Summary of the Environmental and Social Review (ESRR)
Ovobrand- Argentina

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1. General information about the project and scope of IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Review

Ovobrand is an Argentine company dedicated to the production of eggs and egg products from plant-based proteins. It was created in 2008 and stands out as a company that through an integrated complex biotechnological process converts plant protein (grains) into animal protein (eggs).

Vertical integration at Ovobrand includes the purchase of grains, their transformation into balanced feed in a controlled in-house Plant, rearing farms, laying sheds, automatic transport of eggs to the Transfer Center, from where they can be sent to the Classification Plant and/or the Processing Plant (to be sent to the international or domestic market).

The environmental and social due diligence ("ESDD") process included, among other aspects, a site visit to the Project south of the City of Buenos Aires, in the town of Brandsen; interviews and meetings with senior management and the Company's technical team, and review of environmental and social ("E&S") and occupational health and safety ("OHS") information provided by the Client, such as: i) Certifications, ii) waste management, iii) information on the biogas project, iv) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) procedures, v) environmental policies, among others.

To ensure the Project's commitment to respect and protection of human rights, its zero tolerance for retaliation, and its commitment to provide and guarantee a safe environment for stakeholders to express their concerns without fear of any retaliation, the ESDD process also included review of the following documents: i) stakeholder identification and analysis procedures, ii) communication procedure, iii) security, hygiene and environment policy, iv) social responsibility policy, v) code of ethics and conduct, and vi) employment labor conditions.

2. Environmental and social classification and justification

In accordance with IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy, the Project has been classified as Category B given that poultry production activities and the associated organic waste management system (including manure management and potential biogas generation) may generate site-specific adverse environmental and social impacts, mostly reversible and mitigable through known environmental and social management measures. The following impacts and risks may be generated, among others: generation and management of organic waste (manure, bedding, carcasses); atmospheric emissions, ammonia emissions and GHG; odors associated with manure; vector proliferation; use and management of veterinary and cleaning chemicals; occupational health risks for workers exposed to dust, microorganisms and chemical substances; accidents associated

with machinery, silos and internal traffic; and possible impacts on nearby communities related to odors, traffic and biosecurity.

These impacts and risks are estimated to be of medium-low intensity.

The Performance Standards ("PS") triggered by the Project are: i) PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; ii) PS2: Labor and Working Conditions; iii) PS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention; iv) PS4: Community Health and Safety; and vi) PS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.

3. Environmental and social context

3.1 General characteristics of the project site

Brandsen is located in the province of Buenos Aires in the Pampas region, characterized by predominantly rural and agricultural land use, with presence of livestock, agricultural and agro-industrial activities, as well as low to medium density urban centers. The area presents flat terrain, soils of high productive capacity and a humid temperate climate regime, with rainfall concentrated in spring and summer, which makes it productive but also vulnerable to flooding during intense rainfall events. The proximity between productive establishments, rural roads and inhabited areas means that agro-industrial projects require careful planning in terms of environmental management, territorial planning and community relations.

3.2 Contextual risks

This is a predominantly rural territory, but with presence of dispersed residential areas and an active local community, which raises the risk of social conflict due to impacts such as odors, proliferation of flies, rodents and increased heavy traffic. Likewise, the area has shown social and media sensitivity to new poultry projects, which can translate into reputational pressure and regulatory scrutiny. From an operational standpoint, dependence on rural infrastructure (roads, electricity, drainage) and exposure to heat waves associated with climate change represent relevant risks for animal welfare, production continuity and worker health and safety. In terms of access to financing, the country's macroeconomic volatility and credit restrictions may limit investment capacity in productive improvements, biosecurity and environmental management.

4. Environmental risks and impacts and proposed mitigation and compensation measures

4.1 Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts

4.1.a Environmental and Social Management System

Ovobrand has an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) applicable to the execution and operation of the cogeneration project from biogas, which establishes objectives aimed at minimizing and mitigating identified negative environmental impacts, ensuring legal compliance and defining management guidelines through programs. In addition, it contemplates the implementation of environmental monitoring and control programs, resource control, occupational safety and hygiene, contingencies, waste management and periodic audits. However, it does not consider poultry rearing operations or egg product processing. The company will design and implement an ESMS aligned with PS1 that takes into account the entire operation.

Ovobrand will develop and implement a Supply Chain Risk Management System, covering 100% of primary suppliers, with specific filters for labor and biodiversity risks, which is part of the ESMS and includes: i) an auditable supply chain policy and procedure aligned with PS2 and PS6, including: a) contractual clauses with labor requirements (prohibition of child and forced labor); b) sourcing criteria that exclude products from areas deforested or converted after January 1, 2020; ii) use of a georeferencing system for traceability and environmental risk assessment, incorporating analysis of Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE), World Heritage Sites and other areas relevant for identification of natural and critical habitats (e.g.: Key Biodiversity Areas); iii) periodic mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and tracking supplier performance; and iv) gradual reduction of sourcing from areas potentially considered critical habitat (e.g. AZE).

The processing plant complies with EU sanitary standards and regulations, both for the services that supply it and for Egg Products, and as part of its Good Manufacturing Practices program executes a robust Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point *(HACCP) plan. In addition, it* has British Retail Consortium Global Standards (BRCGS), Sedex Members Ethical *Trade Audit (SMETA), Understanding* Responsible Sourcing Audit (URSA)*, Kosher and Halal* certifications.

4.1.b Policy

The Client expresses a commitment to environmental care and maintenance of legal compliance standards, which is operationally reflected in waste and effluent management and in the implementation of the EMP. Ovobrand will issue an Environmental and Social Policy approved by senior management, consistent with PS1, disseminated internally and available externally.

4.1.c Identification of risks and impacts

The company's risk and impact identification is based on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) developed as part of the national environmental assessment process and the project's technical documentation for the waste and biogas management system. As a result, an EMP was prepared with the objective of mitigating identified negative impacts. In the operational stage, impacts associated with atmospheric emissions (point, diffuse and fugitive sources), vehicular movement, waste generation and management, liquid effluents and auxiliary services/supply are considered. Ovobrand will develop a risk and impact matrix that includes: environmental, social, occupational health and safety, labor, community risks, and those associated with climate change throughout the company's entire operation.

4.1.c.i Direct and indirect impacts and risks

Direct impacts of the operation include emissions associated with the cogeneration system in addition to diffuse and fugitive emissions linked to ponds/reception and substrate and digestate conditioning, and safety valves. Likewise, impacts from vehicular movement, waste generation and liquid effluent generation are considered.

4.1.c.ii Analysis of alternatives

The alternative to not using a biodigester to manage chicken manure would be to resort to composting. This process can generate safe and high-value fertilizer, but it also tends to attract flies, produce intense odors, generate polluting leachates and increase emissions.

4.1.c.iii Cumulative impacts

The reviewed documentation does not present an explicit analysis of cumulative impacts that considers the interaction of the Project with other existing or planned activities in the area of influence (e.g., neighboring industries, transportation infrastructure, sensitive receptors).

4.1.c.iv Gender risks

The company's area of influence is a zone characterized by agricultural and agro-industrial activities where rural employment historically presents gender gaps in access to formal employment, participation in technical or supervisory positions and training opportunities. In the poultry sector in particular, women tend to concentrate in lower-paid operational tasks or in administrative activities, while technical, specialized operational and decision-making positions tend to be occupied mostly by men.

In this context, the main gender risks associated with the project include: (i) occupational segregation, with less access for women to technical or supervisory positions; (ii) inequality in training and professional development opportunities; (iii) possible wage gaps between men and women performing equivalent functions; and (iv) risks of harassment or labor discrimination, especially in predominantly male work environments typical of agro-industrial activities.

Additionally, in agro-industrial projects located in rural areas, indirect risks may arise linked to working conditions of temporary workers or contractors, where women may face greater vulnerability in terms of job stability, access to grievance mechanisms or adequate occupational health and safety conditions.

4.1.c.v Gender programs

The company will sign the declaration of support for the Women's Empowerment Principles and complete the WEP gender equality measurement tool.

4.1.c.vi Exposure to climate change

The project may be exposed to physical risks such as heat waves, floods and extreme weather events that affect animal welfare and operational continuity, while contributing to climate emissions through energy consumption and logistics of inputs and products. However, the financing contributes to the mitigation of GHG by (i) capture/combustion of methane generated in anaerobic digestion and (ii) substitution of fossil fuels for electricity generation, ensuring complete combustion of biogas. The company will assess climate risks (physical/transition).

4.1.d Management programs

Ovobrand has an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) applicable to the execution and operation of the cogeneration project from biogas, which establishes objectives aimed at minimizing and mitigating negative environmental impacts identified in the ESIA, ensuring legal compliance and defining management guidelines through specific programs (e.g., waste management, soil and groundwater protection). The EMP also contemplates the implementation of environmental monitoring and control programs, resource control, occupational safety and hygiene, contingencies, waste management and periodic audits. The company will develop management programs for the entire operation and for all those necessary to address the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project that have been identified in the matrix of 4.1.c.

4.1.e Organizational capacity and competence

Ovobrand contemplates internal Health, Hygiene, Safety and Environment capacities, led by trained professionals and technicians, with the objective of implementing and executing programs in the matter according to the applicable regulatory framework; additionally, it has an annual training program. The company will formally define roles, responsibilities and resources for ESMS management, including contractor supervision and responsibilities for social participation and grievances.

4.1.f Emergency preparedness and response

Ovobrand has an Emergency Plan aimed at defining procedures for contingencies and a Contingency Subprogram that contemplates relevant scenarios (fires, explosions, spills, electrical and gas supply failures, and effluent evacuation contingencies). The procedures are prepared by competent professionals and brought to the attention of the fire department when external coordination is required. Currently, there is no fire protection network in the sheds. The company will update the Emergency Plan to align it with PS1 and integrate it into the ESMS including: identification and mapping of emergency scenarios considering potential impacts on communities; communication and coordination protocols with affected communities and local authorities; definition of specific responsibilities and resources for response; training programs and periodic drills; a system for continuous monitoring, evaluation and updating of the plan; incident recording, signage and lessons learned; in addition to actions to prevent fires in the sheds.

4.1.g Monitoring and evaluation

The EMP includes monitoring and evaluation provisions through a Monitoring Plan that defines resources to be monitored, locations, parameters and frequency. For the operation, soil monitoring is carried out in representative areas of liquid digestate application with selected physicochemical parameters and metals. Additionally, the EMP contemplates periodic audits as a verification tool. The company will define environmental and social KPIs of the ESMS and a management reporting scheme with trends, compliance, and corrective actions. Additionally, it will define baselines, action thresholds and those responsible for response to deviations.

4.1.h Stakeholder engagement

The company has a stakeholder identification and analysis procedure documented in the Quality and Food Safety Manual – Stakeholder Identification and Analysis (MCI-08-A01). This document identifies relevant internal and external actors such as owners, employees, unions, customers, suppliers, government and society in general, and describes their expectations and the established relationship mechanisms, including continuous communication with employees, negotiations with unions, customer satisfaction surveys and participation in sociocultural events in the community.

This procedure shows that the company recognizes the main stakeholder groups and maintains certain channels of interaction with them. However, the company will update this procedure to include: analysis of vulnerable actors, differentiated participation strategies, activity schedule and mechanisms for recording and monitoring interactions.

4.1.h.i Information disclosure

The company's communication procedure establishes that Management is responsible for external institutional communications and that relevant information must be communicated to stakeholders when changes occur in processes, documentation or requirements related to the quality and food safety management system. This procedure demonstrates the existence of formal channels for institutional communication and disclosure of relevant information to certain actors such as customers, suppliers, regulatory authorities and internal personnel. The company will establish an environmental and social information disclosure procedure, which includes the publication or communication of relevant information about the project's risks and impacts, mitigation measures and contact channels for nearby communities, in accessible and appropriate formats for interested groups.

4.1.h.ii Informed consultation and participation

Interactions with some stakeholder groups are evident, such as negotiations with unions, customer surveys and participation in community activities. The company will develop and implement a procedure for informed consultations with potentially affected communities, including mechanisms to provide information prior to consultation, record comments and concerns from communities and demonstrate how these inputs are integrated into project decision-making.

4.1.h.iii Indigenous people

There is no presence of indigenous people in the company's area of influence.

4.1.i External communications and grievance mechanism

4.1.i.i External communications

The company has a formal internal and external communication procedure, which establishes responsibilities for the disclosure of institutional and sectoral information. This procedure assigns Management the responsibility for external communications and establishes that institutional communications must be reviewed and approved before dissemination. While this procedure establishes an organizational structure for external communications, there is no evidence of specific direct communication channels with local communities, nor systematic mechanisms to receive inquiries or concerns related to environmental and social aspects of the project. The company will establish accessible external communication channels for local communities, including clear contact points, means of communication (telephone, email or in-person mechanisms) and procedures to record and respond to inquiries.

4.1.i.ii Grievance mechanism for affected communities

No formal grievance mechanism was identified that is directed at external communities or external stakeholders, allowing for the receipt, registration, evaluation, and response to concerns related to environmental or social impacts arising from operations. The company will design and implement a grievance mechanism for affected communities (receipt, registration, evaluation, response, and closure), and will disseminate it together with the participation process.

4.1.i.iii Reporting to affected communities

No commitment or procedure for periodic reporting to affected communities on environmental and social performance was identified (e.g., monitoring results, significant incidents, progress on

measures). The company will implement a reporting scheme to affected communities on the environmental and social management of the project, including monitoring results, mitigation measures implemented, and status of grievance resolution, using accessible and appropriate formats for interested groups.

4.2 Labor and working conditions

4.2.a Working conditions and management of labor relations

4.2.a.i Human resources policies and procedures

The company has a Human Resources Policy and a Code of Ethics and Conduct that establish commitments to human rights, freedom of association, elimination of child and forced labor, and responsible labor practices. Additionally, it has procedures related to personnel management, including the Personnel Health Procedure, which establishes responsibilities for the protection of workers' health, management of sick leave, medical follow-up, and training in hygiene and prevention practices. These documents constitute an adequate basis for labor management aligned with international principles. However, no comprehensive operational procedure is evident that systematically describes labor management processes (hiring, discipline, termination, contractor management, and grievance handling). The company will update the Human Resources Policy to consolidate these elements.

4.2.a.ii Working conditions and terms of employment

The company establishes working conditions and employment aligned with Argentine labor legislation, including the Employment Contract Law and the applicable collective bargaining agreement, as well as general information on shifts, working hours, and rest periods. It also has procedures that establish occupational health requirements for personnel entry, including mandatory pre-employment medical examinations and specific evaluations depending on the type of task performed. Likewise, the procedure establishes that workers must have medical fitness before beginning their duties and that the Human Resources area maintains records related to personnel health. However, formal communication mechanisms for terms of employment, labor contracts, benefits, disciplinary procedures, or conditions applicable to all categories of workers are lacking. The company will document and formalize the terms and conditions of employment for direct and outsourced workers and share them with employees.

4.2.a.iii Labor organizations

The Human Resources Policy recognizes the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining. At Ovobrand, personnel are affiliated with the Food Industry Workers' Union (STIA) under CCT 769/19.

4.2.a.iv Non-discrimination and equal opportunity

The Code of Ethics and Conduct prohibits discrimination based on race, sex, age, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or union affiliation. The company will update procedures to ensure equal opportunities in recruitment, promotion, or professional development processes.

4.2.a.v Grievance mechanism

The company has an anonymous suggestion and complaint box for employees as part of internal communication mechanisms. Ovobrand will develop and implement a formal documented labor grievance management procedure that allows receipt and response to anonymous complaints and includes registration, follow-up, response times, and protection against retaliation.

4.2.b Workforce protection

4.2.b.i Child and forced labor

The Code of Ethics and Conduct explicitly prohibits child labor and forced labor, and establishes that the company will adopt corrective measures if these practices are detected.

4.2.c Occupational health and safety (OHS)

The company has a Safety, Hygiene, and Environment Policy, a Hygiene and Safety Manual, and a Personnel Health Procedure, which include risk prevention measures, use of personal protective equipment, medical controls, and training. These documents reflect a relevant management framework for occupational safety and health.

During the inspection visit to the sheds, the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for each activity was observed, in accordance with what is established in the operational procedures (including those related to the handling of hazardous products), as well as the implementation of biosecurity measures in compliance with national legislation. Among these measures, the following were evidenced: (i) visitor registration; (ii) control and registration of vehicle entry; and (iii) requirements for all personnel entering the facilities, including mandatory bathing, removal of personal items, use of clothing and footwear provided by the production unit, footwear cleaning, and prohibition of contact with backyard or wild birds.

The company will update its OHS management system by incorporating risk matrices by position, performance indicators, systematic incident investigation, and contractor supervision. Additionally, it will install safety barriers on hot surfaces to prevent accidents.

4.2.d Provisions for people with disabilities

The company prohibits discrimination based on health or disability and establishes that these conditions must be treated confidentially.

4.2.e Workers hired by third parties

The Code of Ethics and corporate policies also apply to suppliers and contractors. The company will develop a procedure for labor management of contractors and outsourced workers that includes minimum labor requirements, compliance supervision, and access to the grievance mechanism.

4.2.f Supply chain

Regarding the supply chain, the company implements Responsible Sourcing Audits (e.g., URSA) to assess its suppliers' compliance with legal, ethical, labor, health, safety, and environmental standards. These independent audits include on-site assessments, worker interviews, and document review in order to identify and manage potential risks in the supply chain, such as child

labor, inadequate working conditions, or excessive working hours. This approach strengthens supplier oversight and promotes responsible practices throughout the supply chain.

4.3 Resource use efficiency and pollution prevention

4.3.a Resource use efficiency

4.3.a.i Energy consumption

Energy for the company's operation currently comes from generator sets and the grid. To utilize operation waste (bird manure plus effluent from the egg processing plant), reduce odors and GHG emissions, the company installed biodigesters that produce 1.4MW which is entirely sold to the grid.

4.3.a.ii Greenhouse gases

Currently Ovobrand does not conduct measurements and does not have a GHG inventory. The company will conduct an annual corporate GHG inventory and differentiate Scope 1 and 2.

4.3.a.iii Alignment with the Paris Agreement

Based on the analysis conducted, using the IDB Group's Implementation Approach for Alignment with the Paris Agreement, the Project is considered aligned with the Paris Agreement.

The transaction is considered aligned with the mitigation objectives of the Paris Agreement, as it is included in the universally aligned list of activities that have a positive or negligible impact on climate. Ovobrand contemplates climate change adaptation measures aimed at ensuring GHG reduction, use of by-products, and reduction of industrial wastewater from its agricultural operations. The main one is the implementation of biodigesters.

4.3.a.iv Water consumption

Water is supplied through the supply network that operates with groundwater wells. Then, it goes through a chlorination process to be used in the sheds. Potable water, food-grade lubricants, compressed air, food-grade chilled water, and ventilation systems comply with EU requirements for egg industrialization and provide the framework for the prerequisites that consolidate Quality Assurance.

In the Province of Buenos Aires, the permit for groundwater exploitation is managed through the Water Authority (ADA). This covers the exploitation flow rate and all boreholes (they are not approved individually). In this regard, the company has submitted the exploitation permit application on several occasions as the Province's regulatory framework was modified. Previous submissions were made in 2009 and 2014. Currently, the process that Ovobrand is undergoing corresponds to ADA resolution 2222/19 (currently repealed by resolution 1746/25), which established a three-phase permit obtaining process. Ovobrand obtained pre-feasibility (Phase I) and is currently undergoing the second Phase, the exploitation work suitability, for its 17 boreholes. With the entry into force of resolution 1746/25, the company will be managing the corresponding permit under the new regulatory framework. Currently, the company has not obtained the exploitation permit. Once obtained, its validity will be for 4 years.

4.3.b Pollution prevention

4.3.b.i Air emissions

Air emissions, including ammonia, odors associated with manure management, and dust generated by feed handling and facility cleaning activities (for example, collection, sweeping, or scraping of bedding), are controlled through ventilation and climate control systems in the sheds, as well as through adequate feed and bedding management practices. Likewise, the location of the farms, away from sensitive receptors such as neighboring homes, helps minimize potential nuisances and aligns with national health regulations recommendations.

Regarding gaseous emissions, Ovobrand obtained the corresponding permit in a timely manner under decree 3395/96 (currently repealed) in 2013 and requested its renewal in 2015. Currently, once the Industry Complexity Level Classification (CNCA) of the plant is obtained, it will be submitting a new update.

4.3.b.ii Effluents

The egg production process on the farms is carried out mainly under dry conditions. During the visit, adequate management of runoff water was observed, which does not come into contact with the cages or the interior of the sheds, thus preventing the dragging of sediments, nutrients, or other materials that could contaminate the soil or surface water bodies. However, water is used for cleaning and disinfection activities in the sheds.

Industrial effluents are completely diverted to another establishment owned by the company that is authorized for their reuse in biodigesters in order to generate biogas, which is used for electricity generation. The effluents that previously passed through artificial dry wetlands are currently being reused.

4.3.b.iii Odors

Odors are controlled by cleaning the bird handling areas, where climate conditions are kept regulated and unnecessary prolonged storage of dead birds, waste, or by-products is avoided. Likewise, good maintenance and operating conditions were observed in the boilers, even with the use of heavy fossil fuels (fuel oil or bunker), thus avoiding excessive emission of combustion gases

4.3.b.iv Noise

Ovobrand will implement periodic ambient noise measurements in order to determine the sound levels generated by the establishment and will evaluate the existence or not of annoying noise levels. Regarding the direct impact on personnel in charge of tasks, it will conduct periodic occupational noise measurements, with the objective of determining existing noise levels and, if necessary, analyzing the need or not to implement appropriate engineering measures, such as isolation of the generation source and/or providing exposed personnel with hearing protectors that comply with IRAM 4.060 Standards. The company will comply with the ambient and occupational noise parameters of the World Bank Group General Guidelines.

4.3.c Waste

The processing plant operations generate domestic solid waste, non-special industrial waste, and special (hazardous) waste derived from administrative, maintenance, and processing activities. The company has developed and implemented a Solid Waste Management Plan that establishes procedures for the identification, source segregation, temporary storage, transport, and final disposal of waste generated in the different operational areas of the establishment. Domestic waste and non-special industrial waste (for example, cardboard, plastics, wooden pallets, and occasional scrap metal) are segregated at source and stored in containers for subsequent removal by authorized companies that possess a Special Authorization Certificate, maintaining traceability through transport manifests and Final Disposal Certificates.

Additionally, the project generates organic by-products associated with poultry production, such as eggshell, manure, and fallen birds. The company implements valorization measures when technically feasible, including the reuse of eggshell as a calcium source in the production of balanced feed and the use of manure for biogas generation in the establishment's biodigestion plant, which contributes to reducing waste generation and optimizing the use of by-products. Hazardous materials management

Maintenance and operation activities also generate hazardous waste, including materials contaminated with hydrocarbons (rags, gloves, oil filters), waste contaminated with paints, fluorescent tubes, and batteries. These wastes are managed in accordance with a Special Waste Management Plan, developed in compliance with Law 11.720 and its Regulatory Decree 806/97 of the Province of Buenos Aires, which establishes procedures for their segregation, safe storage in conditioned areas, adequate labeling, and subsequent removal by authorized transporters and operators for treatment or final disposal.

In the egg processing plant, refrigeration systems that use ammonia as a refrigerant are employed. The company will provide training to workers on the safe handling of ammonia, including response procedures for leaks and evacuation protocols. Likewise, it will develop a specific contingency plan for ammonia leak events and will carry out a safety evaluation of the refrigeration systems, the results of which will be compared with applicable international standards, such as those established by the International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR).

4.3.c.i Pesticide management and use

Ovobrand S.A contracts an outsourced service for Integrated Pest Management. Ovobrand annually requests the List of Inputs (Pesticides and pesticides) used. They must have authorization from the Ministry of Agricultural Development through the Domisanitary Application Prescription renewed every two months. The company uses Bromadiolone classified as Ib and on some occasions as an alternative Difethialone classified as Ia. Ovobrand will work on phasing out these two products and replacing them with pesticides of lower toxicity.

4.4 Community health and safety

4.4.a Community health and safety

4.4.a.i Infrastructure and equipment design and safety

The design, construction, and operation of the project's infrastructure and equipment align with international good practices, incorporating safety criteria for workers and third parties. The facilities present adequate hygienic-sanitary conditions, a linear design that minimizes contamination risks, and modern equipment with integrated safety systems. Likewise, they have been developed in accordance with applicable technical and regulatory specifications, in line with the World Bank Group EHS guidelines. No high-risk structures for communities are identified.

4.4.a.ii Hazardous materials management and safety

The project's hazardous materials management incorporates measures aimed at preventing community exposure, limiting their use to controlled inputs (e.g., ammonia) and ensuring their safe handling through trained personnel, restricted storage, and compliance with regulatory requirements. The transport and disposal of hazardous waste is carried out through authorized operators, reducing off-site risks. Likewise, specific measures are planned for ammonia handling, including contingency plans for leaks. In line with Performance Standard 3, no significant risks to the community are anticipated.

4.4.a.iii Ecosystem services

In relation to ecosystem services, the project is located in an area where relevant provisioning and regulation services exist, particularly associated with water availability and the buffering function of nearby wetlands, such as the "Lagunas de San Vicente" reserve. Although the direct impacts of the project are limited and are concentrated mainly in the construction phase (removal of vegetation cover, soil compaction and generation of effluents), measures have been established to avoid affecting soil permeability, groundwater quality and the integrity of adjacent areas, thus reducing potential risks to the health and safety of communities. Likewise, the adequate management of waste, effluents and materials contributes to preventing impacts on key ecosystem services. In line with Performance Standard 6, no significant impacts on priority services are anticipated.

4.4.a.iv Community exposure to diseases

In relation to community exposure to diseases, the Environmental Impact Assessment indicates that no significant risks associated with the operation of the project are foreseen. The activities do not generate conditions conducive to the proliferation of water-borne or vector-borne diseases, and environmental management measures, emission control, adequate waste management and safe storage of chemical inputs are implemented that contribute to preventing health risks. Likewise, emergency plans, fire control and emission monitoring are in place that reduce possible indirect impacts on the health of the population. In line with Performance Standard 4, no relevant impacts on community health are anticipated.

4.4.a.v Emergency preparedness and response

Ovobrand has an Emergency Plan and a Contingency Subprogram that address scenarios such as fires, explosions and spills, including coordination mechanisms with firefighters and notification to provincial authorities (in compliance with resolution 3722/16 of the Ministry of Environment) and

municipal authorities, which contributes to reducing risks for the community. However, interaction with Affected Communities is still limited. In line with Performance Standard 4, see 4.1.f.

4.4.b Security personnel

There is no Security personnel.

4.5 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources

4.5.a Sustainable management of living natural resources

During the tour of the poultry farms, general compliance with the five freedoms of animal welfare in Livestock Production Systems promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) *and the World Organisation for Animal* Health (OMSA) was observed. It is noteworthy that Ovobrand has certification granted by Certified Humane, Humane Farm *Animal Care* standard, *for "Cage Free Egg* Products" and by the International Agricultural Organization (OIA) for "Animal Welfare for the production of Cage Free Hen Eggs". The company has developed internal procedures to achieve humane management and necessary conditions for sustaining optimal biosecurity. The health of the birds promotes obtaining a product and raw material, eggs, free of pathogenic germs. However, the company will work with specialized experts to evaluate current practices and will update and implement good animal welfare practices that are applied systematically in all its operations.

4.5.b Supply chain

The high degree of integration of the company allows identifying and chronologically recording the location and trajectory of each batch of Egg Products produced, starting from the raw materials received and throughout the entire supply and production chain. Ovobrand does not have egg suppliers. However, although it produces part of the feed for the birds, it also has supplies of corn and soybeans.

Ovobrand will apply the Supply Chain Risk Management System of the ESMS to ensure compliance with PS6 with the suppliers of raw materials for bird feed.

5. Local access to project documentation

The documentation related to the project can be accessed at the following link:
https://www.ovobrand.com/spa/index.php