



SAAMBiental

Environmental Bulletin

MAY 2019



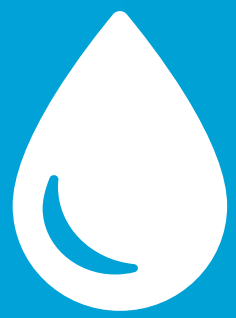
SAAM has been working on implementing its corporate environmental strategy since 2017 and has consolidated its environmental reporting.

In 2018, the company issued a monthly report on management of natural resources, environmental status and emergency incidents at subsidiaries in Chile. The second phase, which includes SAAM subsidiaries abroad, began in 2019.

SAAMBiental is our first environmental bulletin. It is part of our efforts to keep our stakeholders abreast of several environmental management issues, raise awareness and report on the indicators promoted and supported by our various divisions.

This report is an essential tool for evaluating progress on SAAM's environmental agenda. Based on 2018 performance, this report is our starting point for setting the targets related to reducing waste, saving raw materials, minimizing emissions and effecting change to create a culture in which the value of protecting the environment guides our operations and each person, as set forth in our Environmental Policy. Each division is responsible for meeting these targets through its subsidiaries.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Water:

Our divisions use water in buildings, landscape sprinkler systems, equipment washing, etc. In 2018, total SAAM water consumption in Chile was 284,889 m3. This is the baseline for our efforts to set goals for 2019.



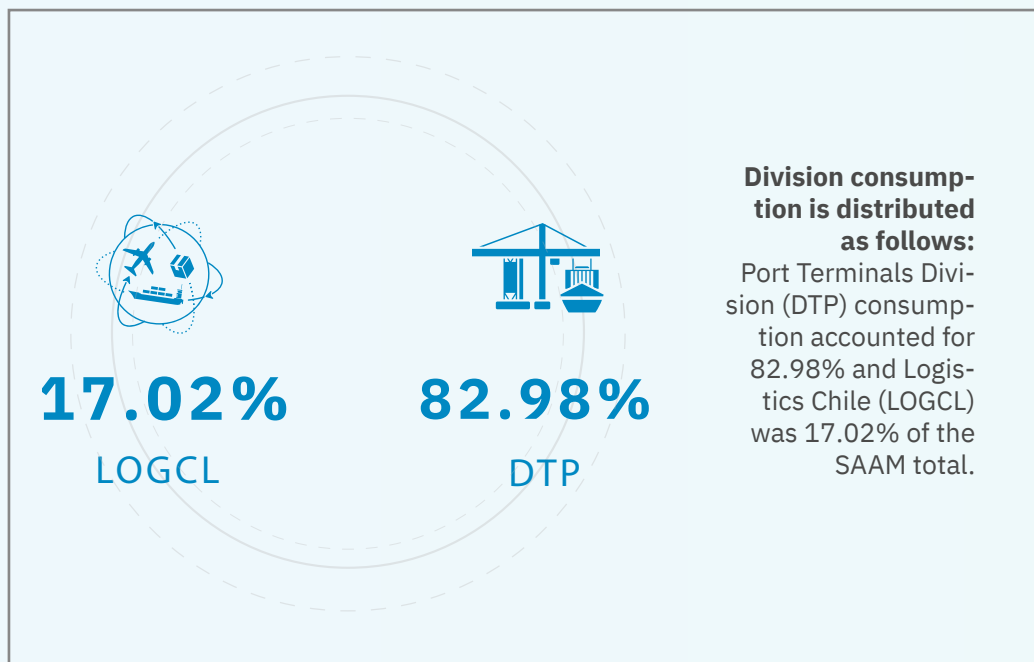
Electricity:

In 2018, SAAM's divisions in Chile—including the Port Terminals (DTP) and Logistics (LOGCL) divisions—consumed 35,129,225 kWh (35,129.225 mWh).



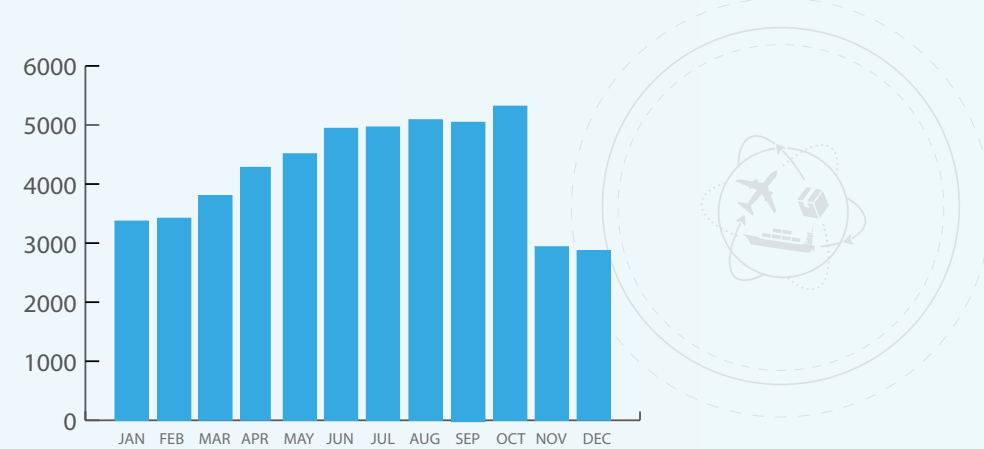
Fuel:

Fuel consumption at our Chile divisions—including our tug fleet at Towage Chile (TOWCL), DTP and LOGCL—was 14,531,183 liters in 2018. Consumption represents use by tug boats, different types of cranes, generators, etc.



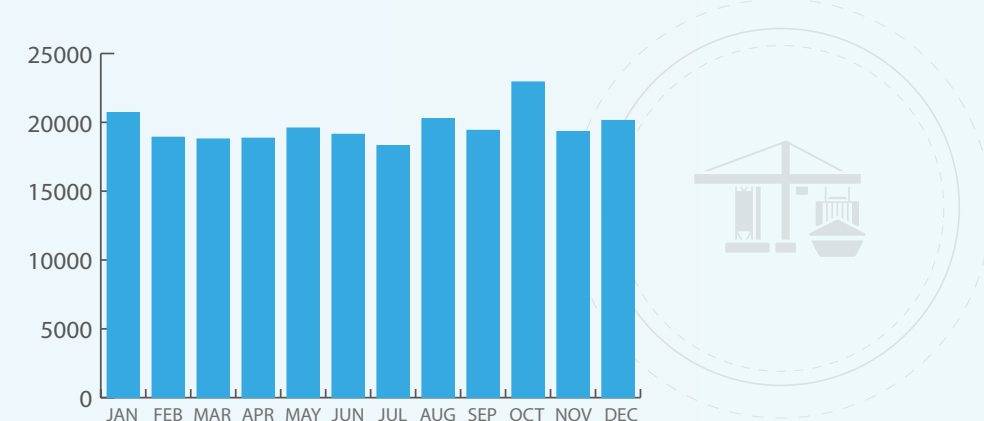
At Logistics Chile, consumption was 48,466 m3. This graph shows the distribution of consumption per month. The greatest consumption was recorded in Puerto Montt, where refrigeration facilities are located.

2018 - LOGCL Potable Water Consumption (m3)



Consumption by the Port Terminals Division in 2018 was 236,423 m3, distributed as follows:

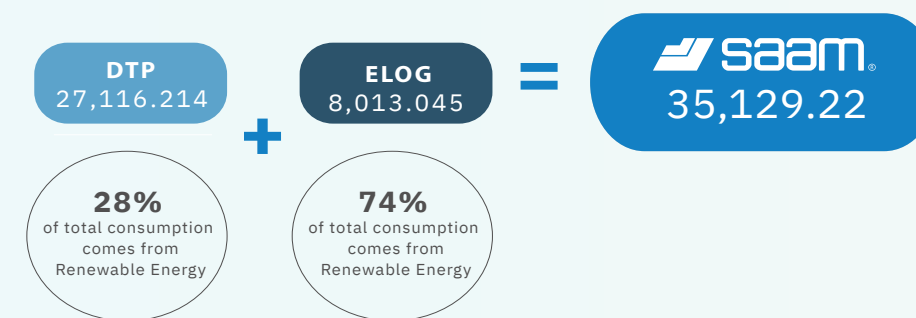
2018 - DTP Potable Water Consumption (m3)



The energy we consumed is broken down as follows:

| Type of Energy | % |
|---|-----|
| Renewable | 39% |
| Natural gas | 0% |
| Thermoelectric power plants (gas, coal, etc.) | 61% |
| Co-generation | 0% |
| Other | 0% |

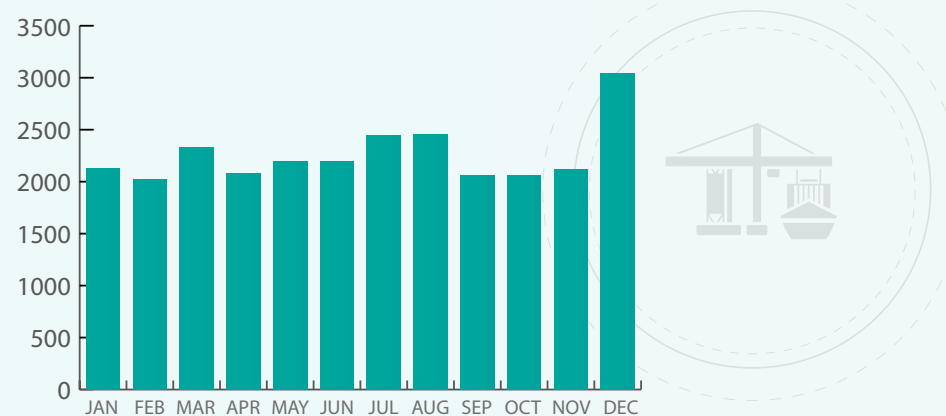
Each division generated the following quantity of mWh:



Monthly consumption, by division, is distributed as follows:

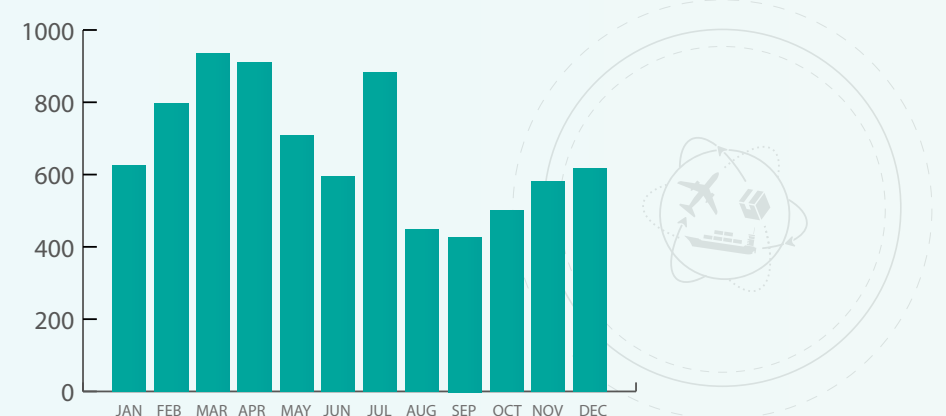
Total 2018 consumption at the Port Terminal Division was 27,116.214 mWh, distributed as follows:

2018 - DTP Electricity Consumption (mWh)



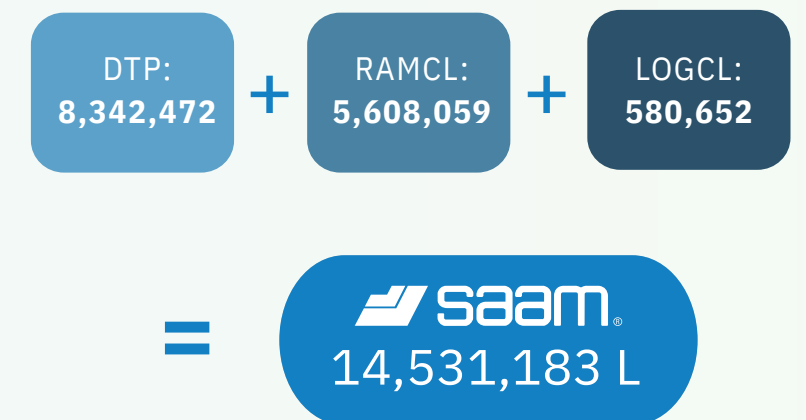
At the logistics companies, total electricity consumption in buildings, warehouses, cold storage facilities, etc., was 8,013.45 mWh, with monthly consumption as follows:

2018 - LOGCL Monthly Electricity Consumption



As of January 2018, the company has a power supply contract for the following terminals that comes entirely from renewable sources: Portuaria Corral, San Vicente Terminal Internacional and SAAM Logistics (Puerto Montt).

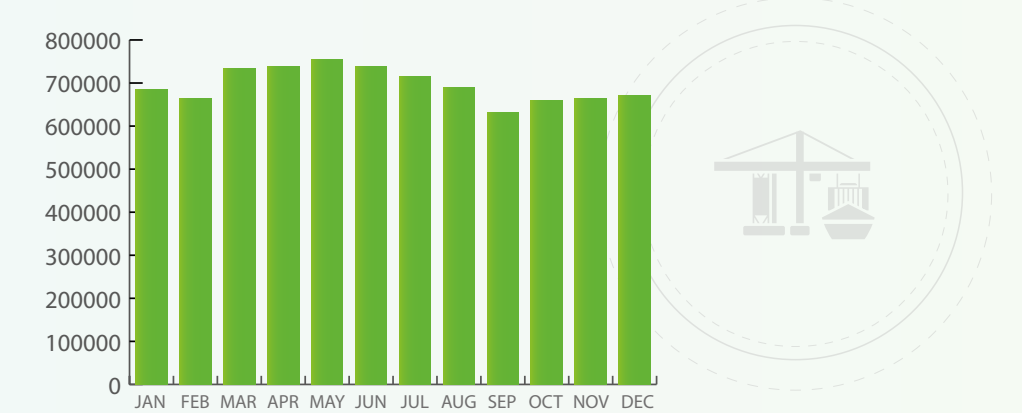
Diesel consumption is broken down as follows (in liters):



Diesel consumption, by division, is distributed as follows:

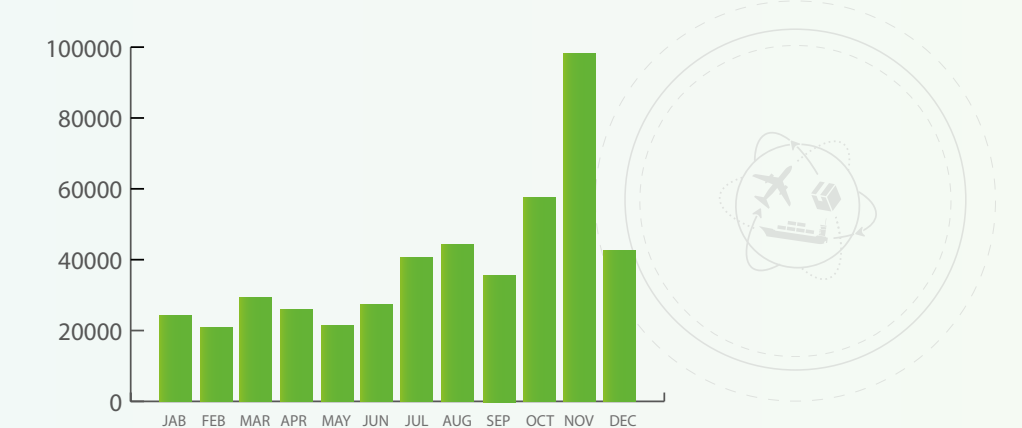
Total 2018 consumption for the Port Terminal Division was 8,342,472 liters, distributed monthly as follows:

2018 - DTP Diesel Consumption (liters)



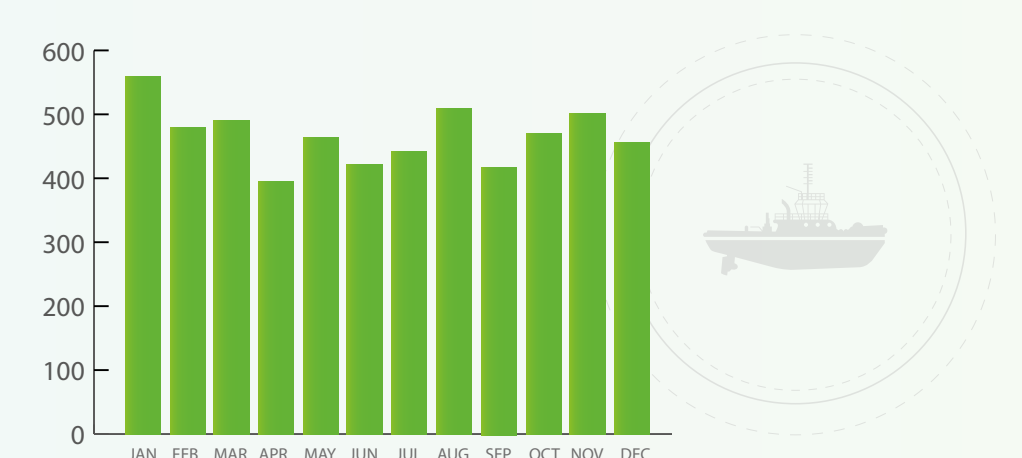
Total 2018 consumption by logistics companies was 580,652 liters, distributed as follows:

2018 - ELOG Monthly Diesel Consumption (liters)



Total consumption for our Towage Chile fleet was 5,608,059 liters, with consumption as follows:

2018 - TOWCL Diesel Consumption (liters)



ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS

Carbon Footprint:

In Chile, Iquique Terminal Internacional (ITI), Antofagasta Terminal Internacional (ATI), San Antonio Terminal Internacional (STI), San Vicente Terminal Internacional (SVTI) and our Towage Chile tug fleet measure their carbon footprint using three scopes, in compliance with our sustainability and environmental policies.

Division results are as follows:

- Port Terminals Division:

| Terminal | Scope 1 | Scope 2 | Scope 3 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| ITI | 2,826 | 570 | 11,291 |
| ATI | 1,710 | 2,510 | 10,370 |
| STI | 7,207 | 4,882 | 21,783 |
| SVTI | 8,979 | 2,120 | 14,022 |

- Towage Chile:

| Flota | Scope 1 | Scope 2 | Scope 3 |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| TOW CL | 17,190 | 70 | 3,938 |

These results are from the 2018 measurement of the 2017 footprint.

Environmental Performance:

SAAM aims to improve the organization's environmental culture by improving knowledge, skills and habits while raising awareness on the problems and impact generated by each of the facilities in its quest for sustainable development. To do so, the company must organize training sessions and manage and process incidents, inspections and social complaints:

This reporting period, the general results for our three SAAM divisions were as follows:

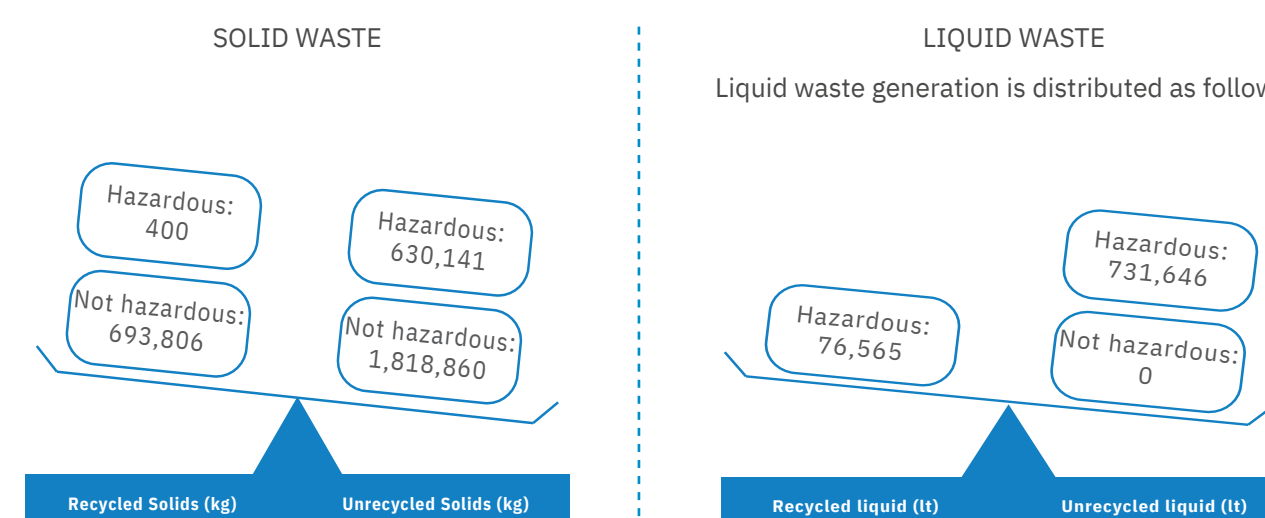
| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| No. of environmental trainings | 48 |
| No. of environmental campaigns | 9 |
| Total hours of training | 1,368 |
| No. of inspections | 9 |
| No. of complaints | 2 |
| No. of fines | 0 |

Voluntary Agreements

The targets and objectives subscribed with companies and public institutions were fulfilled in 2018. These include the "Clean Production Agreement, Ports in the Bío Bío Region" for the San Vicente International Terminal (SVTI) from October 2015 and Clean Production, Logistics and Mining Agreement for the Antofagasta Port" for the Antofagasta Terminal Internacional (ATI) from September 2016. Final certification is scheduled for first quarter 2019.

Waste:

Our facilities produce waste as a result of their office, maintenance, warehouse and towing operations. In 2018, our divisions generated a total of 3,143,207 kg of solid waste and 802,211 liters of liquid waste. Both figures reflect the sum of recycled hazardous waste + recycled non-hazardous waste + hazardous waste + non-hazardous waste. It is important to note that 58% of the solid waste generated is non-hazardous while 20% is hazardous. Of total solid waste, 22% is recycled.



9% OF HAZARDOUS LIQUID WASTE IS RECYCLED.



22% OF SOLID WASTE IS RECYCLED.

