investigated, and corrective and preventive actions were implemented to address the root causes.



* Process incident rate according to API 754 is measured now as Process Safety Events (PSE) and rated as Process Safety Event Rate (PSER) where: PSER= Sum PSE x 200,000/Total Worked Hours. Base year: 2023

MATERIAL TOPIC #1 - SDG 3-12 - GRI 3-3

Occupational Health and Safety

MATERIAL TOPIC #4 - SDG 3-12 - GRI 3-3, 403-1, 403-2, 403-7

OTSA maintains a structured Occupational Health and Safety Management System that addresses personnel protection, technical specifications, and operational safety requirements through Corporate Standards. This system is supported by a Safety, Health, Environment and Quality (SHEQ) Policy and a Code of Conduct, which set clear expectations and reinforce the company's commitment to employee safety and responsible operations.

Incident handling and investigation are supported through structured capability-building activities, with employees trained and certified in different investigation methodologies such as Sologic root cause, 5 Whys and 6 M³. The effectiveness of Corporate Standards is periodically reviewed through internal cross-audits conducted in a cycle of maximum every three years, and complemented by external audits and certifications, including Chemical Distribution Institute – Terminals (CDI-T), ISO, and Responsible Care, to support compliance with local and international requirements. Emergency preparedness is reinforced through crisis management and communication training, including regular crisis simulation exercises.

OTSA operates in accordance with applicable legislation and recognized industry best practices across all locations. ISO 45001 guidelines are used as a reference framework, together with internal standards that collectively define the Occupational Health and Safety Management System and support consistent implementation across operations.

Safety culture reinforcement activities are conducted annually, including the celebration of OTSA Safety Day across all terminals in South America, in 2025 with a thematic focus on “Digitalization in Worker Safety”. In parallel, Operations and SHEQ management carry out site visits to review the implementation of cross-audit outcomes, occupational safety culture action plans, and preventive maintenance programs, as well as to conduct Safety Observation Rounds (SOR) and evaluate the effectiveness of accident and near-miss prevention measures.

³ Root Cause Analysis (RCA) methods that identify underlying causes of incidents by repeatedly asking “why” and reviewing factors related to people, equipment, processes, materials, measurement, and environment.

Training and onboarding

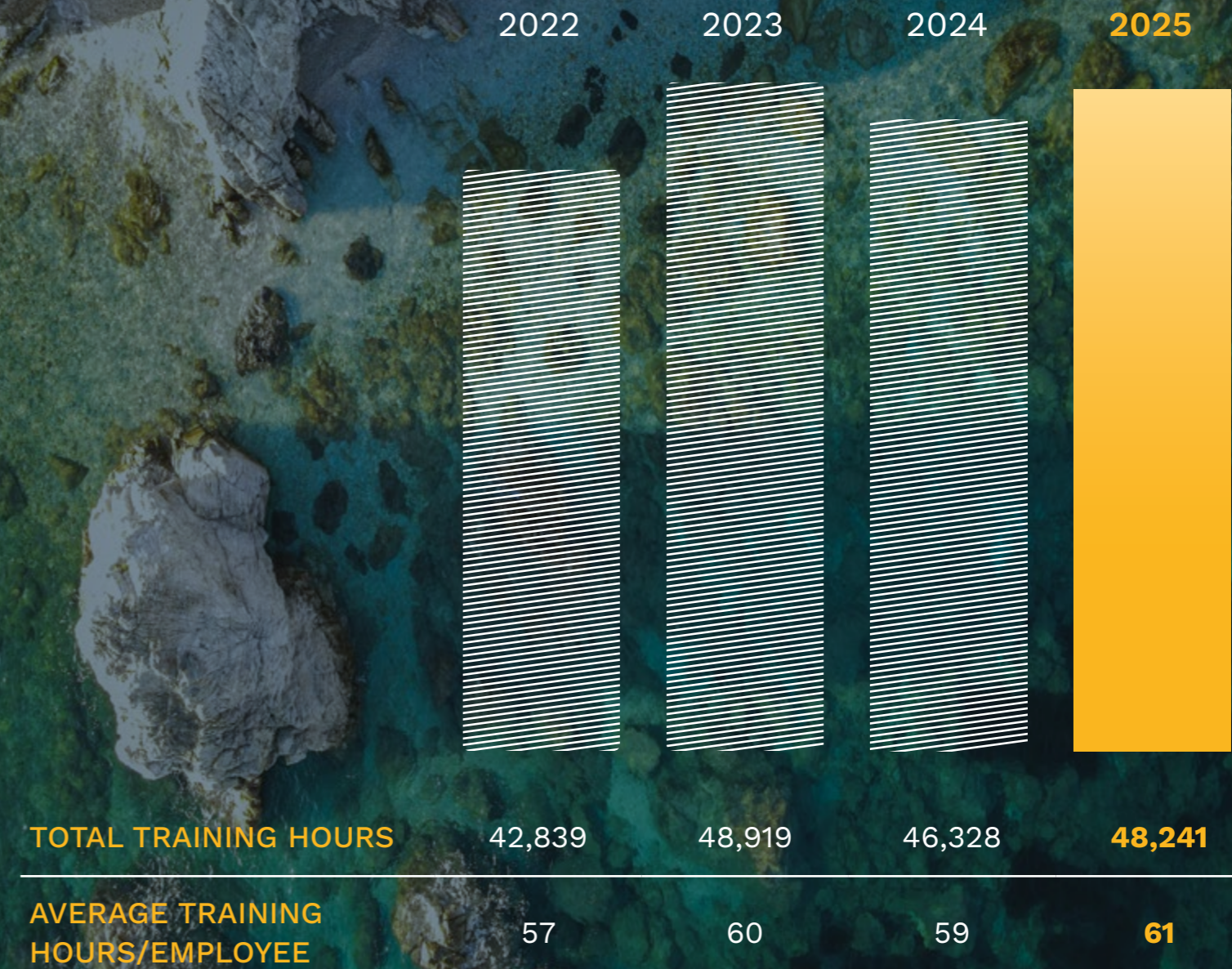
OTSA applies a structured approach to training and onboarding to support sustainability culture and operational readiness. Onboarding programs provide new employees with a consistent introduction to the company’s culture, working environment, and operational requirements, helping ensure early awareness of safety requirements and responsible decision-making.

Training and development programs are implemented across all operating countries and role levels, including leadership positions, to prepare employees with the skills and competencies needed to perform their roles effectively. By promoting continuous learning and upskilling, OTSA supports employee performance and capability development, while helping ensure consistent application of standards across operations.



GRI 3-3, 404-1, 404-2

Training hours



Safety culture maturity trajectory

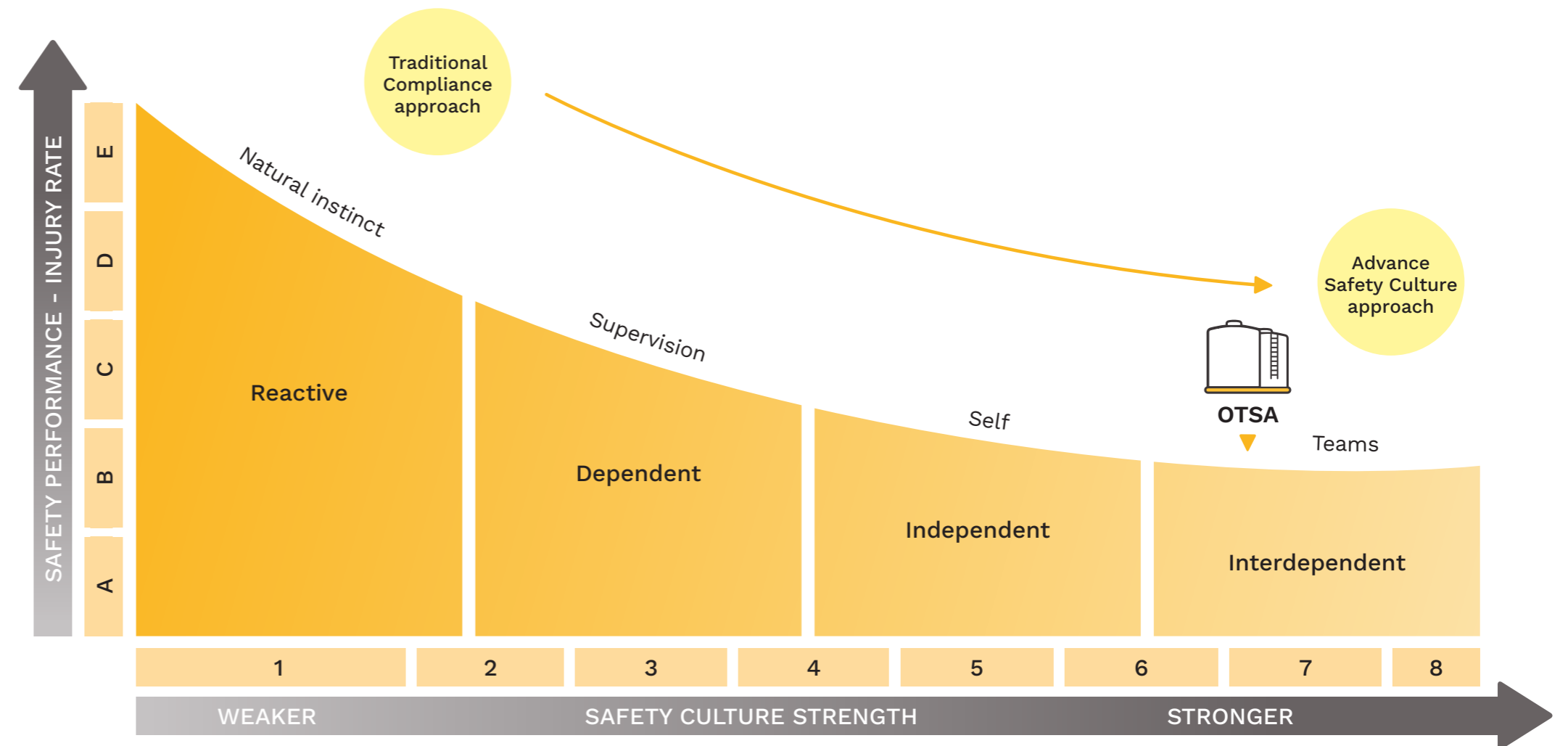
OTSA uses the Bradley Curve⁴ as a reference framework to assess and guide the progressive development of its safety culture, with the Interdependent stage defined as the target state across all operations. This approach supports the transition from reactive, rule-based compliance toward shared ownership and collective accountability for safety outcomes, reinforcing leadership commitment, individual responsibility, and peer-to-peer engagement as safety culture matures.

Since 2022, the methodology has been systematically deployed through recurring assessments across all operating countries, enabling consistent measurement, comparability over time, and management oversight of safety culture performance. In 2025, multiple sites completed second or third assessment cycles, with results translated into structured action plans, reinforcing safety culture evaluation as a permanent management and assurance mechanism.

This disciplined assessment-and-follow-up process provides visibility over progress, supports informed oversight of safety culture risks and opportunities, and underpins OTSA's continued advance toward its defined target maturity state.

Safety culture maturity trajectory based on the Bradley Curve, illustrating the progression from Reactive and Dependent stages to independent behaviors and the Interdependent target state, where safety is embedded as a shared organizational value:

⁴ The Bradley Curve was developed in 1995 by a DuPont employee, Berlin Bradley. He collated his theoretical insights into a matrix, later substantiating them with scientific evidence.



- **Reactive:** Safety is primarily driven by instinct and regulatory compliance, with actions focused on responding to incidents after they occur. Management involvement is limited, and responsibility for safety is largely assigned to specialized functions.
- **Dependent:** Safety performance is managed through formal systems, procedures, supervision, and training, with compliance reinforced as a condition of employment. Management commitment and leadership visibility increase, but accountability remains predominantly top-down.

- **Independent:** Safety is internalized as a personal value, supported by individual knowledge, commitment, and self-discipline. Employees take responsibility for their own safety, proactively manage risks, and consistently apply safe work practices.
- **Interdependent (Target State):** Safety is embedded as a shared organizational value, with individuals actively supporting and protecting one another. Peer-to-peer accountability, collaboration, and mutual care drive safety performance, reflecting organizational pride, trust, and a sustainable culture of prevention.

Work injuries

Work Injuries	2025	2024	2023
TIR (Total Injury Rate) *	0.20	0.35	0.44
LTIR (Lost Time Injury Rate) **	0.07	0.07	0.15
Total work hours	2,916,797	2,839,505	2,618,485

* TIR = Sum Total Injury Cases (TIC) x 200,000/Total Worked Hours. Own employees plus contractors.

** LTIR = Sum Lost Time Injury (LTI)*200, 000/Total Worked Hours. Own employees plus contractors.

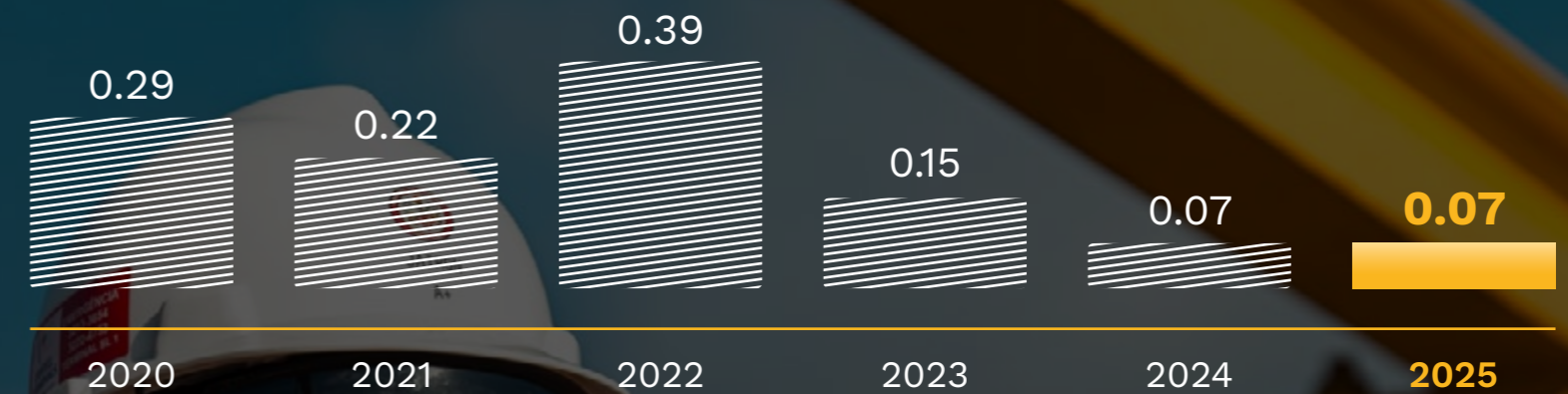
In line with its long-term target of zero catastrophic or very serious personal accidents, OTSA recorded no fatalities and no major injuries resulting in permanent disability among employees or contractors in 2025. One minor Lost Time Injury (LTI) was reported, consistent with 2024 and lower than the two recorded in 2023, resulting in a Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR) of 0.07, below the company target of 0.3.

The Total Injury Rate (TIR) continued to improve, decreasing to 0.20, compared with 0.35 in 2024 and 0.44 in 2023.

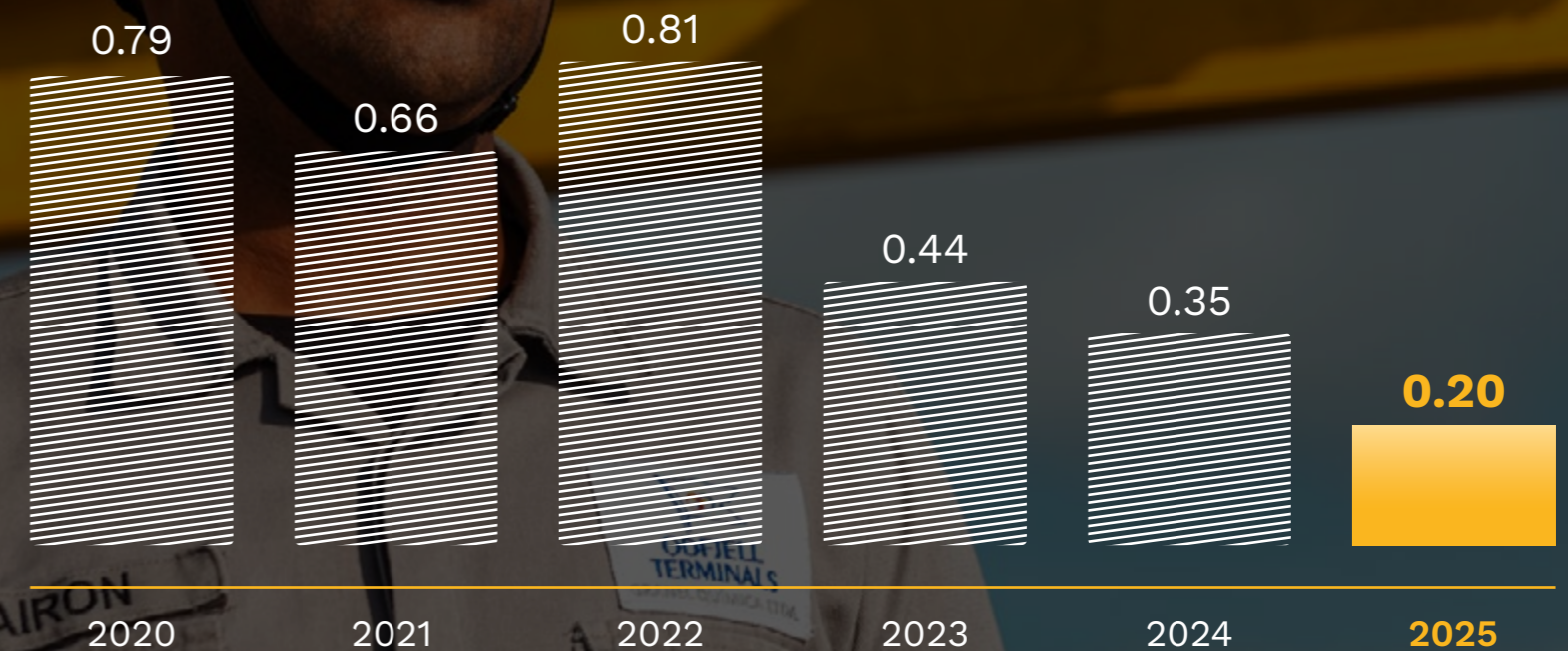
OTSA remains firmly committed to strengthening its safety culture and ensuring that safety remains at the core of its corporate strategy, to prevent fatalities, catastrophic events, and very serious occupational injuries or illnesses.

GRI 403-7, 403-9

Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR) in the last 6 years



Total Incident Rate (TIR) in the last 6 years





Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation

OTSA prioritizes occupational health and safety through a prevention-focused management approach, supported by systematic risk identification, analysis, and incident investigation processes. Major operational risks are assessed using recognized methodologies such as Hazard and Operability Studies (HAZOP) and Quantitative Risk Analysis (QRA), while personal accident performance indicators are tracked and reported monthly to support ongoing oversight.

Formal processes are in place for accident and incident reporting, supported by documented procedures covering core operations, life-critical activities, and Management of Change (MoC). Emergency preparedness is maintained and strengthened through response plans that are regularly reviewed and tested, including drills and coordinated exercises with national coast guards, local fire brigades, and neighboring companies.

GRI 403-2, 403-5

Worker training in Occupational Health and Safety

To sustain awareness and engagement across the organization regarding Occupational Health and Safety, OTSA defines and delivers mandatory annual training programs aligned with the specific risks associated with each role and activity. Training topics include, among others, the handling of hazardous products, firefighting, lock-out/tag-out and try-out procedures, working at height and in confined spaces, and tasks involving electrical hazards or steam boilers.

Operational risk control is further supported using a permit-to-work system, Job Safety Analysis (JSA), and Management of Change procedures, which are applied to ensure that activities are planned, executed, and monitored under controlled safety conditions.



Workers covered by an occupational Health and Safety Management System

OTSA's Occupational Health and Safety Management System covers permanent and part-time employees, trainees, contractors working at company sites, and drivers involved in loading and unloading operations at the terminals.

Incidents involving visitors or drivers not directly engaged in terminal operations are recorded and internally investigated. However, such incidents are not included in safety performance indicators, as they fall outside the defined operational scope of the management system.

To reinforce continuous improvement, safety leaders from the different terminals participate in monthly Regional Safety Meetings, where lessons learned are shared to prevent the recurrence of incidents and the development of unsafe conditions or behaviors.

Occupational Health services

OTSA operates in compliance with all applicable labor rights and obligations for both in-house and outsourced personnel. Annual medical examinations are required for employees potentially exposed to hazardous products, and all employees are covered by private health plans that complement public healthcare systems. Drug and Alcohol policies are implemented in all countries, and all new hires are required to formally acknowledge and sign these policies upon joining. In addition, the company organizes annual vaccination campaigns in line with country-specific requirements and promotes vaccination awareness across the workforce.

To support employee health, engagement, and productivity, OTSA implements a range of wellbeing initiatives across its terminals. These include gym partnerships, access to healthy meal options, ergonomic office furniture, preventive health checkups, recreational or sports areas within terminal facilities, and vaccination programs, depending on local conditions.

Worker participation, consultation, and communication on Occupational Health and Safety

OTSA promotes active worker participation, consultation, and communication on Occupational Health and Safety by tracking performance through leading and lagging indicators and driving continuous improvement. Employees are encouraged to identify and report positive actions, unsafe behaviors, and hazardous conditions through the "See and Act" program, complemented by regular Safety Observation Rounds that reinforce awareness, engagement, and commitment to safety across all levels of the organization.



GRI 403-3, 403-4, 403-6, 403-8

Human rights and DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion)



MATERIAL TOPIC #5, #6 - SDG 8 - GRI 3-3, 406-1

OTSA works to create an inclusive workplace where employees are valued for their skills, experiences, and unique perspectives, and where engagement, connection, and a sense of belonging are encouraged. The company aims to advance gender diversity at all levels by attracting diverse talent at entry level and increasing representation within leadership over time.

In compliance with the Norwegian Transparency Act⁵, OTSA conducts internal due diligence processes to identify, prevent, mitigate, and address actual and potential human rights impacts, monitor responses, and communicate how impacts are managed. In 2025, no substantiated claims related to discrimination or harassment were reported.

Human Rights Policy

Since 2023, and in compliance with the Norwegian Transparency Act, OTSA has a Human Rights Policy that safeguards a safe and healthy workplace, fair treatment, decent working conditions and compensation, freedom of association and collective bargaining, and the prohibition of discrimination, forced labor, human trafficking, and child labor.

⁵The Norwegian Transparency Act promotes respect for human rights and decent working conditions while producing goods and providing services, and public access to information on how the company handles possible negative consequences on the matter.

Workforce in the last 3 years



Gender diversity remains a priority for OTSA, with a focus on increasing female representation across the organization over time, including at entry and leadership levels.

Since 2021, OTSA increased female representation to 18% from 12%, reflecting continued efforts to expand opportunities for women and strengthen diversity in recruitment. However, the small reduction from 2023 to 2024 and the flattening out observed in 2024 and 2025 underscores ongoing challenges in attracting women, particularly for technical and operational roles, where the available talent pool remains limited.

Retention also presents a key challenge, as experienced female professionals may seek opportunities elsewhere or be approached by competitors offering more attractive compensation packages or faster career progression. In response, OTSA continues to focus not only on hiring, but also on enhancing retention strategies, career development pathways, and inclusive practices to sustain and build upon this progress.

Workforce by gender and hierarchical rank	2025		2024		2023	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Director (Corporate)	3	-	3	-	3	-
Manager	29	4	32	3	34	2
Chief	58	18	51	21	52	17
Administrative	39	75	39	70	162	103
Operational	525	45	519	49	411	29
Total per gender	654	142	644	143	662	151
TOTAL	796		787		813	

MATERIAL TOPIC #6 - SDG 8 - GRI 2-7, 3-3, 405-1

Workforce by gender and age range

Age	2025		2024		2023	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
≤ 30	100	33	109	31	115	39
30-50	457	97	453	101	457	98
≥ 50	97	12	82	11	90	14
Total per gender	654	142	644	143	662	151
TOTAL	796		787		813	

	2025	2024
Outsourced	133	192





Work climate

OTSA recognizes that workplace culture influences all areas of the organization, from onboarding to interactions with customers and partners. By fostering a sense of belonging, connection, and engagement, the company aims to enhance employee experience, support business objectives, and contribute to its sustainability goals, making the development and maintenance of a strong workplace culture a clear strategic priority.

Every two years, an independent consultant conducts a standardized Work Climate Survey across all operating countries to assess employee satisfaction and engagement. OTSA uses feedback to strengthen connections to the organization, build trust in leadership, and improve the workplace experience over time.

In 2025, an independent consultant conducted a new Work Climate Survey. The response rate reached 85.5%, with an average satisfaction score of 86%. This compares with a response rate of 94% and average satisfaction of 84.4% in 2023, and a response rate of 89% with average satisfaction of 82.8% in 2022. Overall, response rates decreased over time, while average satisfaction scores showed a gradual increase.

MATERIAL TOPIC #11 - SDG 3 - GRI 3-3



Local action across our countries



Leadership, Career development and Culture



ARGENTINA

- Strengthened management collaboration and problem-solving capabilities through facilitated team-building activities, supporting more effective leadership behaviors and preparing the organization for broader, cascading adoption.

BRAZIL

- Strengthened leadership effectiveness, strategic alignment, and succession readiness through the Leader Development Program and advanced development initiatives for managers, coordinators, and supervisors, focused on people management, feedback, conflict resolution, and workplace climate. The implementation of Individual Development Plans (IDPs) supported internal promotions at the Rio Grande and Palmas terminals, reinforcing a culture of continuous development aligned with business priorities.

CHILE

- Strengthened supervisory capabilities and succession readiness through competency-based development programs, supporting internal promotion and resulting in the advancement of three operators.

In addition, OTSA strengthened youth development and its future talent pipeline at the São Luís terminal through the Jovens do Futuro project for young apprentices, which achieved first place in the Development category at the ABRH-MA (Brazilian Association of Human Resources) Human Being Award and supported structured preparation for entry into the labor market. In 2025, the company also launched the Granel 360° Program to develop and integrate operational leaders across terminals, strengthening safety culture, process understanding, and cross-terminal knowledge exchange.

Local action across our countries



People Development and Wellbeing



Quality and Continuous Improvement



ARGENTINA

→ Expanded training hours per employee through a psychologist-led program focused on emotional wellbeing, human rights, and diversity, supporting administrative employees at Puerto Madero office and supervisors and chiefs at Campana terminal in strengthening communication, conflict resolution, interpersonal relationships, stress management, teamwork, and workplace violence prevention.

PERU

→ Integrated organization-wide training initiatives to strengthen awareness, mental health, and a positive work climate, while reinforcing human rights understanding, leadership accountability, and respectful workplace behaviors.

ARGENTINA

→ Built capabilities in quality tools, data analysis, and structured problem-solving by applying these methodologies to real operational cases with operational and support teams at Campana, through the Quality School program.

BRAZIL

→ Strengthened emergency preparedness at the Rio Grande terminal through specialized training based on the Incident Command System (ICS), reinforcing coordinated incident management and effective emergency response capabilities.



Governance

ROLE OF THE HIGHEST GOVERNANCE BODY IN SUSTAINABLE REPORTING

ETHICS, INTEGRITY, ANTICORRUPTION, AND ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

CYBERSECURITY AND DATA PROTECTION

MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATIONS



Guiding decisions. Building trust.

OTSA applies a structured approach to corporate governance to support sound decisions and maintain trust with customers, shareholders, employees, and other stakeholders. Guided by ethical conduct, responsible behavior, and full compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and trade restrictions, the company works to protect its reputation and operate responsibly across all markets.

Governance performance is strengthened through clear oversight, defined responsibilities, and ethical decision-making applied consistently across the organization. The integration of sustainability into governance and decision-making processes helps manage risk, strengthen accountability, and support long-term value creation.

Shared principles and robust governance structures enable this approach to operate effectively. Anchored in a Board of Executive Directors, OTSA ensures that governance standards are consistently applied, risks are appropriately managed, and sustainability priorities are translated into informed, responsible decisions across the business.

GRI 2-9, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14

Role of the highest governance body in Sustainable Reporting

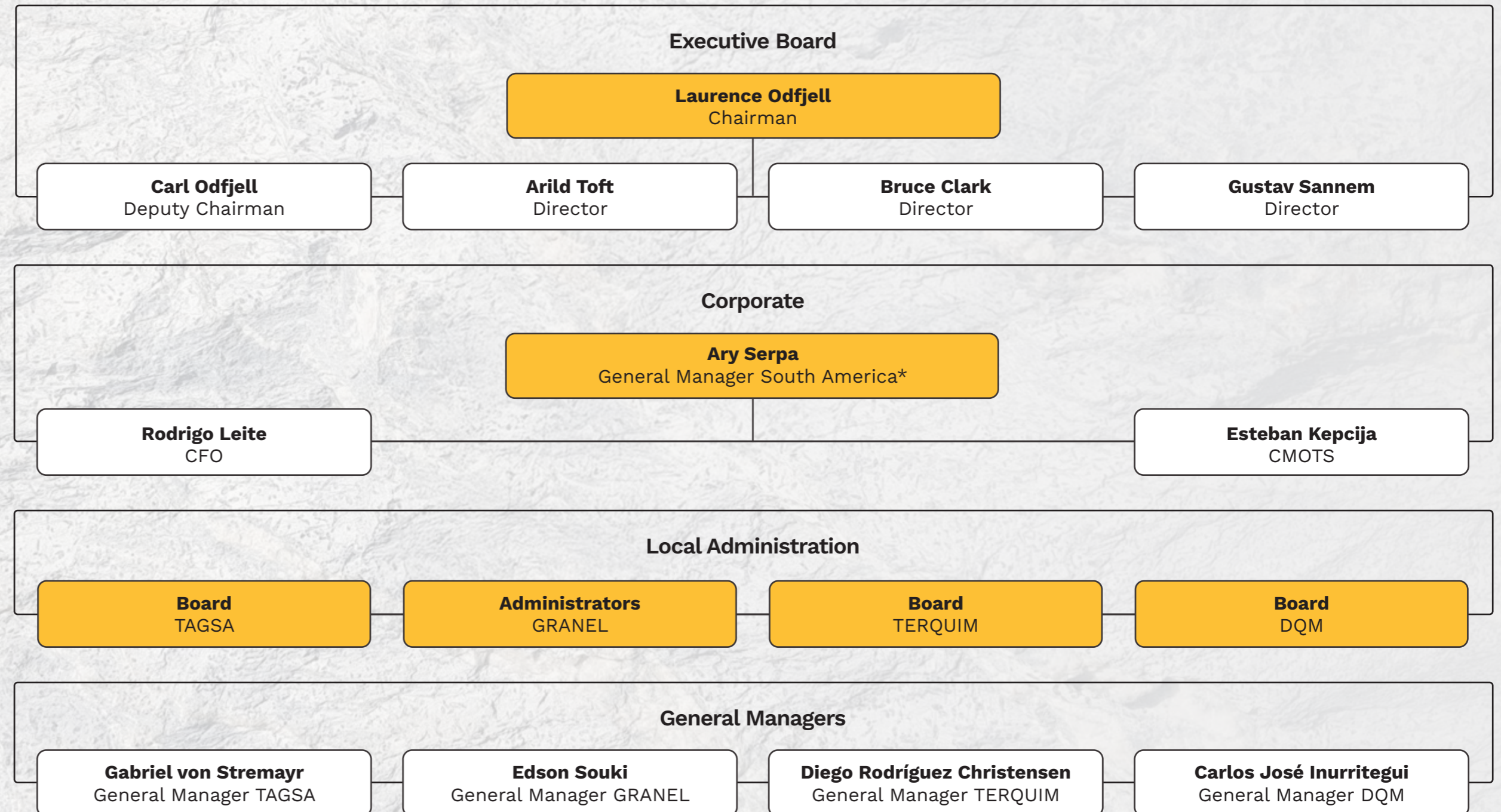
This governance framework is overseen by the Board of Executive Directors, which holds ultimate responsibility for strategic direction, oversight, and accountability:

In consultation and collaboration with the Executive Board, Local Boards, and Country Managers, the General Manager South America leads the definition and implementation of OTSA's sustainability strategy and the management of its material topics. The Executive Board is responsible for the review and final approval of the information disclosed in this Sustainability Report.

* This position was assumed by Edison Terra as CEO effective April 1, 2026.

GRI 2-14

Governance Structure and Composition



Corporate Sustainability Manager

Established in line with OTSA's commitment to Sustainable Development, the Corporate Sustainability Manager reports to the Corporate Safety and Operations Manager (CMOTS) and oversees day-to-day sustainability management. The role defines sustainability strategy, monitors ESG risks, reviews and approves reported information, and supports the integrity of sustainability reporting, with the sustainability team providing data and cultural support across the organization.

ESG Working Group

Created in May 2024, the cross-functional ESGW (Environmental, Social, and Governance Work Group), with representatives from Sustainability, Safety, Operations, Finance, and the Board, analyzed the scope of the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), conducted the double materiality assessment, and provided recommendations.



Ethics, integrity, anticorruption, and anti-money laundering

OTSA protects its reputation through ethical decision-making, full legal compliance, and adherence to recognized standards on human rights, labor, the environment, and anti-corruption. A zero-tolerance policy on corruption, including bribery and money laundering, is implemented through comprehensive guidelines and procedures, with the Code of Conduct serving as the core governance framework for integrity, lawful conduct, and a safe, non-discriminatory, and inclusive work environment.

In 2025, the company had zero valid claims related to ethics, integrity, corruption, and money laundering.

MATERIAL TOPIC #2 - SDG 16 - GRI 2-16, 2-26, 2-27, 3-3, 205-3

Customers

OTSA complies with antitrust and competition laws in force in all its markets of operation.

Third parties

OTSA expects integrity to guide third-party conduct and seeks to engage with suppliers, service providers and customers that share its values, comply with applicable anti-bribery, anti-corruption, and anti-money laundering laws, and respect national and international human rights principles, as set out in the Code of Conduct. In parallel, the company promotes a more sustainable industry by strengthening the integration of sustainability into sourcing processes and developing tools to support suppliers in their environmental transition.

Responsible Tax Compliance

OTSA complies with tax laws in all countries of operation by paying due taxes and filing accurate and complete tax returns based on full and transparent accounting information.

Whistleblowing Channel

OTSA maintains an accessible reporting channel on its [website](#), allowing employees and external stakeholders, including suppliers, to anonymously report compliance-related concerns.

Risk management and internal control

OTSA maintains an organizational structure with defined accountability and communication lines, supported by regular operational and financial reporting to enable informed decision-making and timely responses to changing conditions. The Executive Board reviews quarterly financial performance, oversees major capital expenditure projects, and approves annual budgets and strategic plans, with financial forecasts reviewed against budgets, latest estimates, and prior-year results.

An Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process is conducted and updated twice a year to identify and mitigate material risks, supported by established evaluation and approval procedures for major capital investments and significant treasury transactions.



Incidents of corruption and money laundering and actions taken

During 2025, no incidents of corruption, fraud, or money laundering were identified within OTSA's operations and no cases of contract breaches, or contract terminations related to such violations were reported.

GRI 205-3



Cybersecurity and data protection

OTSA proactively manages cybersecurity risks through a structured, updated risk assessment that prioritizes initiatives to address evolving threats. Its approach combines standardized corporate cybersecurity policies, regular employee training, and strengthened early warning and incident response capabilities. OTSA monitors the implementation of action plans and records cyber incidents -if any - in accordance with ISO/IEC 27001 guidelines.

In 2025, OTSA recorded no substantiated complaints related to customer privacy breaches or customer data losses, reflecting the effectiveness of its data protection controls.

MATERIAL TOPIC #13 - SDG 16 - GRI 3-3, 418-1



Local action across our countries



ARGENTINA

- Established five voluntary cross-functional teams to develop and monitor ESG initiatives across climate change, communications, ethics and integrity, safe work, and technological transformation.
- Addressed ethics and anti-corruption topics in the first 3-day ESG workshop.
- Integrated ethics and anti-corruption topics into management extended meeting agendas.



BRAZIL

- Trained 99% of employees in the Code of Conduct and Anti-Corruption Policy.
- Reinforced organization-wide ethical standards, compliance and responsible business conduct.
- Expanded digital and data (BI) capabilities in Ladário through targeted training for selected employees, strengthening KPI reporting quality and supporting data-driven decision-making.



CHILE

- Operated the ethics committee on a bimonthly basis, supporting ongoing governance and oversight.
- Completed the first internal audit of the crime prevention model (Law 20.393), focused on higher-risk processes and continuous improvement.
- Delivered training on anti-money laundering, competition policy, conflict of interest, crime prevention model (Law 20.393), and supplier and contractor relationship policy.
- Maintained the effective operation of the crime prevention model, including the whistleblowing channel, periodic ethics committee meetings, and training on the Code of Conduct.
- Updated the Code of Conduct and the anti-corruption policy and revised and communicated procurement procedures and RIOHS (integrated operational, health, and safety regulations) across the organization.
- Implemented a Due Diligence assessment process to evaluate the current state of human rights compliance across all strategic suppliers,



strengthening transparency, risk identification, and responsible supply chain management.

- Established a cybersecurity committee and updated the cybersecurity master plan, including regulatory review, key technology risk identification, and training on phishing and information security.
- Created an artificial intelligence (AI) committee to promote responsible technology use, including initiatives and a pilot evaluation to strengthen operational safety through real-time risk detection.



PERU

- Redefined and updated DQM's purpose, mission, vision, and values.
- Established the role of culture guardians, employee-elected representatives who promote and embody the corporate values of efficiency, safety, and sustainability.
- Delivered awareness sessions for leaders focused on the principles, scope, and responsibilities associated with the Policy, strengthening understanding, accountability, and consistent application across the organization.



Membership Associations

Industry associations provide an important platform for engagement with governments, regulators, and communities on issues such as chemicals, energy, climate action, and trade. OTSA is an active member and holds leadership positions in multiple national, regional, South American, and international industry associations:

Argentina

- **CICACZ** (Zarate-Campana Environmental Protection Committee) · [Website >](#)
- **Cámara de Puertos Privados Comerciales** (Chamber of Private Commercial Ports) · [Website >](#)
- **Cámara Argentino-Noruega de Comercio** (Argentinian-Norwegian Chamber of Commerce) · [Website >](#)

Brazil

- **ABIQUIM** (Brazilian Chemical Industry Association) · [Website >](#)
- **ABNT** (Brazilian Association of Technical Standards) · [Website >](#)
- **ABTL** (Brazilian Association of Liquid Terminals) · [Website >](#)
- **ABTP** (Brazilian Association of Port Terminals) · [Website >](#)
- **ADECON** (Sustainable Development Agency) · [Website >](#)
- **ANP** (National Petroleum Agency) · [Website >](#)
- **CAP** (Port Authority of Santos, São Paulo) · [Website >](#)

Chile

- **Asiquim** (Chilean Industrial Chemical Association) · [Website >](#)
- **Colsa** (San Antonio Logistics Community) · [Website >](#)
- **Corporación de Desarrollo Estratégico, San Antonio** (Strategic Development Corp.) · [Website >](#)

Peru

- **Lima's Chamber of Commerce Chemical Group** · [Website >](#)
- **Nordic Chamber of Commerce** · [Website >](#)



GRI Content Index

GRI content index

Statement of use

OTSA has reported the information cited in this GRI content index for the period from 1st January to 31st December 2025 with reference to the GRI Standards.

GRI 1 used

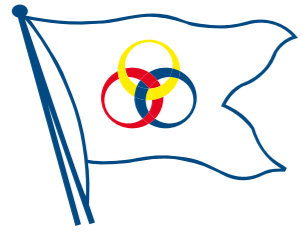
GRI 1: Foundation 2021

GRI CONTENT INDEX		PAGE	
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-1	Organizational details	9, 14
	2-2	Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	9
	2-3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	9
	2-5	External assurance	9
	2-6	Activities, value chain and other business	14
	2-7	Employees	48
	2-9	Governance structure and composition	54
	2-11	Chair of the highest governance body	54
	2-12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	54
	2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	54
	2-14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	54, 55
	2-16	Communication of Critical Concerns	57
	2-22	Statement on sustainable development Strategy – General Manager letter	5
	2-26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	57
2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	57	
2-28	Membership associations	61	
2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	11	
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1	Process to determine material topics	11
	3-2	List of material topics	11

GRI CONTENT INDEX		PAGE	
MATERIAL TOPICS			
Process incident prevention			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	40
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	45
	403-9	Work-related injuries	44
Own indicator		PSER (Process Safety Event Rate)	40
Ethics, integrity, and anti-corruption and money laundering			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	57
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption, and money laundering and actions taken	57
Management of water and effluents			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	33
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	33
	303-3	Water extraction	33
	303-4	Water discharge	33
	303-5	Water consumption	33

GRI CONTENT INDEX			PAGE
Occupational Health and Safety			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	41
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	41
	403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	41, 45
	403-3	Occupational health services	46
	403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	46
	403-6	Promotion of worker health	46
	403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	41, 44
403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	46	
403-9	Work-related injuries	44	
Diversity, inclusion, and equal opportunities & Human Rights			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	47, 48
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	48
Management of CO₂ and other emissions			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	22
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	22
	305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	22
	305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	22
	305-4	GHG emissions intensity	22
Energy saving and transition towards renewable energies			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	30
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	30
	302-3	Energy intensity	30
	302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	30

GRI CONTENT INDEX			PAGE
ESG reporting and transparency			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	10
Air quality and environmental pollution in neighboring communities			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	27
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-4	GHG emissions intensity	22
Work Climate			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	42, 47, 50
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	47
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	42
	404-2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	42
Responsible waste management			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	36
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	36
	306-2	Management of significant waste related impacts	36
	306-3	Waste generated	36
	306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	36
Cybersecurity and data protection			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of Material Topics	59
GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016	418-1	Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	59



ODFJELL TERMINALS

SOUTH AMERICA

odfjellterminalsouthamerica.com

