



MINERA SAN CRISTÓBAL S.A.

Overcoming challenges

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

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WE VALUE YOUR COMMENTS (102-53)

We value our stakeholders' opinions regarding our Sustainability Report. For more information, questions or comments, please contact:

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We are moving forward in strengthening a world-class company based on values, and we report transparently on our performance towards mining based on principles and in support of sustainable development.

ABOUT US



1.1 Message from the President and Vice President & General Manager (102-14)

Dear readers,

We are pleased to present to you the seventh version of our Sustainability Report, which outlines our path towards maintaining and continually improving a responsible mining operation with principles. We highlight our commitment to sustainable development, which continues to be essential for our operations and is the basis on which a new way of mining in Bolivia is being built, aimed at **overcoming our challenges** and achieving a better future for all.

The COVID-19 pandemic has remained one of the main challenges in management, for which our Health System has integrated a model of labor, family and social-community protection. We maintained support with biosecurity equipment and materials. We facilitated and subsidized the care of people with serious cases and we performed massive diagnostic testing programs in the communities.

We achieved the recognition of the "Toldos Comprehensive Health Center" as a vaccination center, which allowed us to be part of the vaccination network of the municipality of Colcha K with direct access to the supply of vaccines. At the end of the year, 98% of our work force was fully vaccinated.

Regarding our alignment with the ICMM principles, we made progress in the formalization and awareness of the documents that integrate human rights practices both in Minera San Cristóbal and in our contractors. We carried-out the self-assessment process to define the level of compliance with the "Performance Expectations" and participated in the redefinition of the ICMM strategy and the working groups related to water and tailings management.

In relation to our communities, the investment made in this period was 2.5 million dollars, which was allocated mainly to basic services at 65%, followed by investment in infrastructure improvements at 8% and investment in technical assistance, health and community relations



at 6%. In alliance with the Foundation for Sustainable Development (FUNDES), and within the framework of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) project “Expanding opportunities for development and economic growth in communities influenced by the mining sector”, we continue to support the strengthening of productive development projects that improve the quality of life of our surrounding communities and their future generations.

Committed to our number one priority, we continue to comply with high standards of industrial safety and protection of our workers and contractors. We were certified as compliant with the new ISO 45001 occupational health and safety standard. It is worth noting that in this year, we had no work-related fatalities or occupational diseases, and we achieved a Lost Time Incident Frequency Rate (LTFR) of 0.08 for Minera San Cristobal and 0.30 for contractors. This is significantly better than the rates achieved by the mining industry in general.

Regarding our employees, our operations were developed to provide the best working and human conditions for our workforce including 1,319 direct employees and 579 contractor personnel. During this period, there was no incident related to violations of Human Rights and within the framework of respect for freedom of association and collective bargaining of our workers, with whom we signed the annual collective labor agreement.

The figures of our economic performance transparently show the positive impact of our company on development and on the local, regional and national economy. Our net income from the sale of concentrate, which includes exports and local sales, increased by 99% (US\$ 425M) compared to 2020, mainly due to an increase in the volume of concentrate sold, which represents 65% (US\$ 277M), since in 2020 there was no concentrate production for approximately 90 days due to the pandemic. The remaining 35% (US\$ 148M) of the increase is due to favorable prices for zinc, lead and silver.

We made significant efforts to benefit national and local suppliers with acquisitions and contracts for our operations. During the year, we maintained business relationships with 946 suppliers and invested an approximate amount of US\$ 262.5 million in the combined purchase of goods and services.

Our environmental management remained focused on the care and rational, efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, and on the application of good environmental practices. In this year, no reportable environmental incidents occurred, nor were any fines or sanctions imposed on us for not complying with environmental laws or regulations.

Regarding water for the production process, 9.31 million m³ of groundwater were extracted and 4.35 million m³ of water were recovered from the tailings deposit. The average rate of consumption of underground extraction of water per treated ton was 0.52 m³/t. This is less than half of the original consumption rate due to the continuous improvement of water recovery innovations.

Energy consumption increased by 33% since an additional 91,724 MWh were used compared to 2020, mainly due to the fact that our production activities were returning to normal, an aspect that caused the logical increase in total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

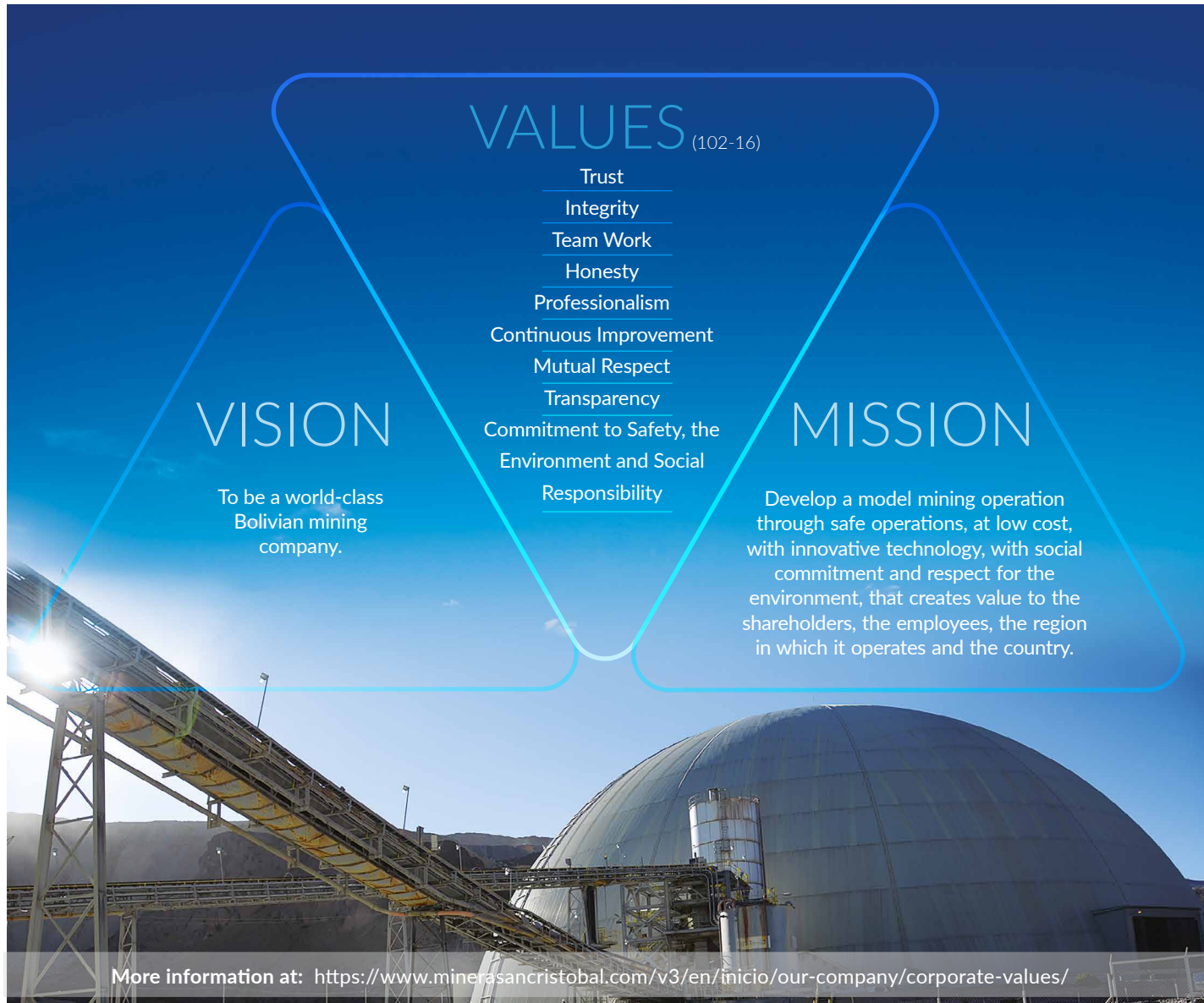
Our performance is the result of good planning and teamwork, for which we thank the Minera San Cristóbal family for the support received and the commitment to sustainable development. We trust that the decisions we are making to build our company for the future will continue to create value for our stakeholders.

Dave Assels
Vice President & General Manager

Takashi Onda
President

1.2 Our company (102-3, 102-4)

Minera San Cristóbal S.A. (MSC) (102-1) is a Bolivian mining company which has been a fully-owned subsidiary of the Japanese Sumitomo Corporation since March 2009.



VALUES (102-16)

- Trust
- Integrity
- Team Work
- Honesty
- Professionalism
- Continuous Improvement
- Mutual Respect
- Transparency
- Commitment to Safety, the Environment and Social Responsibility

VISION

To be a world-class Bolivian mining company.

MISSION

Develop a model mining operation through safe operations, at low cost, with innovative technology, with social commitment and respect for the environment, that creates value to the shareholders, the employees, the region in which it operates and the country.

More information at: <https://www.minerasancristobal.com/v3/en/inicio/our-company/corporate-values/>

LOCATION

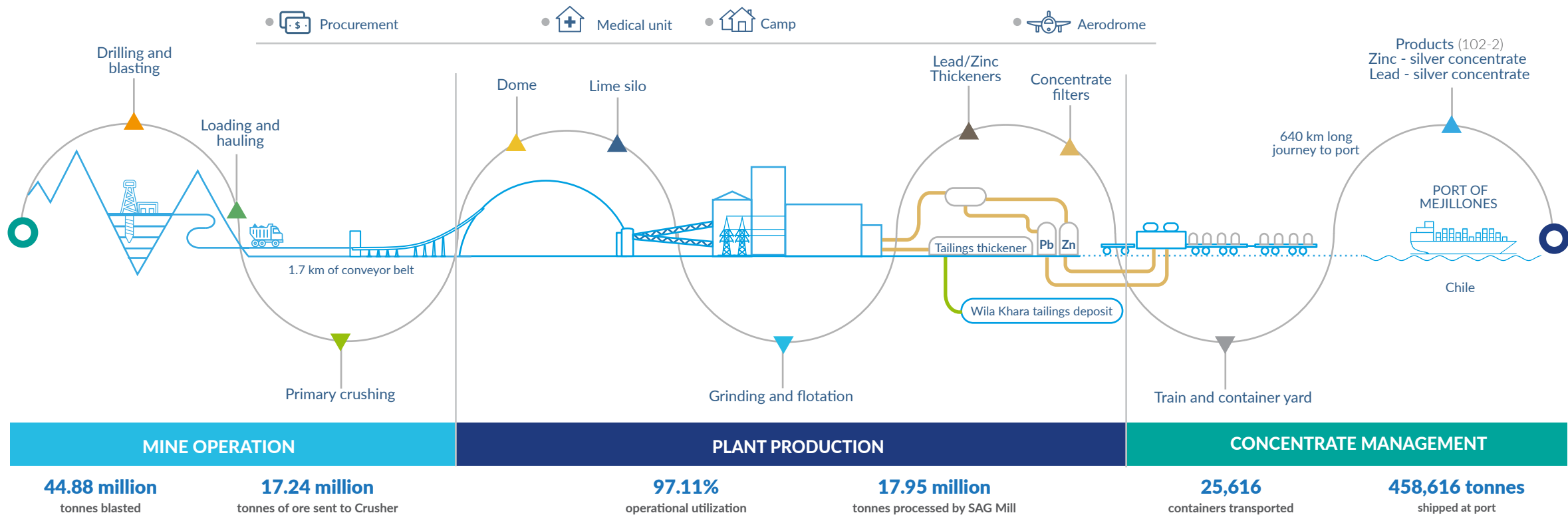
The San Cristóbal mine is our only operation (102-7) and is located in the province of Nor Lipez, municipality of Colcha K, department of Potosí (102-4). Our administrative offices are located in the cities of La Paz and Potosí (102-3).



We carry out our productive activities with a focus on protecting people's health and lives, respecting the environment, ensuring social commitment, promoting human rights and operational efficiency.

OUR COMPANY (102-2)

INITIAL INVESTMENT: **US\$ 1.8 BILLION**



WE CONTRIBUTE TO THE FOLLOWING SDGs

* Direct impact ** Direct influence

+ Increase of positive impact

- Minimization of negative impact



Information on SDGs: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/>

EXPORTS BY CONTINENT (102-6)



MAIN INDUSTRIES:

Steel - Brass - Transport - Construction alloys
Consumer Goods - Household appliances and engineering

More details on the process at: <https://www.minerasancristobal.com/v3/en/inicio/operations/>

1.3 About this report and its verification

It is our purpose to present our sustainability report to inform our stakeholders and the general public on an annual basis (102-52) about our performance and show how we advance in strengthening a mining operation with principles in favor of sustainable development.

All data published convey the results of one calendar year, from 1 January to 31 December 2021 (102-50). Previous versions cover the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 (102-51).

We have put together this report in accordance with ICMC assurance - validation principles and the 'Core' option (102-54) of the GRI-2016 (Global Reporting Initiative) Standards and its respective Mining and Metals Sector Supplement; and we have also included the eleven

'Comprehensive' General Standard Disclosures. On page 86, you can find the Content Index, which shows the location of the performance indicators for material topics.

In order to ensure a higher level of confidence in the contents of this report, Deloitte Asesores y Consultores (102-56) conducted an independent verification of the sustainability performance standards applicable to 2021.



1.4 Corporate governance structure

Minera San Cristóbal S.A. (MSC) is a company incorporated in Bolivia in 2000. As of March 2009, we are a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Sumitomo Corporation, a multi-sector business conglomerate headquartered in Japan (102-5).

Our shareholder structure was as follows as of 29 December 2021:

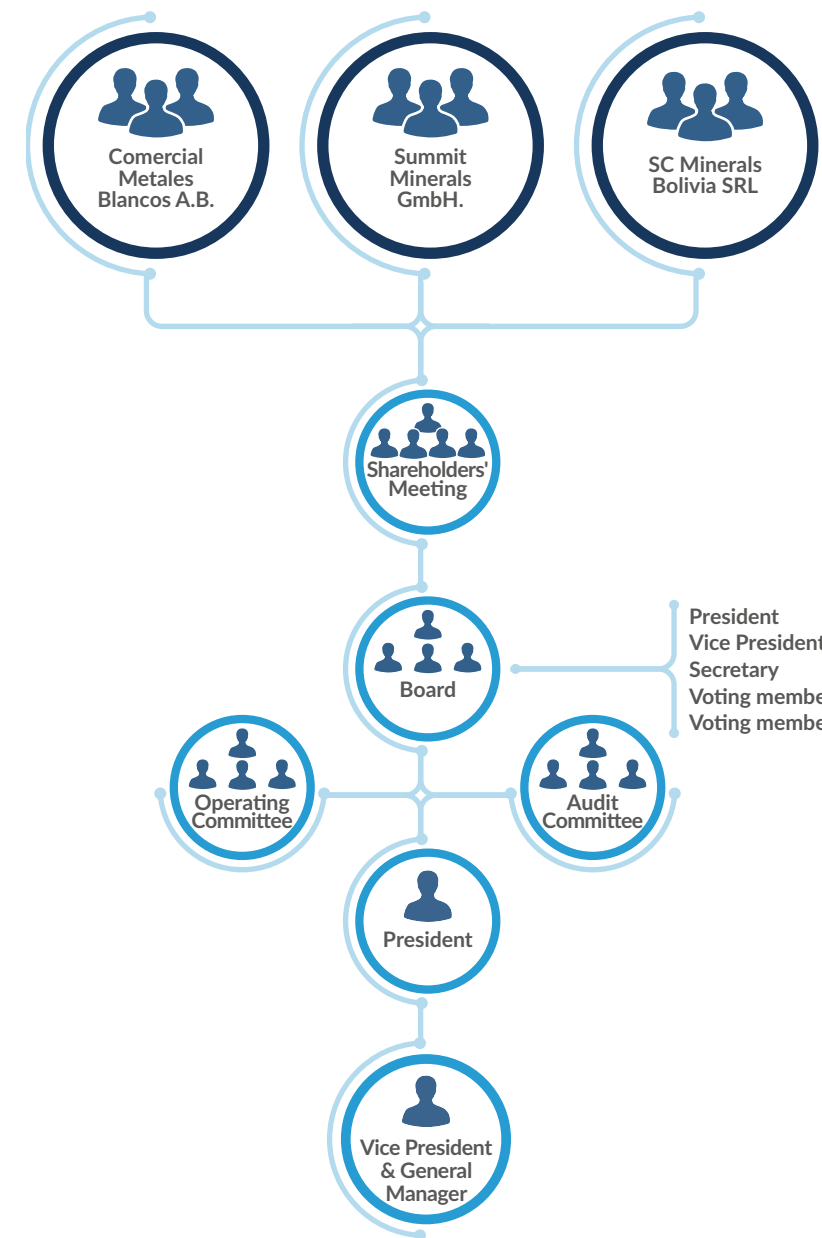


The difference in the data reported between the years 2020 and 2021 is because of the fact that modifications were made to capital in 2021. As a result, there was a decrease in the subscribed and paid-in capital.

According to Bolivian legislation and our bylaws (102-18), the General Meeting of Shareholders is the highest decision-making body of the company. This body decides on fundamental matters regarding sustainable development, the company budget, new mining developments, internal control, operations, and others. It also appoints the five members who will manage the company: President, Vice President, Secretary and two Voting Members. The President is a resident in Bolivia during his tenure.

Our four-member Operating Committee makes high-level decisions related to our operations, which are validated by the Board that, in turn, supervises and controls the Committee. Our organizational operational structure is made up of the Vice President & General Manager, Directors, Managers and Superintendents, who manage operational, economic, environmental and social issues (102-20).

Our Audit Committee, made up of three members -the President of the Board, the Vice President & General Manager, and the Deputy General Manager of the company-, conducts coordinated supervision of financial reporting processes, audit processes, internal control, and compliance with relevant rules and regulations.



1.5 Ethical Conduct

We carry out our activities within the framework of our management policy, mutual respect and ethical and legal principles. We avoid any act of corruption, understood as any action that violates the legal provisions in force and the ethical values of our company. To do this, we have put in place the following mechanisms:



To reinforce ethical conduct, we provide training to our current and new personnel as part of their job induction (205-2). Our **ethics and business conduct rules** promote ethical and honest conduct, including the management and prevention of actual or apparent conflicts of interest that arise as a result of personal and professional relationships (102-25).

Our **financial reporting regulations** comprise compliance with applicable regulations and legal requirements related to corporate reporting and financial disclosure, accounting and audit procedures, and other issues relating to fraud against shareholders.

The fight against corruption and bribery in our operation is frontal and unwavering (100% evaluated), and includes all spheres of our business, suppliers and others. No illegal actions

were identified or reported in 2021 (205-1, 205-3). We do not participate in party politics and we do not give any kind of contribution to political parties in the country (415-1).

Our **internal regulations** ensure and promote a harmonious human relationship, which is underpinned by our Policy of Mutual Respect.

We have implemented a formal **complaints/suggestions mechanism** (102-17), this mechanism, a worker, employee or contractor who has been treated in violation of our policies and regulations and applicable labor laws can inform his or her direct supervisors of any problems or concerns regarding our workplace. If the concern involves supervisors, they can take it to other levels or to the Human Resources department, so it would be solved according to the instruction manual (102-25, 102-33). During 2021, we did not receive any complaints related to labor practices through these mechanisms (103-2).

Among the mechanisms we have in place to deal with possible complaints of workplace abuse or harassment, we have an internal procedure that guarantees transparency and fairness, as well as protection of the person making the complaint. We give complainants the guarantee that they will be heard and that we will follow up on their complaint while preserving their integrity. We also guarantee the right of defense of the person against whom the report is filed and, according to constitutional rights, this person is considered innocent until proven otherwise (406-1, 103-2). In 2021, there were cases of consultation that were resolved through the direct intervention of the Labor Relations Unit.

In the same way, we have an external mechanism to address concerns and/or complaints for the communities and external local providers. All suggestions and complaints are examined and dealt with in accordance with the instruction manual on Addressing Concerns and/or Complaints from Stakeholders.

We ensure that no disciplinary measures are taken against any employee or contractor who reports acts that are a threat to safety, violations of the code of ethics, of the financial reporting regulation or any action that may be perceived as an act of corruption.▲

The sustainability of our operations is the foundation on which we are building a new way of mining in Bolivia, aimed at achieving a better future for all.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



2.1 Sustainable development management

Sustainable development is fundamental to our operations and the foundation on which we are building a new way of mining in Bolivia, aimed at achieving a better future for all.

Our strategic plan comprises the following elements:

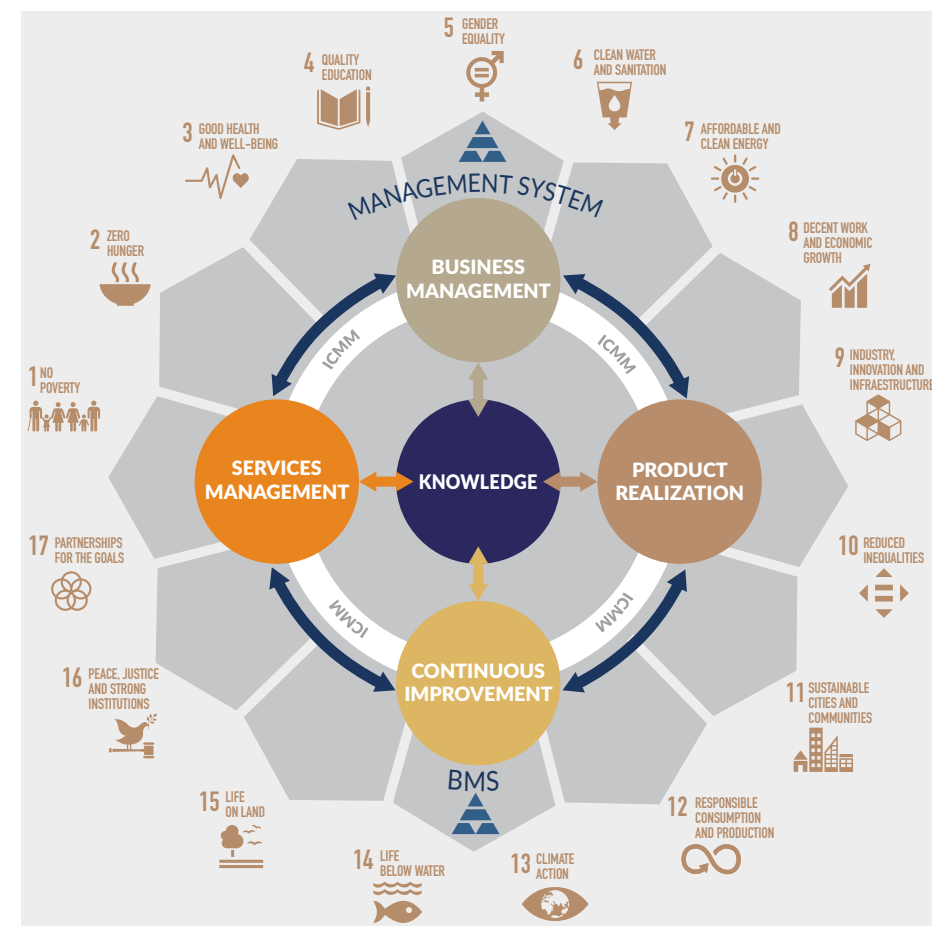


The commitments we take on are also detailed in our management policy (102-11), available on our website:

<https://www.minerasancristobal.com/v3/en/inicio/ourcompany/management-policy/>

Management Model

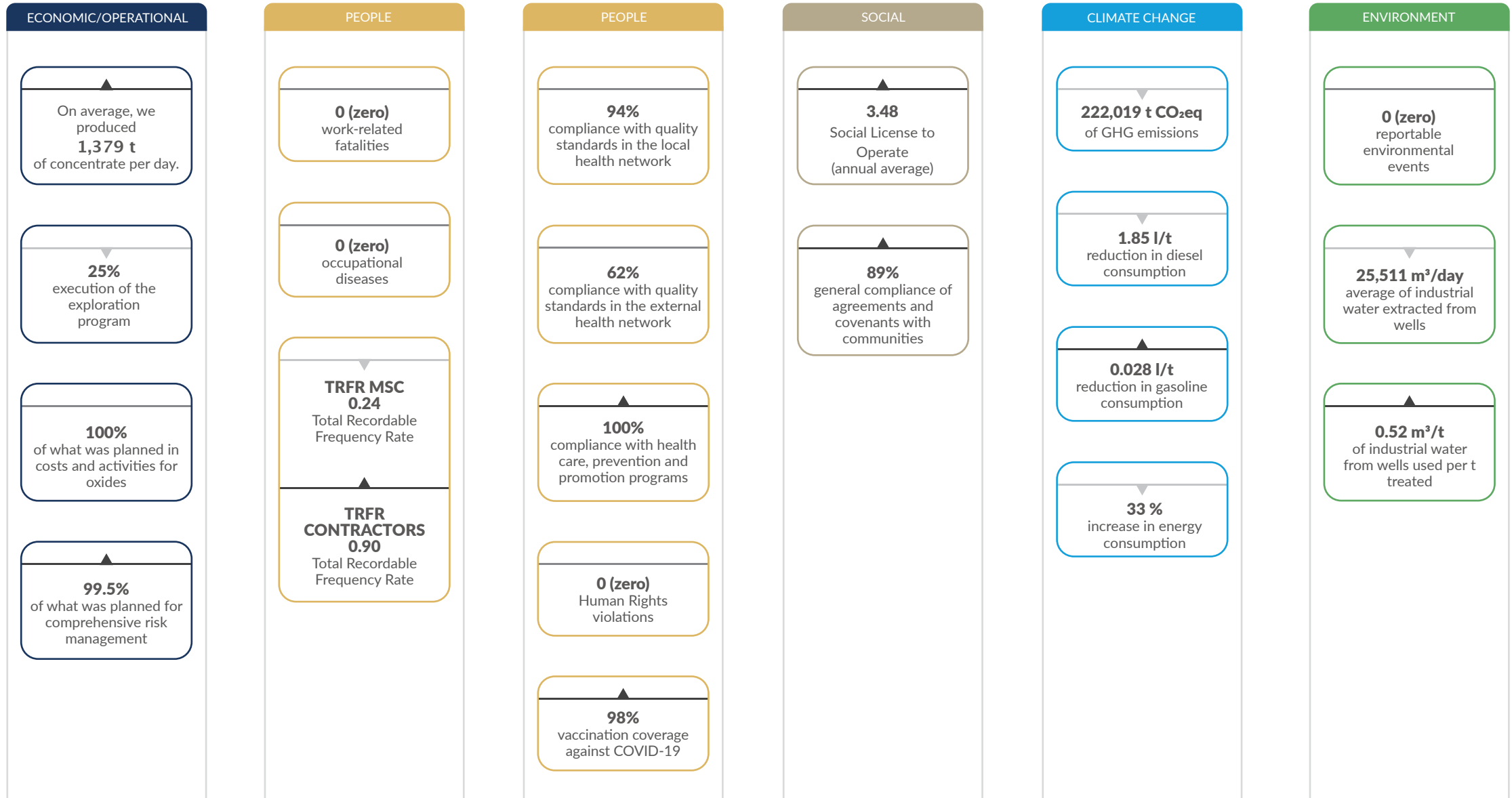
Our management system is the set of interrelated processes that, based on the efficient use of resources, seeks to achieve the strategic goals and vision of the business. It is made up of four main components: business management, product realization, services, and continuous improvement, which interact dynamically through the flow of knowledge and stakeholder feedback. Through the management system, we implement sustainability guidelines and best practices, which contribute to compliance with the ICMM principles and the SDGs (103-3).



2.2 Our sustainability performance

The 2021 goals and achievement thereof are described below:

▲ **Better** performance than in 2020 — **Same** performance as in 2020 ▼ **Lower** performance than in 2020



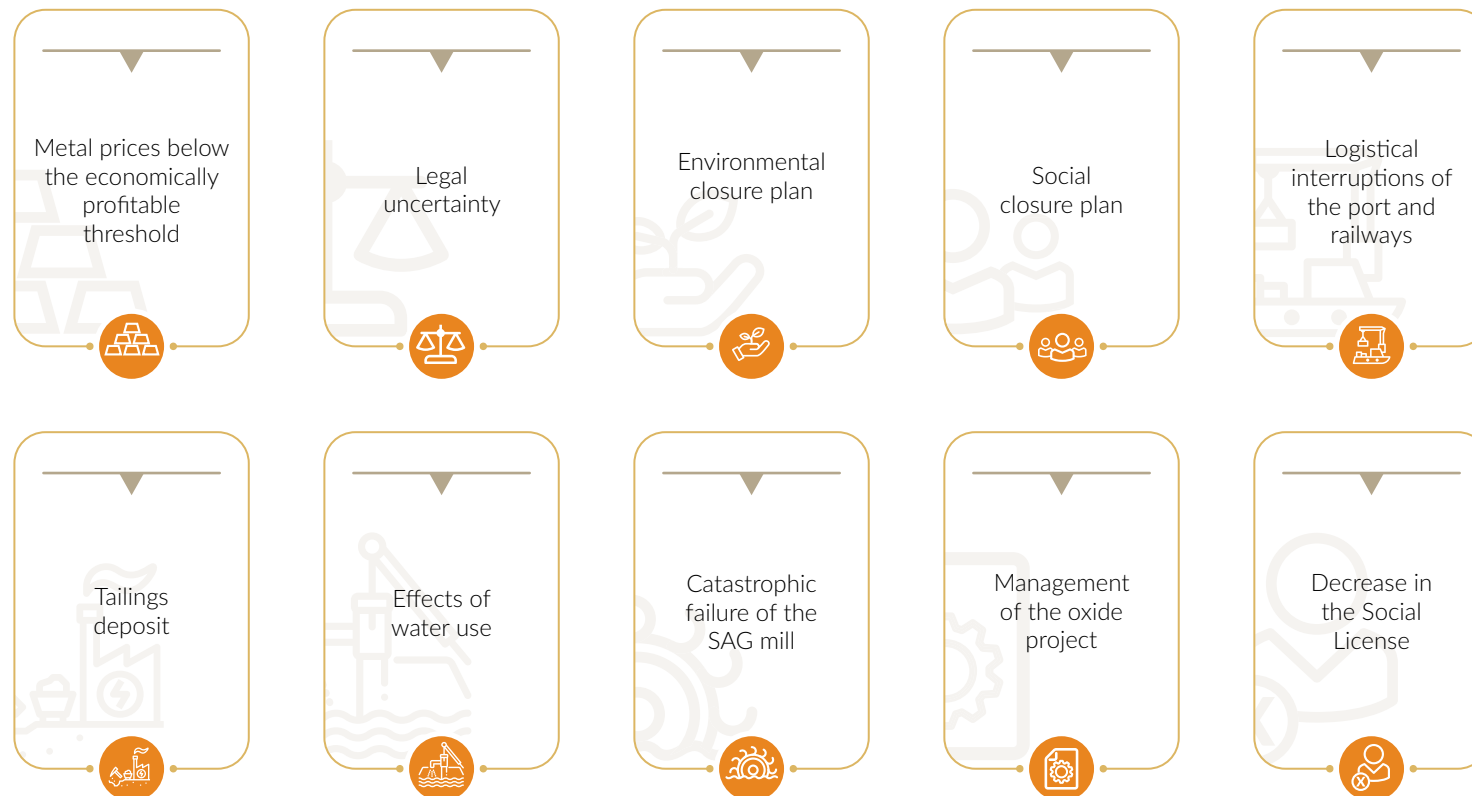
2.3 Comprehensive risk management

With our comprehensive risk management model, we can identify, assess and manage risks and uncertainties in the face of internal and external events or scenarios that may hinder the achievement of our strategic objectives.

This model includes different management areas linked to sustainability: economic; occupational safety and health; environment; community; reputational; and legal.

Our identification and assessment of risks is comprehensive and participatory, both at a strategic and operational level.

Among the main risks identified in 2021 are (102-15):



Addressing these risks allows us to manage possible impacts associated with permanent/temporary interruptions of the operations; sanctions or fines; economic losses; production losses; environmental impacts; health and safety impacts; social conflicts; loss of stakeholder confidence; etc.

We manage opportunities, such as, inter alia, remote work; process automation; comprehensive water use; environmental conservation programs in conjunction with the communities; partnerships with different social actors; Human Rights management; efficient use of energy; and development projects in communities.

Our executive team validates the set of strategic business objectives and goals through the "Business Planning and Review" process. When formulating these objectives and goals, we consider the risks and opportunities identified by the Risk Committee. Moreover, they are approved by the Vice President & General Manager (102-29, 102-30, 102-31).

On a yearly basis, our reinsurers make an evaluation of our ability to control the risk scenarios related to operational continuity (integrated into insurance policies). The graph shows the improvement we have accomplished in risk management from 2015 (80.5%) to 2021 (81.4%). This value is compared to the average achieved by mining companies using the IMIU (International Mining Industry Underwriters) methodology. It is clear that our level of performance is above average.



Regarding the methodology: each operation is evaluated using a comprehensive risk assessment model, developed by IMIU. This model provides a comparative measurement of the probability of loss and the consequences, and makes it possible to compare each mine, regardless of the type of operation or product. Since 2003, IMIU has conducted more than 3,500 individual studies in nearly 500 different mining operations around the world. Source: <https://www.imiu.co.uk/>



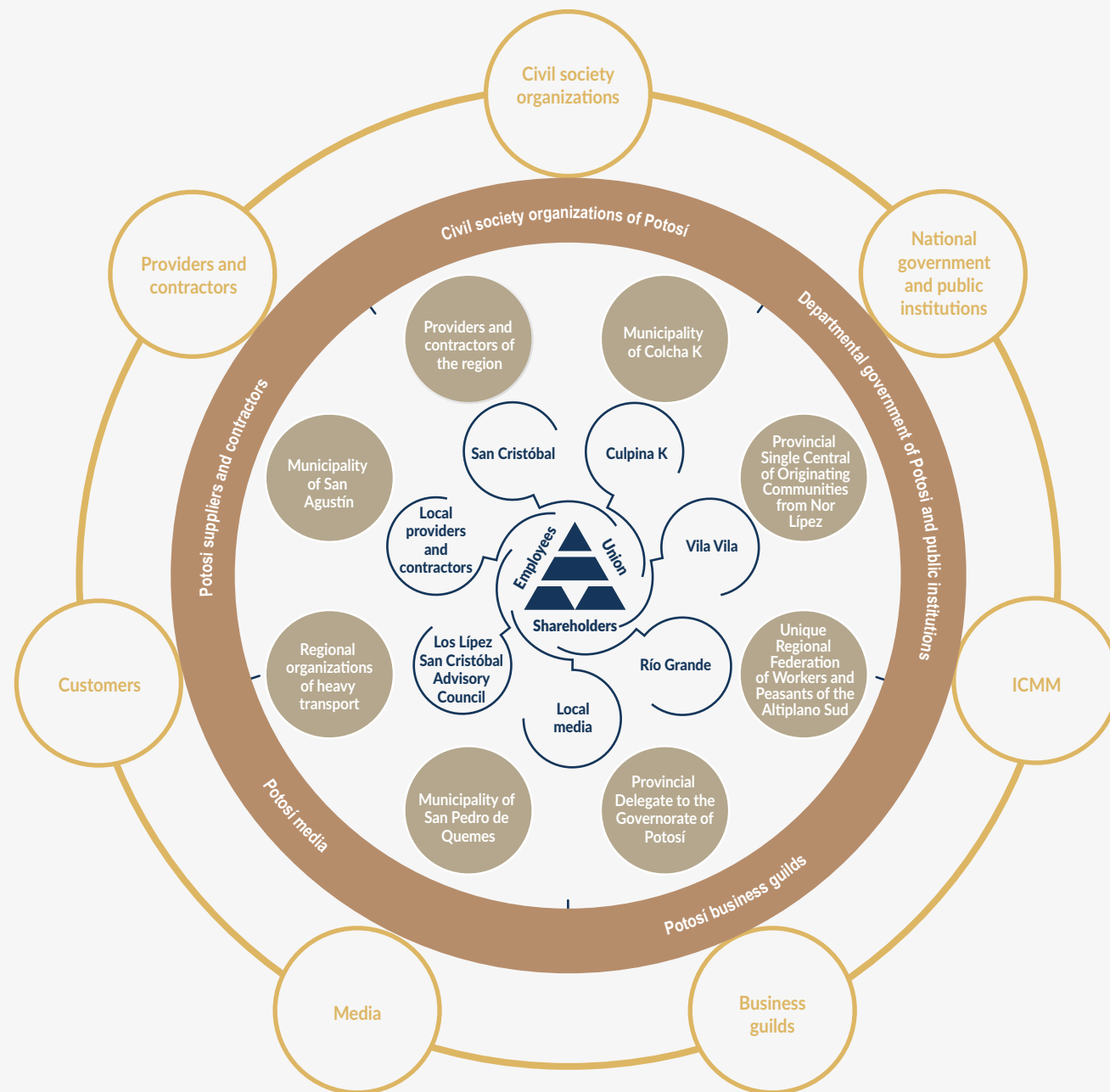
2.4 Stakeholders and materiality - Identification of stakeholders

(102-40, 102-42, 102-43, 102-44, 102-34, 102-46)

Each year we identify, map and analyze our stakeholders, with the objective of building a proactive relationship with them, based on the values of mutual respect, honesty and transparency.

Our stakeholders are made up of the people, groups of people, organizations and public/private institutions that affect or may be affected, positively or negatively, as a result of our activities.

Our stakeholders are:



1st. ring **Local communities** ●

2nd. ring **Regional** ●

3rd. ring **Departmental** ●

4th. ring **National and international** ●



To understand the concerns of our stakeholders (worries, complaints or suggestions) and expectations related to different aspects of our operations, we have several communication channels. We also have direct contact (formal and informal conversations, interviews and meetings) with the people who require a close and individualized approach.

We are interested in responding appropriately to concerns, so we attend to the requests submitted and follow up on them accordingly. Before closing each process, and always within a framework of respect, we inform the interested party of the actions that were developed, helping us improve our operations.

Materiality process

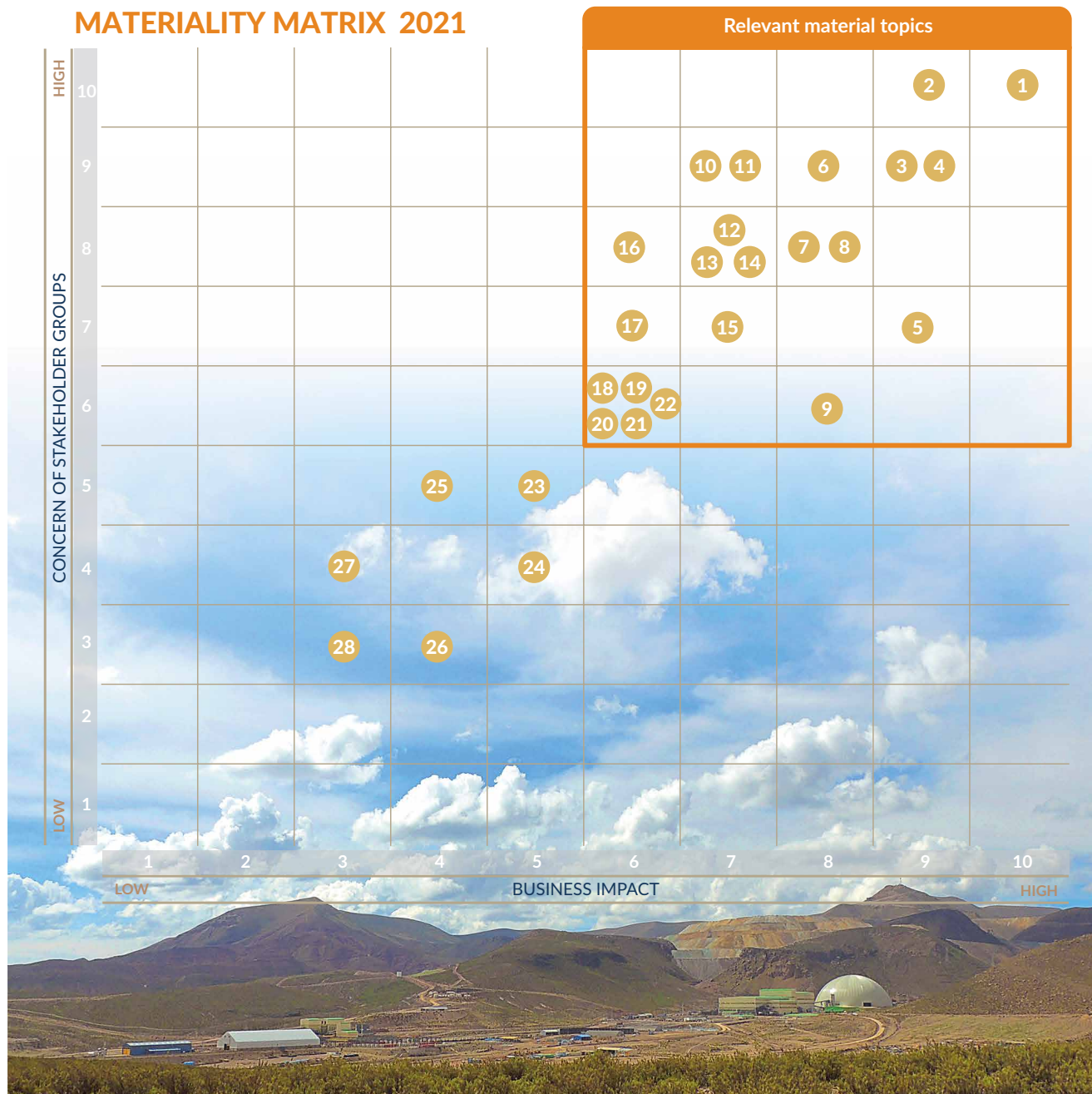
We consider the following phases in our materiality analysis:



After prioritizing and validating the material topics, we position them in the materiality matrix, which has two dimensions of analysis. The first dimension (vertical axis) is related to the level of concern that stakeholders have in relation to a topic and the second dimension (horizontal axis) refers to the level of impact on the business, both by the action of Minera San Cristóbal and by the action of stakeholders.

We place the relevant material topics in the upper right quadrant, and in addition, we integrate their 2021 coverage and their relationship with stakeholders (103-1, 102-47).

MATERIALITY MATRIX 2021



No.	MATERIAL TOPICS	RELATED STAKEHOLDERS	COVERAGE INTERNAL / EXTERNAL
1	LOM planning, including oxides project	CM - EM	I-E
2	Health and Safety (0 fatalities and 0 LTI)	EM - CM - UN - TA - ICMM	I-E
3	Closure Plan	CM - TA - ICMM	E
4	Wila Khara (tailings deposit)	CM	E
5	Best Labor Practices (practices implemented because of the pandemic)	EM	I
6	Employment	EM - UN - CM	I
7	COVID-19	ALL	I-E
8	Concentrate export logistics	GO - CT - EM - TA	I-E
9	Cost of labor and productivity (includes energy)	GO - CT - EM - TA	I-E
10	Water (tailings deposit and water for communities)	ALL	I-E
11	Sources of work after closure (social)	EM - CM - SO - MD	I-E
12	Corporate reputation	GO - EM - ICMM	I-E
13	SLO (Social License to Operate)	CM - GO - EM - MD - ICMM	I-E
14	Employment for second generation in communities	CM - EM - SO - MD	I-E
15	Transparency	GO - EM - ICMM	I-E
16	Alternative work for local entrepreneurs	CM - EM - SO - MD	I-E
17	Economic Benefits	CM - EM - SO - MD	I-E
18	Relations with the union	EM - UN	I-E
19	Comprehensive risk management	EM - SH - SO - ICMM	I-E
20	Working climate (culture)	EM	I
21	Gender equity/Inclusion	GO - EM - ICMM	I-E
22	Discrimination	GO - EM - ICMM	I-E
23	Training and professional development	EM	I
24	Climate change	SH - SO - GO	I-E
25	Waste Management	EM - GO - ICMM	I-E
26	Child labor among suppliers (Human Rights)	GO - EM - ICMM	I-E
27	Biodiversity/Protected areas (llamas and biodiversity strategy)	CM - SH	I-E
28	Product Lifecycle	SH - SO - EM	I-E

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	ABBREVIATION	RELATED STAKEHOLDERS
GOVERNMENT	GO	"National government and public institutions Governments (Departmental Government of Potosí and public institutions) Municipal Governments (San Agustín - Colcha K - San Pedro de Quemes)"
MEDIA	MD	Media (Local - Potosí)
TRADE ASSOCIATIONS	TA	"Business Associations (Potosí) Suppliers (Local - Region - Potosí) Contractors (Local - Region - Potosí) Heavy Transport Organization"
SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS	SO	"Civil Society Organizations (Potosí) Central Única Provincial de Comunidades Originarias de Nor Lipez Federación Regional Única de Trabajadores Campesinos del Altiplano Sud Provincial delegate to the Departmental Government of Potosí Consultative Council Los Lipez San Cristóbal"
COMMUNITIES	CM	"San Cristóbal Culpina K Vila Vila Río Grande"
EMPLOYEES	EM	MSC employees
UNION	UN	Union
SHAREHOLDERS	SH	Shareholders
CUSTOMERS	CT	Customers
ICMM	ICMM	International Council on Mining and Metals
ALL	ALL	All stakeholders

The management team reviews and validates the results and the material topics that were prioritized (102-21, 102-32), which are addressed preferentially. The other topics are handled by the corresponding area.

Improvement of the materiality process

In December 2021, we started with the project "Improvement of the materiality analysis process and alignment with the new GRI-3 standards, published in October 2021". For this purpose, we work with the support of a consulting firm that has experience in sustainability assessments and strategies, stakeholder engagement, and due diligence to identify impacts and risks.

The project consists of two phases with the following components:

FIRST PHASE Critical analysis of materiality		SECOND PHASE Evaluation of management of material topics
▲ Stakeholder assessment - Materiality Matrix	A. Current status	▲ Stakeholder engagement process and materiality in place at MSC
▲ Evaluate new information, identify new topics	B. Areas of work 2022	▲ Evaluation of current management of material topics, based on the management cycle
▲ Evaluate current materiality in relation to the 2021 GRI standards		▲ Definition of action plans based on the strengths and challenges identified
▲ Evaluate current materiality in relation to the 2021 GRI standards	C. Overall results	▲ Action plans to further strengthen the management of material topics
▲ Materiality aligned with the GRI 2021 requirements		

During the year, the internal and external information associated with MSC was reviewed, and interviews were conducted with company managers and superintendents. Interviews were also conducted with suppliers, representatives and leaders of the communities and the Mixed Workers Union. In total, thirty interviews were conducted.

Next year the planned activities will be completed, emphasizing the assessment of positive and negative impacts in terms of the following criteria: severity, probability, human rights, scale and scope.

2.5 Commitment to external initiatives (102-12)

We adhere to the following initiatives and are subject to periodic evaluations to validate our performance:

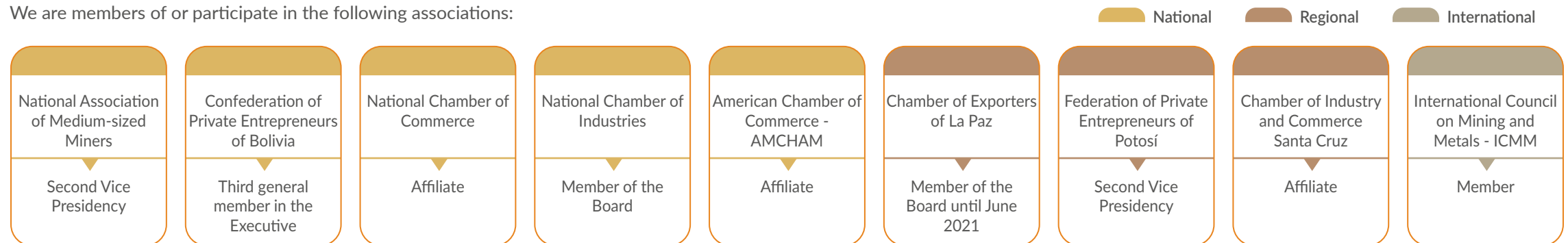


This year we held in hold our previous certification NB 512001: Healthy Company, next year we will restart the administrative activities to update it.

The certificates are available on our website: <https://www.minerasancristobal.com/v3/en/inicio/certifications/>

2.6 Memberships and associations (102-13)

We are members of or participate in the following associations:



In accordance with our commitment and adherence to the ICMM, we continuously work on improving our processes and, therefore, on a better alignment with the ICMM Principles and Position Statements. Among the activities we develop are:



Our level of compliance is detailed in the following table:

PRINCIPLE	ICMM PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS			
	COMPLIANT	PARTIALLY COMPLIANT	NOT COMPLIANT	NOT APPLICABLE
1	5	-	-	-
2	1	1	-	-
3	6	2	-	-
4	2	2	-	-
5	2	-	-	-
6	-	4	-	1
7	-	2	-	-
8	-	2	-	-
9	3	1	-	-
10	1	3	-	-
	20	17	0	1

More information at: <http://www.icmm.com/en-gb/about-us/member-requirements>



We aim to have a positive impact on the local, regional and national economy, building solid and ethical relationships with our stakeholders.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



APPROACH

Our net revenues from concentrate sales, including exports and local sales, increased by 99% (US\$ 425M) compared to 2020, mainly thanks to an increase in the volume of concentrate sold, which accounts for 65% (US\$ 277M), and the fact that in 2020 there was no concentrate production during approximately 90 days. The remaining 35% (US\$ 148M) of the increase is explained by favorable prices for zinc, lead and silver.

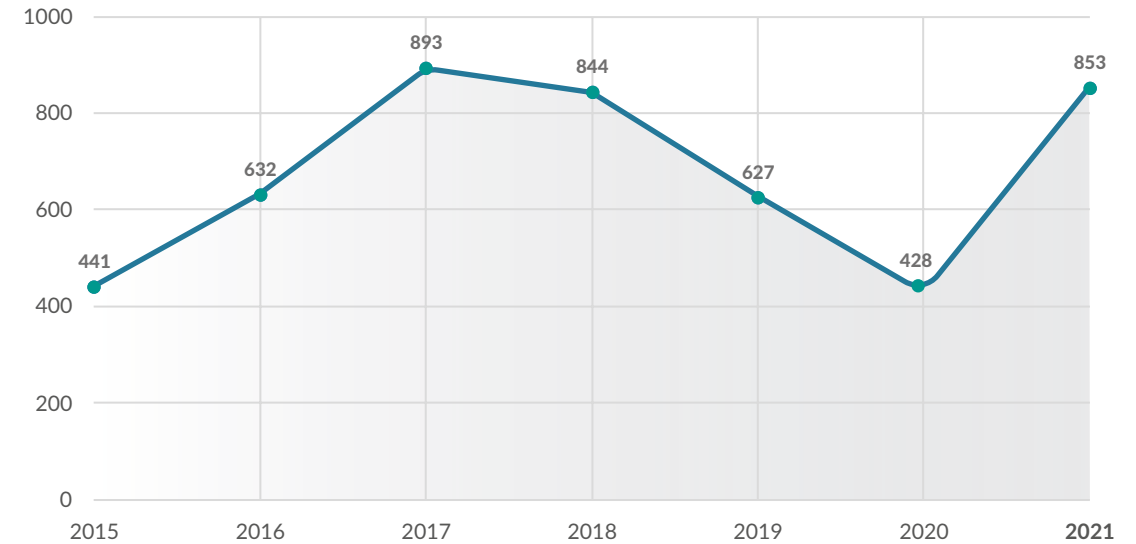
Our working capital has increased by 8% compared to 2020. This was because of a net effect between the increase in cash and cash equivalents from concentrate sales and the increase in the corporate income tax, which considers the favorable results of the period. Likewise, in 2021 we settled the total financial debt.

We were not given any fines or other monetary sanctions for breaching laws or regulations (419-1), nor were there significant changes in relation to size, structure, ownership and supply chain (102-10).

3.1 Operational highlights (102-7)

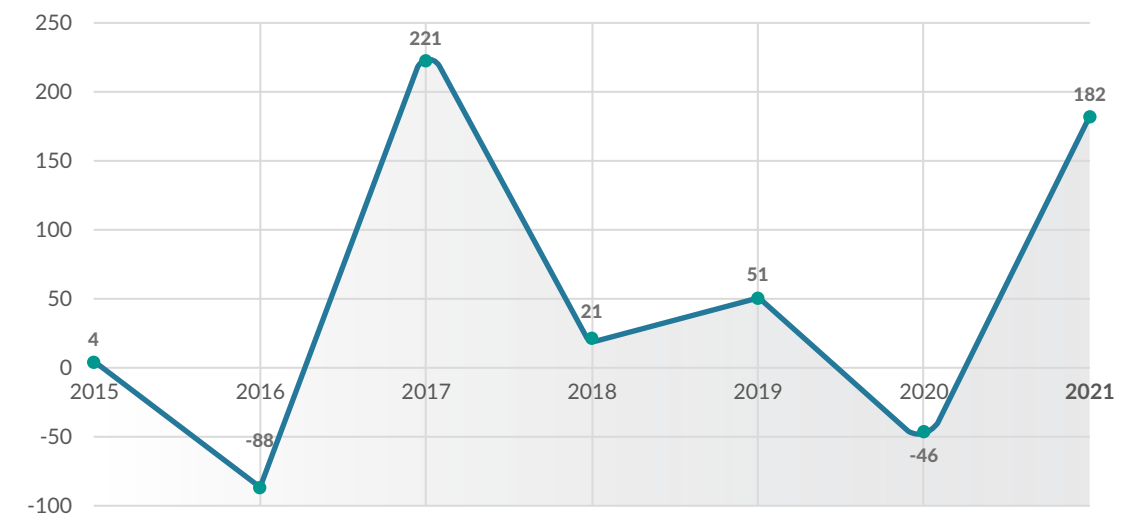
REVENUES

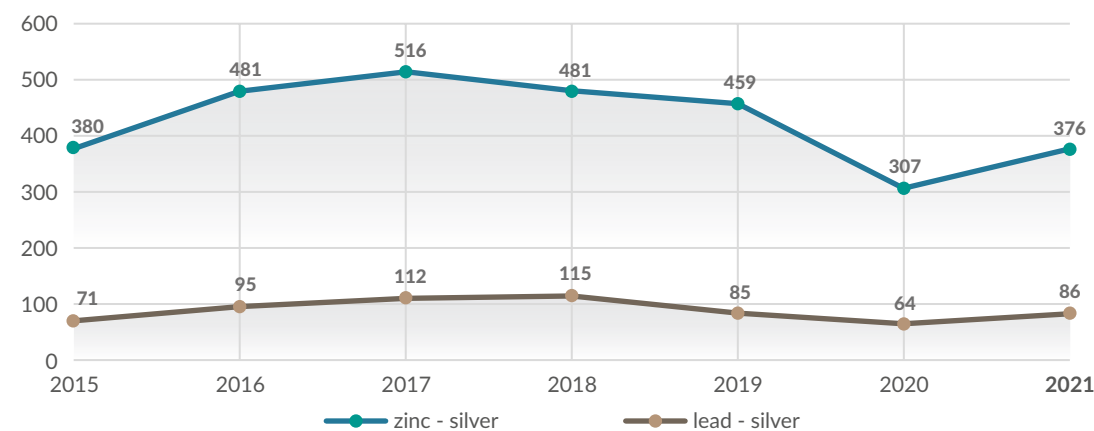
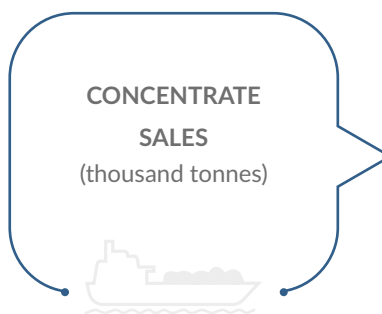
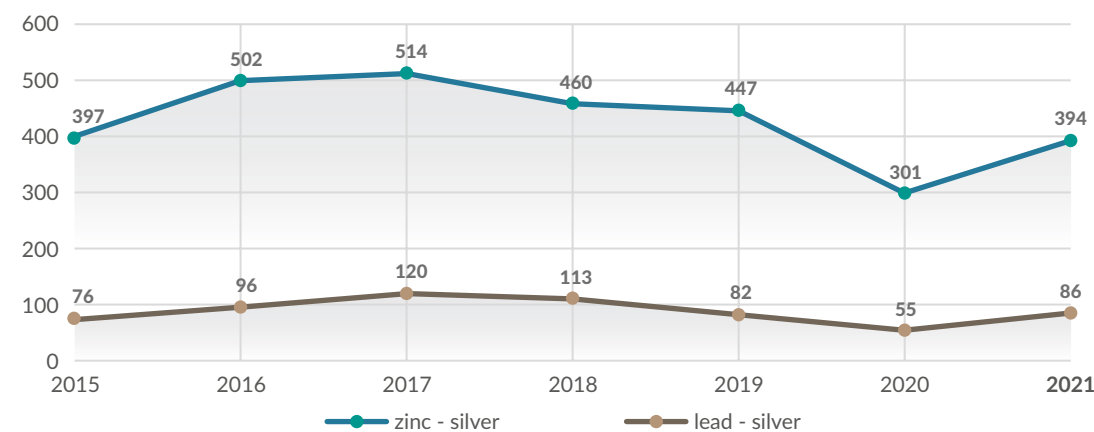
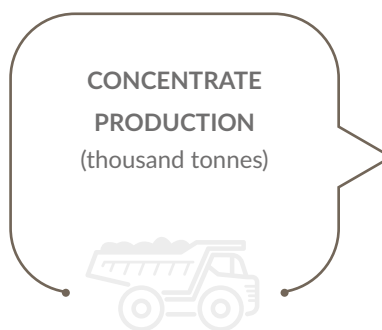
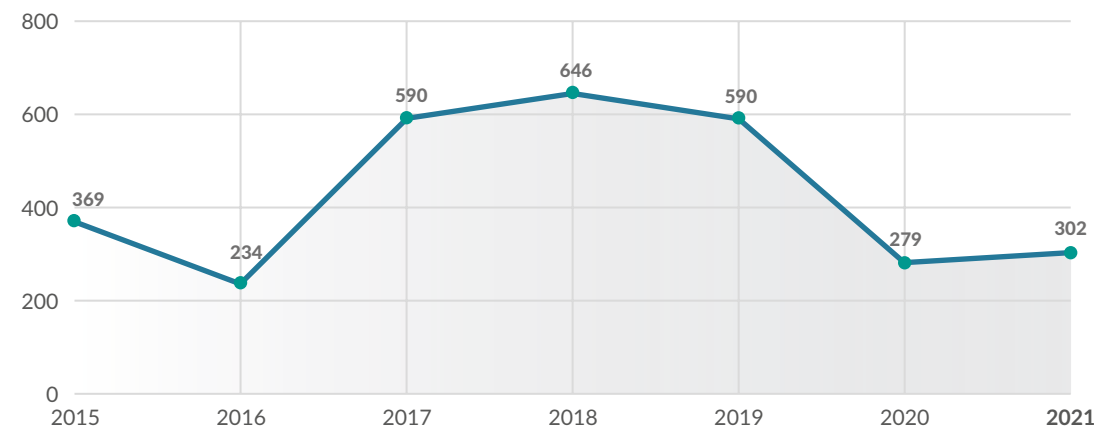
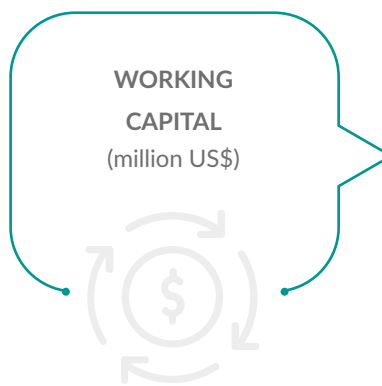
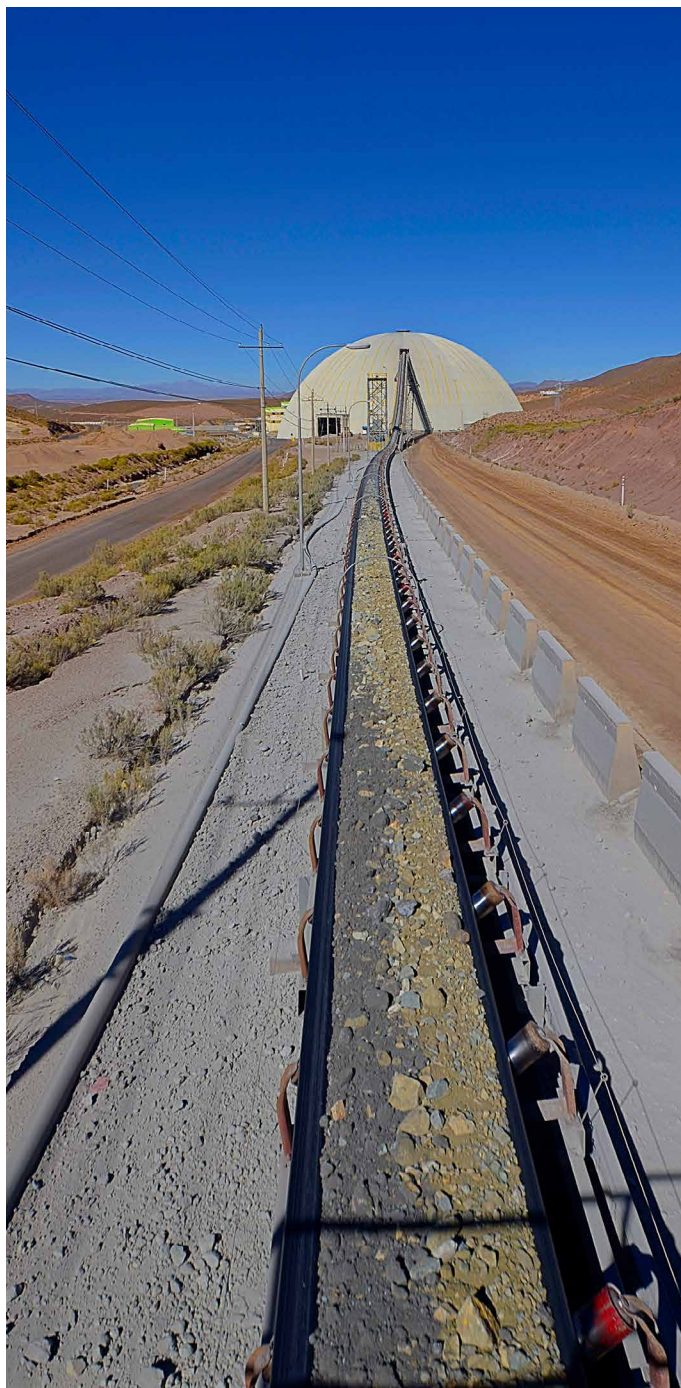
(million US\$)



LOSS/ PROFIT

(million US\$)





* The information reflected in the preceding charts is based on a calendar year (January to December).

CASE STUDY



Our operational improvements at the mine

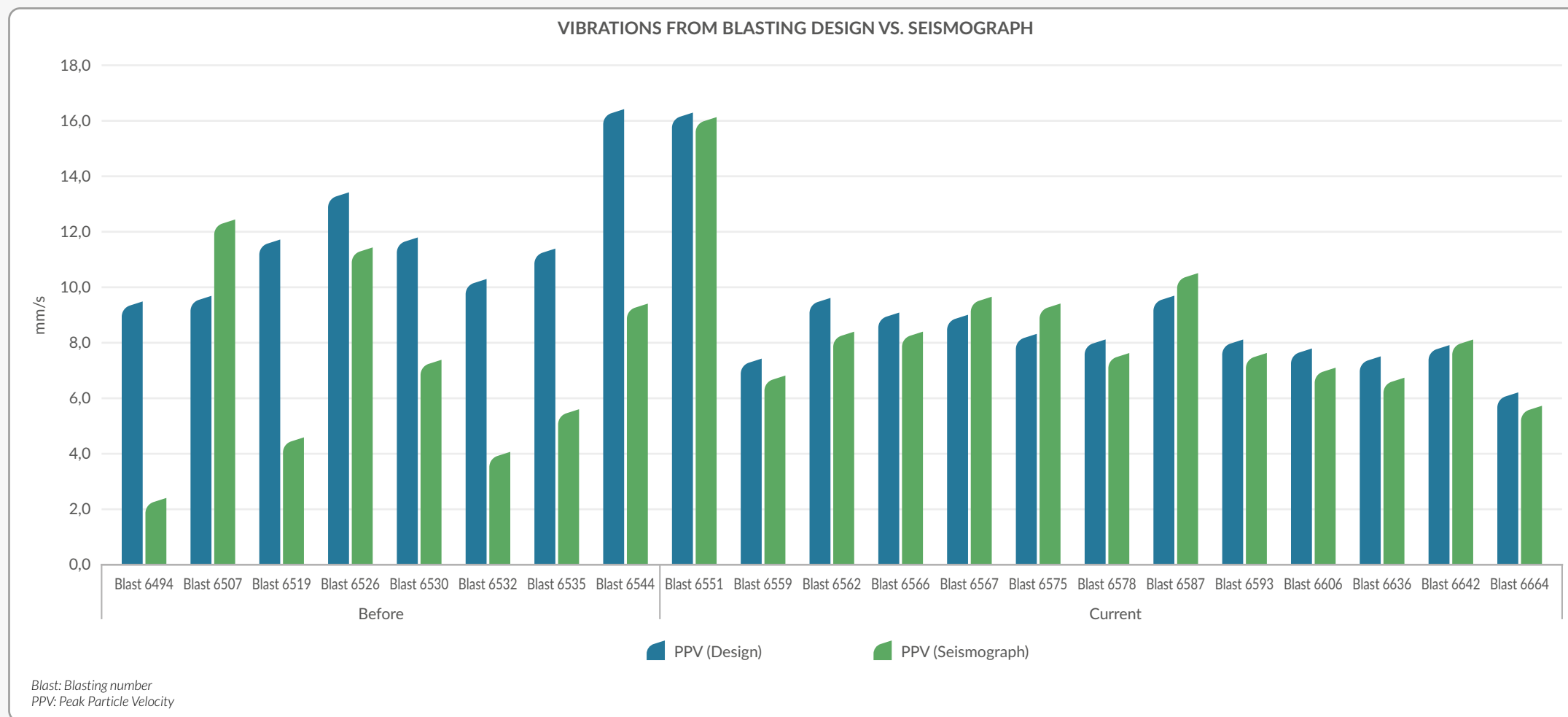
Vibration Control in Blasting

A significant part of successful blasting is to obtain vibration grades in accordance with the requirements put in place by Geotechnics for ensuring structural control of the mine overall.

In 2021, the drilling and blasting department started to use the Blast module of the software HxGN, in order to manage the calibration and vibration analysis, as well as to make predictions and conduct controls at the different monitoring points determined by Geotechnics.

This process is continuous and long-term; however, it allows us to manage our own constants and variables of the behavior of vibration for different zones of the mine. Once the models have been developed, and taking into account the data collected to date, we obtain the predictive vibration model.

The following graph shows that, starting from the beginning of application of the predictive model (Blasting 6551), the gap between the design and simulation of the maximum PPV versus that obtained in the field with a seismograph becomes narrower, i.e., theory accompanied by execution.




The final result is that we achieve optimal structural care of the slopes and mine, which ensures greater safety by avoiding damage to the mine geometry and consequent landslides or rock falls that could harm people or equipment. Likewise, the predictive model favors the efficient use of explosive energy, or the amount of ANFO used. This avoids the use of oversizing in the following stages of the production process, which would entail higher costs in the crushing operation.

Hydrogeological numerical model

In 2021, we generated the 3D numerical groundwater flow model with the MINEDW code, based on the existing hydrogeological conceptual model of the mine. This numerical model can perform predictive simulations to respond to several mining processes and perform better slope stability analyses. Thus, it is possible to maintain adequate operating and safety conditions.

Some of the most outstanding applications of our numerical model are:



Pore pressure analysis:

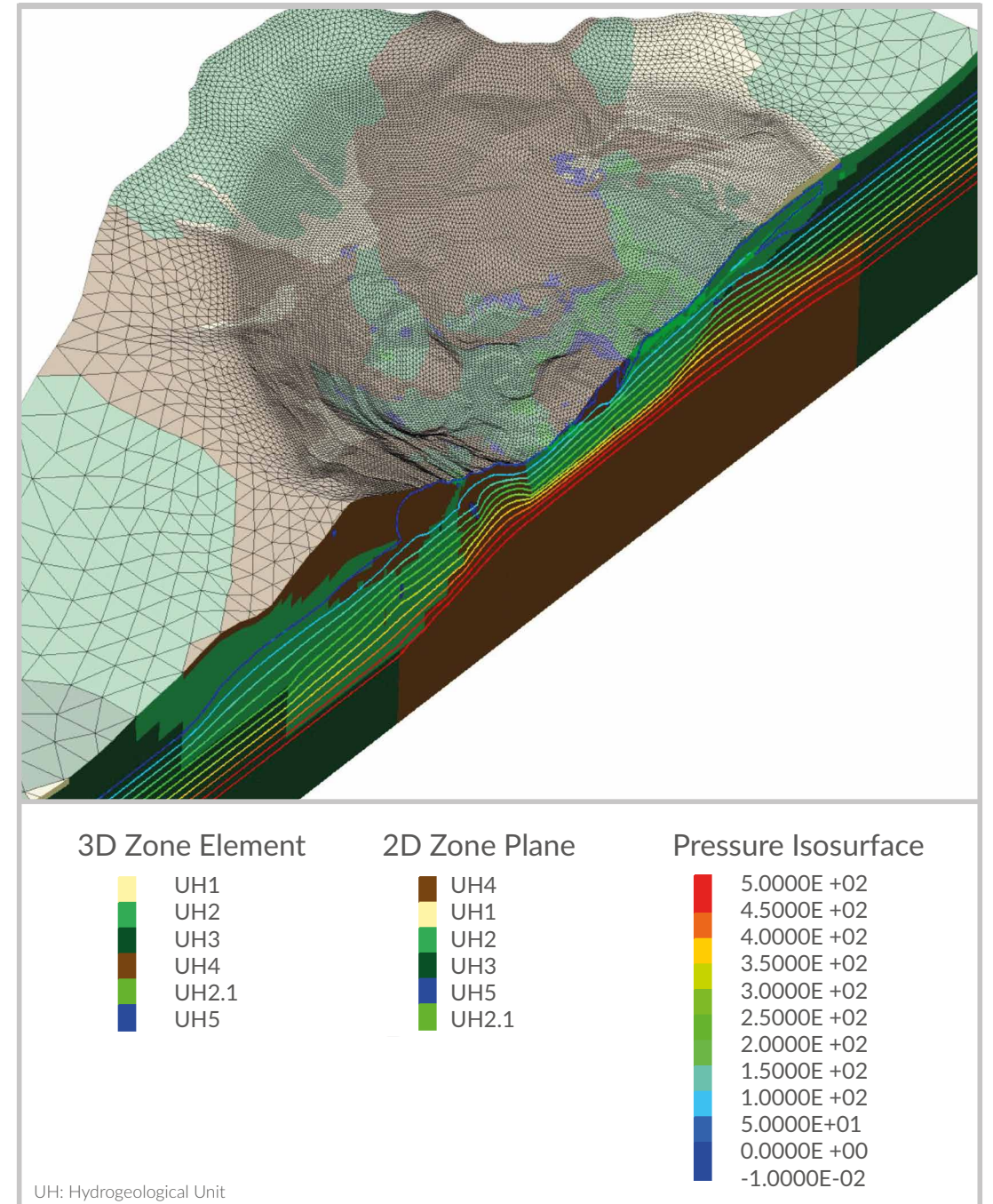
- ▶ Used as input data in our operation's slope stability analyses.
- ▶ Advice regarding the effectiveness of different pore pressure reduction schemes.
- ▶ Direct export to terrain and slope stability programs.

Pit lake fill prediction:

- ▶ Simulation of pit lake filling, calculating also growth of the lake, its level and balance in an iterative way with the lake geometry.

Environmental impact prediction:

- ▶ Water volume descents.
- ▶ Surface water.



3.2 Economic performance (201-1)

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE (201-1)							
	Million US\$						
Economic value generated	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Operating revenues	441.3	631.7	892.8	843.6	627.2	427.5	852.5
Financial revenues	0.1	0.2	2.6	10.7	9.4	2.2	0.4
Non-operating revenues (losses)	11.1	10.0	8.5	9.1	7.1	3.3	-3.5
Total economic value generated (1)	452.5	641.9	903.9	863.4	643.7	433.0	849.4

(1) Revenues from concentrate sales net of treatment and freight costs.
Revenues from interest earned on short-term investments.
Revenues from exchange rate gain.

	Million US\$						
Distributed economic value	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Operating costs	219.9	188.1	206.3	217.5	212.1	153.9	190.0
Wages and benefits	76.0	78.1	79.6	90.4	102.8	76.9	97.3
Capital expenditure	13.1	7.2	10.9	9.6	11.7	9.8	12.0
Financial expenditures	7.0	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.6	5.0	2.1
Payments to capital providers (investor)	117.0	70.0	100.0	200.0	161.7	365.3	123.0
Payments to Government (Taxes, royalties and patents)	61.1	246.9	191.9	253.7	401.9	59.8	166.0
Community investment	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	4.9	3.9	2.2
Distributed economic value (2)	494.8	599.2	598.3	780.2	903.7	674.6	592.7
Total retained economic value (3)	-42.3	42.7	305.6	83.2	-260.0	-241.6	256.7

(2) Operating costs: Payment to suppliers of goods and services for normal operation.
Wages and benefits: Value distributed to workers through payments of wages, social contributions, bonuses, social benefits and health.
Capital expenditure: Investment in capital assets that contribute to the operation.
Financial expenditures: The obligations generated from interest on bank loans.
Payments to capital providers: Includes dividends paid to shareholders of the Company.
Payments to Government: Contribution of the company to the tax authority, through the payment of corporate income tax, royalties, mining surface rental fees and other taxes.
Community investments: Contributions to social programs, sponsorship and donations.

(3) Retained economic value: This is the difference between the economic value generated and the distributed economic value, which will be reinvested in the company to ensure continuity of the operations. This difference includes depreciation and amortization in addition to the profit of the period.



The information on economic performance is derived from internally audited accounts; financial management is subject to both internal and external verification because of its relevance.

We periodically perform random reviews internally through an annual audit program, which is the result of our risk management. On a quarterly basis, we also verify the effectiveness of internal controls designed to ensure the completeness, disclosure, valuation and accuracy of financial information. The information in the Financial Statements at the end of March and September is externally audited and only concern the activities of Minera San Cristóbal S.A. and do not include any other entity (102-45).

3.3 Tax compliance

(207-1, 207-2, 207-3, 207-4)

Our tax strategy is to comply with all tax laws and regulations in force in Bolivia, in all our operations, both with third parties and with related companies. This is reviewed by external auditors, who verify compliance with all tax obligations every six months (March and September).

As part of our compliance with tax obligations, at the end of each fiscal year (September), we submit the following documents to the tax authorities: i) an expert opinion on our tax situation regarding compliance with our tax obligations, and ii) a report on all our transactions with related parties.

Tax governance in our company is the responsibility of the Tax Commission, which is composed mainly of the Vice President & General Manager, the Chief Financial Officer and the Tax Advisor.

We are a member of the National Association of Medium-Sized Miners, we participate and have participated in different activities related to the mining sector, including meetings with the Bolivian Tax Administration with regard to the implementation of new tax laws and regulations or modifications thereof, which affect the sector.

We have a direct coordination relationship with the district office of the Tax Administration in the city of Potosí, regarding the following matters: i) tax refunds (Value Added Tax and Customs Duties) for exports of mineral concentrates, and ii) audits of the different taxes in force in Bolivia.

The information presented takes into consideration the current standards required in international tax matters, and is based on the information of the Audited Financial Statements and the Transfer Pricing Report Information for the fiscal year ended on 30 September 2021, which we submitted to the Bolivian Tax Administration:

DETAIL	MILLION US\$
1) Revenues from sales of mineral concentrate to third parties	32
2) Revenues from sales of mineral concentrate to related parties	768
3) Earnings before corporate income tax and royalties (a)	482
4) Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents	858
5) Corporate income tax accrued on profits or losses and royalties	320

(a) Excluding deferred taxes



CASE STUDY



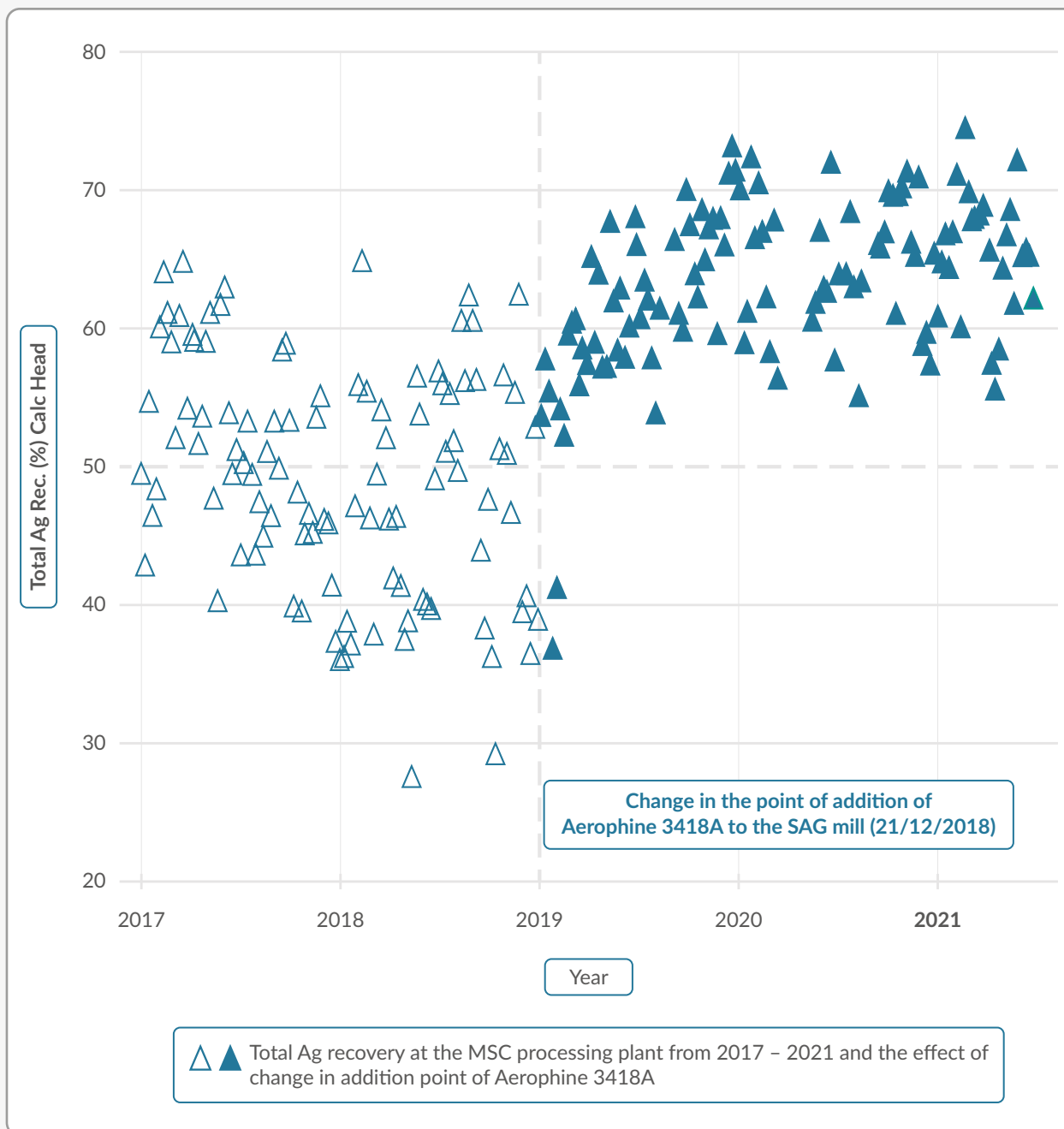
Operational improvements in the plant

Efficiency and improvements in processes offer us the possibility to create value for our stakeholder groups and are key to the sustainability of our operations. That is why we tackled the challenge of improving silver recovery, primarily from sedimentary minerals with a high clay content.

In order to achieve this objective, we performed a series of tests employing the A/B test method, such as elimination of the reagent Danafloat in lead flotation; the increase of the agitation speed in the flotation cells; the incorporation of pine oil; and the change of the point of addition of Aerophine 3418A, which turned out to be the leading contributor to this endeavor. During the tests, we evaluated the results of each change as well as its effects on quality and recovery. This way, we were able to measure that there was a 15% increase in silver recovery.

Most of the tests did not require major investments, highlighting our commitment to sustainable efficiency and underscoring the high level of competence of our staff.

Our results have been checked against the independent data analysis study conducted by Columbia University (USA), which also concludes that there is a 15% increase in silver recovery, as shown in the graph below.



Among the benefits of the tests, we can highlight the following:

Sustainable efficiency: enhanced operational efficiency without significant additional resources, which also contributes to environmental care through the proper use of chemical products.

Greater contribution to society and shareholders, thanks to the generation of additional economic resources (taxes and royalties), specifically from the increased silver recovery.

Greater competence of our operating staff and learning during testing.

Management support for value-creating processes.

Support from the tools of our management system in the improvements put in place.

3.4 Our suppliers (102-9, 204-1)

In all our operations, we make efforts to benefit national and local suppliers with procurement. In this regard, we register our contractors as suppliers after the qualification process. Our awards are made through public tenders, quotations or direct invitation. Moreover, we take special care to ensure that our contractors comply with the policies and standards related to quality, health, safety and environment implemented by our company, as well as that they respect the relationship with our communities.

The contracts with suppliers are subject to our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, which includes anti-corruption and anti-bribery clauses. Furthermore, we conduct regular monitoring and performance evaluations to verify whether the quality of the services provided is as per the expected level.

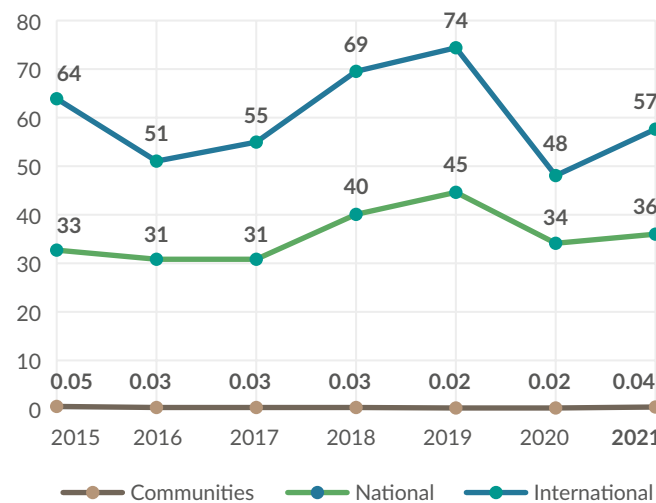
In 2021, we had a commercial relationship with 946 suppliers and we invested an approximate amount of US\$ 262.5 million in the combined purchase of goods and services. This amount was higher than that recorded in 2020, mainly thanks to the continuity of our operations and the reactivation of different sectors in the area of goods and services. Of this amount, the procurement of goods accounted for an approximate amount of US\$ 93.5 million, of which US\$ 36 million (39% of the total) stemmed from national suppliers and suppliers from the communities. Because the volumes and specifications for certain supplies used in the operation are not produced in the local market, most of these are purchased in the international market, especially diesel, explosives, reagents and mill parts.

In services (transportation, electricity, food, maintenance, etc.), we invested an amount of US\$ 169 million. Thus, while services purchased abroad make up 39% of total procurement, the rest of the services are procured from national suppliers, including from the local communities. Seven percent (7%) of all services (US\$ 12.2 million) were procured in the communities of the direct influence area (Culpina K, San Cristóbal and Vila Vila) and 54% of the total services (US\$ 91.6 million) from the rest of the country.

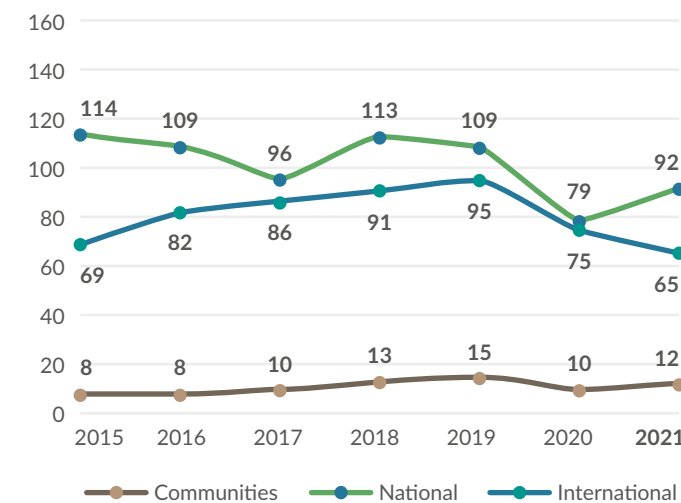
In addition to the economic benefits we generate for suppliers of goods and services in the region, we continue to promote their work, helping them improve their performance.

On the other hand, we have continued with the training program for suppliers and contractors on Human Rights, with a specific focus on child labor, forced labor, discrimination, gender and harassment. We were able to train 224 people of the companies *Estuquera Cayara S.R.L.* and *Newrest Bolivia S.R.L.* ▲

PROCUREMENT OF GOODS
(million US\$)



CONTRACTING OF SERVICES
(million US\$)



We keep our workforce safe by abiding by high international safety, health and welfare standards, seeking to provide them with the best working and human conditions within our reach.

OUR PEOPLE

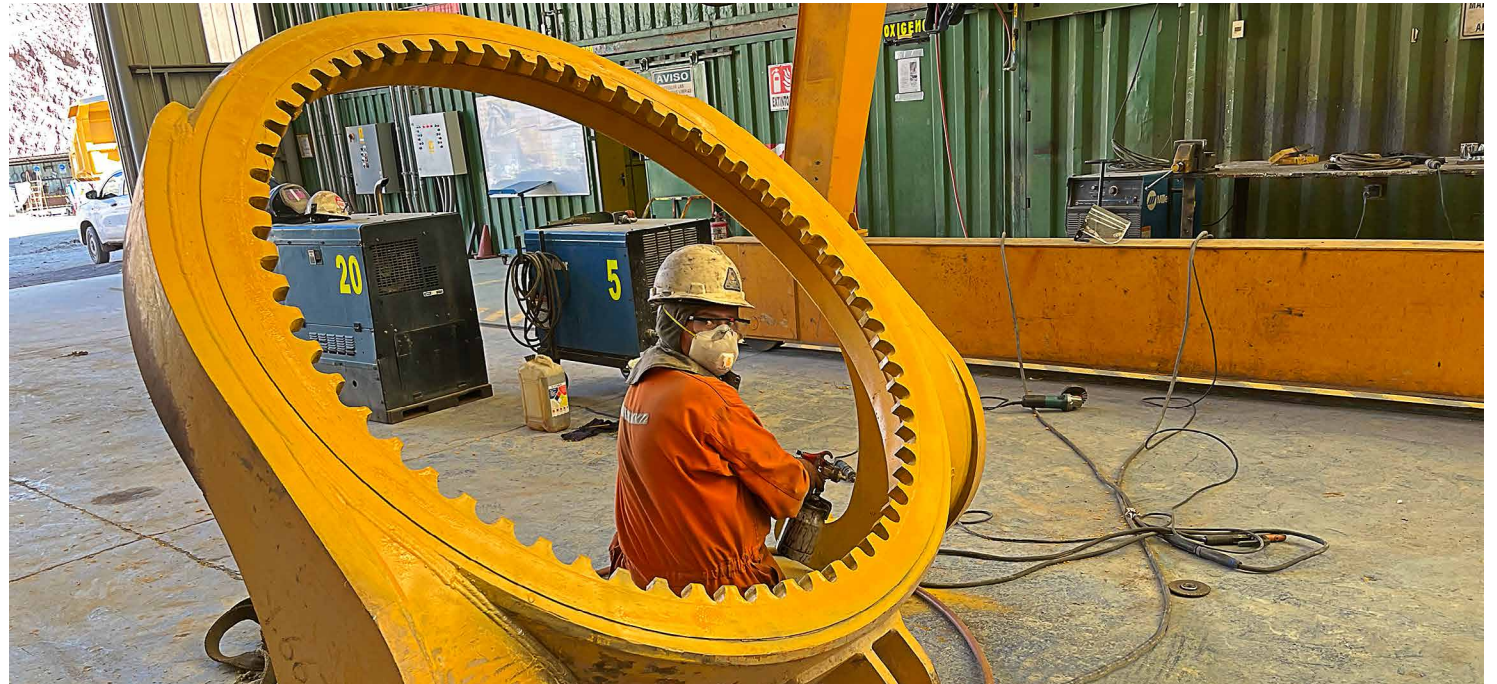
4



APPROACH

We develop our operations under the best working and human conditions for our workers, who we train on an ongoing basis. Likewise, we perform work focused on prioritizing an administrative, communications and competency-building flow that, together with the health prevention activities for the benefit of our workers and their families, builds a solid system in favor of the wellbeing of our internal public.

With regard to the safety of our workers and contractors, we aim to meet high standards of resource management and human resource management with the necessary elements and equipment. Thanks to initiatives that seek to anticipate requirements, we ensure efficiency in production and compliance with regulations, agreements and guidelines, thus building a culture of prevention and greater proximity.



4.1 Human rights (103-2, 408-1)

We adhere to the human rights principles laid down in the Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (as well as the General Labor Law, the General Law on Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare and Law No. 045 Against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination), regulatory decrees in the labor, human, mining and other sectors, as well as the Social Security Code, all of which are aligned with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the conventions of the International Labor Organization and the ICMM Principles. Furthermore, we are committed to honest and transparent communications with our stakeholders and we act with respect for the cultural heritage, traditions and customs of the communities where we operate.

In 2021, there were no incidents related to human rights violations (including discrimination) (406-1).

As part of the ICMM alignment activities, we implemented the following documents:

- ▲ Human Rights management manual
- ▲ Supplier Code of Conduct
- ▲ Instructions for dealing with abuse, workplace harassment and sexual harassment
- ▲ Instructions for labor complaints and suggestions from our personnel and contractors

4.2 Gender equality (405-2)

We comply with current regulations and laws regarding equal access to employment opportunities for men and women, as well as equal pay, which are in accordance with the complexity of the work performed and the characteristics and responsibilities of each position.

In this sense, whenever someone joins our company on the basis of an employment contract, his or her salary is based on the salary structure set for each hierarchical level, approved by Management, without discrimination on the grounds of gender or age.

On the other hand, and considering the great variability in terms of seniority premiums, the annual salary increases applied on an individual basis and the differences in the number of female and male personnel on the company's payroll, in 2021 the salary of male workers was 1.10 times higher in relation to the salary of female workers. In executive positions, men's wages are 1.63 times higher than women's wages, and in supervisory positions, the ratio shows that men's wages are 1.15 times higher (405-2).



4.3 Workforce Characteristics

We have 1,319 employees distributed in the camp and our offices in the cities of Potosí and La Paz, as well as 579 contractor employees. Thus, we reached 1,898 workers (102-7).

Within the corporate culture that characterizes us, we interact and maintain a fluent communication with our stakeholders, including the Mixed Union of Mineworkers of San Cristóbal, contractors, the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Health and the Migration Office, among others.

With the new hires (15 men and 5 women), the annual accumulated turnover rate reached 2.05% (401-1) and

the annual average turnover was 0.17%. The factors underlying the staff turnover were mainly personal reasons and adjustments to our structure.

When hiring personnel, we make sure that candidates are of legal age, which is checked with the applicable supporting documents. While there is a risk of underage work in parts of the supply chain, we include legally binding provisions in this sense in the contracts with our product and service providers.

Below is an overview of the distribution of personnel by age range.

57 - 77 YEARS OLD	42 - 56 YEARS OLD	23 - 41 YEARS OLD	TOTAL PERSONNEL
151	659	509	1,319
11%	50%	39%	100%

Some of the most outstanding positive factors that contribute to the permanence of our staff in the company are:

- ▲ We are among the national companies that award the most competitive salaries.

▲ The benefits package that we offer to our employees (full-time, temporary or under contract) includes a delegated health insurance; technical and specialized training; bonuses based on performance and the attainment of goals; commercial opportunities for the procurement of goods and services by staff at preferential prices; and recreational areas in the camp (401-2).

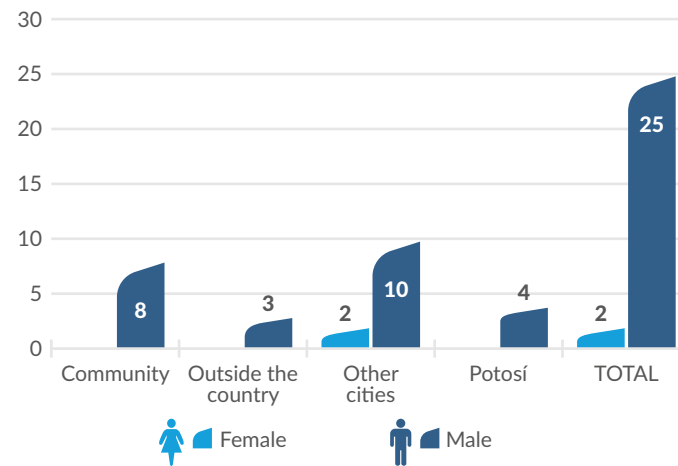
▲ In certain operational areas, we have a 7/7 rotating work shift schedule. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 we implemented an individual agreement for the transitional and temporary modification of work days and shifts. This modification entails that as an extraordinary, transitional and temporary measure, the operation has implemented shifts of 35 continuous working days, with a similar number of days off. When the workers come back from their place of origin and before entering, they spend seven days in isolation before entering the operations area and then stay 28 days at the Toldos camp.

▲ We protect our employees with high health and safety standards (403-1).

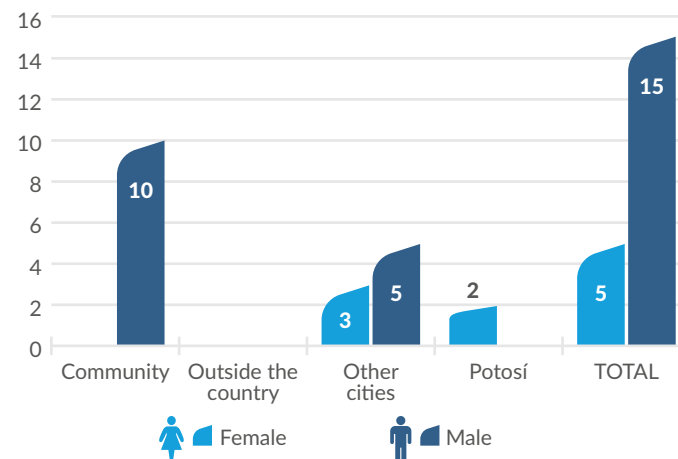
According to our country's maternity law, women are entitled to 45 days of leave before and after childbirth. Men have four days of paternity leave, which can be taken before or after their baby's birth. Both men and women receive 100% of their salary during this leave (401-2).

The retention rate after maternity or paternity leave reached 100% (401-3); that is, the seven women on maternity leave returned to work and so did the two men on paternity leave.

EMPLOYEE REDUCTIONS 2021



EMPLOYEE HIRES 2021



4.4 Local recruitment

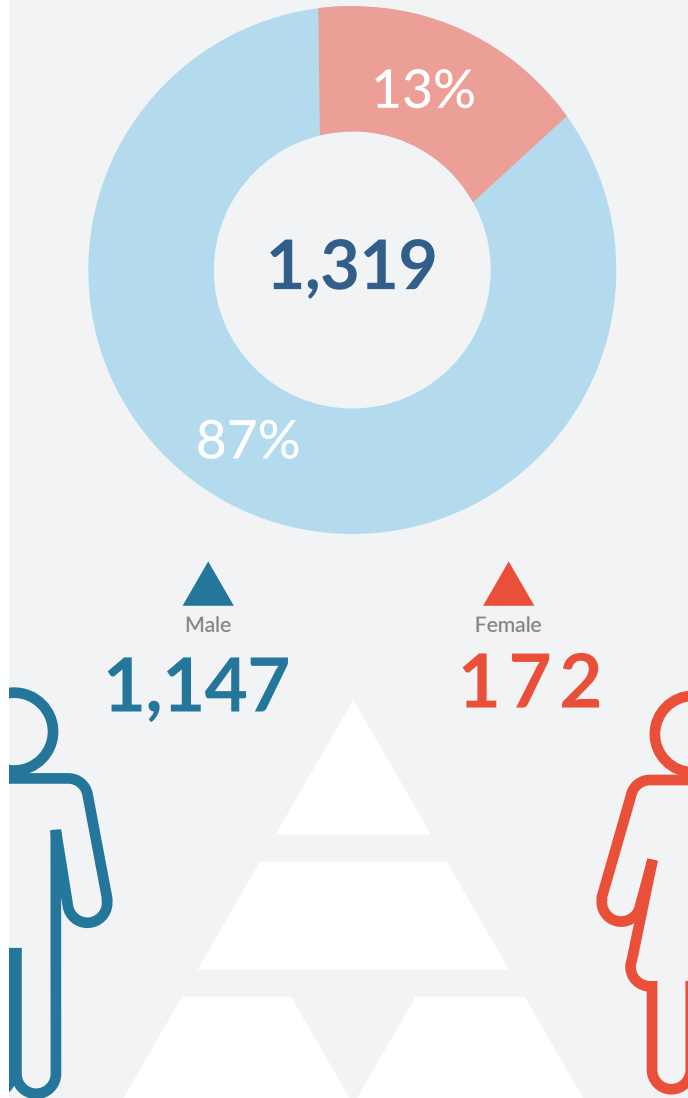
We prioritize the hiring of personnel from the communities in the area of direct influence to occupy the operational positions. The needs for personnel are shared with the local authorities of the surrounding communities. Once this source has been exhausted, and with the aim of finding qualified personnel, we broaden the search to the regional level and, subsequently, to the national level.

Our executive level is composed of Directors, Managers, Senior Superintendents and Superintendents. One superintendent comes from the local communities in our area of influence, accounting for 0.08% of the executive level (202-2).



OUR WORKFORCE (102-8, 405-1)

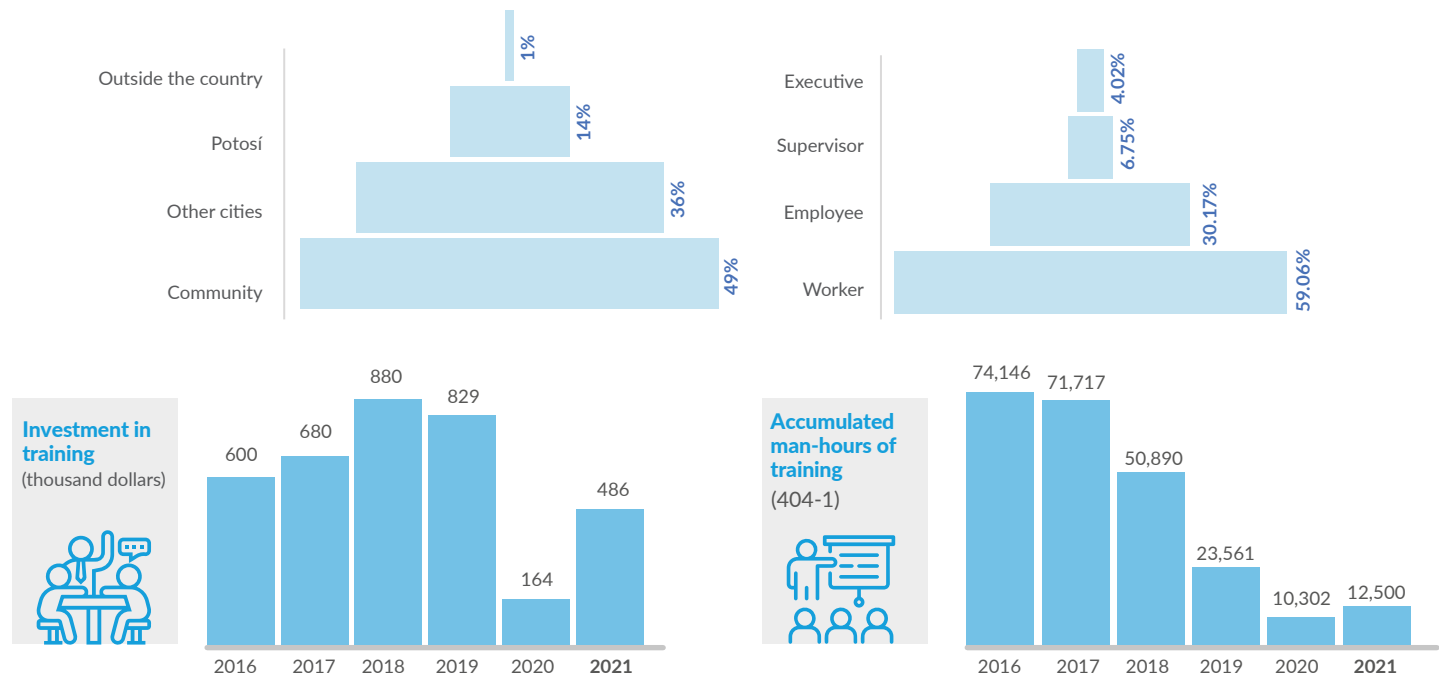
Composition 2021
MSC employees by gender



Number of MSC employees, by place of residence and by sex (2021) (102-8)

	Male				Female					
	Community	Outside the country	Other cities	Potosí	Total	Community	Outside the country	Other cities	Potosí	Total
Executive	1	11	36	2	50			3		3
Supervisor	7		59	15	81			8		8
Employee	109		146	45	300	25		59	14	98
Worker	450		159	107	716	60			3	63
Total	652	11	470	186	1,319	652	11	470	186	1,319

MSC employees - by place of residence (%) (405-1, 102-8)



4.5 Training and development

We believe that training and support for the continuous improvement of our employees are critical to the success of our operations and to improving our performance.

Of the 100% of our workforce, 99.9% successfully and effectively completed the performance assessment process. The group of workers that we assess in this process is composed of superintendents, supervisors, employees and workers, of whom 169 women (100%) and 1,119 men (99.5%) were assessed (404-3).

We invested an amount of US\$ 485,636 in training, which is equivalent to 12,500 accumulated man-hours (404-1). Compared to 2020, both the investment and the number of actual man-hours increased in relative terms; however, due to the pandemic we limited the number of in-person courses, given the nature of the operations.

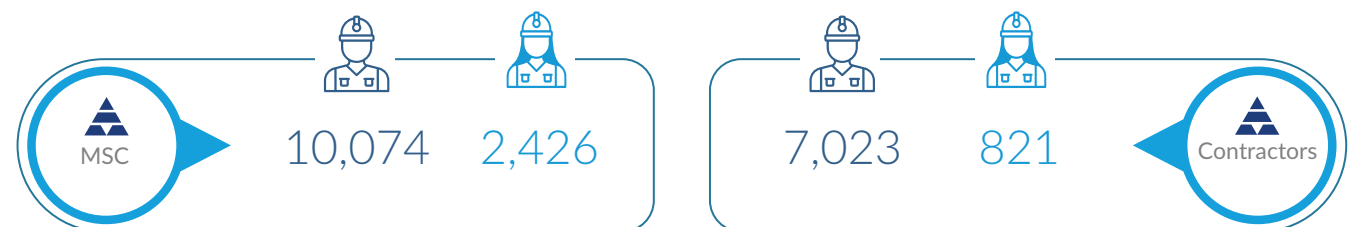
MAN-HOURS OF TRAINING BY LEVEL (MSC and contractors)

LEVEL	TOTAL TRAINING HOURS FOR MEN	TOTAL TRAINING HOURS FOR WOMEN	AVERAGE HOURS FOR MEN	AVERAGE HOURS FOR WOMEN	COMBINED AVERAGE TRAINING HOURS
Employees and Workers	6,640	2,037	7	13	10
Executives	890	34	18	11	15
Supervisory positions	2,544	355	18	32	25
Total MSC	10,074	2,426			
Contractors	7,023	821	11	13	12

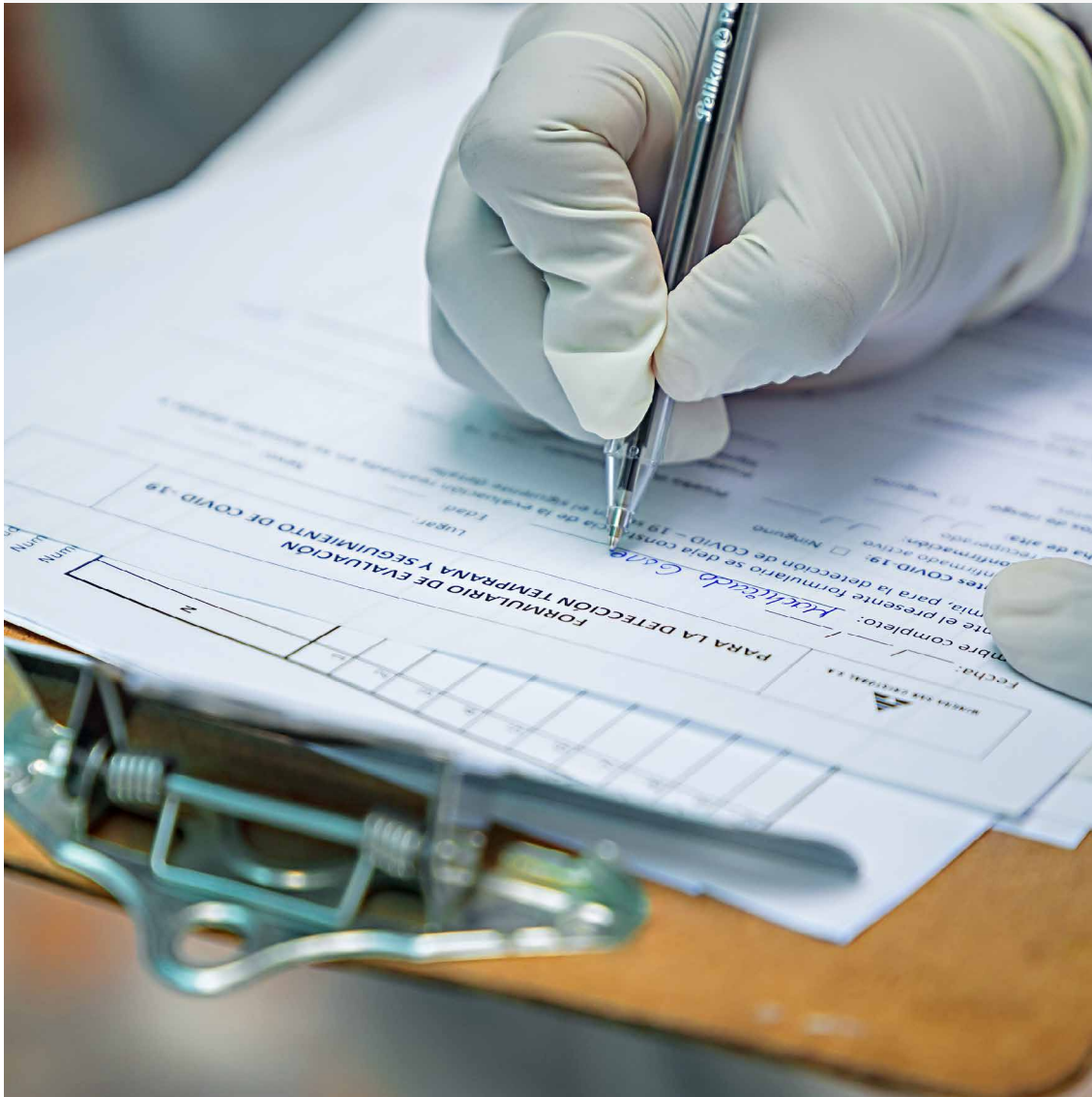
The training we provide comprises issues related to health, safety, environment, and other technical and specific topics, aimed at the proper performance of responsibilities. The number of courses for employees is defined in a matrix of compulsory courses per position. The purpose is for our personnel to remain up-to-date as regards our standards in terms of industrial safety, administrative aspects, environment, health and cultural aspects of the company. In 2021, we organized the following courses (403-5):

COURSES	DESCRIPTION
Authorized insulator Basic insulator Insulation and ART mine	Prevent incidents related to interventions in electrical equipment in operations of the concentration plant and in mine equipment maintenance processes.
OHS Orientation Induction OHS update General induction MSC	Have general knowledge of the regulations and procedures related to industrial safety, health, environment and administrative aspects.
Incident investigation	Conduct investigations of incidents and/or near-incidents with a high and low loss potential.
Defensive driving Safe driving at the mine site	Make drivers aware of good driving practices and know the vehicle driving policies at Minera San Cristóbal S.A.
Height work permit Hot work permit Permit to work in confined spaces Excavation work permit Risk analysis ART/VPT Issuer/Carrier	Know the safety procedures and standards introduced in Minera San Cristóbal S.A. for high-risk jobs: height, hot work, confined spaces and excavations, as well as for identifying hazards and risk assessments in general.
MSC Emergency Plan (SI-06) Fire prevention and control (SI-07)	Know Minera San Cristóbal's protocols to act in case of incidents.
First aid and CPR	Know the procedures to be applied when dealing with incidents that require timely first aid, including training in CPR.
Controlled substances	Know the protocols to identify the different types of controlled substances, as well as the national and internal regulations of Minera San Cristóbal related to controlled and hazardous substances.

The man-hours covered by these courses in 2021 were as follows:



CASE STUDY



Training in times of pandemic

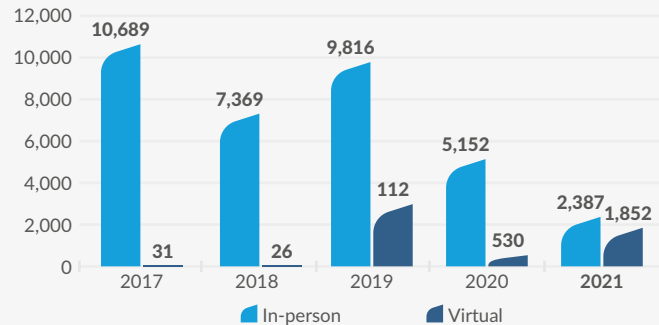
In addition to transformations in daily life, the COVID-19 pandemic also caused changes in training. Accordingly, due to the restrictions regarding in-person meetings, we opted for adding digital resources and virtual access to learning as a way to face the new reality.

This new reality has had two significant impacts on our training processes:

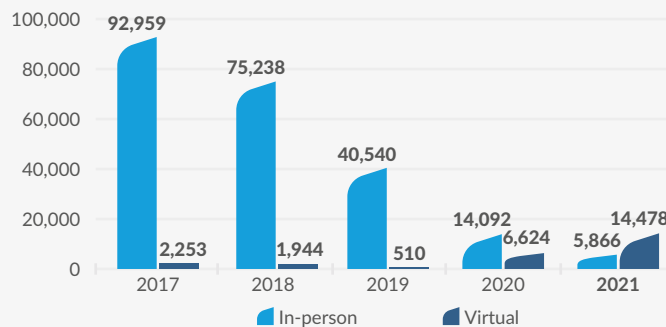
- ▲ The first one has to do with the reduction of participants and man-hours of training. In 2017, for example, there were 10,720 participants; in 2021, on the other hand, this number fell to 4,239. In terms of man-hours, the 95,212 actual man-hours in 2017 fell to 20,344 in 2021.
- ▲ The second impact is related to the gradual increase of virtual courses. In 2017, the number of participants in virtual sessions accounted for 0.3% of the total number, which increased to 43% in 2021. Regarding man-hours, the increase was greater: from 2% in 2017 to 71% in 2021.

The following graphs show the behavior of these two variables, based on data from the last five years.

COURSE PARTICIPANTS BY MODALITY



MAN-HOURS BY MODALITY



We can conclude that the number of virtual courses tends to grow and it is expected that mixed courses, combining in-person and virtual training, will become the standard in the future. This means that virtual training is here to stay and will continue to gain ground, which is why it is important to strengthen this modality in our training processes. A favorable scenario in this sense is the **plant shutdown**.

The plant shutdown, which is performed for preventive and/or corrective maintenance once or twice a year, is a challenging event in terms of planning, logistics and execution, in order to have everything needed on time and as per the required quality. The human factor is no exception; we make sure that the workers have the required profile and acquire the necessary competencies to perform the activities. In this sense, they are required to pass a series of mandatory courses.

With the arrival of the pandemic and the biosafety measures to prevent contagion, the outlook regarding the courses became complex, since restrictions were imposed and the courses used to be in-person only. On the other hand, in-person training often entailed major logistical efforts for renting venues in cities or other countries (e.g. Chile), travel and hotel arrangements for our company's facilitators, and the subsequent delay in processing the information. The solution for providing courses in this context was our *e-learning* platform.

The *e-learning* platform underwent an evolution starting in 2013, when the courses were based on slides to which the voice of a speaker was added. Between 2018 and 2020, the quality of the courses was improved, making them more attractive and enhancing interaction with participants on the platform. In 2021, we included videos and further interaction interactions, with which the platform was ready for use by personnel who would participate in the plant shutdown, regardless of their location.

In this first experience of massive use of the platform, of the initial 120 people, 88 were part of the shutdown, 66 of whom passed the courses through the platform,

11 had already passed the course, and 11 had to pass a course in person, either because they were unable to access the platform due to network problems, because of their poor knowledge on how to use their devices or because they had no device to access, or because they had failed a previous virtual course.

The success achieved in the plant shutdown with the use of the *e-learning* platform was decisive for the continued use of this tool in the training regarding subsequent shutdowns because of the following reasons:

- ▲ We were able to streamline the training process.
- ▲ The savings in terms of time, resources and energy were considerable.
- ▲ We had timely information for people to acquire the necessary competencies.
- ▲ We correctly applied the biosafety measures (since there were no in-person courses).
- ▲ We facilitated remote access to courses for people from different locations.

All this contributed to this important activity for our company being performed as expected.

4.6 Labor relations (407-1, 102-41)

We have a Mixed Union of Mineworkers of San Cristóbal, which was set up in 2010 in a context of support and respect for the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining. In 2021, no conflicts related to the lack of freedom of association were identified in the operations or in dealings with contractors.

Since the union structures are private membership organizations, Minera San Cristóbal S.A. avoids any interference in the relationship between unions and their members. Nonetheless, the company does provide help and/or support that may be requested within the framework of the possibilities and competencies that we have as a company.

At the end of 2021, 53% of the company's workers were formally affiliated to the union, i.e. 700 workers out of a total of 1,319.

In terms of labor relations, our approach revolves around regular interaction with trade union leaders within a mutually respectful dialogue on workers' needs and joint resolution of any problems that may arise. The core characteristics of the negotiation processes are based on our values and are intended to provide solutions that benefit both parties.



The Mixed Union of Mineworkers of San Cristóbal (SMTMSC, Sindicato Mixto de Trabajadores Mineros de San Cristóbal) has a union leadership composed of 16 members elected for annual terms, with legal recognition through Ministerial Resolutions. These leaders are the official spokespersons for the workers, who also have area delegates and grassroots delegates who are responsible for channeling the members' demands.

At the same time, they have three workers who are part of national parent structures, i.e. one of them in the Bolivian Central Workers' Union (COB), and two in the Bolivian Union Federation of Mineworkers (F.S.T.M.B.), who participate in negotiations with MSC's union leadership and in relations with the company. The above shows the broad representation of the members and the work between the company and the union.

4.7 Our internal communication

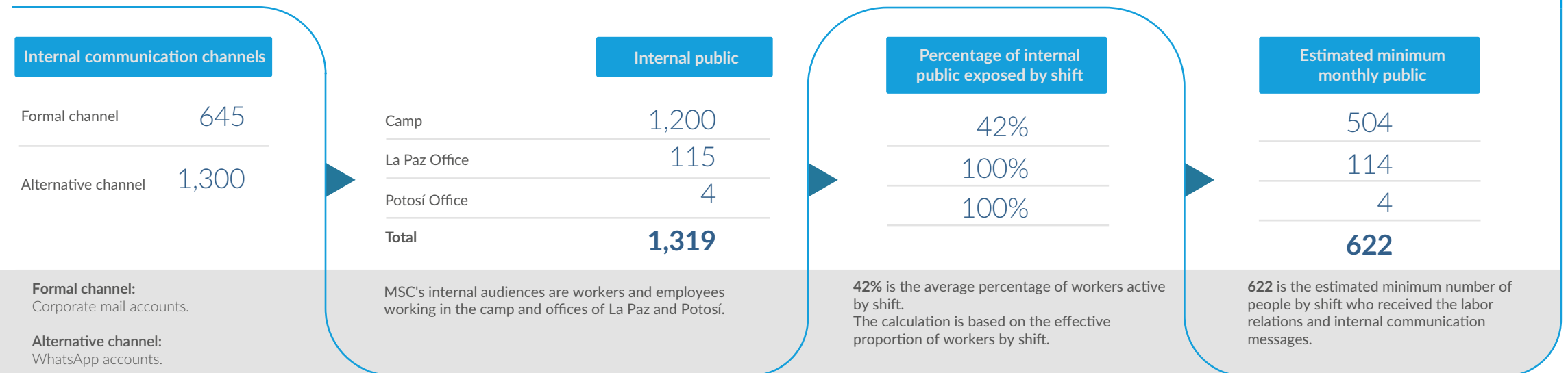
Well-being, human relations and the need for both formal and informal internal communication, in addition to the health situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, drove a greater focus on internal communication. The purpose was to achieve an environment of information and communication, especially with regard to biosafety, values, welfare, health and environmental issues. We also sought to promote prevention and awareness around these issues, using the complaint and suggestion points available at our facilities.

We pursued a crosscutting approach in the logic of labor relations through internal communication, thanks to which we were able to reach 1,319 people through formal and alternative channels, to share information about administrative issues and foster a better work climate.

The internal communication plan included 26 campaigns, nine of which are directly related to biosafety, well-being, benefits for workers and their children (scholarships), such

as support for the nursery, information on vaccination processes, promotion of institutional values, environment and others.

In terms of distribution, the messages reached an average of 622 people per work shift, as is clear from the chart below:



4.8 Agreements signed (403-4)

Every year we negotiate the collective agreement, which includes general issues, as well as salary increases, some donations that we can grant based on our financial and legal capacity, and proposals for improvements in health and safety issues, among others.

In May 2021, we received the list of demands related to labor and wage conditions, which was the basis for a series of meetings with the union. A positive, harmonious and orderly negotiation was accomplished. The result was the signing of the Collective Labor Agreement for 2021, which was fully complied with.

Likewise, the Target Compliance Incentive Program was developed in line with the frameworks put in place and agreed upon.

4.9 Additional activities carried out without signing a collective agreement

We understand that the lack of signing a collective agreement cannot stop the search for improvement in the working conditions of our workers. For this reason, we have carried out the actions detailed below:

- ▲ We have developed the scholarship program for our workers' children, with 60 scholarships per year for studies in public and private universities in Bolivia. In 2021, 46 applicants met the requirements and were awarded scholarships.
- ▲ We continue to take out private life insurance coverage.

- ▲ We have an internal promotion program for our workers, which is being implemented in the areas that require qualification of their work and actions.
- ▲ We have developed an annual program for maintenance of our surrounding roads.
- ▲ With regard to health issues, and due to the pandemic, we continually socialized our biosafety protocol, which was approved by competent authorities. This protocol covers areas such as the use of ground and air transportation and the use of hotels.
- ▲ We strongly promote information campaigns on the use of biosafety material. The information was disseminated through audiovisual and written means, emails, WhatsApp messages and other means, thanks to which our workers received at least one message every day.
- ▲ We implement the plan for isolation prior to entering the camp in order to minimize the risk of COVID-19 infections. This implementation went hand in hand with workshops, courses, talks and online psychological support from competent professionals.
- ▲ We plan to reach two million incident-free hours in the first two months of 2022, in recognition for which food packages will be distributed to our employees.



4.10 Hygiene, occupational safety and wellbeing mixed committee (403-4)

We have set up the Hygiene, occupational safety and wellbeing mixed committee, whose functions and responsibilities are specified in Decree 16998 "General Law on Hygiene, Occupational Safety and Wellbeing" and in Ministerial Resolution No. 496/04 "Regulation for the Establishment of Hygiene and Occupational Safety Mixed Committees".

This committee is composed jointly and equally of representatives of the employers and the workers, and is made up of a chairperson, a secretary and voting members. The mixed committee at the mine site is made up of 56 representatives of the workers and employer.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing, the activities planned for this year were not executed in their entirety, since we did not have 100% of our personnel in the shifts. Therefore, the efforts were focused on monitoring, disseminating and strengthening our biosafety protocols.

The mixed committee at the La Paz office is made up of four representatives of the workers and four representatives of the employer. Likewise, this committee continued to support and implement the biosafety protocols.

We implemented and were certified under the ISO 45001 occupational health and safety standard, which provides

for the mechanisms, time, training and resources needed for consultation and participation. These activities are integrated in our management system, through the application of processes and documents related to risk management; change management; emergency management; investigation of incidents; management of opportunities for improvement; training and development; internal audit; and industrial hygiene measurement, among others.

4.11 Health

In 2021, we continued our efforts to protect our workers and contractors working in the area of operations and in the offices of La Paz and Potosí (403-1). Our health system has a complete network of services covering all health problem-solving levels nationwide. Moreover, this system administers short-term health insurance and is organized as follows (403-6):

- ▲ **Local network:** made up of four health centers, three dental centers, physiotherapy services and a clinical laboratory. This network offers the possibility of transferring patients by land or air, and is made up of

a team that includes specialized and general doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, dentists, pharmacists and biochemists.

- ▲ **External network:** includes more than 200 specialized doctors and dentists, who are part of 75 health centers and clinical laboratories. All these services are articulated in third level hospitals with a high level of specialization.

Through all health services combined, the following programs are executed (403-6):

- ▲ Medical care and emergencies program, aimed at providing care to the workers and their families. The one standing out is the (medical and multidisciplinary) follow-up program for the chronically ill.
- ▲ Prevention and promotion program, focused on treating prevalent diseases and protecting health. Here, the programs targeting vulnerable groups, e.g. the elderly, women of childbearing age, children under 5 years old, pregnant women, and school-age children, stand out.

- ▲ Occupational health program, which considers the worker in an environment of occupational and personal risk.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, it was necessary to prioritize some health-related activities in order to put in place appropriate conditions for our workers to have access to timely, comprehensive and quality care. These activities were implemented within the framework of the "Preventive and intervention procedures in health for safe operations in Minera San Cristóbal during the COVID-19 pandemic", approved by the Ministry of Health. This way, we carry out our regular operations, protecting our workers first and foremost, which has given rise to a low mortality rate. Below is an overview of the main activities and results:

- ▲ 94.14% recovery rate, i.e. higher than the national rate of 86.86%.
- ▲ 0.59% mortality rate, i.e. lower than the 3.23% reached in Bolivia.
- ▲ 95% of our population that has had COVID-19 had no complications.
- ▲ Development of monitoring and analysis spaces.
- ▲ Studies and research, and forecasts in the country and in MSC, which provided important information to plan tracking campaigns and work shifts.
- ▲ 94.4% health coverage, with protection measures for workers, contractors, families and community members.



During 2021, we have reduced the number of workers per shift in our operations to 800. All our workers were covered by the entry, permanence and exit controls at the operations site; inspection controls in the area; and the epidemiological surveillance measures adopted by our Health System (403-8).

We have focused the health programs on COVID-19 prevention and control (403-2):

Medical care and emergency program

- ▲ Design of COVID-19 care protocols for the local health network and compatibility thereof in the external network.
- ▲ Training and refresher training for health personnel in epidemiological and clinical management.
- ▲ Development of the care network, which comprises isolation centers, COVID-19 centers, first and second level care centers, as well as centers specialized in

the management of serious cases in intensive care units.

- ▲ Construction of the COVID-19 diagnosis network, including a laboratory exclusively for RT-PCR testing in the operations area. This network extends to all the departments where we have people served. By the end of 2021, we had performed more than 35,000 rapid tests, Elisa tests, chemiluminescence tests and RT-PCR tests. Regarding diagnostic imaging, we have X-ray and chest CT services.
- ▲ Development of the supply network for medicines, medical devices and biosafety material at the national level.

Health prevention and promotion program

- ▲ In order to detect COVID-19 cases in a timely manner, we carried out 14,564 medical controls in epidemiological tracking campaigns at household level across the country.

- ▲ We performed 4,167 remote medical check-ups to monitor suspected and confirmed cases of COVID-19.
- ▲ We produced and disseminated information material for prevention on a permanent basis.
- ▲ We achieved a COVID-19 vaccination coverage of 98% of our workers with complete doses (the national coverage is 40.8%).

Occupational health program

We set up epidemiological brigades for COVID-19 surveillance and control of outbreaks in the area of operations. These brigades are led by professionals specialized in epidemiology, public health and occupational medicine and are made up of medical and nursing personnel. Their main activities were:

- ▲ 49,731 entry, permanence and exit controls of personnel in the operations area.
- ▲ Monitoring of compliance with biosafety recommendations and respiratory symptoms related to COVID-19.

Thanks to this intervention, we were able to control epidemic outbreaks and develop our operations on an ongoing basis.

- ▲ During the isolation before entering each monthly work shift, we implemented a program of emotional containment and psychological/therapeutic support, which reaches approximately 800 workers and contractors.

- ▲ Regarding the protection of vulnerable groups, during the pandemic we restricted entry to the operations area for people with some underlying disease, as well as for pregnant women and people over 65 years of age.

The comprehensive Occupational Health program is developed within the framework of the network of services of the Health System, which is designed by levels of care, and works in an organized and integrated manner under referral and return procedures that cover the camp, the communities and the cities with population covered (403-3):

- ▲ Occupational Health Center. This center is located in our area of operations and has an interdisciplinary team of occupational health and other specialists (occupational physiotherapy, audiometry, laboratory, spirometry and radiology). This is where worker health surveillance and prevention and control programs are developed.
- ▲ Toldos Comprehensive Health Center. Health service focused on emergencies and specialties, located in the operations area. It provides the specialties of general surgery and internal medicine/cardiology.
- ▲ Local health network. It provides medical, dental and laboratory health services in the communities surrounding the operation. The network is certified by the Departmental Health Service (SEDES) Potosí for its operation.
- ▲ External health network. It includes services in the cities of the country where the third level of care is available.

Worker Health Surveillance is the set of risk assessment and control activities to protect the health of all our workers and contractors who perform activities within the camp. In this regard, we have an occupational health area with an interdisciplinary team made up of Occupational Health specialists who carry out programs with a focus on prevention and control of the main health problems.

We implemented a model aimed at controlling health risks due to occupational exposure, ensuring a comprehensive approach to worker protection. Thus, we have programs for the prevention and control of cardiovascular risk, musculoskeletal disorders, erythrocytosis, nutrition, prevention of prostate cancer, comprehensive women's health, visual and hearing health, immunizations and lead control (403-7).

To preserve the health of our workers in relation to the risks of their job, we use a risk identification matrix according to similar exposure groups and we apply medical review protocols during the health checkup (which is annual). This control assesses whether the worker can continue to perform his or her duties, of which he or she is informed personally and, if necessary, he or she is included in a prevention and control program. It should be noted that each year we evaluate the relevance of the risk matrix.

Using the methodology and protocols of their own health insurance, contractors must identify the risks related to the work environment, and conduct tests and controls to check fitness for work. This activity is supervised by our Occupational Medicine area (403-2).

In the event that a worker, supervisor or the hygiene area deems this to be necessary, a job assessment is carried out to verify if the risks are controlled. If the worker does

not comply with the required aptitude, he will do his work subject to restrictions, temporary disability, a change of job or he will benefit from the disability regime, and all activities will be coordinated with his work area (403-9).

Our health information system includes health event registration processes; collects and processes data; and produces operational and strategic reports. With this information, it is possible to monitor the health status of each worker covered, as well as to make an analysis of health conditions and trends.



4.12 Safety

Safety Performance (403-2)

As in previous years, following a comprehensive analysis to improve our safety performance, several programs were defined with the aim of building a preventive culture that evolves constantly, that is aligned with the objectives, our mission, vision and values, and that enjoys a strong commitment from the management team. Moreover, the programs adhere to legal requirements and other requirements that are identified and evaluated periodically.

As a reference framework, we work in accordance with ISO standard 45001 and other international voluntary standards, such as those of the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the United States Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), and primarily complying with Bolivian legislation (403-1).

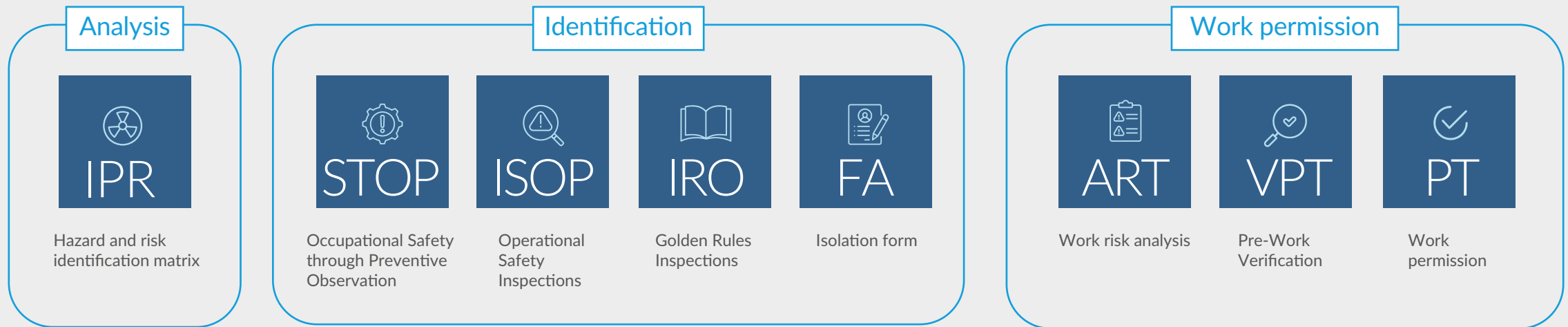
PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	COMPLIANCE
Height program	Improve operational control of fall protection.	81%
Risk management program	Carry out the timely hazard identification and risk assessment, implementing effective control measures to lower the risk level to an acceptable level for the organization and thus prevent accidents.	86%
Electrical risk management program	Minimize losses due to electrical incidents through improvements in the implementation of risk controls and the provision of technical observation tools for safety personnel.	100%
Industrial hygiene program	Monitor occupational and environmental agents to assess occupational exposures and verify the effectiveness of current controls, and/or to recommend controls to be implemented.	87%
Contractor Strengthening Program	Enhance the performance of contractors to a minimum of 90% of the health and safety requirements for contractors, producing performance indicators and supporting documentation; and reach a TRFR of <1 and a LTFR of 0.	98%
STOP behavioral program	Promote a change in behavior in relation to safety among our personnel and the contractors and encourage the intervention of people.	84%
IRO-ISOP inspection program	Conduct inspections to ensure that the most important controls for high-risk jobs are in place and that substandard conditions are identified and corrected in a timely manner.	79%
Incident investigation program	Improve the document system and information management of the incident investigation process by creating new instructions and indicator reports of the ENAXIS incident module.	50%

Risk management program

We consolidated the "Risk Management Program" with a view to ensuring the timely control of the most significant "unacceptable and/or substantial" risks. This control is replicated within the internal risk management programs (RMPs) of the areas through periodic monitoring by the Supervision. Thus, each area can plan and execute its own activities, within the framework of the standards put in place by MSC.

We periodically monitor and evaluate compliance with these activities, based on which we produce six-monthly indicators. In addition, we publish daily information related to incidents in the previous shift, updating safety instructions and scheduling training on Industrial Safety. This information is also used for discussions in the "safety assessment and commitment meetings".

The "risk management process" is our central mechanism for identifying occupational hazards and assessing risks on a regular basis. It brings together safety, health, environmental, operational and other areas, and uses different tools to analyze, identify and make an assessment of the risks to prevent incidents.



To ensure the implementation of the risk control measures put in place, we have defined means of verification to determine the degree of implementation. These means of verification are evaluated periodically as part of the "Risk Management Program".

If any of our workers decides to stop any work activity because he identifies a risk related to the safety of personnel,

contractors and/or visitors, he is backed to do so under the management policy, the ethics and business conduct regulations, the foundations of the Golden Rules Manual and work permits, among others. Another provision is that all employees have the obligation to stop any activity that is not being carried out safely, without fear of retaliation.

CASE STUDY



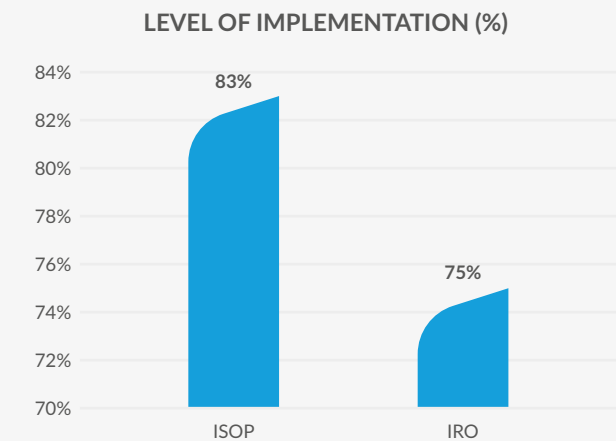
ISOP and IRO Inspections

To improve our health and safety performance, we conducted Operational Safety Inspections (ISOP, in Spanish) and Golden Rules Inspections (IRO, in Spanish) within the different areas of our company. Thanks to these actions, we ensure the early detection of substandard conditions in routine work as well as possible deviations related to work that has a high potential for loss, such as: work at heights, hot work, confined space work, excavations, hoisting, work with hazardous substances and electrical work.

These inspections were helpful for the Supervision to correct and control risks, avoiding serious incidents in the organization. In addition, they made it possible to check the knowledge of personnel at the time of executing activities related to the Golden Rules and compliance with the critical standards put in place by MSC, reinforcing practices regarding any deviation that may have been detected.

Executing the scheduled inspections throughout the year, it was possible to periodically generate preventive compliance indicators, which constituted feedback for all areas.

During 2021, 146 ISOPs (83% compliance) and 210 IROs (75% compliance) were conducted.



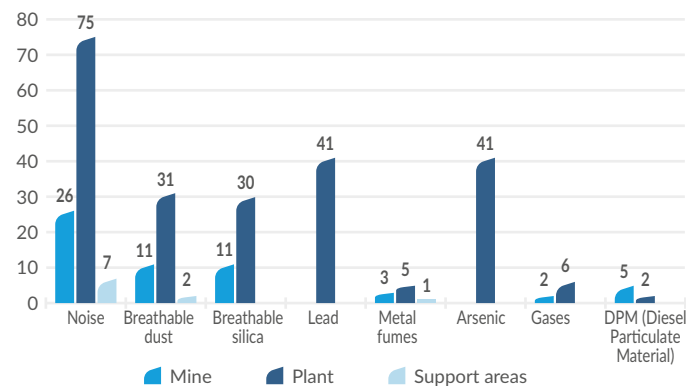
For the coming year, we plan to continue encouraging and strengthening the ISOPs and IROs with the implementation of online data platforms (*Power Apps*). This way, we will be able to complement performance of the current manual inspections with easily accessible digital and automated processes, which can be executed in a browser and on mobile devices (mobile phones or tablets), and which will facilitate the execution of inspections in all areas.

Industrial hygiene program

This preventive program was introduced eight years ago with the primary objective of monitoring exposure to physical and chemical agents to avoid the occurrence of occupational diseases. Based on the quantitative results of the monitoring studies in all our areas, we can prioritize and optimize the working conditions. In 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we continued to conduct assessments of critical jobs in order to prioritize the Similar Exposure Groups (SEGs) and ensure the availability of PPE (respiratory protection, disposable overalls and others).

Sampling is performed by professionals in the Occupational Safety and Health area, with specific knowledge in the field of industrial hygiene and in accordance with the methodologies recommended by ACGIH, OSHA, NIOSH, Bolivian legislation in force in the technical safety standards (NTS, in Spanish) and others identified as being applicable to the operation. The chart shows the number of samples of the main agents monitored in 2021.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR OCCUPATIONAL RISK AGENTS (ORAs)



We have identified the occupational risk agents (ORAs) present in the areas of operations as well as their concentration levels and the exposure affecting personnel. This makes it possible for us to recommend control measures and PPE appropriate to each activity in order to maintain a healthy work environment.

In addition, Industrial Hygiene carried out a legal project to standardize signage throughout the company (road signs, emergency signs and industrial safety signs), adding, removing, changing and/or replacing more than 800 signs in total.

Behavioral observation

Our STOP program is a preventive program aimed at encouraging a change of behavior among our workers and contractors, so that they themselves would detect and control certain unsafe situations and conditions that may occur in the work environment.

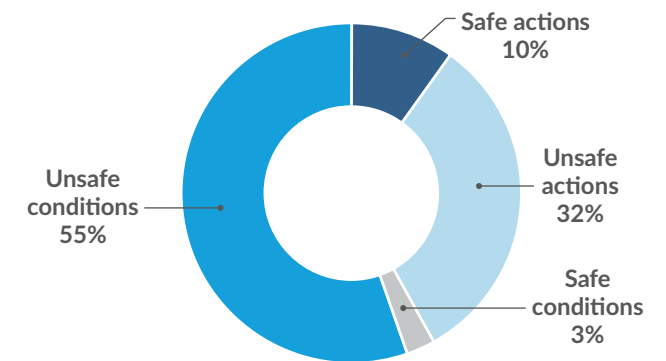
More than 80% of all accidents are caused by people's behavior, when failing to follow safety rules or good work practices. The STOP program is aimed at all workers taking care of themselves and stopping any dangerous behavior on time through a safety conversation, in the understanding that they are the ones who are directly exposed to these actions or conditions that may trigger an incident (it is understood that a substandard condition is generated by a preceding action).

The behavioral observation report does not consider retaliation against workers for their actions in the face of an identified hazard, and provides feedback for the different areas to improve their safety performance.

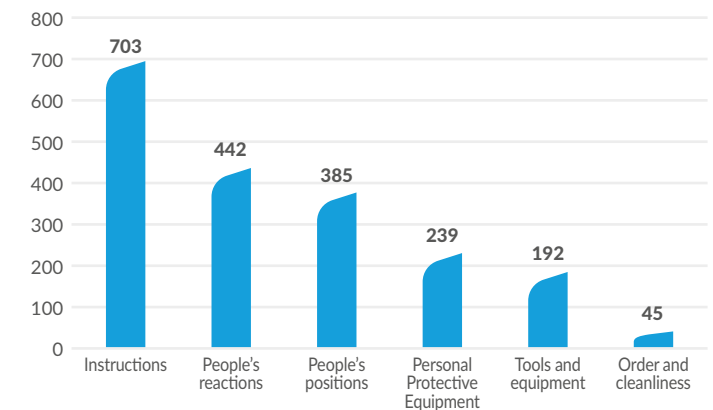
In 2021, 1,866 STOP observations were generated (27% more observations than in 2020), which accounts for an average of five daily observations.

According to the classification of STOP observations, 55% concern unsafe conditions; 32% unsafe acts; and 13% are safe acts and conditions.

CLASSIFICATION OF OBSERVATIONS



CLASSIFICATION OF UNSAFE ACTS



The breach of procedures (instructions) is not due to a lack of knowledge on the part of personnel, but rather due to an urge to conclude the work activity, which leads them to ignore some of the outlined safety controls.

Incident management

During 2021, no one died from occupational injury or accident, and no one got seriously injured in occupational accidents. As in previous years, we did not identify any occupational diseases. Our workers completed a total of 2,466,665 hours worked and the contractors 1,330,164 hours worked (403-9, 403-10).

OSHA STANDARDS - FREQUENCY INDEX (Injury rate)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Workers	0.41	0.33	0.29	0.57	0.79	0.09	0.24
Contractors	1.11	0.74	0.91	0.71	1.32	1.22	0.90
Fatalities	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
MSC worker absenteeism rate (OHS-related incidents)	0.89	0.86	0.28	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.04
Contractor worker absenteeism rate (OHS-related incidents)	1.15	1.01	1.67	0.05	0.02	0.29	0.10

Incident reports

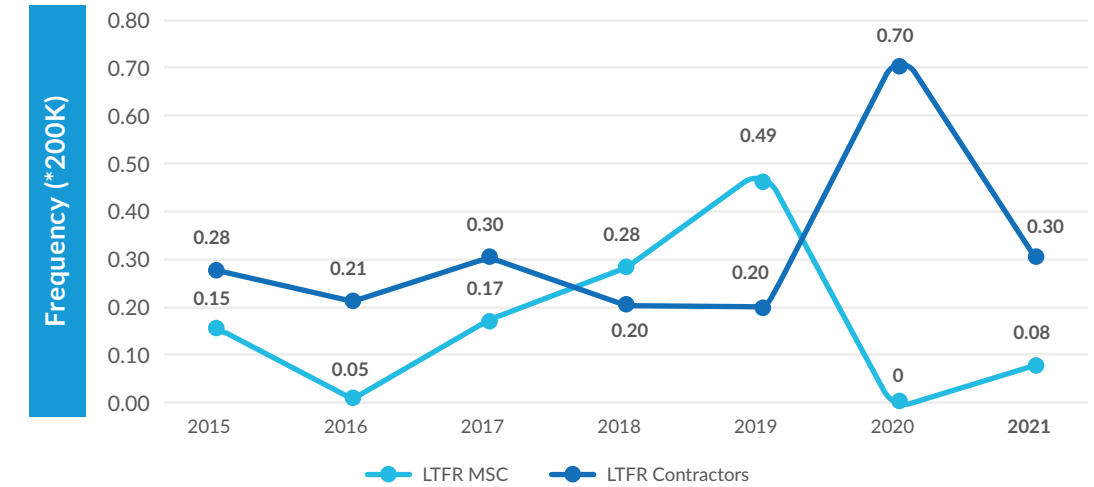
All incidents must be reported. Failure to report an incident/accident at work within the terms set is considered serious misconduct and will be sanctioned in accordance with our internal regulations. In 2021, 154 incidents were reported in different areas of our operations (104 concerning MSC and 50 concerning contractors).

Incident investigation

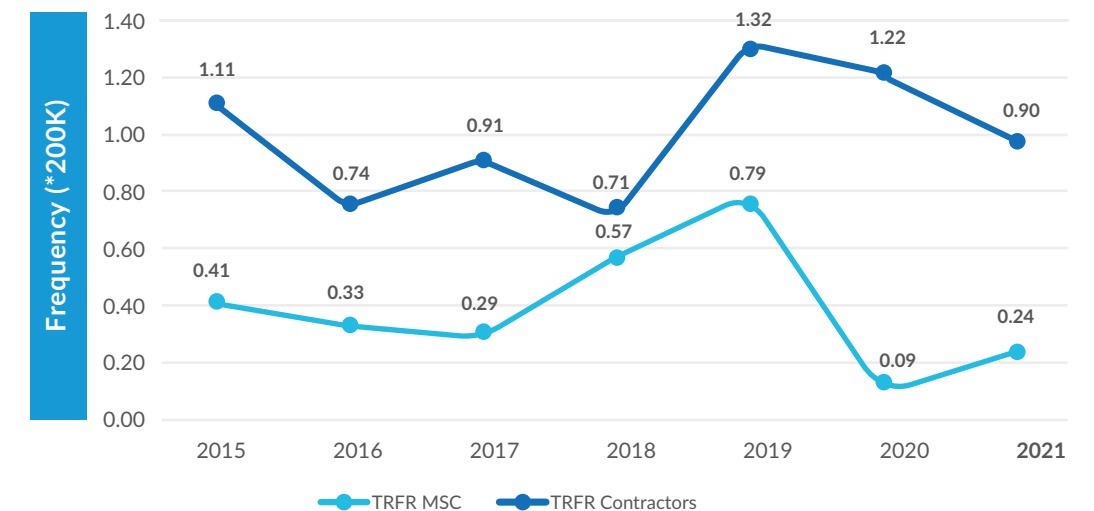
During 2021, we made adjustments to conform to the updated ISO standard 45001. This entails substantial improvements in several aspects, mainly related to the verification of the effectiveness of control measures (as a result of each investigation). Thus, we were able to improve the Total Recordable Frequency Rate (TRFR) for both MSC and the contractors,

obtaining very good results, despite the difficulties imposed by COVID-19. In doing so, we have put into practice our value of "Commitment to Safety, the Environment and Social Responsibility".

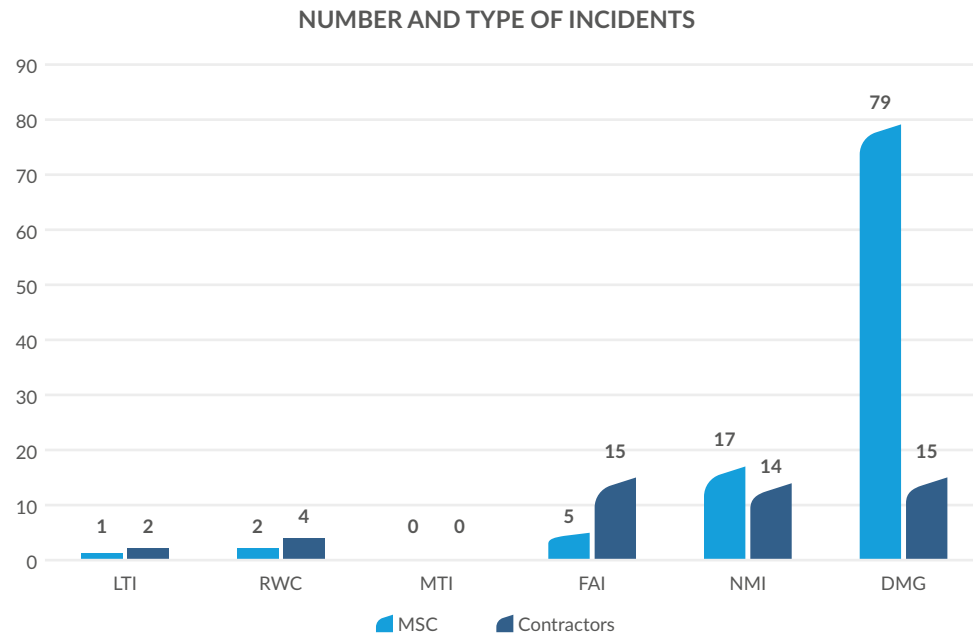
LTFR MSC vs. CONTRACTORS



TRFR MSC vs. CONTRACTORS



The graph below refers to all incidents reported in 2021, both concerning MSC and the contractors, according to the type of incidents.



LTI: Lost Time Injury
 RWC: Restricted Work Case
 MTI: Medical Treatment Injury
 FAI: First Aid Injury
 NMI: Near Miss
 DMG: Material Damage

Emergency preparedness and response

The training program for voluntary brigade members continues to be suspended, although spaces have been enabled to reinforce and work on external promotion of the activities of the Emergency Response Unit.

During the isolation periods prior to entering the site, reinforcement topics have been presented to improve the availability of emergency systems, remind people of the methodology of inspections of emergency assets and improve the indicators of compliance with these verifications.

In addition, the "Firefighter for an hour" campaign made it possible for the voluntary brigade members and the rest of the workers to remain in contact, with the emergency workers describing part of their activities (such as the practices regarding use of their suits) in different work areas.

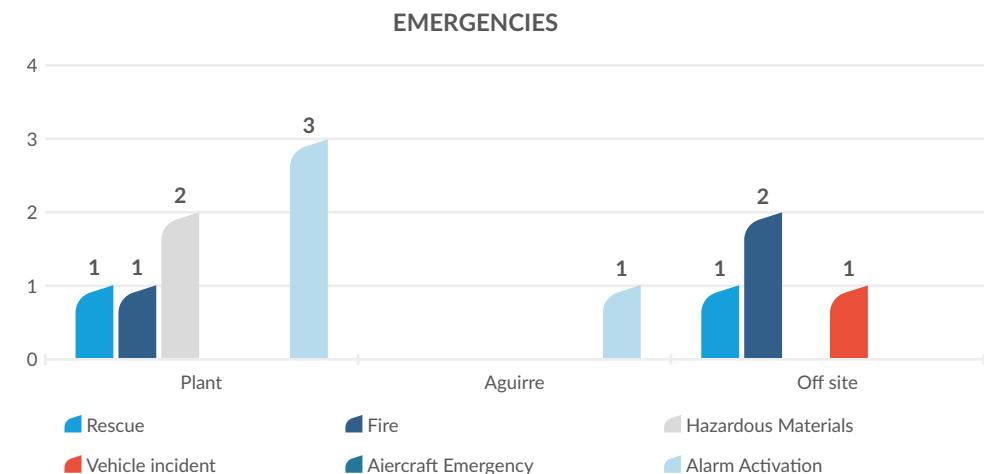
The Emergency Response Unit continues to have 10 people who receive ongoing training. During 2021, they were trained in the maintenance and recharging of ANSUL fire extinguishers, in coordination with the representative of this brand in the country.

As part of our policy of continuous improvement and renewal of equipment, we have added tools for the inspection and testing of fire protection water supply systems and their accessories, and material for forced entry.

Emergencies

In 2021, we responded to 12 emergencies, eight of which in the operations area and four outside the operations area. Alarms were mainly triggered due to reagent handling and the presence of atmospheres contaminated by hazardous gases.

Unlike last year, we responded to only one incident involving a vehicle, i.e. a significant reduction in this type of emergency in the company's surroundings.



Drills

During 2021, 11 emergency scenarios have been practiced. The program includes drills for all scenarios set out in our Emergency Management Plan, i.e. office-based, focused on evacuation and operational.

The observations identified as a result of these drills are related to alarm notification systems and communication procedures. To date, the work needed to correct these issues has been completed.



Inspections

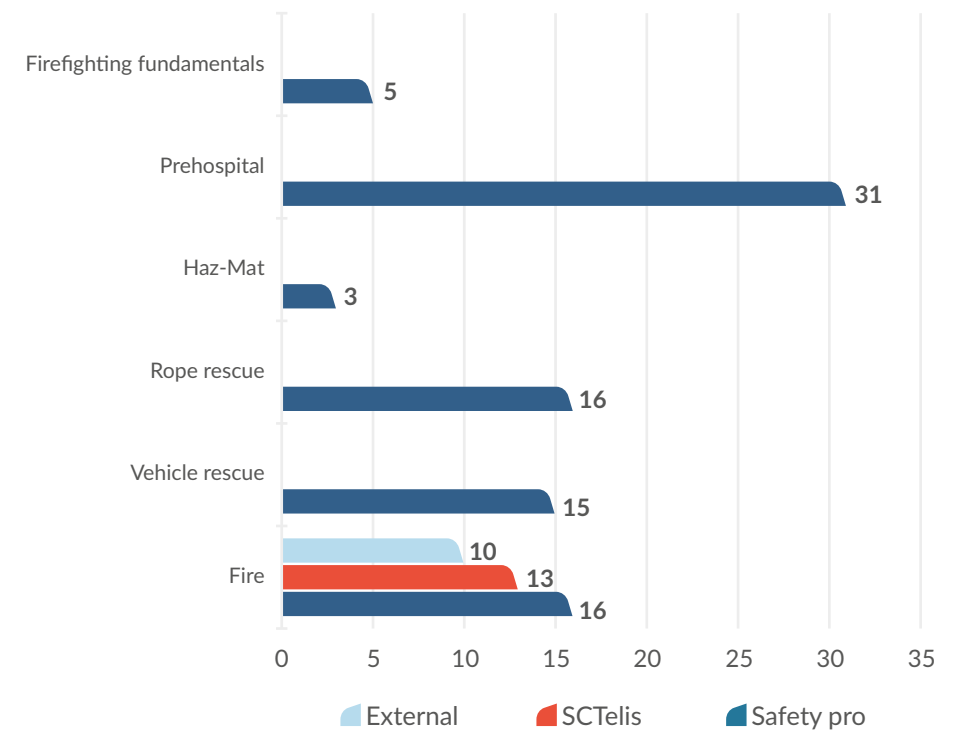
The inspections have been conducted in accordance with the management program. With the exception of some buildings that remain closed due to health-related restrictions, more than 90% of the periodic reviews of the emergency systems have been completed.

The performance of flow and pressure tests on fire hydrants should be noted: the equipment has been upgraded with a device to perform measurements with fewer personnel, without damaging the space around the point and using a more efficient and accurate process.

Training

The overall training program of the Emergency Unit has totaled 37,916 man-hours in a total of 109 training sessions. The most important ones were on fire (39) and pre-hospital (31).▲

NUMBER OF COURSES PER SUBJECT



We support the strengthening of development projects to improve the quality of life of the communities in our vicinity and their future generations.

OUR COMMUNITIES

5



APPROACH

In 2021, jointly with Fundación para el Desarrollo Sostenible (FUNDES) and within the framework of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) project "Expanding opportunities for development and economic growth in communities in the influence area of the mining sector", we continued to support the strengthening of productive development projects that will improve the quality of life of neighboring communities and their future generations. Furthermore, in line with our social responsibility policy and our corporate values, we performed rigorous and systematic follow-up of compliance with agreements and covenants with the communities and local and regional organizations (103-2).

We worked in coordination with the new local and municipal authorities to improve the conditions in education and health, supporting actions to reinforce biosafety in schools, ensure the continuity and quality of basic services, and disseminate information to prevent the spread of COVID-19.



5.1 Area of influence (MM5)

Our activities have a direct area of influence comprised of four communities, and an indirect area of influence comprised of eight communities along the main road between Uyuni and Abaroa and the railway we use to transport materials, inputs and concentrates. The native indigenous population living in these communities is part of the Central Única Provincial de Comunidades Originarias de Nor Lípez as an indigenous territory, Territorio Indígena Originario Campesino (TIOC).



At MSC, we comply with Bolivian legislation regarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as international treaties, guidelines and principles related to mining activities. In 2021 there were no cases of violation of the rights of indigenous people (411-1, 419-1).

As members of the Consultative Council, we cooperate in development projects involving other communities in the area of intervention, which can be seen in the following graph:

Areas of influence and projects



Quinoa

PROJECT



16 COMMUNITIES

Culpina K, San Cristóbal, Vilama, Cerro Gordo, Mejillones, Zoniquera, Villa Mar, Alota, Serena Vinto, Santiago Río Blanco, Río Grande, Pampa Grande, Pozo Cavado, Ramaditas, Catavi K, and Vila Vila.

Camelid

PROJECT



9 COMMUNITIES

San Cristóbal, Culpina K, Vila Vila, Río Grande, Pampa Grande, Catavi K, Pozo Cavado, Iscay Uno, and Tambillo Ledezma.

Vicuña

PROJECT



13 COMMUNITIES

Río Grande, Culpina K, Vila Vila, Pampa Grande, San Juan del Rosario, Aguaquiza, Calcha K, Vinto K, Santiago de Chuvica, Atulcha, Serena Vinto, (Colcha K, Mañica and Villa Candelaria), and Santiago K.

Education

and

Health

PROJECTS

4 COMMUNITIES

San Cristóbal, Culpina K, Vila Vila, and Río Grande.

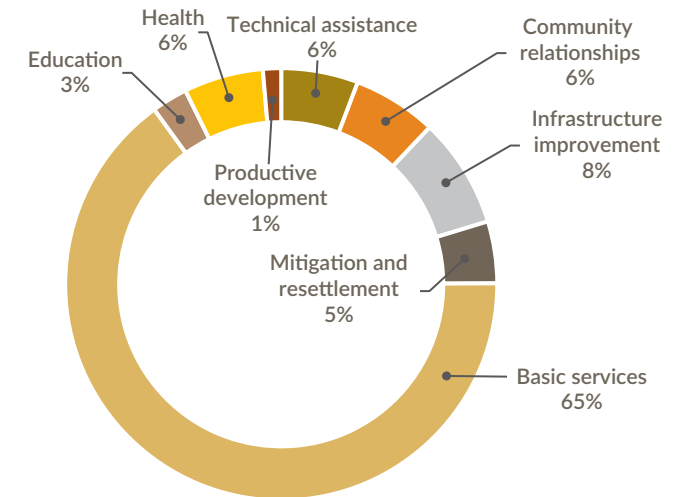
5.2 Community Investment (203-1)

Indirect economic impact (203-2)

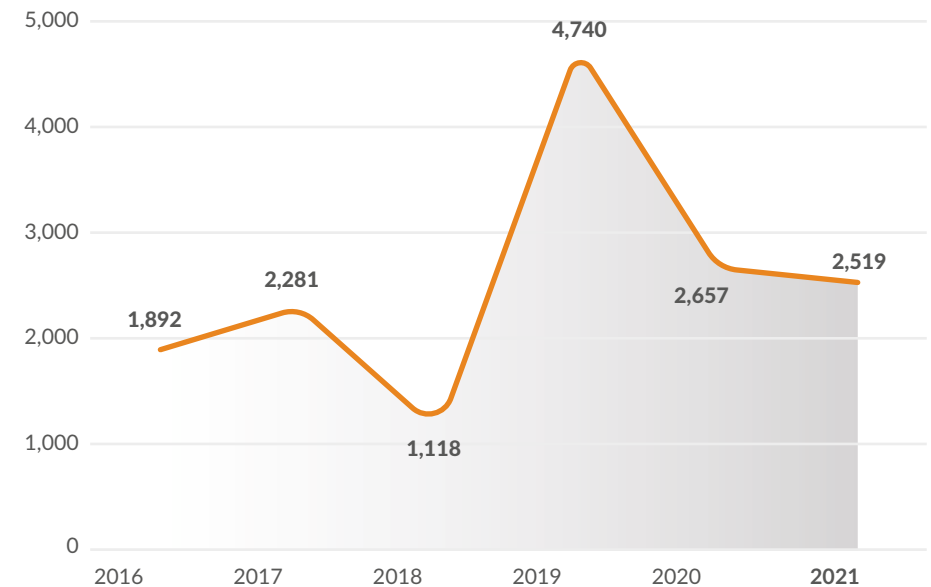
AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT IN COMMUNITIES, BY PROJECT - ACTIVITY (thousand US\$)

PROJECT	ACTIVITY	
	1.1. Studies for social management	143.13
	1.2. Strengthening the Consultative Council	2.24
Total 1. Technical assistance		145.37
	2.1. Dealing with requests	12.13
	2.2. Strategic social investment plans	22.24
	2.3 Social support	55.24
	2.4. Support for events	27.88
	2.5. Environmental project	18.57
	2.6. Communication	22.44
Total 2. Community relationships		158.50
	3.1. Community infrastructure improvement	9.95
	3.2. Road improvement	197.60
Total 3. Infrastructure improvement		207.56
	4.1. Resettlement and mitigation works	19.54
	4.2. Socioeconomic restitution	97.18
Total 4. Mitigation and resettlement		116.72
	5.1. Support and strengthening of water services	62.63
	5.2. Support and strengthening of energy services	1,576.86
Total 5. Basic services		1,639.49
	6.1. Support for regular education	42.95
	6.2. Support for alternative education	3.20
	6.3. Support for higher education (scholarships)	21.53
Total 6. Education		67.68
	7.1. Support for health promotion / prevention	3.16
	7.2. Support for health centers	108.55
	7.3. Support for the second-level hospital	26.34
	7.4. Support in psychological care	11.86
Total 7. Health		149.91
	8.1. Camelid project	16.06
	8.2. Quinoa project	14.12
	8.3. Tourism project	4.14
Total 8. Productive development		34.32
GRAND TOTAL		2,519.54

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT (%)



COMMUNITY INVESTMENT (Thousand US\$)



We increased investments in technical assistance since we commissioned the following studies: evaluation of the Social License to Operate; updating of the socioeconomic baselines of the communities in the direct impact area; socioeconomic evaluation of the families from the community of San Cristóbal that were affected and resettled; and analysis of compliance with agreements.

In terms of our relationship with communities and social organizations, we allocated more resources to delivering food packages to vulnerable people in several communities in the municipality with a view to mitigating the adverse effects of the pandemic. We also increased the resources allocated to the integral communication program.

We provided the matching contribution agreed upon for the fourth phase of the Puente Río Grande-Cruce Laguna Colorada road project, as per the agreement signed with the municipality of San Agustín. In basic services, we mainly allocated resources to construction of the electrical bay and to maintenance of the potable water pumping systems for the communities of San Cristóbal and Culpina K.

With regard to social projects, in education we supported the implementation of the vocational high school diploma, especially with workshop equipment. In the health sector, we continued to support the communities with biosafety supplies and communication materials aimed at prevention of the pandemic. Moreover, we provided the San Cristóbal Comprehensive Health Center with an incineration furnace and the COVID Center in Potosí with X-ray equipment.

With regard to productive development projects (camelids, quinoa and tourism), we invested mainly in improving the technical conditions for operation of the production plants.



Asphalting of the Puente Río Grande - Cruce Laguna Colorada road

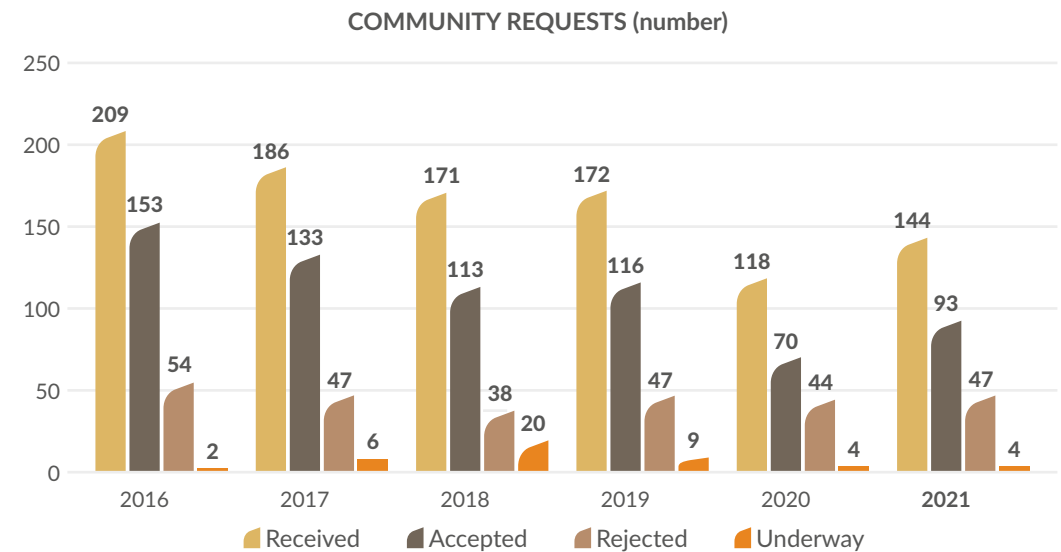
5.3 Community relations management (102-43,103-2)

Stakeholder perceptions

In 2021, the community liaisons continued to gather stakeholder perceptions through different types of contacts in the local and regional spheres. This information gathering is carried out according to a periodic planning schedule to know the degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of stakeholders in relation to our activities and to identify expectations, concerns, complaints and potential social risks. A total of 619 perceptions were collected, i.e. more than in the previous year, thanks to the increase in direct contacts.

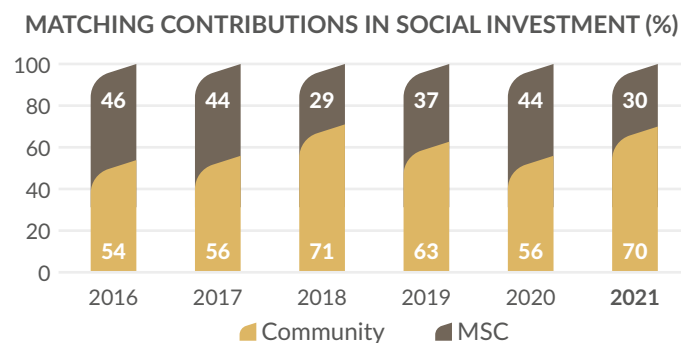
Dealing with requests

biosafety measures, waste management, education, cultural and sports activities, provisions for the elderly, visits to the tailings deposit and road maintenance in the area of direct influence.



Social investment plans

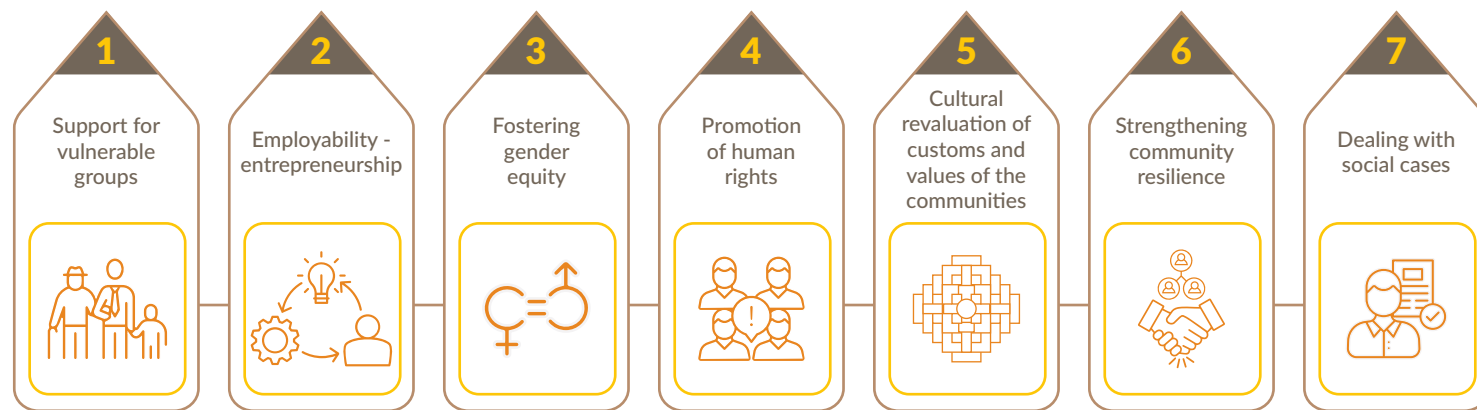
We executed 18 social investment plans, in which we contributed an average of 30% of the funds required and the communities the remaining 70%. In 2021, the number of social investment plans was increased and our percentage of participation was reduced compared to the previous year. This is explained by the reactivation of community activities.



Social project

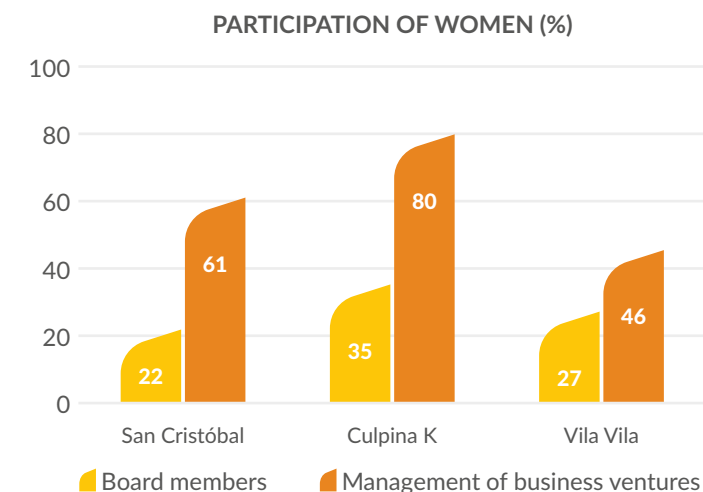
In accordance with the recommendations of the social closure plan and related international standards, we

continued with our social work based on the 2020-2024 five-year plan, which consists of the following programs:



We have developed the following actions in coordination with the authorities:

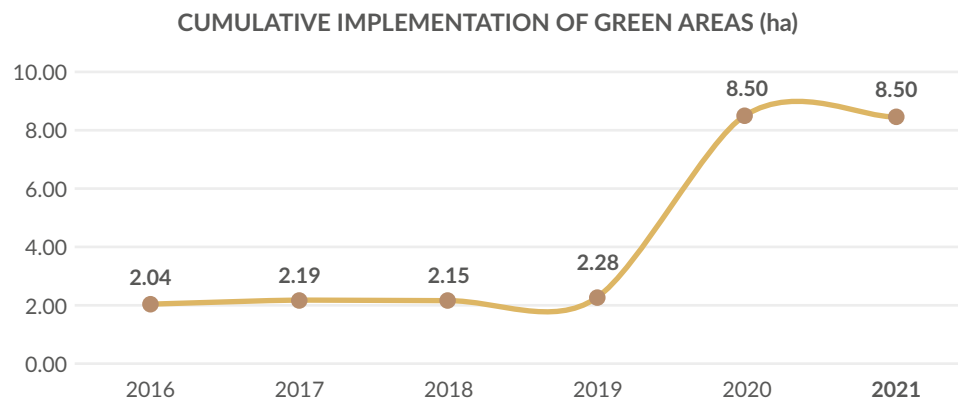
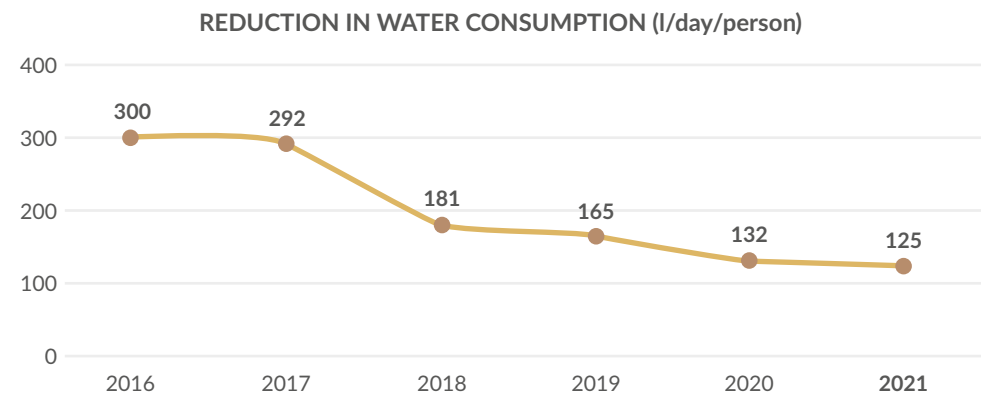
- ▲ Every two months, we delivered a total of 264 food packages to 39 elderly citizens from the signatory families in the communities of San Cristóbal and Culpina K
- ▲ We distributed food packages to 305 vulnerable people in 22 communities in the municipality of Colcha K.
- ▲ In the communities of San Cristóbal and Culpina K, senior citizens from the signatory families benefited from 123 social follow-up events.
- ▲ We supported the female household heads of cleaning company Rijchary Kajari in the management of new services
- ▲ We organized 15 virtual workshops on *Governance and Leadership*; 10 on *Gender*; 10 on *Human Rights*; and 12 on *Cultural Revaluation*. A total of 1,037 people participated (57% men and 43% women).
- ▲ We disseminated 225 messages through radios and social networks in the communities of San Cristóbal and Culpina K on leadership, governance, gender, human rights and cultural revaluation.
- ▲ We supported two elderly people from the communities of San Cristóbal and Culpina K with clothing.
- ▲ We systematized data on the participation of women in the boards of community organizations and in the management of business ventures. The result can be seen in the following graph:



Environmental management in communities

The environmental best practices included in our five-year plan 2020-2024 are implemented in close coordination with the environmental committees and the municipal government of Colcha K. Furthermore, we have continued to use social networks and radio stations FM of San Cristóbal and Municipal of Colcha K to disseminate environmental messages on waste management, rational water use, the use of water storage tanks, the importance of green areas, biodiversity and climate change.

In 2020 and 2021, the quantity of waste was reduced from 26 to 25 m³/month; domestic water consumption was reduced from 132 to 125 l/day/person; and the coverage of green areas continued to be an accumulated 8.50 hectares.



Communication targeting communities

In 2021, we developed and disseminated messages and news about our performance, considering the Sustainability Report guidelines, and about the Consultative Council's sustainable development projects in the communities in the region.

The content of the communication program is based on the following thematic axes:

1

Building the future: preparation and dissemination of 16 audiovisual items on the environment, agreements and conventions; new projects; and the economic and industrial impact.

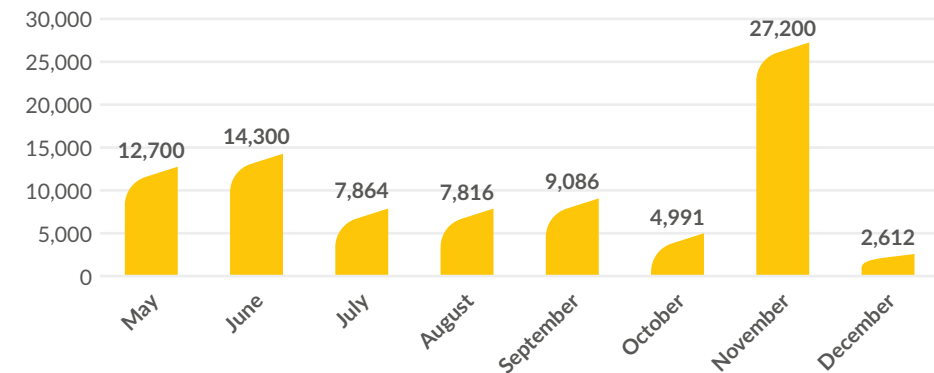
2

Projects of the Consultative Council: preparation and dissemination of 16 audiovisual pieces with quarterly reports on the activities of the sustainable development projects and spots promoting the productive plants, telehealth and scholarship holders in the communities.

3

COVID-19 campaign and biosafety protocol: preparation and dissemination of 18 audiovisual pieces on prevention, symptoms, promotion of vaccination and biosafety protocols.

REACH OF THE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON FACEBOOK (per month)



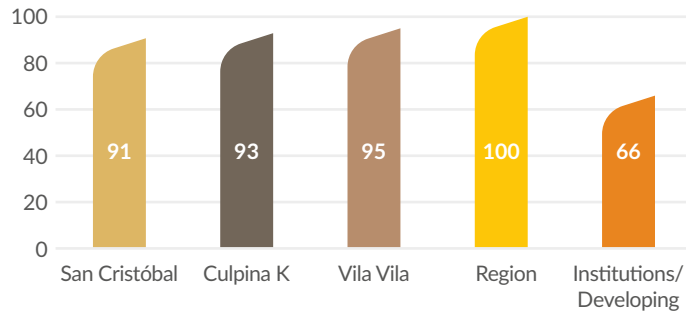
On the Consultative Council's Facebook page, we disseminated 16 publications in Quechua and Spanish with an average monthly reach of 10,821 people.

5.4 Resettlement and mitigation of impacts (MM19)

Current status of compliance with agreements

Progress in the compliance of agreements and conventions in 2021 reached 89%, which is an increase of 4.5% in relation to 2020.

COMPLIANCE WITH AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS (%)



We added two new agreements:

- ▲ Framework interinstitutional cooperation agreement between the Autonomous Municipal Government of Colcha K and MSC for a period of five years. It pursues common objectives and purposes in the development of projects in the fields of Institutional Strengthening, Infrastructure, Human Development & Culture, and Human & Productive Development.

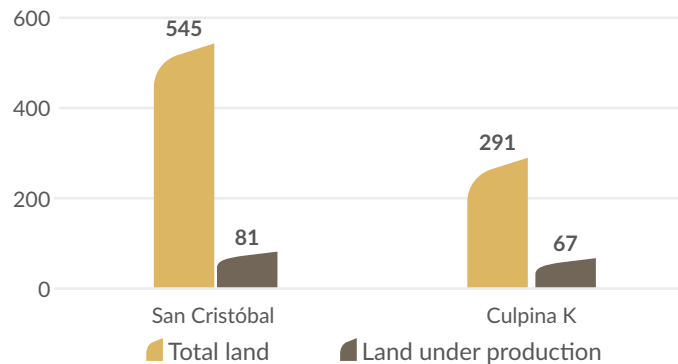
- ▲ Agreement signed by MSC and authorities of the community of San Cristóbal to support the management of the water system in 2021.

Socioeconomic monitoring of the affected families of San Cristóbal and Culpina K

In 2021, we updated the socioeconomic information and the data on the productive base of the families affected by the use of productive land: 32 in San Cristóbal and 14 in Culpina K.

The affected families of San Cristóbal own 2,668 camelids and 545 hectares of cropland, of which 81 hectares actually had crops. On the other hand, the affected families of Culpina K own 1,152 camelids and 291 hectares of cropland, of which 67 hectares actually had crops.

AGRICULTURAL LAND USE (ha)



Monitoring the mitigation of impacts in productive areas of San Cristóbal and Culpina K

We resumed the activities of periodic verification of livestock and the operation of the mitigation works in the communities of San Cristóbal and Culpina K, with a total of 75 physical verifications. In May, we resumed the transfer of affected people to sayañas. In San Cristóbal, we made 1,107 trips to transfer a total of 2,233 people.

In addition, we have performed annual maintenance of the four dams for the containment and storage of runoff water (reservoirs), which are located near our operations area. This water is for livestock consumption, so the beneficiary cattle-breeding families also received training from us for operation and maintenance of the reservoirs. In addition, we cooperated in the construction of a sustainable water recovery system for agricultural use by the affected families of San Cristóbal.

In relation to the annual maintenance of local roads in the communities of San Cristóbal and Culpina K, we continued with the maintenance of a total of 72 kilometers, thereto using the services of a community-based company. In addition, the asphaltting of two sections of the Puente Río Grande-Cruce Laguna Colorada main road is about to be completed, while two other sections were started during the year.

Basic services

The water committees of San Cristóbal and Culpina K developed operation and maintenance of the pumping systems, and trained local suppliers performed the annual maintenance of the water wells.

The hydraulic and electrical installation works were also completed to put into operation the reverse osmosis plant, which will improve the quality and efficient consumption of water for the people living in San Cristóbal.

Regarding electrical power, the macro project for the design, construction and commissioning of the electrical bay at the Litio substation for electrification of the Lípez I network is in its final phase.



Electrical Bay

5.5 Development projects ⁽⁴¹³⁻¹⁾

Five-year plan of the Consultative Council for 2020-2024

We have continued to support and assist the Consultative Council in the implementation of the activities scheduled under the sustainable development projects.

In coordination with Fundación para el Desarrollo Sostenible (FUNDES) and within the framework of the project financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) "Expanding opportunities for development and economic growth in communities in the influence area of the mining sector", actions have been developed to reactivate and strengthen the Consultative Council's productive projects.

Quinoa project

When the restrictions imposed due to the pandemic were eased, it was possible to resume the activities of the quinoa project. Thus, together with FUNDES, REINVENTARSE and the relevant stakeholders, actions for the start-up, calibration of equipment and improvements to the production process of the quinoa saponin removal plant were planned and carried out. We have also continued to provide support with additional equipment to standardize the operation of the saponin removal plant, which will advance to the phase of regular production in 2022.

On the other hand, OMECK's production and marketing of pre-roasted quinoa was interrupted due to an observation concerning impurities made by the main customer, Newrest. In order to improve the production process and

strengthen this important female business venture, an improvement plan will be implemented with the support of local authorities, the Consultative Council, FUNDES, Newrest and MSC.



Pre-roasted quinoa production



Impurity selector - Quinoa saponin removal plant

With the aim of ensuring the supply of raw material for operation of the quinoa saponin removal plant, in coordination with the Internal Certification Committee, APRACCUK has restarted the process of inspecting quinoa growers in the different communities that are part of the project.

At the same time, the procedure for the health registration of the saponin-free quinoa production and the process for obtaining organic certification were started.

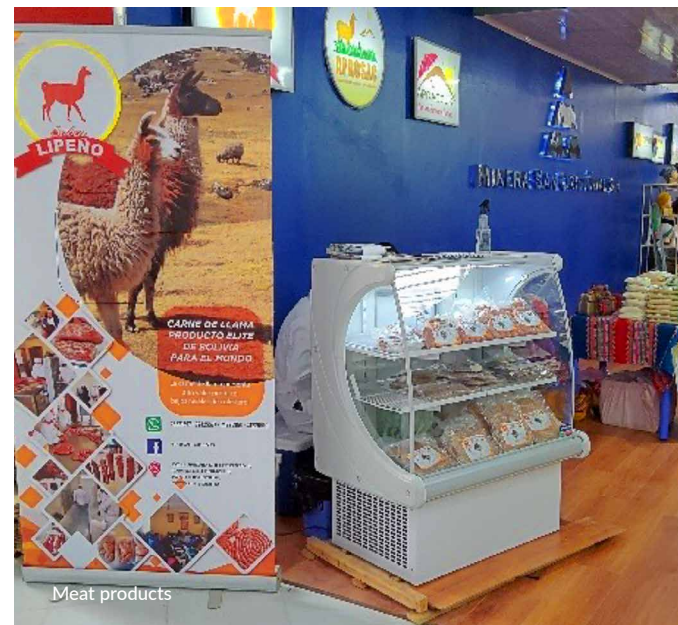
Camelid project

The llama slaughterhouse and the llama meat processing plant resumed their operations in March. An average of



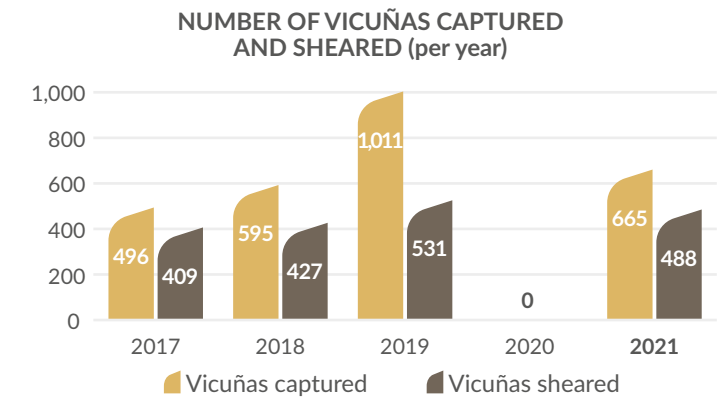
16 llamas were slaughtered per month (according to data provided to SENASAG, 95 llamas were slaughtered during the year) and the related meat products were processed for marketing in local communities and at regional fairs. These products already have the applicable health certifications granted by SENASAG. In addition, with technical assistance of consulting firm REINVENTARSE, APROSAC personnel began to work on the improvement, standardization and optimization of the production process of the plants.

Next year, the plan is to achieve the productive and economic break-even point, for which an integral commercialization and marketing plan is being prepared in order to increase the revenues from sales of meat products.

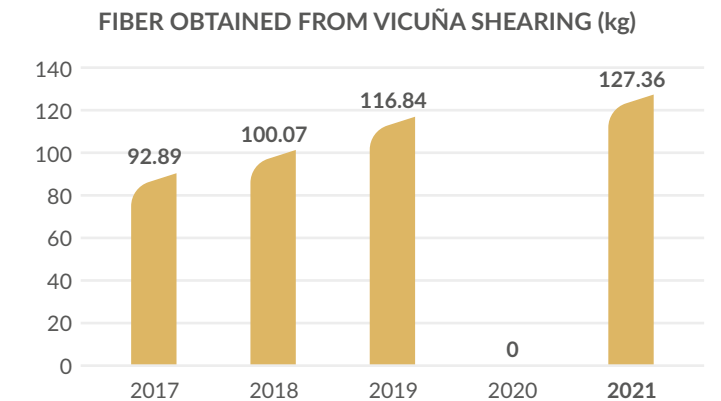


Vicuña project

The vicuña project that is being carried out by the Regional Association of Vicuña Producing Communities of the Municipality of Colcha K (ARCMABI CK) developed vicuña capturing and shearing campaigns in the communities that are part of the association. This is done with technical assistance and in compliance with the animal welfare parameters required by the Directorate General of Biodiversity and Protected Areas. The table below shows vicuña shearing data by year:



Due to the pandemic, it was not possible to conduct the vicuña capturing and shearing campaign in 2020.



Tourism projects

In coordination with FUNDES and REINVENTARSE, a detailed comprehensive diagnostic was made of the current situation of the organizations and business ventures, as well as of the tourist attractions of the communities involved in the project. This study has become the fundamental basis for preparing the development plan, which will define the strategic lines of work for reactivating local tourism.

For its part, the Association of Community-based Tourism Business Ventures Pueblos Mágicos de Los Lípez (APML), through the Cultural Tourist Center as its operating arm based in the community of San Cristóbal, provided services to the company's personnel. Likewise, it has established contacts with and provided services to national tourism agencies. The association used the income to make improvements to its infrastructure. Individual businesses in the communities are also gradually moving towards the reactivation of their business units.



Cultural Tourist Center



Handicrafts production

The businesses that participated in regional and national events, primarily in the handicrafts sector, seized these opportunities for the promotion and marketing of tourism products and services.

Education project

Regular education

In 2021, two schools implemented technical training within the framework of humanistic and technical secondary education. The Elizardo Pérez school in San Cristóbal started to provide education in the fields of Gastronomy and Metal Works, for which our collaboration consisted of equipment of the pastry-making workshop. The José Ballivián school in Vila Vila started to provide technical education in Knitting/Weaving and Dressmaking, for which our collaboration consisted of temporary payment of the teacher. In the Nuevo Amanecer school of Río Grande, 13 students graduated from humanistic technical secondary school in Industrial Chemistry.



Technical vocational education in Knitting/Weaving and Dressmaking

Furthermore, the Ingavi school in Culpina K implemented the Socio-Productive Project in the processing of quinoa and its derivatives.

Alternative education

Within the framework of complementary education, 45 people in the community of Culpina K attended gastronomy courses at the basic technical level. Complementary training courses on quinoa and camelids at the basic technical level also started and are currently ongoing.



Complementary Education Course in Gastronomy

CASE STUDY



Complementary Education Course in Gastronomy



Award of certificates

Complementary education

In support of the strategic plan of the Consultative Council Los Lipez San Cristóbal, we have implemented the process of certification of skills with the producers and entrepreneurs from the communities of San Cristóbal, Culpina K, Vila Vila and Río Grande. This certification is granted by the Ministry of Education to workers and producers as evidence of the knowledge, skills and capacity acquired through professional experience.

Likewise, in coordination with the Vice Ministry of Alternative Education and the Departmental Directorate of Education of Potosí, we implemented the "Complementary Education" process at the level of basic technicians, assistant technicians and mid-level technicians, with the objective of strengthening the technical capacities of the producers.

The objective of complementary education and certification is to contribute to sustainable improvement of the living conditions of individuals, families and communities, enhancing their opportunities in the labor market. Thus, for example, one of the certified female entrepreneurs who enjoyed complementary education managed to secure a position as a gastronomy teacher whose salary is paid by the Ministry of Education.

She was given this position following an open competitive process, through which the woman entrepreneur became a teacher at the Technical Technological and Humanistic Secondary School Elizardo Pérez in San Cristóbal.

Higher education

We have continued to award 10 scholarships to outstanding students from the schools in San Cristóbal and Culpina K, of whom nine are girls and one a boy - six from the community of San Cristóbal and four from the community of Culpina K.

Community-based health project

In 2021, we continued to support the Health Committees of the communities in the direct impact area, mainly in prevention actions to contain the spread of COVID-19 infections. We also collaborated in strengthening the Health Centers in the communities of San Cristóbal, Culpina K, Vila Vila and Río Grande, providing each center with spill control kits within the framework of biosafety protocols.

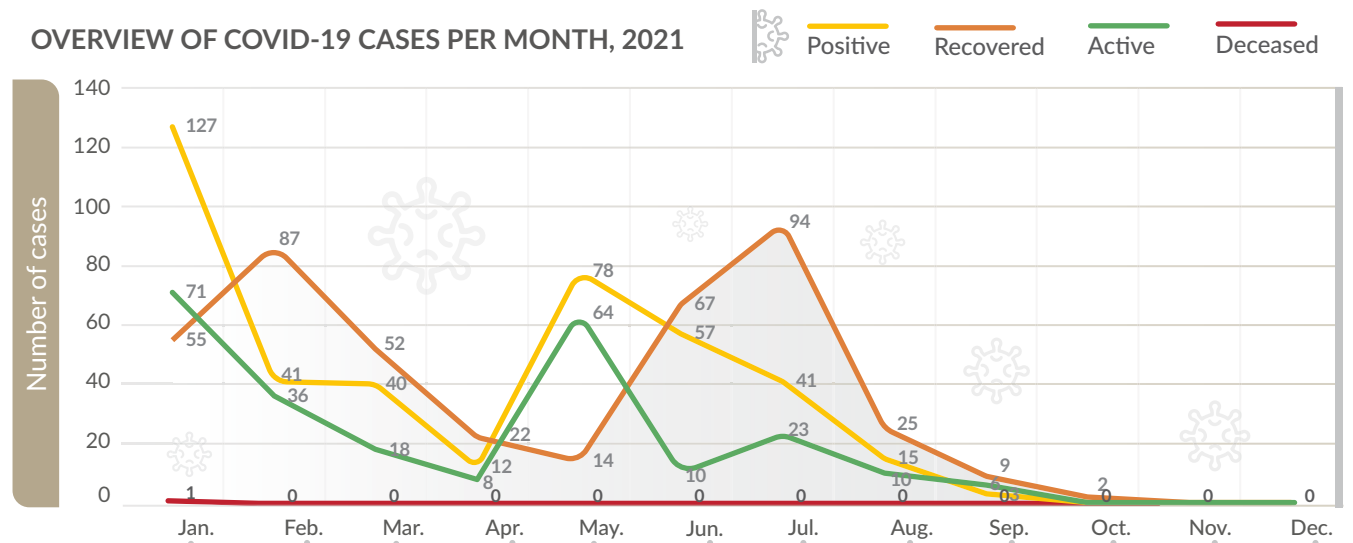
We also supported the Comprehensive Health Center of San Cristóbal with the delivery of two fumigators and one medical incinerator furnace for hazardous and infectious hospital waste. We also assisted in the process for hiring specialist technicians for commissioning of the oxygen generator and operation of the clinical laboratory and imaging.

Community health

As part of the community health program, we broadcast 11 radio messages and three audiovisual messages through local radio stations and the local television channel in San Cristóbal. This campaign was developed in coordination with the director of the Comprehensive Health Center and the Health Committee of San Cristóbal.

Evolution of COVID-19

Below is a detailed overview of the monthly number of positive, recovered and active cases of COVID-19 as well as the monthly number of deaths due to COVID-19 in the communities of the municipality of Colcha K in 2021:



Source: Municipality of Colcha K

Competitive fund

In 2021, the operation of the Competitive Fund with the support of FUNDES was evaluated, through consulting firm PRODEPE. Based on the recommendations, the new contract with PRODEM has been drawn up and will be signed in January 2022. The conclusions found that the administration of the funds is compliant with ASFI's regulations and the performance of the loans is similar to that of the national banking system, although the interest rate is among the lowest.

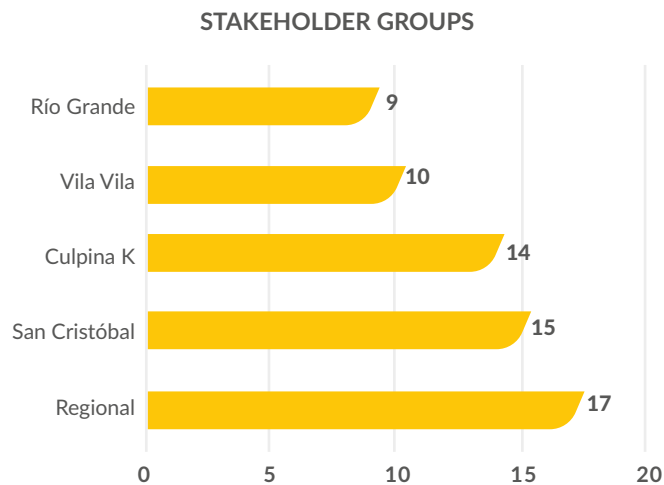


5.6 Social capital (102-43, 102-44, 103-2, MM7)

Identification of stakeholders

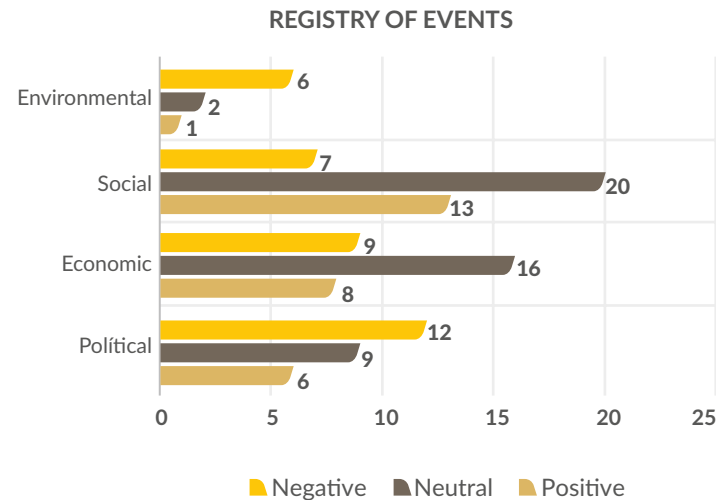
There are 65 strategic stakeholders. Following an analysis, we excluded the Action Committee for the Second Level Hospital and the Community-based Health Advisory Commission San Cristóbal, Culpina K and Vila Vila from the list, because they are no longer performing their duties. And we included three new stakeholders: the people affected/resettled of San Cristóbal, the affected/signatory families of Culpina K and the Comprehensive Health Center of San Cristóbal.

The following graph shows the number of stakeholder groups by community in the area of direct and indirect influence:



Registration and systematization of events

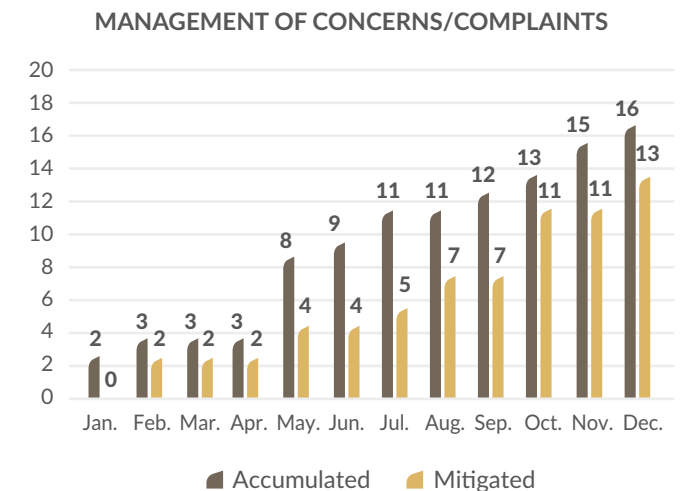
Events are particularly relevant occurrences related to our stakeholders. In 2020, we registered a total of 109 events, of which 47 were neutral events, 34 negative events and 28 positive events. Compared to the previous year, positive events increased by 10%, mainly thanks to the reactivation of productive projects; neutral events decreased and negative events increased by 3%, due to external events related to land and territory issues in the communities in the indirect influence area.



Management of concerns/complaints

In total, we registered 16 concerns/complaints: 10 related to the social factor, five to the environmental factor, and one to the economic factor.

This graph shows, cumulatively, the monthly number of concerns/complaints that have been mitigated:



Three matters remained pending: 1. Complaint from Mr. Crispín Ramos of San Cristóbal, demanding payment for the use of spring water, the use of land and the use of soils in the Pista sector; 2. Complaint from the authorities of Culpina K about the services provided at the community's Health Center; and 3. Concern among authorities of Vila Vila about the lack of job opportunities for young people in the community.

Social risk management in communities

In 2021, we made a methodological adjustment in the identification and assessment of social risks to ensure compatibility with the company's risk system. We managed 14 social risks at the local and regional level, as follows:

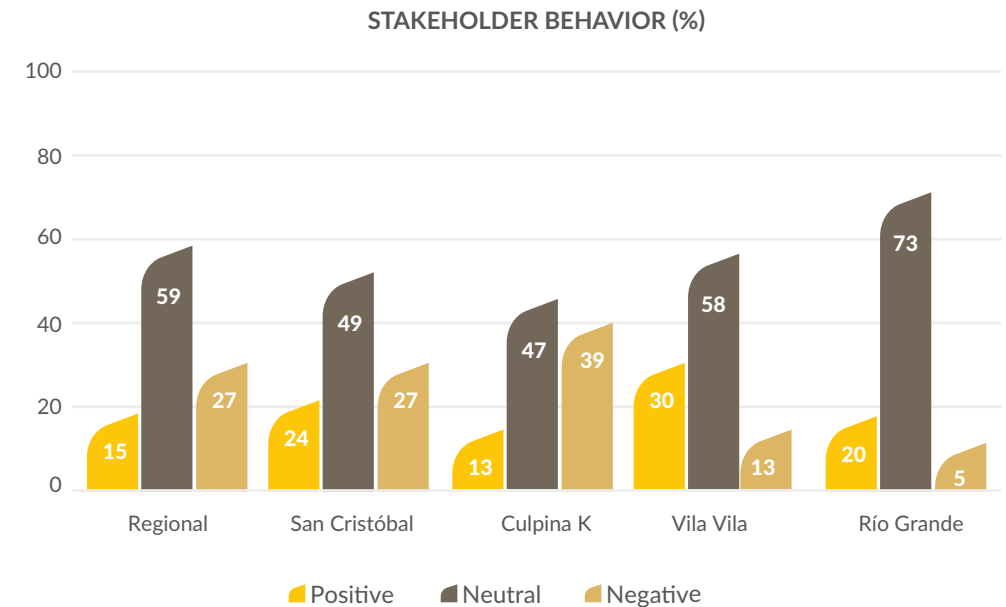
Nº	COMMUNITY	FACTOR	RISKS
1	San Cristóbal/Culpina K	social	Quantity, quality and management of drinking water.
2	San Cristóbal / Culpina K / Vila Vila / Río Grande	social	Employment conditions after mine closure.
3	San Cristóbal/Culpina K	environmental	Environmental liabilities generated by MSC for the mining operation.
4	San Cristóbal/Culpina K/ Vila Vila	economic	Lack of ownership of local economic development by communities after mine closure.
5	Communities / Authorities / Organizations in the area of direct and indirect influence	political	Social conflicts unrelated to MSC.
6	San Cristóbal/Culpina K	social	Delay in the connection to the energy network Lipez I.
7	San Cristóbal/Culpina K/ Vila Vila/Río Grande/6 communities in the area of indirect influence	social	Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and dissatisfaction with the change in the work system.
8	San Cristóbal/Culpina K/ Vila Vila	social	Delay in operation of the second-level hospital.

MSC puts in place specific actions and strategies to manage and control each of the social risks.



Stakeholder behavior

Stakeholder behavior in 2021 varied with respect to the previous year: the percentage of negative and neutral behavior decreased, while the percentage of positive behavior increased by 13.4%, primarily as a result of the regularization of the activities of the Social Management Plan at both the local and regional levels. This panorama had an impact on the direct relationship with the different stakeholders.

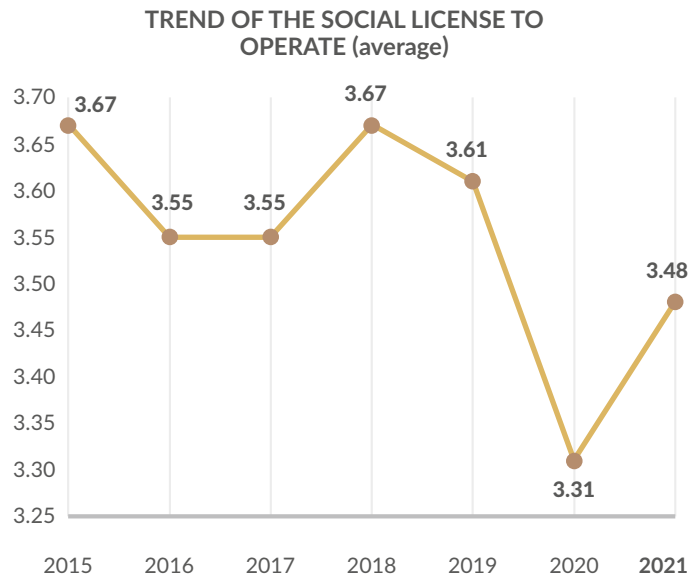


Social License to Operate (SLO)

As in every year, in 2021 we carried out the monthly measurement of the Social License to Operate (SLO). This year's average rating was 3.48; however, we closed the year at 3.43. This means that the target of 3.50 was not achieved, although the level of "tolerance" was maintained with our stakeholders.

Compared to the average SLO of the previous year (3.31), there was an increase in the value mainly thanks to the reactivation of direct relations with our stakeholders at the local and regional level. Nonetheless, on the other hand there were external political conflicts related to land and territory of the communities, which temporarily affected the company's operations.

The year-on-year average SLO comparison is detailed below:



5.7 Social closure plan

In compliance with the actions proposed to achieve the strategic objectives of the social closure plan, in the reporting year we have made progress in several activities:



monitoring
of social risks,



monitoring
of compliance
with agreements
and covenants,



transfer
of management of
basic services,
especially water,



institutional
strengthening of
productive
organizations.

Little progress has been made in 2021 in terms of communication for closure and the submission of a proposal for the rehabilitation and transfer of assets.▲



We promote the care and rational, efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, as well as the implementation of good environmental practices.

ENVIRONMENT



APPROACH

We focus our environmental management system on compliance with current regulations; the care and rational, efficient and sustainable use of natural resources; and the application of good environmental practices. For this reason, our operational activities include fundamental actions, such as the identification and assessment of risks, the mitigation/remediation of negative impacts, and the application of standards and protocols for monitoring environmental factors. This policy generates credibility and trust with our stakeholders (102-11, 103-2).



6.1 Efficient use of water

(303-1, 303-2, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5)

The industrial water we use in our mineral processing plant comes from the pumping in the northern and southern well fields of the Jaukihua aquifer, 10 km southeast of the mine. During the construction phase of this project, a baseline study was conducted, which identified this body of water as saline and not apt for human or animal consumption or irrigation. Likewise, the source of groundwater extraction is located in an area where the demand for this resource is low; hence, no water stress is generated.

Subsequent studies confirmed that Jaukihua is a non-confined saltwater aquifer that stores approximately 366 million cubic meters, and that is recharged. It is therefore sufficient to supply water for operation of the mine for

years. This aquifer is not part of and is not adjacent to national or international protected areas and, as a deep groundwater source, it does not affect other surface water bodies.

Likewise, the fauna and flora monitoring, which has been carried out annually since the operation began, confirms that the local biodiversity and the endemic or protected species do not depend on this aquifer.

Even though the quality of the water stored in the aquifer has been found to be of no importance for activities in the surrounding communities, the company upholds a policy of rational use and responsible management of this water resource.

Industrial water consumption

Following the interruption caused by the pandemic the year before, the relatively normal resumption of activities the production of mineral concentrates increased. In turn, this led to an increase in the volume of water pumped from the well field and the volume of water recovered from the tailings deposit.

In total, 9.31 million m³ of groundwater were extracted and 4.35 million m³ of supernatant water were recovered in the

tailings deposit, which accounts for 47% of the water used in the process (303-1). The complementary water sources are: 417,055 m³ of water collected in the mine (3.7 % of the total collected for use) and 434,210 m³ from the surface runoff of the Toldos River (3.8%), which is recovered during the rainy season.

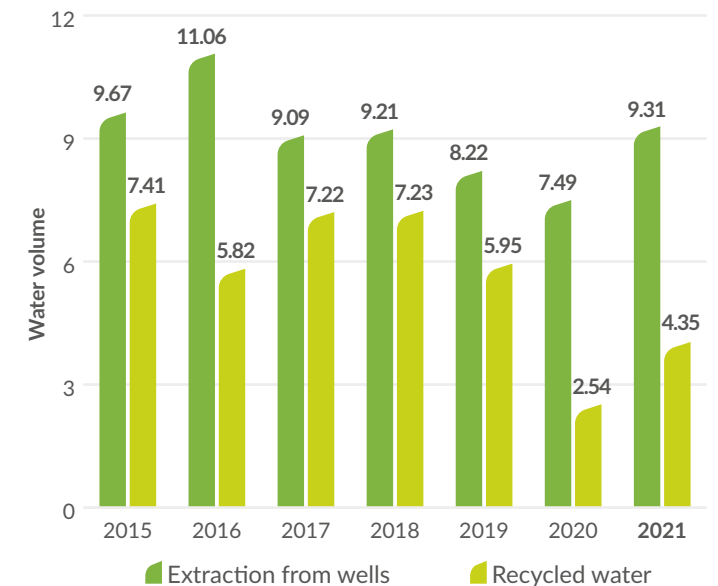
In addition, the water collected in the northern canal of Wila Khara was 1,077,184 m³ (9.6%). The data on the

contribution of rainwater to the water recovered from Wila Khara are still being studied.

The average rate of extracted water consumption per tonne treated was 0.52 m³/t (303-3).

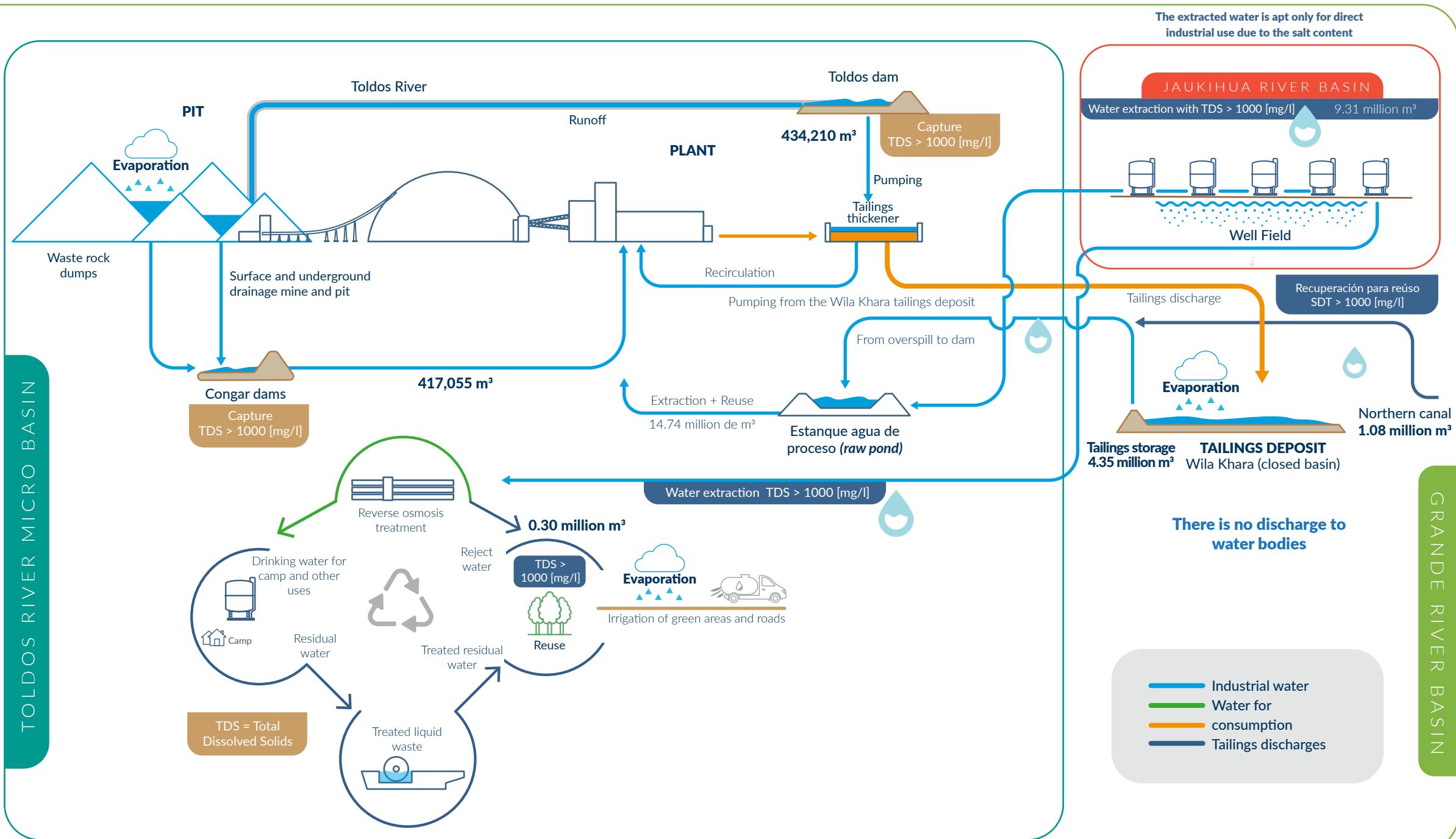


WATER EXTRACTED FROM WELLS AND RECYCLED
(million de m³) (303-5)



As an environmental control measure to avoid liquid discharges outside the operations area and dust emissions into the air, the wastewater from the camp and the dining area is treated through a biological process until the quality is apt for reuse in the irrigation of revegetation parcels and roads in the operations area. Due to the water deficit in the area and the demand for water for different activities, there are no discharges into water bodies (303-2, 303-4).

WATER MANAGEMENT



6.2 Energy consumption (302-1)

All the electricity used in our facilities is acquired from the national interconnected system. Of the total energy consumption, electricity accounts for 52.1%; diesel for 47.3%; and petrol for the remaining 0.6%.

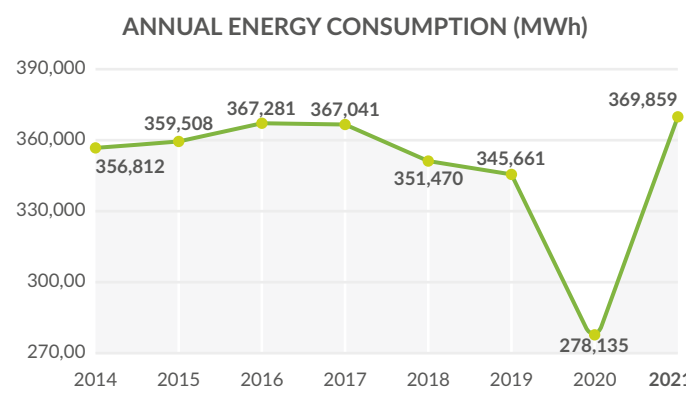
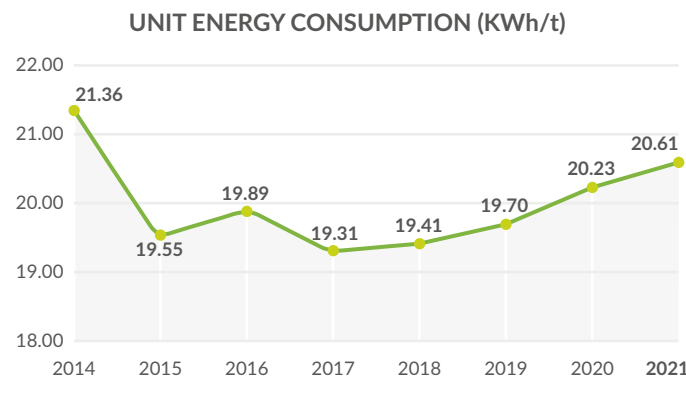
The average electrical intensity was 0.0028 TJ/t of processed concentrate and the total energy intensity was 0.0053 TJ/t, i.e. slightly higher than in 2020, when we had 0.0027 TJ/t in electrical intensity and 0.0052 TJ/t in energy intensity (302-3, 302-4).

	Electrical intensity per tonne of processed concentrate (MWh/t)	Energy intensity per tonne of processed concentrate (MWh/t)
2016	0.61	1.16
2017	0.58	1.10
2018	0.61	1.31
2019	0.64	1.35
2020	0.75	1.45
2021	0.77	1.48



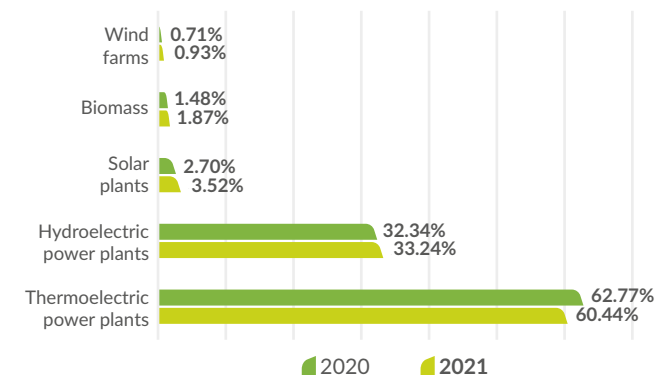
For conversion to Tera Joules (TJ), the factors of the "Sustainability Reporting Guidelines & Mining and Metals Sector Supplement RG Version 3.0/MMSS Final Version" were adopted.

The following graphs show that energy consumption increased by 33% since an additional 91,724 MWh were used in relation to 2020, mainly because of the normalization of our production activities. However, the rate of consumption per tonne of concentrate produced increased slightly, because the tonnage of ore treated in the plant increased by 4.2 million tonnes, that is, 30.6% more than in the year before (302-4).



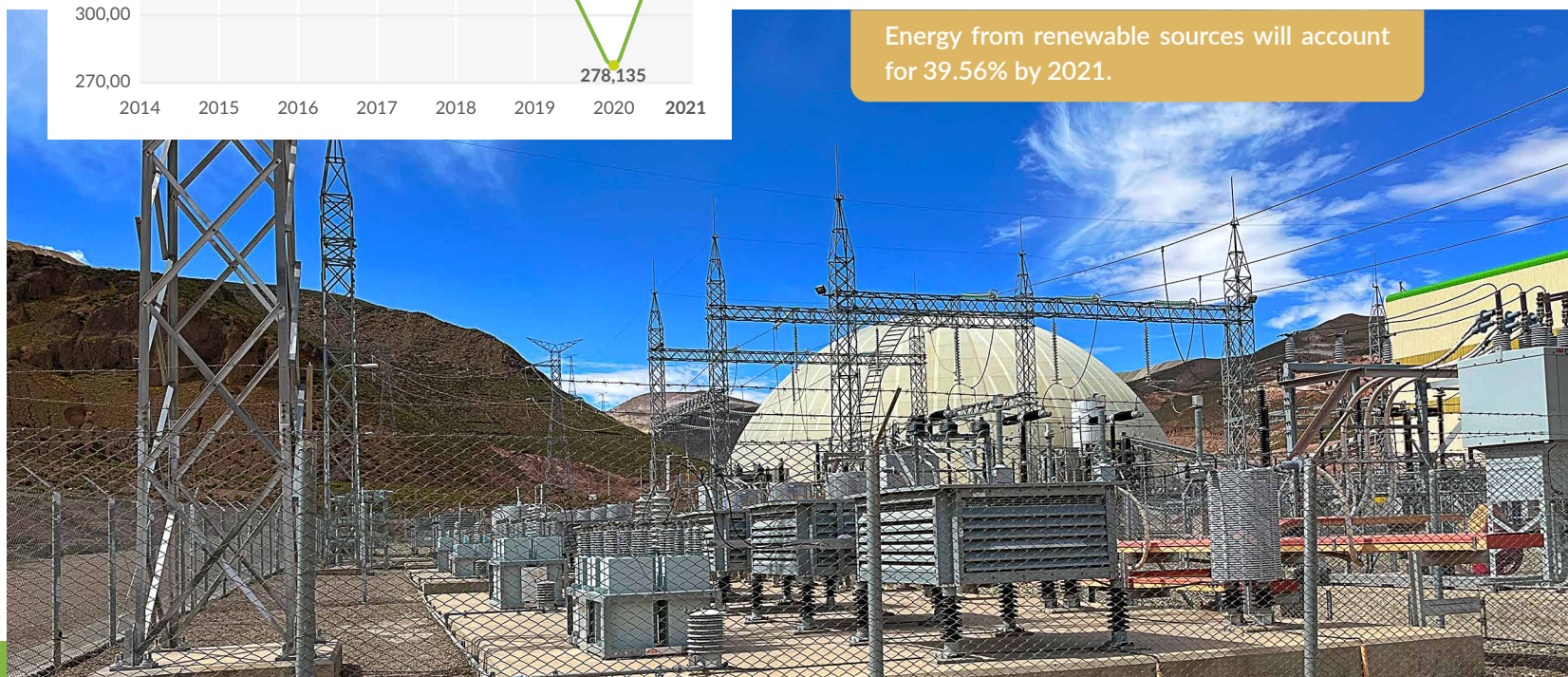
The proportion of energy injected to the national interconnected electricity system, by source of generation, was as follows:

BOLIVIA - COMPARISON OF ELECTRICITY INJECTED INTO THE SIN, BY SOURCE [%] - 2020 and 2021



Source: National Load Dispatch Committee, 2021.

Energy from renewable sources will account for 39.56% by 2021.





6.3 Atmospheric emissions

We periodically monitor the air quality in our area of influence at eight PM_{10} stations located around the mine, at the tailings deposit, at the camp and at two stations with cascade impactors in the communities of San Cristóbal and Culpina K. We also perform measurements 24 hours a day, every 12 days, in accordance with standards of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

We have implemented the following controls to prevent the dispersion of dust and particulate matter in the air:



Speed restriction in the operational area.



Frequent irrigation of roads.



Construction of a 140 m diameter dome over the stockpile.

With respect to noise generation, two-monthly monitoring is carried out at specific points within the operations area and in communities. The measured values are below the permissible levels.

Greenhouse gases

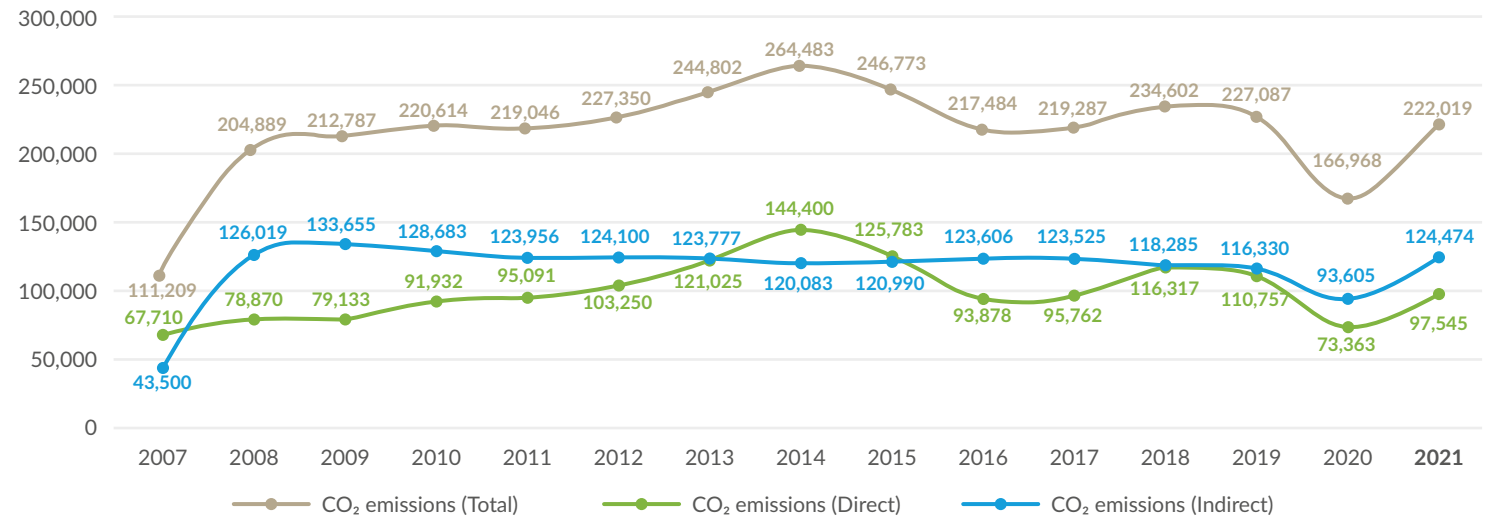
In order to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions, the document entitled "UNE-ISO/TR 14069:2015 IN: Greenhouse gas - Quantification and reporting of greenhouse emissions for organizations - Guidance for the application of ISO 14064-1" is used. For the conversion of energy and fuels to tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, we used the factors from the table "Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories", which was published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/emission-factors_apr2021.pdf

The increase in the consumption of electricity and fuels (305-5) in 2021 caused the logical increase in total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which totaled 222,019 t CO₂eq, i.e. 33% higher than that reported in 2020, and which is composed of 97,545 t CO₂eq of direct emissions (305-1) and 124,474 t CO₂eq of indirect emissions (305-2).

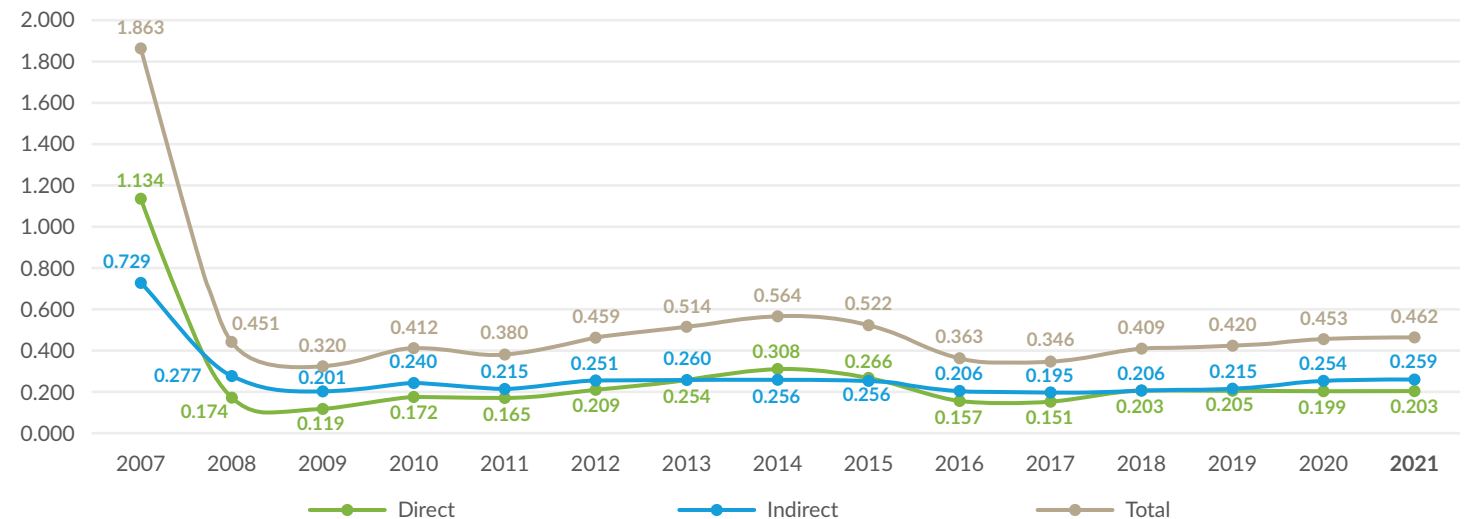
The total GHG emission intensity rate is 0.462 t CO₂eq per tonne of concentrate, which is the result of dividing the total emissions, including energy consumption, by the total tonnes of mineral concentrates produced in a year. The total value of the intensity of emissions is composed of the intensity of direct emissions with a value of 0.203 t CO₂eq and an intensity of indirect emissions with a value of 0.259 t CO₂eq (305-4).

For data consistency, the direct emission values from previous years have been updated considering an emission factor of 2.69 kgCO₂/l for diesel (102-48). The following graphs show the historical behavior of total annual emissions as well as emissions by unit of concentrate produced.

CO₂ EMISSIONS - DIRECT, INDIRECT AND TOTAL (t CO₂eq)
HISTORICAL DATA MINERA SAN CRISTÓBAL S.A. 2007-2021



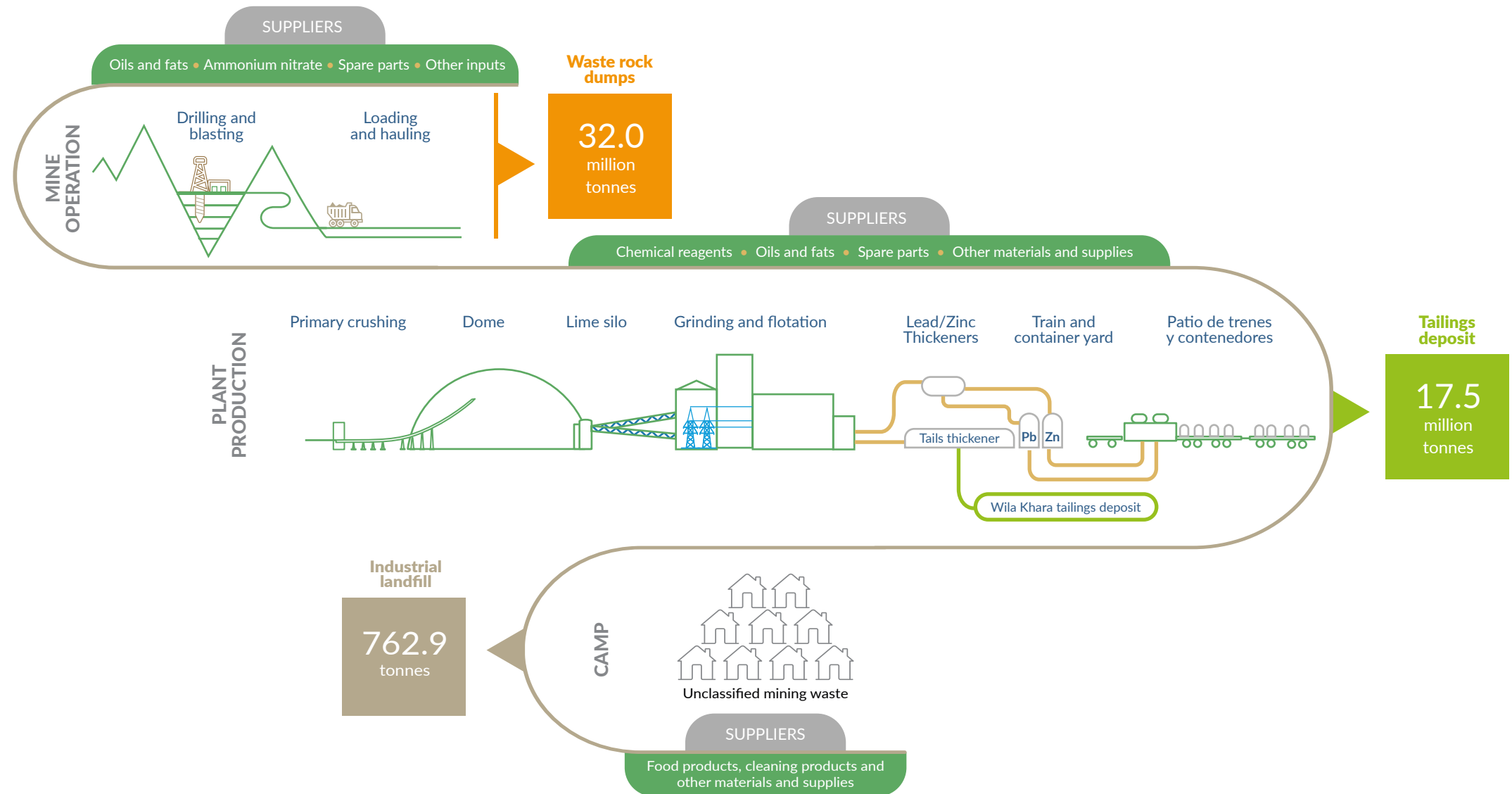
CO₂ EMISSION INTENSITY - DIRECT, INDIRECT AND TOTAL
(t CO₂eq/t concentrate produced)
HISTORICAL DATA MINERA SAN CRISTÓBAL S.A. 2007-2021



6.4 Waste management (306-1, 306-2, 306-3, 306-4, 306-5)

The potential effects of waste generation, identified in the project's environmental impact assessment, include possible soil, air and water contamination.

The infographic below shows the amount of waste (in tonnes); the final destination (disposal or otherwise); the place of management (on or off the premises); the hazard level; and the operation applied:

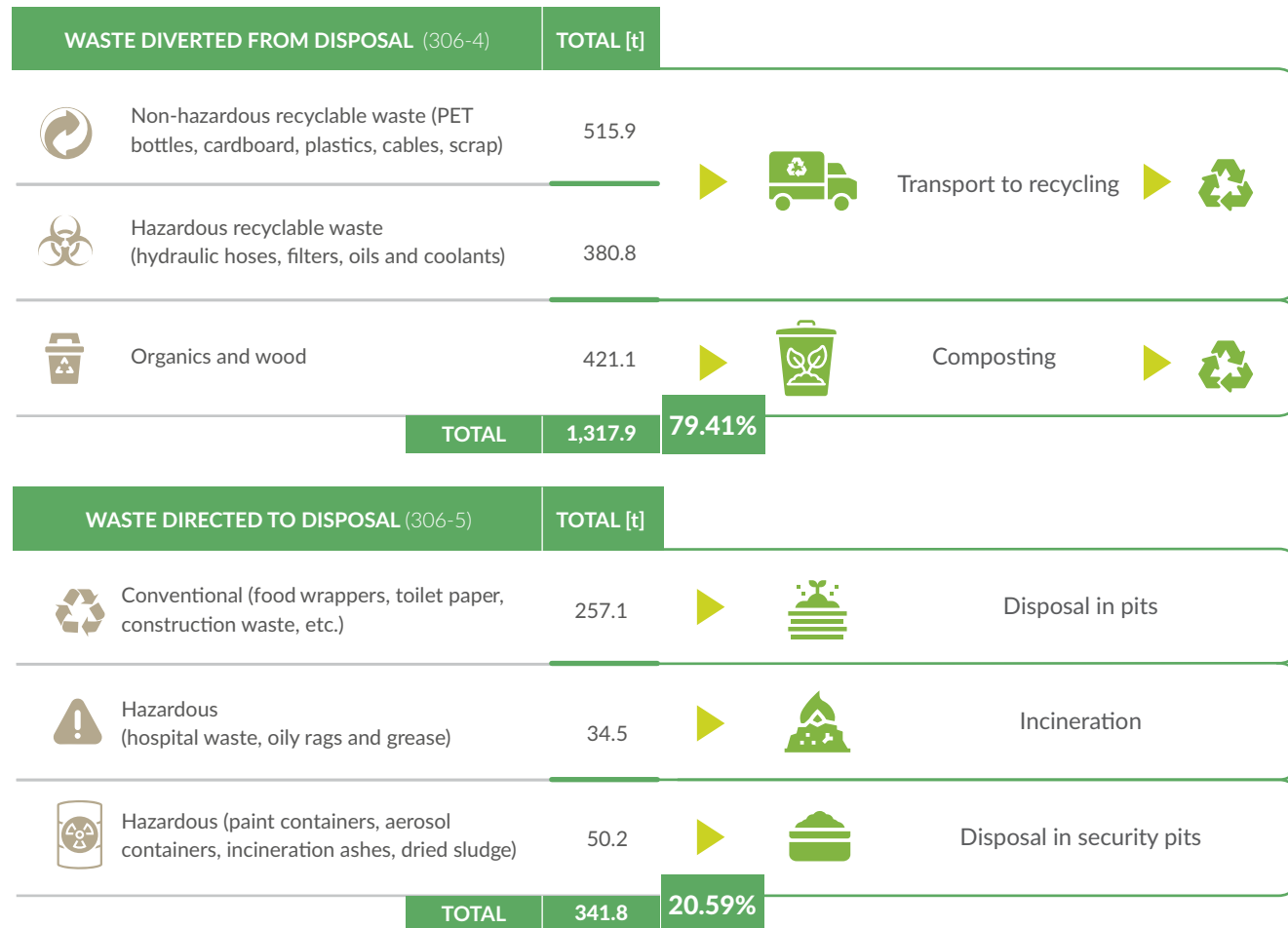


Non-mining waste

Solid waste management comprises the following stages: classification at source (separation by type of waste); collection and transport; temporary storage; and final disposal. Of the 1,659.67 t of total waste generated, 79.41% was separated for recycling and reuse, and 20.59% was separated for disposal.

The main reason for the increase in waste in relation to 2020 has been the higher quantity of organic waste and the generation of non-hazardous industrial waste.

As a by-product of treatment of the waste water from camps, offices and dining rooms, approximately 70 m³ of septic sludge were generated, which were disposed of in pits of the Industrial Sanitary Landfill (ISL).



Plant tailings (MM3)

The mineral flotation process of the concentrator plant produces pulp waste, called tailings, which are pumped and transported by pipeline to the tailings deposit, 10 km southwest of the Toldos plant, on the bed of a natural depression called Wila Khara, which is the lower part of the basin bearing the same name.

This basin is endorheic and the underlying geological formations have very low permeability, preventing infiltration and risks of groundwater contamination.

Thanks to its topography, the tailings deposit only has perimeter berms and does not require a structural containment dam like other mining operations. In total, 17.5 million tonnes of tailings were discharged.

Septic sludge in m ³ /year		Tailings sent to the deposit per year, in million tonnes	
2015	128	2015	17.9
2016	106	2016	17.9
2017	190	2017	18.4
2018	93	2018	17.5
2019	153	2019	16.1
2020	36	2020	13.4
2021	70	2021	17.5

6.5 Climate change and biodiversity

(304-2, 304-3, 419-1)

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the main endangered species in our area of operation are: the small parina, the suri or Andean ostrich, the chirquincho and the Andean fox. The endangered flora includes thola, yareta and sicha (304-4). However, the area of influence of our operation is very far from any protected area or national reserve (304-1).

We operate in alignment with ICMM principles and are therefore preparing a comprehensive and strategic approach to climate change. Among the operational tasks that we carried out, we can mention the following:



Training of environmental personnel in the measurement of gases from mobile sources.



Periodic measurement of emissions from gasoline-powered light vehicles.



Virtual training courses on the effects of climate change for all our personnel and contractors during the week of isolation (prior to each work shift).

With regard to biodiversity, we carried out the following activities:



Technical and logistical support to the environmental brigades of the communities in their reforestation projects with native, medicinal and traditional plants.



Virtual training courses on biodiversity conservation for all our personnel and contractors during the week of isolation (prior to each work shift).

We have taken on a commitment to biodiversity and climate change, which is why we have explicitly included and addressed both issues in our business strategy.

Soil remediation and rehabilitation (304-3)

To restore traditional land use and preserve local ecosystems as much as possible, we work on the annual remediation and rehabilitation of areas disturbed by mining activities. Thus, since 2007, and with the participation of a local community-based company, we have developed the revegetation plan for 133 hectares of soils that were affected during the construction phase and during operations.

QUANTITY OF DISTURBED AND REHABILITATED LAND (ha)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disrupted areas not yet rehabilitated	2,350	2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507
Total rehabilitated area	9.46	0.00	26.64	16.15	10.7	0.00	0.00
Total accumulated rehabilitated area	9.46	9.46	36.10	52.25	62.95	62.95	62.95

Environmental complaints

As regards environmental complaints, there were only occasional complaints about the number of vehicles using the main road connecting Uyuni to Abaroa (border with Chile) and producing dust dispersed in the air. Efforts have been underway for two years to asphalt this road.

Additionally, we continued with the action plan to address the concerns of the community of Culpina K regarding tailings management in the Wila Khara operating area, periodically monitoring the water accumulation sites around the deposit and the soils of adjacent agricultural land.

Spill report

No significant spills occurred while developing our activities which, according to the instructions in force, refer to spills of hazardous substances in quantities equal to or greater than 2,000 liters (306-3).

While developing our activities, there were no environmental incidents to be reported to the national environmental authorities, nor were any fines or non-monetary penalties imposed on us for not complying with environmental laws or regulations (307-1).

6.6 Investments and expenses on environmental protection

The operational costs and investments in prevention, mitigation and remediation of environmental impacts are detailed in the table below:

INVESTMENTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (US\$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Operating costs and investments in prevention, mitigation and remediation of environmental impacts:							
Mine drainage civil works; watering of roads (mine and camp); dam cleaning and maintenance; top soil removal in Wila Khara; O&M water recovery.	2,558,378	1,600,408	4,315,978	4,379,970	5,702,028	924,935	1,292,880
Rehabilitation, revegetation and maintenance of areas disturbed by mining operations, within and outside the area of operations.	-	140,625	147,876	182,614	121,951	18,220	65,487
Environmental prevention and management costs	104,369	114,728	214,646	205,614	200,171	141,620	185,552
TOTAL	2,662,747	1,855,761	4,678,500	4,768,198	6,024,150	1,084,775	1,543,920

The difference in the total investment in environmental protection in the last two years, compared to the previous years, is mainly due to the impossibility of doing our normal work regarding the execution and maintenance of environmental protection projects and activities, including civil works for mine drainage, road irrigation, removal of top soil in Wila Khara and water recovery.



6.7 Mine closure planning (MM10)

The closure of operations and the subsequent rehabilitation of areas disturbed by our activities is a highly important and priority strategic objective. For this reason, we have allocated the necessary resources to advance planning to ensure an environmentally effective and sustainable closure that is socially acceptable and aligned to national and international regulatory requirements and best practices.

The operating plan of the mine projects a useful life beyond 2028 for the sulfide phase, with the probability of an extension through the exploitation of the oxide reserves. This will be confirmed with the feasibility studies that are underway, with good socioeconomic prospects. This means that the closure plan is an ongoing process that will be supplemented and improved based on operational changes and the findings of complementary studies.

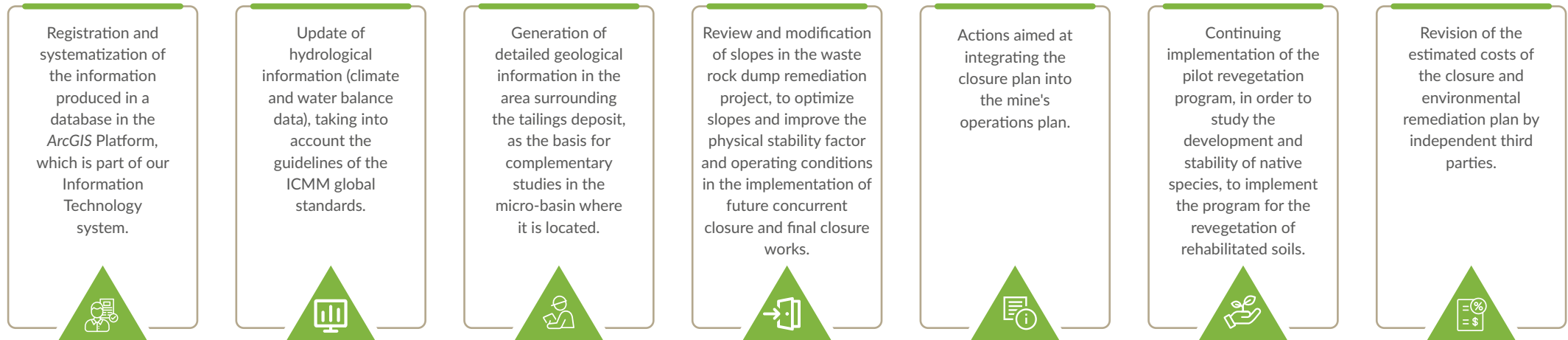
The planning being carried out at the moment focuses on filling the technical, economic and social information gaps that were identified in the successive revisions of the initial closure plan by both the company's internal multidisciplinary team and external consultants and independent experts.

Despite the restrictions linked to the health situation, which limited the availability of on-site personnel and the participation of external consultants, significant progress was made in both the environmental and social closure aspects

6.8 Closure and environmental rehabilitation

The closure and environmental rehabilitation were planned by a multidisciplinary team responsible for the comprehensive management of the closure of MSC's operations.

The progress achieved is as follows:



6.9 Progress in planning the oxide project (MM10)

The technical-economic and socio-environmental feasibility assessment of the oxide project has not yet been concluded. This is a very important project to generate options for extending the useful life of the mine, which also has significant environmental benefits because it could have a positive impact on the local and regional development plan, besides generating positive impacts on the environmental and social closure plan. ▲



Every year, our performance is verified in accordance with ICMM's Assurance and Validation Procedure and the GRI Standards.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS



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INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT OF MINERA SAN CRISTÓBAL S.A.

To the Management Minera San Cristóbal S.A.

Limited assurance report subject matter

We have been engaged by Minera San Cristóbal S.A. to perform assurance procedures to provide limited assurance on the Sustainability Report in accordance with the provisions of the criteria section of this report, for the year ending December 31st, 2021, in addition to ensuring compliance with the Sustainable Development principles of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). This assurance engagement was performed by a multidisciplinary team that includes assurance professionals and sustainability specialists.

Criteria

The criteria used by Minera San Cristóbal S.A. to prepare the Sustainability Report, which is subject of the limited assurance report, were established considering the terms and conditions set forth in the GRI Standards as well as the GRI Mining and Metals Sector Supplement and with the modified indicators that the Administration defined as a complement to what is established by GRI, which are detailed in Appendix attached. The Company also considered the Sustainable Development principles, position statements, and performance expectations of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).

Management's responsibility for the Management and Sustainability Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Report in accordance with the criteria established in the GRI Standards and with the modified indicators defined by Management as a complement to those established by GRI, as well as the implementation of the ICMM Sustainable Development Framework. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of a Sustainability Report statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Sustainability Report is subject to inherent uncertainty due to the use of non-financial information which is subject to higher inherent limitations than financial information, given the nature of the methods used to determine, calculate, sample or estimate such information. In the preparation of the Sustainability Report, Management makes qualitative interpretations about the relevance, materiality and accuracy of the information that are subject to assumptions and judgments.

Our independence and quality control

We have complied with the ethical and independence requirements of the Code of Professional Ethics of the Public Accountant issued by the International Ethics Standard Board for Accountants (IESBA), which is based on the principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

Our Firm applies the International Standard on Quality Control 1 (ISQC 1), and therefore maintains a comprehensive quality control system that includes documented policies and procedures related to compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and requirements of applicable laws and regulations.

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Responsibility of independent assurance practitioner

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion about the Sustainability Report based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance work in accordance with the "International Standard for Assurance Engagements, Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" ISAE 3000 – Revised, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) and the assurance criteria according to the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Subject matters 1, 2, 3 and 4. Such standard requires us to plan and conduct our work to obtain limited assurance as to whether the information in the Sustainability Report is free of material error.

The procedures we conducted were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, observation of the processes performed, inspection of documentation, analytical procedures, assessment of the adequacy of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreement or reconciliation with the underlying records

Given the circumstances of the engagement, we have performed the following procedures:

- Through inquiries, we gained an understanding of Minera San Cristóbal's control environment and relevant information systems, but we did not evaluate the design of specific control activities or obtain evidence on their implementation, nor test their operational effectiveness.
- Understanding of the processes and tools used to generate, aggregate and report non-financial information through inquiries with those responsible for related processes.
- Substantive testing, based on a sample basis, of sustainability information identified by Minera San Cristóbal, to determine the indicators subject to limited assurance and verify that the data have been adequately measured, recorded, collected, and reported through:
 - Inspection of policies and procedures established by the Company.
 - Inspection of supporting documentation of internal and external sources.
 - Recalculation.
 - Comparison of the contents presented by Management with what is established in the criteria section of this report.
- Review of supports for each of the subject matters, according to the criteria provided in the ICMM sustainable development framework assurance procedure.

The Appendix to this report details the sustainability performance standards and indicators included in the scope of our work.

Our limited assurance engagement was performed only with respect to the sustainability performance disclosures included in the table above, for the year ended December 31st, 2021; and we have not performed any procedures with respect to previous years, projections and future targets, or any other items included in the Sustainability Report for the year ended December 31st, 2021 and therefore we do not express a conclusion thereon.

A limited assurance engagement involves evaluating the appropriateness, in the circumstances, of the Company's use of the criteria as a basis for the preparation of the sustainability information report; assessing the risks of material errors in sustainability reporting due to fraud or error; responding to risks assessed as necessary in the circumstances; and evaluating the overall presentation of sustainability information report information. The scope of limited assurance engagement is substantially less than reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, as well as procedures performed in response to the risks assessed. Therefore, we do not express a reasonable assurance conclusion as to whether the

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information in the Company's sustainability information report has been prepared in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria of the provisions of the criteria section of this report. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Conclusion

Based on the work we have done, the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that would lead us to believe that the sustainability performance standards and indicators for the year ended December 31st 2021 or in the accordance to the assurance criteria according to the subject matters 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the ICMM, have not complied in all material respects, as established in the criteria section of this report.

Restriction of use

Our report is issued solely for the purpose set forth in the first paragraph and should not be used for any other purpose or distributed to other parties on its own. This report refers only to the matters mentioned in the preceding sections and to the sustainability information identified and does not extend to any other financial and non-financial information included in Minera San Cristóbal S.A.'s Sustainability Report for the year ended December 31st 2021, nor to its financial statements, taken as a whole.


JORGE ENRIQUE MÚNERA D.
Partner
Bogotá, 03 of June 2022

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APPENDIX A

The following are the GRI Standards, Mining and Metals Sector Supplement, the GRI Standards with complementary guidelines established by Management.

These evaluation criteria are an integral part of our independent limited assurance report on the Sustainability Report of Minera San Cristóbal S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2021.

GRI Standards	Description
GRI 102-2 (2016)	Activities, brands, products, and services.
GRI 102-6 (2016)	Markets served.
GRI 102-11 (2016)	Precautionary Principle or approach.
GRI 102-12 (2016)	External initiatives.
GRI 102-13 (2016)	Membership of associations.
GRI 102-14 (2016)	Statement from senior decision-maker.
GRI 102-15 (2016)	Key impacts, risks, and opportunities.
GRI 102-16 (2016)	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior.
GRI 102-17 (2016)	Mechanisms for advice and concerns about ethics.
GRI 102-18 (2016)	Governance structure.
GRI 102-20 (2016)	Executive-level responsibility for economic, environmental, and social topics.
GRI 102-21 (2016)	Consulting stakeholders on economic, environmental, and social topics.
GRI 102-25 (2016)	Conflicts of interest.
GRI 102-29 (2016)	Identifying and managing economic, environmental, and social impacts.
GRI 102-30 (2016)	Effectiveness of risk management processes.
GRI 102-31 (2016)	Review of economic, environmental, and social topics.
GRI 102-32 (2016)	Highest governance body's role in sustainability reporting.
GRI 102-33 (2016)	Communicating critical concerns.
GRI 102-34 (2016)	Nature and total number of critical concerns.
GRI 102-41 (2016)	Collective bargaining agreements.
GRI 102-43 (2016)	Approach to stakeholder engagement.
GRI 102-44 (2016)	Key topics and concerns raised.
GRI 201-1 (2016)	Direct economic value generated and distributed.
GRI 203-1 (2016)	Infrastructure investments and services supported.
GRI 203-2 (2016)	Significant indirect economic impacts.
GRI 204-1 (2016)	Proportion of spending on local suppliers.
GRI 205-3 (2016)	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken.
GRI 207-1 (2019)	Approach to tax.
GRI 207-2 (2019)	Tax governance, control, and risk management.

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GRI 207-3 (2019)	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax.
GRI 207-4 (2019)	Country-by-country reporting.
GRI 302-1 (2016)	Energy consumption within the organization.
GRI 302-4 (2016)	Reduction of energy consumption.
GRI 303-4 (2018)	Water discharge.
GRI 304-1 (2016)	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.
GRI 304-3 (2016)	Habitats protected or restored.
GRI 304-4 (2016)	IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations.
GRI 305-1 (2016)	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions.
GRI 306-3 (2020)	Waste generated.
GRI 306-4 (2020)	Waste diverted from disposal.
GRI 306-5 (2020)	Waste directed to disposal.
GRI 307-1 (2016)	Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.
GRI 403-9 (2018)	Work-related injuries.
GRI 404-1 (2016)	Average hours of training per year per employee.
GRI 404-3 (2016)	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews.
GRI 406-1 (2016)	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken.
GRI 407-1 (2016)	Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk.
GRI 408-1 (2016)	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor.
GRI 411-1 (2016)	Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples.
GRI 419-1 (2016)	Non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area.
Modified GRI Standards	Description
GRI 303-5 (2018)	Water consumption (in cubic meters).
GRI 403-10 (2018)	Work-related ill health (with a focus on COVID-19 case management).

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Mining and Metals Sector Supplement	Description
GRI MM3 (2016)	Total amounts of overburden, rock, tailings, and sludges and their associated risks.
GRI MM7 (2016)	The extent to which grievance mechanisms were used to resolve disputes relating to land use, customary rights of local communities and indigenous peoples, and the outcomes.
GRI MM9 (2016)	Sites where resettlements took place, the number of households resettled in each, and how their livelihoods were affected in the process.
GRI MM10 (2016)	Number and percentage of operations with closure plans.

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The GRI Standards foster a sustainable future through transparency and open dialogue on the positive and negative impacts of organizations.

GRI CONTENT INDEX

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8



GRI content index (102-55)

GRI STANDARD	MATERIAL TOPIC	PAGE NUMBER/OMISSION	ICMM		SDG
			RELATE PRINCIPLES	RELATED POSITION STATEMENTS	
102-1	Name of the Organization	General content			
102-2	Activities, brands, products and services	Product Lifecycle	1,8		
102-3	Location of headquarters	General content			
102-4	Location of operations	General content			
102-5	Ownership and legal form	General content	10		
102-6	Markets served	General content	8		
102-7	Scale of the organization	General content	-	-	
102-8	Information on employees and other workers	General content			8
102-9	Supply chain	Concentrate export logistics			
102-10	Significant changes to the organization and its supply chain	General content			
102-11	Precautionary Principle or approach	General content	-	2,4	
102-12	External initiatives	General content	10		17
102-13	Membership of associations	General content	2	Mining associations for development	17
102-14	Statement from senior decision-makers	General content	2		
102-15	Main impacts, risks and opportunities	Comprehensive risk management	2,4		
102-16	Values, principles, standards and norms of behavior	Corporate reputation	1,2		16
102-17	Mechanisms for advice and concerns about ethics	General content	1,2		16
102-18	Governance structure	Corporate reputation	1,2		
102-20	Executive-level responsibility for economic, environmental and social topics	General content	1,2		
102-21	Consulting stakeholders on economic, environmental and social topics	SLO (Social License to Operate)	1,2,10		16
102-25	Conflicts of interest	General content	1,2		16
102-29	Identifying and managing economic, environmental and social impact	Comprehensive risk management	1,2		16

GRI STANDARD	MATERIAL TOPIC	PAGE NUMBER/OMISSION	ICMM		SDG
			RELATE PRINCIPLES	RELATED POSITION STATEMENTS	
102-30	Effectiveness of risk management processes	Comprehensive risk management	1,2,4		
102-31	Review of economic, environmental and social topics	Comprehensive risk management	1,2,4		
102-32	Highest governance body's role in sustainability reporting	General content	1,2		
102-33	Communicating critical concerns	General content	1,2,10		
102-34	Nature and total number of critical concerns	General content	-	1,2,10	
102-40	List of stakeholder groups	General content	10		
102-41	Collective bargaining agreements	General content	3		8
102-42	Identifying and selecting stakeholders	General content	10		
102-43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	General content	- -	10	
102-44	Key topics and concerns raised	General content	-	10	
102-45	Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	General content			
102-46	Defining report content and topic boundaries	General content			
102-47	List of material topics	General content	10		
102-48	Restatements of information	Climate change	6	Climate change	7,12,13
102-49	Changes in reporting	General content	The information in this report was expressed in the same way as in previous years, so it is subject to comparison and traceability.		
102-50	Reporting period	General content	10		
102-51	Date of most recent report	General content			
102-52	Reporting cycle	General content	10		
102-53	Contact point for questions regarding the report	General content	10		
102-54	Claims of reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards	General content			
102-55	GRI content index	General content			
102-56	External assurance	General content			
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	General content			
103-2	The management approach and its components	General content	- - - - -	10	3,5,6,8,9,10,11,13,15,16,17
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	General content			
201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Cost of labor and productivity	9,10	Transparency in revenues from the mining sector	5,8,9

GRI STANDARD	MATERIAL TOPIC	PAGE NUMBER/OMISSION	ICMM		SDG
			RELATE PRINCIPLES	RELATED POSITION STATEMENTS	
202-2	Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	Best Labor Practices (practices implemented because of the pandemic)	9		8
203-1	Infrastructure investments and services supported (communities)	Alternative work for local entrepreneurs	9	Indigenous peoples and mining	2,5,7,9,11
203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	Economic Benefits	9	Transparency in revenues from the mining sector	1,2,3,8,10,17
204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Economic Benefits	9		12
205-1	Operations assessed for risk related to corruption	Comprehensive risk management	1		16
205-2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Transparency	1,2		16
205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Transparency	1		
207-1	Approach to tax	Transparency	9,10		5,8,9
207-2	Tax governance, control, and risk management	Transparency	9,10		5,8,9
207-3	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	Transparency	9,10		5,8,9
207-4	Country-by-country reporting	Transparency	9,10		5,8,9
302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	Energy	6	Climate change	7,12,13
302-3	Energy intensity	Energy	6		7,12,13
302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	Energy	6		7,12,13
303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	Water (tailings deposit and water for communities)	-	Water	6
303-2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	Water (tailings deposit and water for communities)	-	Water	6
303-3	Water extraction	Water (tailings deposit and water for communities)	-	Water	6
303-4	Water withdrawal	Water (tailings deposit and water for communities)	-	Water	6
303-5	Water consumption	Water (tailings deposit and water for communities)	-	Water	6
304-1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	Biodiversity/Protected areas (llamas and biodiversity strategy)	7	Mining and protected areas	15
304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	Biodiversity/Protected areas (llamas and biodiversity strategy)	7	Mining and protected areas	15

GRI STANDARD	MATERIAL TOPIC	PAGE NUMBER/OMISSION	ICMM		SDG
			RELATE PRINCIPLES	RELATED POSITION STATEMENTS	
304-3	Habitats protected or restored	Biodiversity/Protected areas (llamas and biodiversity strategy)	6,7		15
304-4	Habitats protected or restored	Biodiversity/Protected areas (llamas and biodiversity strategy)	6,7		15
305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Climate change	6	Climate change	7,12,13
305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Climate change	6	Climate change	7,12,13
305-4	GHG emissions intensity	Climate change	6	Climate change	7,12,13
305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	Climate change	6	Climate change	7,12,13
306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Waste Management	6	Water	3,6,12
306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	Waste Management	6		3,6,12,15
306-3	Waste generated	Waste Management	-		3,6,12,15
306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	Waste Management	-		3,6,12,15
306-5	Waste directed to disposal	Waste Management	-		3,6,12,15
307-1	Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	Corporate reputation	6		16
401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	Employment	3		5,8
401-2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	Best Labor Practices (practices implemented because of the pandemic)	3		8
401-3	Parental leave	Best Labor Practices (practices implemented because of the pandemic)	3		8
403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	Health and Safety (0 fatalities or injuries with lost time)	- -		3,8
403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Health and Safety (0 fatalities or injuries with lost time)	- -		3,8
403-3	Occupational health services	Health and Safety (0 fatalities or injuries with lost time)"			3,8
403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Health and Safety (0 fatalities or injuries with lost time)	-		8
403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	Health and Safety (0 fatalities or injuries with lost time)"			4,8
403-6	Promotion of worker health	Health and Safety (0 fatalities or injuries with lost time)"			3,8

GRI STANDARD	MATERIAL TOPIC	PAGE NUMBER/OMISSION	ICMM		SDG	
			RELATE PRINCIPLES	RELATED POSITION STATEMENTS		
403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	Health and Safety (0 fatalities or injuries with lost time)		5		3,8
403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Health and Safety (0 fatalities or injuries with lost time)"		5		3,8
403-9	Work-related injuries	Health and Safety (0 fatalities or injuries with lost time)"	-	5		3,8
403-10	Work-related ill health	Health and Safety (0 fatalities or injuries with lost time)"		5		3,8
404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	Training and development	-	5		4,8
404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Working climate (culture)		3		5
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Gender equity/Inclusion		3		5,8
405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Gender equity/Inclusion		3		5,8,10
406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Discrimination	-	3		5,8,16
407-1	Operations and suppliers whose right to freedom of association and collective bargaining could be at risk	Relations with the union		3		8
408-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	Child labor among suppliers (Human Rights)		3		8,16
411-1	Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples	Human Rights		3	Indigenous peoples and mining	10
413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Sources of work after closure (social)		9		11,16,17
415-1	Political contributions	Transparency		1		16
419-1	Non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area	Corporate reputation	- -	4		16
MM3	Total amounts of overburden, rock, tailings, and sludges and their associated risks	Wila Khara (Tailings deposit)		7, 8	Tailings governance	2,6,12
MM5	Total number of operations taking place in or adjacent to Indigenous Peoples' territories, and number and percentage of operations or sites where there are formal agreements with Indigenous Peoples' communities	Employment for Second Generation in Communities		3,10	Indigenous peoples and mining	1,16
MM7	The extent to which grievance mechanisms were used to resolve disputes relating to land use, customary rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples, and the outcomes	SLO (Social License to Operate)		9,10	Indigenous peoples and mining	1,2,11,16
MM9	Sites where resettlements took place, the number of households resettled in each, and how their livelihoods were affected in the process	SLO (Social License to Operate)		3,10		1,2,11
MM10	Number and percentage of operations with closure plans	LOM planning, including oxides project	-	6,9		11

Glosary

Definitions

Aerophine: Alkaline aqueous solution used as a primary collector for selective flotation and as an aid in primary collector for selective flotation and aids in obtaining high grade concentrates with high metallurgical recoveries.

ArcGIS: A system for collecting, organizing, managing, analyzing, sharing and distributing geographic information. It is used by people around the world to put geographic knowledge at the service of government, business, science, education and media sectors.

Affected families: Families from the surrounding communities that were affected by the use of land for MSC operations.

Deloitte: A global company present in 154 countries that provides advice and services in the field of corporate responsibility/sustainability, auditing, finance, risks, taxes and legal issues.

Golden Rules: An incident prevention tool based on the verification and control of activities with High Loss Potential; there are nine Golden Rules.

HxGN: Drill and blast software, which incorporates blasting and loading design templates based on proven engineering proven engineering principles and methods.

KWh: Unit of measurement used to account for electricity consumption over a period of time. It measures energy consumption in kilowatt hours.

MWh: Unit of measurement of electrical energy, Megawatt-hour. One Megawatt-hour is equivalent to one million watts for one hour.

Newrest: Catering and hotel services contractor.

Pit: The open pit from which ore is exploited.

Plant Shutdown: It is an indispensable procedure within the maintenance management that consists of shutting down the equipment of a plant for a short period of time. The purpose is to provide technical assistance to the machinery to maintain optimal operation.

Region: The geographical space located in the southwest of Potosí that constitutes MSC's area of direct and indirect relations.

REINVENTARSE: Consulting firm contracted by FUNDES within the framework of the IDB project for technical assistance to strengthen the productive organizations that are members of the Consejo Consultivo Los Lipez San Cristóbal.

Reservoir: A reservoir for containing runoff water.

Resettlement: Individuals and/or families that were moved from the old town of San Cristóbal to the new location of the community (San Cristóbal being the only resettled community).

Safety pro: Provider of integrated industrial emergency management services.

Sayaña: Place where the cultivated fields and grazing areas are located; in this particular case to the places in the surroundings of the old San Cristóbal.

Signatory families: Families originally from San Cristóbal, Culpina K and Vila Vila who are registered and sign the first agreements that were signed with Minera San Cristobal.

Tailings deposit: A deposit where mineral processing waste is stored.

Top soil: Organic soil on the surface.

Unsaponify: Process by which the saponin is extracted from quinoa, so that it loses its bitter taste.

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Ag: Silver symbol.

AEO: Authorized Economic Operator.

AMO: Approved Maintenance Organization.

APROSAC: San Cristóbal Camelid Producers Association.

APML: Association of Community-Based Tourism Enterprises of the Magical Towns of Los Lípez.

ARMAVI CK: Regional Association of Vicuña Producers of the Colcha K communities.

ART: Risk analysis at work.

ASFI: Financial System Supervisory Authority.

BMS: Business Management System.

COB: Bolivian Workers' Central.

DPM: Diesel Particulate Matter.

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency.

FSTMB: Bolivian Mining Workers Union Federation.

FUNDES: Foundation for Sustainable Development.

GES: Similar Exposure Group.

GHG: Greenhouse Gases.

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative.

ICMM: International Council on Mining and Metals.

IDB: Inter-American Development Bank.

IEC: International Electrotechnical Commission.

IMIU: International Mining Industry Underwriters.

INFOCAL: National Vocational Training Institute.

IRO: Golden Rules Inspection.

IS-BAO: International Standard for Business Aircraft Operations.

ISO: International Standardization Organization.

ISOP: Operational Safety Inspection.

MSC: Minera San Cristóbal S.A.

MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration.

NB: Bolivian Standard.

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

NTS: Technical Safety Standards.

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit.

OMECK: Organization of Women Entrepreneurs of Culpina K.

ORA: Occupational Risk Agent.

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PGR: Risk Management Program.

Pb: Lead Symbol.

PPV: Peak Particle Velocity.

PRODEPE: Business Development Program for Enterprises.

PRODEM: Promotion and Development of Microenterprises.

SCTelis: Santa Cruz Telis Information Technologies.

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals.

SEDES: Departmental Health Service.

SENASAG: National Service of Agricultural Health and Food Safety.

SMTMSC: San Cristobal Mixed Mine Workers' Union.

STOP: Safety at work through preventive observation.

TIOC: Native Indigenous Peasant Territory.

TJ: Tera Jules.

UH: Hydrogeological Unit.

VPT: Previous work verification.

Zn: Zinc symbol.



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