INFORME DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

Maderera Río Acre S.A.C

Maderacre

ABRIL 2023

Elaborado por:
M&D Consulting S.A.C.

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

1. Goals

1.1. General objective

Prepare the sustainability report that lists the activities carried out by MADERACRE at an environmental and social level.

1.2. Specific objectives

- Make a description of the production processes of MADERACRE
- Carry out a brief analysis of environmental and social management.
- Carry out and explain an account of the identification and evaluation of environmental and social impacts.
- Detail and explain the environmental and social management measures proposed by MADERACRE.
- Describe the mechanisms of citizen participation
- Make an analysis of climate change and its effect on the activity of MADERACRE
- Analyze health and safety activities at work.

2. Background

2.1. Company data

In theBoard1,Board2andBoard3the general information of the company is detailedMaderera del Rio Acre SAC (hereinafter, MADERACRE).

Board1: Data of the owner company

Business name	Maderera del Rio Acre SAC
RUC	20527030421
business size	Big company
ISIC	1610-Manufacture of wooden floors, slats and others
Street and number	km 227 of the South Interoceanic Highway of the Puerto Maldonado section
District	Inapari
Province	tahuamanu
Department	Mother of God
Phone	981254325
Email	avega@myd.pe

Board2: Data of the legal representative of the EIP holder company

Legal representative	Wong Lu Vega Erasmo Jesus
ID	08255169
Post	General manager
Electronic item number	11000685
Seat	D00009
Registration area No.	N°X- Cuzco Headquarters

Board3. Property location

Address	km 227 - Southern Interoceanic Highway of the Puerto Maldonado section
District	Inapari
Province	tahuamanu
Department	Mother of God
Area (m2)	20,0004 ha
Activity	Processing of timber resources
Production capacity	Variable according to the type of product manufactured[1]
Permanence period	21 years

[1] **Nivel de producción estimado**

Tipo	Producto	Unid. Produccion	Vol. Prom. (m3)/mes
Producto	Deck	m^3	200
Producto	Deck corto	m^3	75
Producto	Tablilla	m^3	250
Producto	Piso	m^3	50
Subproducto	Ripas	m^3	100
Subproducto	Leña	m^3	700
Subproducto	Aserrin	m^3	340

*Se presentan valores de producción promedio correspondientes al 2019-2020.

2.2. Consultant data

In theBoard4,Board5andBoard6; The general data of the environmental consultant responsible for preparing the sustainability report and the consulting team are detailed.

Board4: Data from the environmental consultant in charge of preparing the DAA

Business name	M&D Consulting SAC
RUC	20604820830
PRODUCE consultancy registration	Directorial Resolution No. 293-2020-PRODUCE/DGAAMI
Street and number	José Pardo Street 329, Interior 1201
District	miraflores
Province	Lime
Department	Lime
Phone	981254325
Email	avega@myd.pe

Board5. Data of the legal representative of the consultant in charge of preparing the DAA

Name of the legal representative	Ana Maria Del Carmen Herrera Chavez
ID	44132831
Post	General manager
Item No.	14305355
Seat	A0001
Registration area No.	IX-Lima Headquarters

Board6: Data of the consultants participating in the preparation of the DAA

Name and surname	ID	Specialty	Professional register	Ability
Hilda Juliana Calla Llontop	42087710	Fisheries Engineer	CIP №104461	enabled
Cesar Manuel Dongo Cateriano	70435427	Environmental and natural resources engineer	CIP №171483	enabled
Carlos Saenz Cortez	41918288	Biologist	CBP No. 8518	enabled

2.3. Administrative background

a) Property ownership

MADERACRE has a forestry concession that was granted by the National Institute of Natural Resources - INRENA, and which covers an area of approximately 270,000 hectares, for a period of 40 renewable years for the sustainable use of timber, non-timber and forest resources. ecosystem services in accordance with the provisions of the concession contracts, the general forest management plan and annual operating plans approved by the competent authorities, the forest management unit that manages MADERACRE is located in the Permanent Production Forests of Madre de Dios zone 1, Iñapari district, Tahuamanu province, Madre de Dios department, as described in item No. 11007020 of the Registry Zone X Cusco Headquarters of the National Superintendence of Public Registries.

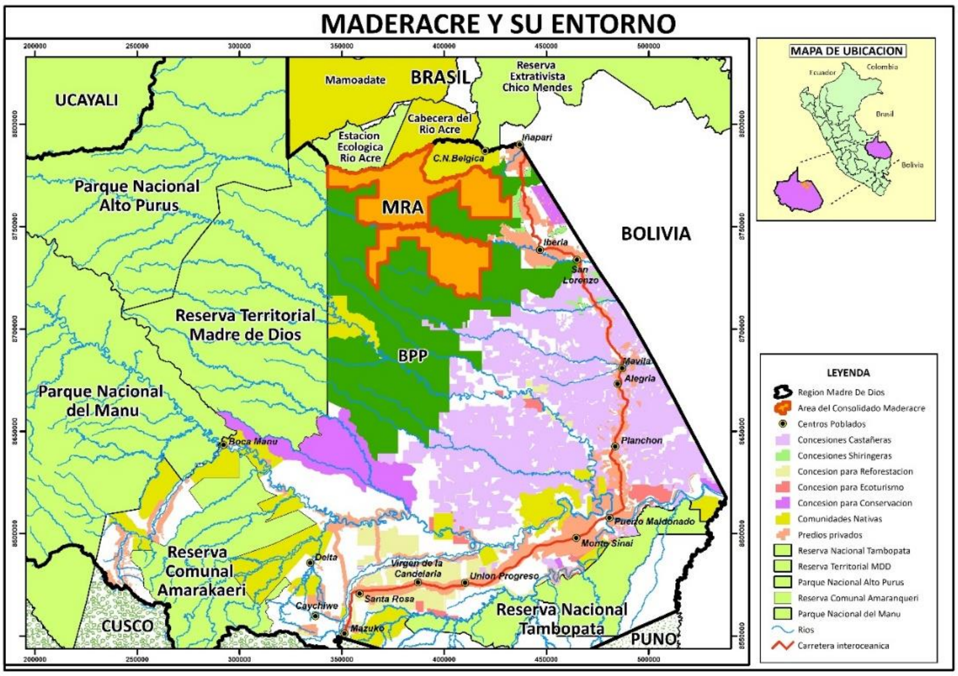


Illustration1: Location map of the MADERACRE SAC forest management unit

Additionally, MADERACRE has a production unit where its wood transformation industry is located and which is described in number "3" of this document.

b) Operation license

Through License No. 007-2015 dated December 29, 2017, the District Municipality of Tahuamanu granted an opening license to the wood transformation center in favor of Maderera Río Acre SAC

c) Certificationenvironmental

The MADERACRE production establishment has a Declaration of Environmental Adequacy (DAA) of the "Center for the transformation and integral use of wood" approved by Directorial Resolution No. 00151-2021-PRODUCE / DGAAMI dated March 15, 2021.

d) Supporting technical report ITS

Through Directorial Resolution No. 00360-2022-PRODUCE/DGAAMI, the Supporting Technical Report (ITS) of the project called "Installation of 7 industrial furnaces, relocation of 25 artisanal furnaces for the production of coal and correction of the area occupied by the company" is approved.

e) Use compatibility certificate

Through certificate No. 009-2014-UPCU-GEDUR-MP-TAH, dated October 20, 2014, the Provincial Municipality of Tahuamanu concludes that the MADERACRE Wood Transformation Center is located on an area with land use "Land Developable Apt – II (Intermediate Terrace)", and whose Zoning corresponds to Industrial Zone compatible with Landscape RMD, with an area of 20.00 hectares.

f) Registration of direct consumer of hydrocarbons

MADERACRE, has a fixed installation area for the supply and dispatch of fuel to small vehicles (hereinafter, fuel area), located within the company's premises, which is authorized through direct consumer registration No. 139289- 051-251018, granted by Osinergmin on October 27, 2018.

g) Water use license

Through Directorial Resolution No. 0009-2022-ANA-AAA-MDD, a license for the use of groundwater for industrial use was granted to Maderera del Río Acre SAC with a volume of up to 27,216 m3 through the exploitation of 02 wells

h) FSC Forest Management Certification

MADERACRE holds the FSC Certificate NC-FM/COC-002176 for forest management integrated into the chain of custody of wood, the largest and oldest in the country, issued in January 2007, and is valid to date. Likewise, in January 2020 it achieved the accreditation of ecosystem services for the Conservation of Biodiversity and the Maintenance of Carbon Sinks.

i) VERRA Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) Certification and Climate, Community and Biodiversity Certificate (CCB) for the accreditation of its Climate projects under the Reduction of Emissions from Avoided Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) modality.

3. Description of the productive unit

3.1. Location

3.1.1. political location

The establishment is politically located as described in theBoard7.

Board7: Political location of the establishment

Department	Mother of God
Province	tahuamanu
District	Inapari
Location	km 227 of the South Interoceanic Highway of the Puerto Maldonado section

3.1.2. Geographic location

Access to the establishment is through the interoceanic highway and other unpaved roads close to the wood transformation center in the The travel time from Lima, by air is approximately 1.54 hours and from the Madre de Dios airport to Iñapari, the travel time it is approximately 4 hours by highway. The approximate distance of both cities is shown in theBoard8. While in theBoard9, the UTM coordinates of the establishment are detailed.

Board8: Distance and travel time to the Wood Transformation Center

Point	arrival point	Distance (km)	Travel time
Lime	Mother of God Airport	679km	1.54 Hrs
Mother of God Airport	MADERACRE	229km	4hrs

Board9: Geographical location of the wood processing center

Vertex	Side	Distance (m)	UTM Datum WGS 84 Coordinates - Zone17M	
			East (X)	North (Y)
P1	P1-P2	86.26	437439.00	8787775.00
P2	P2-P3	328.62	437502.00	8787711.00
P3	P3-P4	48.85	437301.00	8787454.00
P4	P4-P5	83.76	437285.55	8787406.23
P5	P5-P6	56.02	437204.00	8787392.00
Q6	P6-P7	44.27	437149.34	8787375.49
Q7	P7-P8	137.46	437139.57	8787331.16
Q8	P8-P9	29.04	437001.71	8787327.20
Q9	P9-P10	56.64	436976.25	8787313.35
Q10	P10-P11	22.79	436923.47	8787327.93
Q11	P11-P12	110.79	436934.51	8787348.64
Q12	P12-P13	84.81	436844.07	8787412.91

Vertex	Side	Distance (m)	UTM Datum WGS 84 Coordinates - Zone17M	
			East (X)	North (Y)
Q13	P13-P14	127.36	436839.78	8787499.58
Q14	P14-P15	31.78	436915.68	8787602.04
Q15	P15-P16	58.81	436915.15	8787634.54
Q16	P16-P17	283.90	436958.00	8787674.00
Q17	P17-P18	56.24	436672.00	8787693.00
Q18	P18-P19	78.15	436674.00	8787742.00
Q19	P19-P1	747.48	436693.00	8787816.00
perimeter (m)			2473m	
Area (m2)			247 862m2	
boundaries			Left side	local chickadees
			Right side	Forest
			Forward	Wooded area
			Towards the bottom	RICSI Carbons

Illustration 2: Location of the wood production center

3.2. Brief description of production processes

The production process begins with the reception of raw material (wood in logs), to then go through two transformation processes: (i) primary and (ii) secondary.

The (i) primary transformation includes activities of sawing, edging, resawing and blunting of wood, to define the dimensions that the product will have before starting the advanced transformation. The raw material that meets the conditions suitable for drying or selling the wet product, follows the stowage process; and those pieces that do not, go to recovery and restart to the starting point of primary transformation.

Secondary transformation (ii) involves the processes of pre-drying, drying, edging, brushing, molding, blunting and packaging. The first two sub-processes have the purpose of reducing the humidity of the wood; while the remaining four define the dimensions and characteristics that the final product will have. In the packaging, the packages of pieces of the same species are assembled and ordered by equal lengths and thicknesses, strapped and packed to be transferred to the finished product warehouse. For greater detail, the characteristics of the process are described in detail below:

a. Reception and storage of raw materials and supplies

- **Raw material**
  Activity through which the wood is received in "logs" or "round wood", duly identified with the following information: forest transport guide (GTF), list of mobilized logs or paddocks, dispatch report, transporter remittance guide, sender's waybill.
  The Inventories Headquarters, as the responsible area, crosses the information of the guides with the physical characteristics of the wood, to admit the reception of raw material. If it is satisfied, each log will be assigned a reception code and it will be transferred to the collection yard according to the species and length.

- **Supplies**
  As with the raw material, the information of the material received is crossed with the purchase orders (PO); for registration, labeling, storage and notification to the requesting area with prior agreement, otherwise it is returned.

b. primary transformation

Once the necessary batch of raw material (logs) has been defined, it is analyzed whether its length and shape are suitable for sawing. If they are not, they go through a cutting or qualifying process which is carried out with a chainsaw and then they are transferred by the front loader to the beginning of the production line.

- **sawing**
  It carries out the previous dimensioning of the thickness of the products through longitudinal cuts that can be radial or tangential, transforming the logs into planks and using techniques of greater use. Vertical band saws are used for these cutting tasks. During this operation, sawdust and corner pieces are generated as residues

(pieces of bark and sapwood) as marketable by-products. Records of the volumes that enter the process are taken so that at the end of it the yield of the wood can be calculated.

- **edging**
  It carries out the dimensioning of the width of the products through longitudinal cuts, transforming the planks into paddocks and using techniques of greater use. Disc saws arranged in multiple and single prospecting machines are used in this process. During this operation, sawdust and corners are generated as by-products (pieces of bark and sapwood) that are used for commercial purposes.

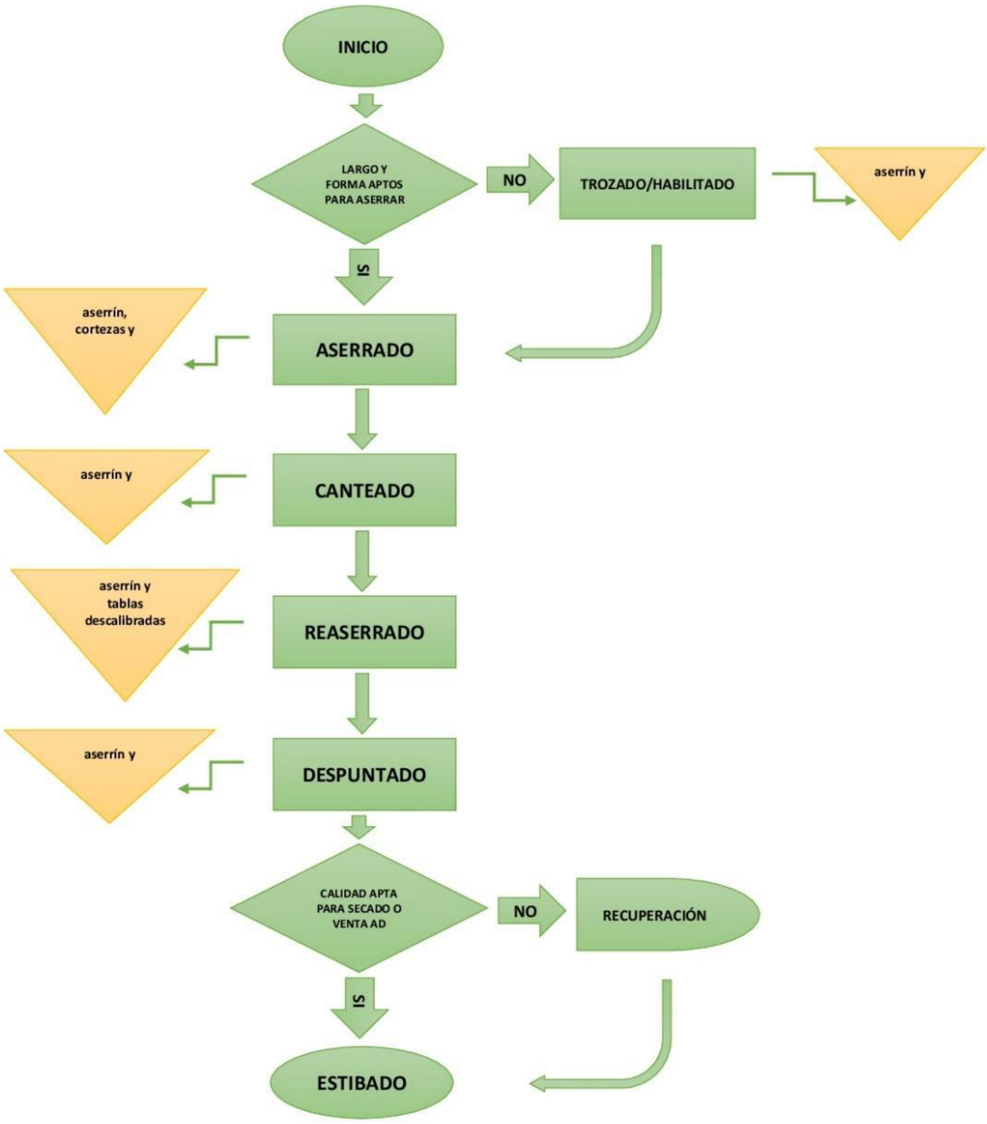
- **resawed**
  Performs the final sizing of the thickness of the products through longitudinal cuts, transforming the pads into boards. Cuts are made by a smaller vertical band saw or by multi-head horizontal band saws. Sawdust is generated as a by-product for reuse purposes.

- **Blunt**
  They carry out the dimensioning of the length of the products. All defects not allowed for the following processes are eliminated. The cuts are transversal and are executed by disc saws. Once the length is defined, its quality is evaluated, determining if the piece is suitable for drying or for sale AD (Wet), proceeding to stow it. Materials that still do not meet appropriate quality conditions are destined for recovery. During this operation, sawdust and pieces of boards of different dimensions are generated as by-products.

- **Recovery**
  It consists of sizing the width of the pieces, eliminating defects that may occur along them. Smaller products are obtained and in some cases of lower quality. During this operation, sawdust and rips (edges) are generated as by-products (pieces with a high proportion of sapwood or defects such as rot or insect attack) that enter the charcoal process or are sold. The cuts or pieces of wood that are not used for the production process are also sold for ecological decorative purposes.

- **stowed**
  It consists of stacking the pieces of wood already converted into boards using separators, taking into account the segregation of materials by species, dimension and quality. This operation does not generate waste.

PRIMARY WOOD TRANSFORMATION FLOW CHART



c. secondary transformation

- pre-dried

  Once the pieces of wood in the form of piles or packages are stowed, they are taken to the pre-drying patio to be stacked and start a process of moisture loss in the open air for a period of 30 to 40 days in order to reduce its moisture content to approximately 20 to 28%. During this process there is loss of volume due to dehydration.

- **Waterproofing or preservation**

  It consists of eliminating and/or reducing the porosity of the wood, sealing the ends and/or ends, through the application of paraffin/wax redemul, in order to isolate the product from the humidity of the environment, and prevent cracks from being generated in the pieces of wood in the kiln or drying chambers.

- **drying**
  After pre-drying, the stowed wood is taken to the ovens or drying chambers for periods of time between 14 and 21 days, depending on the initial moisture content, the dimensions and the species of wood to be dried. The drying programs to be implemented seek to bring the moisture content to ranges between 10 and 16% depending on the type of product. During this process there is no loss of wood volume.

- **edging**
  After drying, the cutting processes are resumed. During this edging operation, the pieces of dry wood with the help of two multiple edgers are resized in width with an S2S finish (edges). The waste that is generated from the operation is sawdust and small irregular pieces of wood. To start this operation, there must be a batch of dry wood from drying; the initial volume of this batch will be used to calculate the percentage of losses and yields of the next stage of wood transformation.

- **Brushed**
  Operation in which the final thickness is given to the pieces of dry wood, with an S2S finish on the faces, which added to the previous process generates a material with a final S4S finish. During the operation, sawdust is generated as a salable and reusable by-product as fuel for the boiler.

- **molding**
  Operation in which the final E4E finish is given, which can be smooth or grooved on one of the faces. During the operation, sawdust and thin rips are generated as salable and reusable by-products.

- **Blunt**
  During trimming, the final length of the pieces is given with a cross section of each piece. It also serves to eliminate defects present in the pieces. During the process, sawdust and pieces or small pieces of reusable and marketable wooden boards are generated.

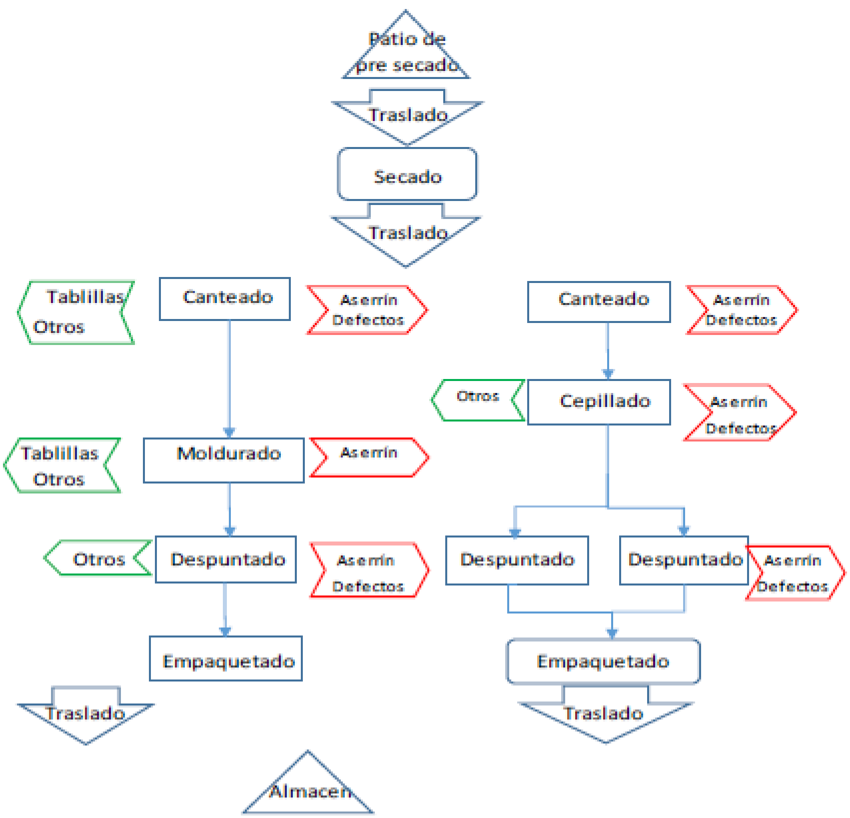
- **Packaging**
  Packaging consists of assembling packages of parts of the same species and ordered by equal lengths and thicknesses, strapped and packed to be transferred to the finished product warehouse. In this operation, the final scaling is carried out and in comparison with the volume of material that entered the process, the yields of this stage of the sawmilling of the wood are calculated.
  Waterproofing or preservation.

  Waxes or paraffins are applied by means of torches at the exit of the kiln, to the pieces destined for the production of "deck", which require an additional layer on the tips in order to seal the product and avoid contact with the humidity of the environment.

- **varnished**

Process by which 7 layers of UV drying varnish are added to the product "floors", according to the client's specification, for the final finish. This activity is not carried out in the production center, since it is outsourced by the company Unión Flooring SAC, located in Lima. Therefore, the amount of inputs to apply is not known, however; We specify that this is a product compatible with wood.

FLOW CHART OF SECONDARY WOOD TRANSFORMATION



d. Dispatch of raw material and finished product

- **Raw material**
  The dispatch of raw material is the activity through which the CTM sends round wood to other plants to be processed.

- **Finished product**
  Prior to loading, the transport units are inspected to verify if they meet the requested requirements, load capacity, length of the wagon, and good condition of the truck. A thorough review is made, verifying that the unit is completely clean, with no traces of oil residues, grease, or remains of wood in poor condition on the bodywork that could contaminate or deteriorate the product.

After the wood is properly conditioned according to the customer's request (strapped and with packaging for KD wood cases) it is loaded, an activity that is carried out using "Duck" type forklifts.

Subsequently, after concluding with the loading, the securing of the loads with the required accessories is verified, and that the loads are covered in their entirety with plastic, tarpaulins or impermeable awnings that guarantee that the load will not receive moisture during transport. to your final destination.

Concluded with the loading, the units are transferred to the dispatch area, where they will be given the necessary documents for the transport of the product.

3.3. Organization chart and functions

In itDiagram1The organization chart of MADERACRE's functions is presented, made up of the general management and under this are the regional, production and commercial management.

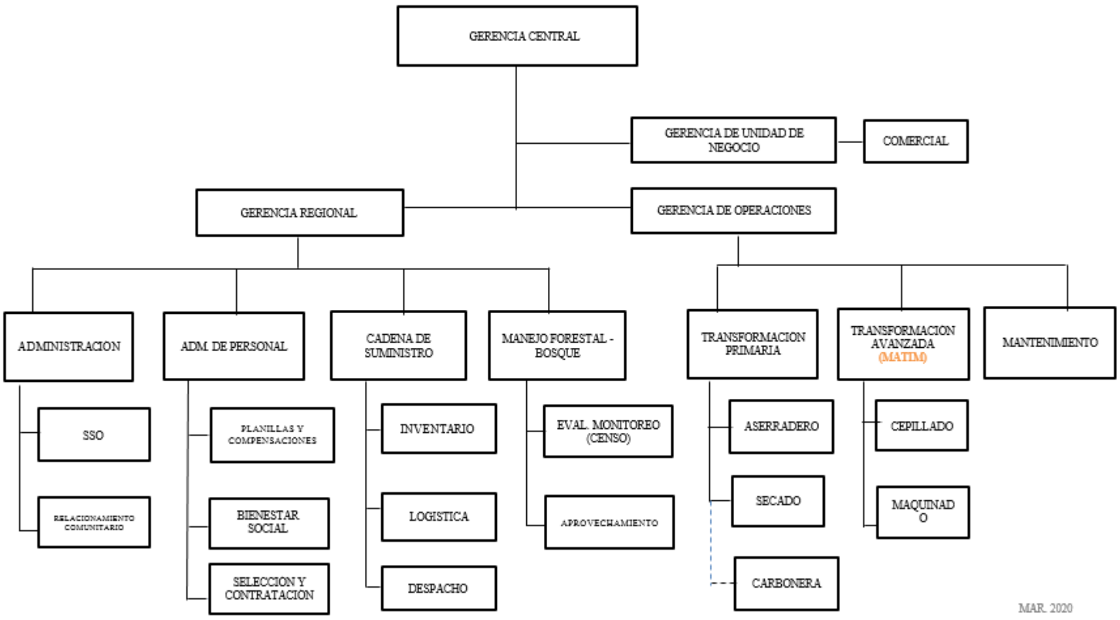


Diagram1: Organization chart of MADERACRE functions

4. Environmental and social management analysis

4.1. Compliance with current regulations

In the Board10 the status of compliance with current regulations is presented, considering that the current environmental Certification was obtained on March 15, 2021.

Board10: Consolidated compliance with current regulations

reporting obligation	Frequency	legal device	Competent Authority	Status
Presentation of the first environmental report	Annual	Directorial Resolution No. 00151-2021-PRODUCE/DGAAMI	PRODUCES	complies
Hazardous waste manifests 2021-I	Quarterly	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Hazardous waste manifests 2021-II	Quarterly	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Hazardous waste manifests 2021-III	Quarterly	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Hazardous waste manifests 2021-IV	Quarterly	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Annual declaration of solid waste 2022	Annual	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Hazardous waste manifests 2022-I	Quarterly	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Hazardous waste manifests 2022-II	Quarterly	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Hazardous waste manifests 2022-III	Quarterly	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Hazardous waste manifests 2022-IV	Quarterly	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Annual declaration of solid waste 2022	Annual	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Hazardous waste manifests 2023-I	Quarterly	Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM	MINAM	complies
Presentation of the first environmental report	Annual	Directorial Resolution No. 00151-2021-PRODUCE/DGAAMI	PRODUCES	complies

4.2. Certifications

The following table shows the list of forest certifications that MADERACRE complies with.

Board11: Forest Certifications

Item	Certification	Aim	Status
1	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC MF/CoC)	Sustainable Forest Management and traceability of wood in the production process processing and marketing. Accreditation for Ecosystem Services	Asset
2	Verified Carbon Standard - VCE	For the carbon credit projects for avoided deforestation (REDD) of which it is a part.	Asset
3	Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance - CCB Gold		Asset

4.3. Identification and evaluation of environmental and social impacts

To determine the possible environmental impacts of the activity carried out, the CONESA methodology has been applied, which allows obtaining a qualitative assessment of the previously identified environmental impacts, depending on both the degree of incidence or intensity of the alteration produced, as well as the characterization of the impact, which in turn responds to a series of attributes, such as: extension, moment, persistence, etc.

This methodology is based on the qualification of 11 attributes that seek to describe the environmental impact in detail. Each attribute is evaluated subjectively, using qualitative scales or adjectives (such as high, medium, low, etc.) to which a numerical value has been assigned, so that it increases as it describes an undesirable situation.

In addition to this, a correlation is made with the components (water, air, soil, biological and social) and environmental factors that may be impacted by the activity carried out in the wood transformation center. Each environmental factor has been assigned a UIP (Importance Units) value, being the weight or weight index that is assigned to each environmental factor and results from the relative distribution of thousand units assigned to the total environmental factors (Environment optimal quality). The more important a factor is for a given project, the higher UIP value should be assigned to this factor. The weighting of each factor is carried out by the consulting team.

As a result of this consideration and analysis of environmental aspects and impacts, in the components and their application to environmental factors, 23 environmental aspects have been identified in the operation, maintenance and closure stages; based on the assignment of the 11 attributes of the CONESA methodology. Of all of them, 03 environmental aspects are positive in the social field; 11 environmental aspects that are irrelevant or compatible with the environment and 02 moderate environmental aspects as detailed in theBoard12.

Board12: Valuation of environmental impacts

Stage	Activity	Sub-Activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	Asp	Factor	No.	Yo	EX	MO	PE	VR	CR	YEAH	AC	EF	PR	Yo
Operation	**Reception of Raw Material**	**Reception of Raw Material**	Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-14
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Fuel consumption	Depletion of resources	A3	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	-18
Operation			Generation of combustion gases from mobile sources	Deterioration of air quality	A4	F10	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	2	-twenty-one
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation	**primary transformation**	**sawing**	Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A6	F11	-1	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	-26
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Electric power consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A7	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17
Operation			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**edging**	Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A6	F11	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	-23
Operation			Electric power consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A7	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**resawed**	Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A6	F11	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	-23
Operation			Electric power consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A7	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**Blunt**	Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A6	F11	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	-23
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Electric power consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A7	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17
Operation			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22

Stage	Activity	Sub-Activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	Asp	Factor	No.	Yo	EX	MO	PE	VR	CR	YEAH	AC	EF	PR	Yo
Operation		**Recovery**	Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A6	F11	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	-23
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Electric power consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A7	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17
Operation			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**stowed**	Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A6	F11	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	-23
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-14
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation			Generation of combustion gases from mobile sources	Deterioration of air quality	A4	F10	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	2	-twenty-one
Operation			Fuel consumption	Depletion of resources	A3	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	-18
Operation	**advanced transformation**	**pre-dried**	job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**Waterproofing or preservation**	Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**drying**	Fuel consumption	Depletion of resources	A3	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	-18
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation			Generation of emissions from fixed sources	Deterioration of air quality	A8	F10	-1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	4	4	-26
Operation		**edging**	Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A6	F11	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	-23
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Electric power consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A7	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17
Operation			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**Brushed**	Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A6	F11	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	-23
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Electric power consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A7	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17
Operation			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16

Stage	Activity	Sub-Activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	Asp	Factor	No.	Yo	EX	MO	PE	VR	CR	YEAH	AC	EF	PR	Yo
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**molding**	Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A6	F11	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	-23
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Electric power consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A7	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17
Operation			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**Blunt**	Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A6	F11	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	-23
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Electric power consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A7	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17
Operation			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**Packaging**	noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-14
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**Waterproofing or preservation**	Electric power consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A7	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation			Generation of combustion gases from mobile sources	Deterioration of air quality	A4	F10	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	-23
Operation		**varnished**	Does not apply	Does not apply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operation	**Dispatch**	**Dispatch of raw material and finished product**	job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation			Generation of combustion gases from mobile sources	Deterioration of air quality	A4	F10	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	2	-twenty-one
Operation			Fuel consumption	Depletion of resources	A3	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	-18
Operation			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A2	F12	-1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-19
Operation	**Administrative activities**	**Administrative and staff housing**	Water consumption	Decreased availability of groundwater	A9	F9	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			Generation of domestic effluents	Deterioration of soil quality (Forestry)	A10	F3	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Operation			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A1	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-16
Operation			Fuel consumption	Depletion of resources	A3	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-17

Stage	Activity	Sub-Activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	Asp	Factor	No.	Yo	EX	MO	PE	VR	CR	YEAH	AC	EF	PR	Yo
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Operation		**community relations**	Management of social programs	Improvement in quality of life	A11	F17	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	1	32
Operation			Citizen participation	Inclusion in project participation	A12	F18	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	18
Operation			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 5	F19	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	22
Maintenance	**Cleaning**	**plant**	Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A13	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Maintenance			Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A14	F11	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-14
Maintenance			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	A15	F19	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	19
Maintenance		**Equipment**	Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A13	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Maintenance			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	A15	F19	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	19
Maintenance	**Preventive and corrective**	**painting and others**	Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A13	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Maintenance			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	A15	F19	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	19
Maintenance		**spare change**	Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A13	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Maintenance			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A16	F12	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Maintenance			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	A15	F19	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	19
Maintenance		**oiled**	Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A13	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Maintenance			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	A15	F19	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	19
Closing	**equipment removal**	**equipment scrapping**	noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A17	F12	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	-16
Closing			Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A18	F11	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Closing			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A19	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-14
Closing			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 20	F19	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	18
Closing		**Segregation, collection and transport of waste**	noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A17	F12	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	-16
Closing			Fuel consumption	Decreased availability of renewable resources	A21	F1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Closing			Generation of combustion gases from mobile sources	Deterioration of air quality	A22	F10	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	-17
Closing			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 20	F19	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	18
Closing	**Cleaning of production units and**	**Cleaning**	noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A17	F12	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	-16
Closing			Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A18	F11	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13

Stage	Activity	Sub-Activity	Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	Asp	Factor	No.	Yo	EX	MO	PE	VR	CR	YEAH	AC	EF	PR	Yo
Closing	**complementary areas**		Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A19	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Closing			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 20	F19	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	18
Closing	**Closure of the transformation center and complementary units**	**closure of units**	Generation of particulate matter	Deterioration of air quality	A18	F11	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Closing			noise generation	Deterioration of air quality	A17	F12	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	-16
Closing			Vibration generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A23	F5	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Closing			Generation of domestic effluents	Deterioration of soil quality (forestry)	A24	F3	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-13
Closing			Solid waste generation	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	A18	F4	-1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-14
Closing			job generation	Improvement in quality of life	TO 20	F19	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	18

To determine the absolute importance of the environmental factor, the importance of the environmental aspects identified in the aspects matrix that interact with said factor will be added horizontally. To calculate the relative importance, we will proceed to divide the absolute importance calculated by the unit of importance of the factor and then divide it by 1000 by the number of environmental aspects.

To calculate the relative importance of the activity, the multiplication between the importance of the environmental aspect and the unit of importance of the environmental factor will be added, and then divided by 1000 x N° of environmental aspects.

Board13: Quantitative assessment of environmental factors

ranks	qualitative assessment
>1	Positive
0 ≤ I < 2.5	Irrelevant or Compatible
2.5 ≤ I < 5.0	Moderate
5.0 ≤ I < - 7.5	Severe
I ≥7.5	Critical

5.3.1. operation stage

After weighing the 12 environmental aspects identified in the interaction matrix, it is concluded that 07 factors[2] of the physical environment; are impacted with irrelevant or compatible relative importance and 03 factors of the socio-economic environment are positively impacted[3], as detailed below:

a) Physical environment

- **Natural resources**

The environmental factor: (i) availability of resources (renewable and non-renewable), obtained an absolute importance of -259 and a relative importance of -0.86; exerting irrelevant or compatible environmental impact on the natural resources component[4].

- **Floor**

Environmental factors: (i) soil quality (forest) and (ii) soil quality (non-forest); they obtained an absolute importance of -13 and -218 e; relative importance of 0.65 and

[2] **Factores ambientales con importancia relativa irrelevante o compatible**
- **Disponibilidad de recursos (renovables y no renovables.)**
- **Calidad de suelo (forestal)**
- **Calidad de suelo (no forestal)**
- **Disponibilidad de agua subterránea**
- **Calidad de aire (gases de fuentes móviles)**
- **Calidad de aire (material particulado)**
- **Nivel de ruido**

[3] **Factores ambientales con importancia relativa positiva**
- **Bienestar social**
- **Participación ciudadana**
- **Empleo**

[4] **Aspectos ambientales:** Consumo de combustible (A10), consumo de energía eléctrica (A14).

-0.78 respectively; showing that there is an impactirrelevant or compatible on the soil component[5].

- **Water**

With an absolute importance of -16 and a relative importance of -1.12, it has been determined that the environmental factor "availability of groundwater";exerts an irrelevant or compatible impact on the water component[6].

- **Air**

Environmental factors: (i) air quality (gases from mobile sources), (ii) air quality (particulate matter) and (iii) noise level; they obtained an absolute importance of -112, -233 and -247; and a relative importance of -1.79, -2.33 and -1.52 respectively; evidencing that itexerts an irrelevant or compatible impact on the air component[7].

b) economic partner

- **community component**

The environmental factors "social welfare" and "citizen participation" obtained an absolute importance of 32 and 18 and a relative importance of 0.96 and 0.54; showing that a positive impact is generated[8],about the community component.

- **Economy component**

The environmental factor "employment" obtained an absolute importance of 373 and a relative importance of 1.18; evidencing that the activity generates a positive impact, by generating jobs (A12).

Conclusion

The environmental impacts identified jointly for each environmental aspect generated in the operation stage are detailed in theBoard14, evidencing that they do not require the application of environmental management measures because they are irrelevant or compatible. However, in chapter VI, control and prevention measures applied to the factor will be detailed: air quality (particulate matter) F11, due to sawing, cutting and other activities that are part of the wood transformation process and whose valuation is close to make a moderate impact. Likewise, preventive actions for the management of flora and fauna will be considered, despite the fact that these have not been weighted in the matrix of environmental aspects or of relative and absolute importance, by virtue of the baseline field survey; they do not come close to areas intervened by man.

Board14: Environmental impact generated in the operation stage

[5] **Aspectos ambientales: Generación de residuos sólidos (A8), generación de efluentes domésticos (A17).**
[6] **Aspectos ambientales: Consumo de agua (A16).**
[7] **Aspectos ambientales: Generación de ruido (A9), Generación de material particulado (A13), Generación de gases de combustión de fuentes móviles (A11), generación de emisiones de fuentes fijas (A15).**
[8] **Aspecto ambiental**: Gestión de programas sociales (A18) y participación ciudadana (A19)

Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	Relative importance of impact
Fuel Consumption (A10)	resource depletion	**irrelevant or compatible**
Electric power consumption (A14)	Decreased availability of renewable resources	**irrelevant or compatible**
Noise generation (A9) Generation of combustion gases from mobile sources (A11) Generation of particulate matter (A13) Generation of combustion gases from fixed sources (A15)	Deterioration of air quality	**irrelevant or compatible**
Generation of domestic effluents (A29)	Deterioration of the quality of forest soil due to the reuse of domestic effluents in the irrigation of green areas.	**irrelevant or compatible**
Solid waste generation (A8)	Deterioration of the quality of non-forest soil and waste disposal in a sanitary landfill	**irrelevant or compatible**
Water consumption (A16)	Decrease in the availability of groundwater due to the use of domestic water and a small amount for incorporation into the production process	**irrelevant or compatible**
Job generation (A12) Management of social programs (A18)	Improvement in the quality of life of employees, the affected community and interest groups.	**Positive**
Citizen participation (A19)	Inclusion of communities in project participation	**Positive**

5.3.2. maintenance stage

After weighing the 04 environmental aspects identified in the interaction matrix, it is concluded that 02 factors[9] of the physical environment are impacted with irrelevant or compatible relative importance; 01 socioeconomic environment factor is positively impacted, as detailed below:

a) Physical environment

- **Floor**

The environmental factor: (i) soil quality (non-forest); obtained an absolute importance of -65 and a relative importance of -0.65 respectively; showing that both have an impactirrelevant or compatible[10] on the soil component, for the generation and disposal of solid waste.

- **Air**

[9] Factores ambientales con importancia relativa irrelevante o compatible
- Calidad de suelo (no forestal)
- Nivel de ruido

[10] Aspectos ambientales: Generación de residuos sólidos (A20),

The environmental factors: (i) noise level and (ii) air quality (particulate matter) obtained an absolute importance of -13, -1 respectively, and a relative importance of -1.40 and -1.04; evidencing that itexerts an irrelevant or compatible impact on the air component[11].

b) economic partner

- **Economy component**

The environmental factor "employment" obtained an absolute importance of 95 and a relative importance of 1.14; evidencing that the activity generates a positive impact, by generating jobs (A22).

Conclusion

The environmental impacts jointly identified for each environmental aspect at this stage are detailed in TheBoard15, which, being irrelevant or compatible with the environment, do not require the application of environmental management measures.

Board15: Environmental impact generated in the maintenance stage

Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	Relative importance of impact
Generation of particulate matter (A21) Noise generation (A23)	Deterioration of air quality	irrelevant or compatible
Solid waste generation (A20)	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	irrelevant or compatible
Job generation (A22)	Improvement in quality of life	Positive

5.3.3. closing stage

After weighing the 08 environmental aspects identified in the interaction matrix, it is concluded that 07 factors[12]of the physical environment; are impacted with irrelevant or compatible materiality; while the social environment has 01 only factor of the social environment, which is positively impacted as detailed below:

a) Physical environment

- **Natural resources**

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[11]Aspectos ambientales: Generación de material particulado (A21), generación de ruido (A23)
[12] Factores ambientales con importancia relativa irrelevante o compatible
- Disponibilidad de recursos (Renovables y no renovables)
- Calidad de suelo (forestal)
- Calidad de suelo (no forestal)
- Nivel de vibraciones
- Calidad de aire (gases de fuentes móviles)
- Calidad de aire (material particulado)
- Nivel de ruido

The environmental factor: (i) availability of resources (renewable and non-renewable), obtained an absolute importance of -13 and a relative importance of -0.65; exerting an irrelevant or compatible environmental impact on the natural resources component[13].

- **Floor**

Environmental factors: (i) soil quality (forest), (ii) soil quality (non-forest) and (iii) vibration level; they obtained an absolute importance of -13, -41 and -13 and relative importance of -0.65, -0.68 and -0.65 respectively; evidencing that itexerts an irrelevant or compatible impact on the soil component[14].

- **Water**

The environmental factors: (i) availability of surface water and (ii) availability of groundwater, obtained an absolute importance of -14 and -13 and a relative importance of -1.40 and -1.30 respectively, evidencing thatexerts an irrelevant or compatible impact on the water component[15].

- **Air**

Environmental factors: (i) air quality (gases from mobile sources), (ii) air quality (particulate matter) and (iii) noise level; they obtained an absolute importance of -17, -26 and -64; and a relative importance of -0.85, -1.04 and -0.48 respectively; evidencing that itexerts an irrelevant or compatible impact on the air component[16].

b) economic partner

- **Economy component**

The environmental factor "employment" obtained an absolute importance of 72 and a relative importance of 1.08; evidencing that the activity generates a positive impact, by generating jobs (A27).

Conclusion

The environmental impacts jointly identified for each environmental aspect at this stage are detailed in theBoard16the same ones that will not require the application of environmental management measures; however, in chapter VI, elementary control measures will be described for the protection of the environment and personnel.

Board16: Environmental impact generated in the closing stage

Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	impact type
Fuel Consumption (A43)	Decreased availability of renewable resources	**irrelevant or compatible**

[13] Aspectos ambientales: Consumo de combustible (A28)

[14] Aspectos ambientales: Generación de RRSS (A26), generación de vibraciones (A30) y generación de efluentes domésticos (A26).

[15] Aspectos ambientales: consumo de agua de pozo (A45), consumo de agua superficial (A46).

[16]Aspectos ambientales: Generación de ruido (A24), generación de material particulado (A25), y generación de gases de combustión de fuentes móviles (A29)

Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	impact type
Noise generation (A24) Generation of particulate matter (A25) Generation of combustion gases from mobile sources (A29)	Deterioration of air quality	**irrelevant or compatible**
Solid waste generation (A26) Vibration generation (A30)	Deterioration of soil quality (non-forest)	**irrelevant or compatible**
Generation of domestic effluents (A31)	Deterioration of soil quality (forestry)	**irrelevant or compatible**
Work generation (A27)	Improvement in quality of life	**Positive**

5.4. Environmental and social management measures

MADERACRE has a program for the application of measures for the prevention, mitigation or correction of the environmental impacts identified in the item4.3, as well as a monitoring and control plan, for the presentation of annual monitoring reports at the level of (i) environmental noise, (ii) air quality, (iii) flora and (iv) fauna.

In this sense, the following is theBoard17: Proposed mitigation measuresapproved by Directorial Resolution No. 151-2021-PRODUCE/DGAAMI, while theBoard18shows the environmental monitoring program as a control measure, modified by Directorial Resolution No. 00360-2022-PRODUCE/DGAAMI.

Board17: Proposed mitigation measures

environmental factor	Item	General Activity	specific activity	Type of measure*	Frequency
air quality	1	Continue with the annual maintenance of the cauldron burners, preferably prior to environmental monitoring, in order to reduce impurities accumulated in the chimney and thus reduce emissions.	Carry out maintenance on the boiler and its components	P	Permanent (Annual)
	2	Implementation of a smoke purifying filter in the boiler, with an efficiency of 90%.	Install a smoke purifier filter in the boiler	m	Once
	3	Vehicle maintenance	Include in the maintenance program the vehicles used within the facility.	P	Annual
soil quality	4	Closure of septic tanks and implementation of 05 biodigesters for the treatment of domestic effluents.	Close 04 existing septic tanks and install 05 biodigesters in the different areas of the industrial establishment according to the location of the restrooms and dining room	m	Once
	5	Implementation of a 5 m3 excavated sludge dewatering pond, covered with geomembrane for use as a soil improver.	Implement a pond for the drying of sludge of 5 m3.	m	Once

environmental factor	Item	General Activity	specific activity	Type of measure*	Frequency
biotic component	6	Placement of informative posters on the care and protection of wildlife.	Place posters on the care and protection of wildlife in the different areas of the production establishment	P	Once
	7	Training plant personnel regarding the management and care of potential wildlife species, as well as their conservation status.	Carry out training for personnel on the management and care of potential wildlife species.	P	Permanent (Semester)
	8	Prohibit feeding wild species since doing so is "wilding" them and this approach to humans could endanger them.	Place posters in the different areas of the production establishment, in which it is indicated to prohibit the feeding of wild species.	P	Permanent (Daily)
	9	Prohibit the temporary capture, hunting, commercialization, physical damage, retention of wild species, hatchlings, eggs, nests or parts of the species, as well as approaching them.	Place posters in the different areas of the production establishment, in which it indicates to prohibit the capture or hunting of wild species.	P	Permanent (Daily)
Hidric resource	10	Hire the services of an authorized water provider, conditional on availability in the area.	Hire water supply services	m	Once
emissions	eleven	Constant preventive maintenance of industrial furnaces and their treatment systems (every 15 days).	Develop a preventive maintenance plan for industrial furnaces and their treatment system.	P	Permanent (biweekly)
	12	During the operation of the artisan ovens, a record of visual inspection will be kept and, if necessary, The beds (artisan ovens) will be covered with sawdust.	Develop a periodic record of the inspections carried out on the artisan ovens, including the beds with sawdust.	C.	Permanent

Fountain: RD No. 151-2021-PRODUCE/DGAAMI / RD No. 00360-2022-PRODUCE/DGAAMI

Board18: Monitoring and control plan

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Environmental component</th><th rowspan="2">Season</th><th rowspan="2">Description/Location</th><th colspan="2">UTM coordinates</th><th rowspan="2">parameters</th><th rowspan="2">Frequency</th></tr>
<tr><th>This</th><th>North</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">ambient noise</td><td>RA-01</td><td>Located behind the warehouse</td><td>0437245</td><td>8787445</td><td rowspan="6">Daytime dBA (LAeq)</td><td rowspan="11">Annual</td></tr>
<tr><td>RA-02</td><td>Located in a log yard</td><td>0437067</td><td>8787542</td></tr>
<tr><td>RA-03</td><td>Located next to tap and workers' housing</td><td>0437023</td><td>8787740</td></tr>
<tr><td>RA-04</td><td>Located at gate No. 2</td><td>0436727</td><td>8787793</td></tr>
<tr><td>RA-05</td><td>Located on the highway</td><td>0437221</td><td>8787769</td></tr>
<tr><td>RA-06</td><td>Located next to dining room and housing</td><td>0437282</td><td>8787697</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Air Quality</td><td>CA-01 (Windward)</td><td>Located next to the industrial furnace</td><td>437197</td><td>8787424</td><td rowspan="4">PM-10, CO, SO2 and NO2</td></tr>
<tr><td>CA-02(Leeward)</td><td>Located next to the industrial furnace</td><td>437198</td><td>8787461</td></tr>
<tr><td>CA-03 (Windward)</td><td>Located next to the artisan ovens</td><td>436927</td><td>8787373</td></tr>
<tr><td>AC-04 (Leeward)</td><td>Located next to the artisan ovens</td><td>436940</td><td>8787488</td></tr>
<tr><td>EM-1</td><td>Cauldron (drying area)</td><td>0437148</td><td>8787439</td><td>Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO2), Solid Particles</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Flora</td><td>T-1</td><td rowspan="8">Very close to residents and the interoceanic highway</td><td>0437277</td><td>8787525</td><td rowspan="8">Wealth, abundance, Shannon index, Simpson</td><td rowspan="12">Annual</td></tr>
<tr><td>T-2</td><td>0437283</td><td>8787544</td></tr>
<tr><td>T-3</td><td>0437292</td><td>8787562</td></tr>
<tr><td>T-4</td><td>0437304</td><td>8787581</td></tr>
<tr><td>T-5</td><td>0437323</td><td>8787609</td></tr>
<tr><td>T-6</td><td>0437347</td><td>8787664</td></tr>
<tr><td>T-7</td><td>0436926</td><td>8787718</td></tr>
<tr><td>T-8</td><td>0436888</td><td>8787782</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Fauna (birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles)</td><td>P1</td><td rowspan="4">Very close to residents and the interoceanic highway</td><td>0436949</td><td>8787695</td><td rowspan="4">Wealth, abundance, Shannon index, Simpson</td></tr>
<tr><td>P2</td><td>0434326</td><td>8787577</td></tr>
<tr><td>P3</td><td>0436798</td><td>8787804</td></tr>
<tr><td>P4</td><td>0437056</td><td>8787261</td></tr>
</table>

Fountain: Directorial Resolution No. 00360-2022-PRODUCE/DGAAMI

The status of the implementation of the prevention, mitigation or correction measures of the environmental impacts shown in the table is presented below.Board17for the period 2021-2022 and the results of environmental monitoring for the year 2022.

5.4.1. With Regarding the proposed environmental mitigation measures

Mitigation measure 01:

Annual maintenance of the boiler burners, preferably prior to environmental monitoring, in order to reduce impurities accumulated in the chimney and thus reduce emissions.

- **Measurement status:**
  To date, the measure has been implemented since March 2022. The maintenance and cleaning of the cauldron is carried out by the company's maintenance area.

Mitigation measure 02:

Implement a smoke purifying filter in the boiler, with an efficiency of 90%.

- **Measurement status:**
  To date, the measure has been fully implemented.

Mitigation measure 03:

Vehicle maintenance

- **Measurement status:**
  To date, there is a preventive maintenance program. Zero investment cost.

Mitigation measure 04:

Close the septic tanks and implement 05 biodigesters for the treatment of domestic effluents.

- **Measurement status:**
  04 septic tanks were closed. To date, 05 biodigesters have been installed, 04 of them replacing the closed septic tanks and one (01) additional biodigester.

Mitigation measure 05:

Implement a 5 m3 excavated sludge dewatering pond, covered with geomembrane for use as a soil improver.

- **Measurement status:**
  To date, a geomembrane-covered pool with a capacity of 5 m3 has been implemented. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it should be noted that, due to the fact that the biodigesters have been recently installed, to date no sludge extraction has been carried out. Finally, to show that the mud pool has been built at the coordinates 436711.06 E and 8787771.07 S; since the place established in the DAA was adjacent to a watercourse, which meant a risk of being affected by a possible spill.

Mitigation measure 06:

Placement of informative posters on the care and protection of wildlife.

- **Measurement status:**
  The measure was implemented by placing posters in the different areas of the timber production establishment.

Mitigation measure 07:

Train plant personnel regarding the management and care of potential wildlife species, as well as their conservation status.

- **Measurement status:**
  To date, the company has completed training on the care of wildlife species in the fourth quarter.

Mitigation measure 08:

Prohibit feeding wild species since doing so is "wilding" them and this approach to humans could endanger them.

- **Measurement status:**
  The signs prohibiting the feeding of wild species were placed in the different areas of the production establishment.

Mitigation measure 09:

Prohibit the temporary capture, hunting, commercialization, physical damage, retention of wild species, young, eggs, nests or parts of the species, as well as their approach to them.

- **Measurement status:**
  To date, the measure has been fully implemented since month 1, the posters are distributed in the different areas of the production establishment.

Mitigation measure 10:

Hire the services of an authorized water provider, conditional on availability in the area.

- **Measurement status:**

To date, there is a water use license for the use of 02 groundwater wells, through Directorial Resolution No. 0009-2022-ANA-AAA.MDD dated January 18, 2022.

Mitigation measure 11:

Constant preventive maintenance of industrial furnaces and their treatment systems (every 15 days).

- **Measurement status:**
  To date, there is a preventive maintenance program for industrial furnaces and their treatment systems.

Mitigation measure 12:

During the operation of the artisanal ovens, an eye inspection record will be kept and, if necessary, the beds (artisanal ovens) will be covered with sawdust.

- **Measurement status:**
  To date, there is a maintenance program that contemplates the maintenance of the artisan ovens.

5.4.2. **Withrelationshipto the monitoring results of the environmental surveillance program**

The analyzes have been carried out in accordance with current national regulations and in accordance with the monitoring and control plan described. Likewise, the samples have been taken and processed by the Inspectorate Services Perú SAC laboratory, which is duly accredited before INACAL, during the days of January 19 to 20, 2022.

(i) ambient noise

In theBoard19andBoard20, the results of monitoring for environmental noise are shown, whose noise levels obtained at the 6 monitoring points were compared with the environmental quality standards established by DS N°085-2003-PCM for industrial zone, as established in Directorial Resolution No. 00151-2021-PRODUCE/DGAAMI, according to the results it is observed that for the comparison standard, in the daytime period; however, for the industry comparison standard, the values are below 80 dB.

In the case of monitoring the night period, the values obtained are below the comparison value (70 dB).

Finally, it should be specified that in accordance with the monitoring and control plan approved by Directorial Resolution No. 00151-2021-PRODUCE/DGAAMI, only monitoring for noise during the day is considered.

Board19: Results of environmental noise during the day

Sampling point	Date	Hour	sound pressure level Daytime period dB(A)		
			Max	Min	LAeqT
RA-01	01/20/2022	09:00	65.1	56.8	59.5
RA-02	01/20/2022	10:00	80.0	63.3	68.9
RA-03	01/20/2022	11:00	64.9	40.4	47.7
RA-04	01/20/2022	12:00	56.9	33.3	40.4
RA-05	01/20/2022	13:00	59.8	43.3	48.1
RA-06	01/20/2022	2:00 p.m.	68.7	48.7	54.7
Noise Comparison Standard (Industrial)					80

Board20: Results of environmental noise at night

Sampling point	Date	Hour	sound pressure level night period		
			Max	Min	LAeqT
RA-01	01/20/2022	10:30 p.m.	66.7	55.9	58.6
RA-02	01/20/2022	23:30	60.8	45.8	49.3
RA-03	01/20/2022	00:30	56.9	43	45.6
RA-04	01/20/2022	01:30	59.8	42.2	48.8
RA-05	01/20/2022	02:30	57.7	47.1	50.9
RA-06	01/20/2022	03:30	64.1	48.8	53.3
Noise Comparison Standard (Industrial)					70

(ii) air quality

In theBoard21The results obtained are presented, in which it is observed that the values of the CA-01 and CA-02 stations are below the Environmental Quality Standards (ECA) for air.

Board21: Air quality results

Laboratory	units	Inspectorate Services Peru SAC	Inspectorate Services Peru SAC	Normative
Sampling date		01/19/2022	01/19/2022	
Sampling Description		air quality	air quality	
sample identification		CA-01	CA-02	
Month		January	January	
parameters				
Particulate Matter – PM2.5	µg/m3	36,461	39,568	50µg/m3
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	µg/m3	<3.5	5.1	200µg/m3
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	µg/m3	725.8	825.4	10000 µg/m3
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	µg/m3	<1.0	<1.0	250µg/m3

(iii) emissions

The results of the monitoring of gaseous emissions, for point EM-01, were compared with the maximum permissible limits indicated in the Air Emissions Guide Values, Pollution Prevention Manual of the World Bank 2007 and values for CO, according to Venezuelan Regulations, referentially consigned in the Declaration of Environmental Adequacy, evidencing that the concentration of the evaluated parameters are below the maximum permitted limits.

Board22: Results of atmospheric emissions

Laboratory	units	Inspectorate Services Peru SAC	Inspectorate Services Peru SAC	Inspectorate Services Peru SAC	Normative[17]
Report No.		No. 10337L21-MA.	No. 10337L21-MA.	No. 10337L21-MA.	
Sampling date		01/20/2022	01/20/2022	01/20/2022	
Sampling		emissions	emissions	emissions	
sample identification		Bullfight No. 1	Run No. 2	Bullfight No. 3	
Month		January	January	January	
parameters					
particulate matter	mg/m3	0.01160	0.01160	0.01160	150mg/Nm3
Sulfur dioxide (SO2)	mg/m3	<2.86	<2.86	<2.86	2000mg/Nm3
carbon monoxide (CO)	mg/m3	392.62	242.58	140.04	1437mg/Nm3
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	mg/m3	<2.05	<2.05	<2.05	650mg/Nm3

(iv) Fauna and Flora

According to the fauna monitoring, three groups of fauna were identified (ornithofauna, mastofauna and herpetofauna). Within the ornithofauna group, a total of 40 species belonging to 20 families and 11 orders were

[17] Establecido en la R.D. N°151-2021-PRODUCE/DGAAMI:
CO (1437 mg/Nm3): Decreto N°638/1995 Venezuela
NOx (650 mg/Nm3), SO2 (2000 mg/Nm3), Material particulado (150 mg/Nm3): Guías sobre medio ambiente, salud y seguridad para funciones del Banco Mundial 2007

recorded; being the most representative Passeriformes with 24 species covering 60% of the total species registered. Likewise, the predominant species in this group was Coragyps atratus with 16 individuals.

In the group of mammals, 06 species belonging to 01 minor mammal and 05 to larger mammals were identified; however, the latter was indirect evidence.

Finally, in the herpetofauna group, 6 species belonging to 4 families and 2 orders were recorded; being the Anura order the richest. In addition, 18 individuals were identified, within which the Ameiva ameiva species was predominant.

Board23: Fauna results by monitoring points

No.	Family	Species	Common name	Monitoring points (Secondary vegetation)							
				T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8
1	Acanthaceae	*justicia manserichensis*	---	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
2	Annonaceae	*Duguetia spixiana*	"black face"	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
3	Annonaceae	*Guatteria megalophylla*	"black face"	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
4	apocynaceae	*couma macrocarpa*	"huayo milk"	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0
5	apocynaceae	*Himatanthus sucuuba*	"bellaco caspi"	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	1
6	Arecaceae	*Iriartea deltoidea*	"huacrapona"	2	0	1	0	4	0	2	0
7	Arecaceae	*Wettinia sp.*	"ponilla"	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
8	Burseraceae	*Dacryodes peruviana*	"copal"	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
9	Burseraceae	*Protium guianense*	"copal"	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
10	Burseraceae	*Protium subserratum*	"copal"	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0
eleven	calophyllaceae	*Calophyllum brasiliense*	"caspi lizard"	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
12	Chrysobalanaceae	*Chrysobalanaceae sp.*	---	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
13	Combretaceae	*amazon terminal*	"yacushapana"	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	2
14	Elaeocarpaceae	*sloanea guianensis*	---	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
fifteen	Euphorbiaceae	*hevea guianensis*	"shiringa"	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	1
16	Euphorbiaceae	*Hieronyma alchorneoides*	---	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0
17	Euphorbiaceae	*Mabea nitida*	"shiringuilla"	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
18	Euphorbiaceae	*Nealchornea yapurensis*	---	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	1
19	Fabaceae	*Abarema sp.*	"boa caspi"	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
twenty	Fabaceae	*Brownea grandiceps*	"caspi cross"	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
twenty-one	Fabaceae	*Cedrelinga cateniformis*	"screw"	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
22	Fabaceae	*Inga sp.*	"shimbillo"	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
23	Fabaceae	*ormosia coccinea*	"huayruro"	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	1
24	Fabaceae	*Parkia velutina*	"pashaco"	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
25	Fabaceae	*Pterocarpus rohrii*	"shimbillo"	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	0
26	Fabaceae	*Tachigali paniculata*	"tangarana"	1	1	0	1		1	0	1
27	Fabaceae	*american triplaris*	"tangarana"	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
28	Fabaceae	*Zygia coccinea*	"shimbillo"	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
29	Lauraceae	*Aniba panurensis*	"moena"	0	2	0	3	0	1	1	1
30	Lauraceae	*Endlicheria directorervia*	"moena"	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Lauraceae	*Endlicheria paniculata*	"moena"	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
32	Lauraceae	*Nectandra sp.*	"yellow moon"	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1
33	Lecythidaceae	*Eschweilera coriacea*	"white tomboy"	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
3. 4	Lecythidaceae	*Eschweilera parviflora*	"white tomboy"	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0

No.	Family	Species	Common name	Monitoring points (Secondary vegetation)							
				T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8
35	Lecythidaceae	*Grias neuberthii*	"sachamango"	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
36	Lecythidaceae	*Heisteria acuminata*	---	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
37	Lecythidaceae	*Bertholletia excelsa*	"Chestnut"	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
38	malvaceae	*apeiba aspera*	"monkey comb"	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	1
39	malvaceae	*apeiba tibourbou*	"monkey comb"	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
40	malvaceae	*Matisia malacocalyx*	"zapotillo"	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	0
41	malvaceae	*Theobroma subincanum*	"sacha cacao"	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
42	malvaceae	*Ochroma pyramidale*	"bumps"	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
43	melastomataceae	*Bellucia pentamera*	---	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	2
44	melastomataceae	*buffalo myconia*	---	0	2	0	3	0	1	1	1
Four. Five	meliaceae	*Guarea macrophylla*	"require"	0	0	2	0	3	4	1	0
46	meliaceae	*cedrela odorata*	"bitter cedar"	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
47	meliaceae	*Swietenia macrophylla*	"mahogany"	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
48	meliaceae	*Trichilia pallida*	"white requisition"	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
49	moraceae	*Brosimum guianense*	"chimicua"	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	3
fifty	moraceae	*Naucleopsis concinna*	"chimicua"	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
51	moraceae	*Naucleopsis glabra*	"chimicua"	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0
52	moraceae	*perebea guianensis*	"chaqui motelo"	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
53	moraceae	*Pseudolmedia laevis*	"chimicua"	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
54	moraceae	*Toulicia reticulata*	---	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0
55	Myristicaceae	*Iryanthera juruensis*	"red cumal"	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
56	Myristicaceae	*Iryanthera macrophylla*	"red cumal"	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
57	Myristicaceae	*Iryanthera polyneura*	"red cumal"	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	1
58	Myrtaceae	*Eugenia sp.*	"guayabilla"	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
59	olacaceae	*minquartia guianensis*	"huacapu"	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	0
60	Piperaceae	*Piper Augustum*	---	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
61	Polygonaceae	*Coccoloba ascendens*	---	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0
62	Rubiaceae	*Calycophyllum spruceanum*	---	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
63	Rubiaceae	*Isertia sp.*	---	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	1
64	Rubiaceae	*Simira sp.*	---	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
65	sabiaceae	*Ophiocaryon heterophyllum*	---	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
66	sapindaceae	*Matayba inelegans*	---	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
67	sapotaceae	*Chrysophyllum sanguinolentum*	---	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
68	sapotaceae	*Guatteria cf. ramiflora*	---	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1
69	sapotaceae	*Pouteria bangii*	"caimitillo"	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
70	sapotaceae	*Pouteria guianensis*	"caimitillo"	0	2	0	3	0	3	1	1
71	nightshade	*Brunfelsia grandiflora*	"chuchuhuasha"	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
72	nightshade	*Solanum arboreum*	---	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0
73	ulmaceae	*Trema micrantha*	---	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	1
74	Urticaceae	*Cecropia sciadophylla*	"cetic"	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	0
75	Urticaceae	*Pourouma tomentosa*	"gooseberry"	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
76	Urticaceae	*Pourouma cecropiifolia*	"gooseberry"	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
77	verbenaceae	*Vitex cymosa*	---	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Total				66	57	63	61	54	82	42	fifty

Board24: Fauna results

	ornithofauna	mammals	herpetofauna
No. of individuals	177	8	18
No. Species	40	6	6
representative order	passerines	Rodentia/Primates	
predominant species	*Coragyps atratus*	*Alouatta seniculus*	*Ameiva ameiva*
Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI	there was no record	02 species in the conservation category	there was no record
IUCN	04 species of Least Concern category	02 species of Least Concern category	6 Least Concern category species
CITES	02 species from Appendix II	01 Appendix II species	there was no record
Endemic species of Peru	01 species	there was no record	there was no record

In relation to flora monitoring, a total of 77 plant species included in 30 families were recorded in the evaluation of 08 sampling stations and 01 vegetation cover: Secondary forest.

The most representative families in number of species are Fabaceae, which was represented by 10 species, followed by the Moraceae family with 06 species. Other representative families were Lecythidaceae and Malvaceae with 05 species each; Meliaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lauraceae and Sapotaceae with 04 species each. The rest of the families (22) were represented by 03 or fewer species each.

Among the most abundant species (number of individuals), Terminalia amazonia stands out with 12 individuals as the most abundant, followed by Brunfelsia grandiflora, Guarea macrophylla and Ormosia coccinea with 10 individuals each, as the most abundant species.

The Arborea form was the one that recorded the highest number of species, representing 61.04% of the total number of species recorded. Likewise, the shrubby size represented 35.06% of the total species registered, while palm trees were represented by 3.90% of the total species.

The vegetation cover of Secondary vegetation was better represented in number of species with 475 species.

In accordance with Supreme Decree No. 043-2006-AG, no threatened species were identified in any conservation category. However, 03 species were identified in the Vulnerable Category (Vu), which are also found in Appendix II of the IUCN 2021-II and an endemic species Justicia manserichensis.

Board25: Plant results

No.	Order	Family	Species	Common name	monitoring points			
					amazon forest			grassland
					P1	P2	P4	P3
1	apodiformes	Trochilidae	*Amazilia lactea*	"Sapphire-breasted Hummingbird"	0	1	0	0

No.	Order	Family	Species	Common name	monitoring points			
					amazon forest			grassland
					P1	P2	P4	P3
2	apodiformes	Trochilidae	*Campylopterus largipennis*	"Grey-breasted Saberwing"	1	0	0	1
3	Cathartiformes	Cathartidae	*Cathartes aura*	"Red-headed Vulture"	2	0	1	2
4	Cathartiformes	Cathartidae	*Coragyps atratus*	"Black-headed Vulture"	4	3	6	3
5	charadriiformes	jacanidae	*jacana*	"Water Cockerel"	0	0	0	5
6	cuculiformes	Cuculidae	*piaya cayana*	"cuckoo squirrel"	1	0	2	0
7	cuculiformes	Cuculidae	*Crotophaga ani*	"Smooth-billed Squigeater"	1	0	1	1
8	cuculiformes	Cuculidae	*Crotophaga sulcirostris*	"Striated-billed Squiggler"	1	1	0	1
9	columbiformes	Columbidae	*Columbina talpacoti*	"Reddish Dove"	2	1	3	2
10	galliformes	cracidae	*penelope jacquaco*	"Amazon Kettle"	0	0	0	3
eleven	passerines	Icteridae	*cacicus cela*	"Yellow-backed Chieftain"	1	0	1	1
12	passerines	Icteridae	*icterus cronotus*	"orange-backed turpial"	2	1	2	1
13	passerines	Icteridae	*Molothrus bonariensis*	"Shiny Thrush"	3	2	1	2
14	passerines	fringillidae	*euphonia chlorotica*	"Purple Throated Euphonia"	0	1	1	0
fifteen	passerines	fringillidae	*euphonia minuta*	"White Undertail Euphony"	0	0	1	1
16	passerines	Hirundinidae	*Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*	"Blue and White Swallow"	1	2	0	1
17	passerines	Thamnophilidae	*Thamnophilus doliatus*	"Striped batara"	1	0	0	0
18	passerines	Tyrannidae	*Pachyramphus castaneus*	"Chestnut Crown Head"	0	1	0	1
19	passerines	Tyrannidae	*Todirostrum cinereum*	"Common Spoonbill"	1	0	0	1
twenty	passerines	Tyrannidae	*Tyrannus melancholicus*	"Tropical Tyrant"	3	2	4	2
twenty-one	passerines	Tyrannidae	*Myiozetetes similis*	"Medium Benteveo"	1	0	1	0
22	passerines	Tyrannidae	*Pitangus sulphuratus*	"Welcome Big"	0	1	0	1
23	passerines	Thraupidae	*thraupis episcopus*	"blue tanager"	3	1	1	4
24	passerines	Thraupidae	*Ramphocellus carbo*	"Silver-billed Tanager"	2	1	1	3
25	passerines	Thraupidae	*Ramphocelus melanogaster*	"Black-bellied tanager"	1	0	0	1
26	passerines	Thraupidae	*Thraupis palmarum*	"blue tanager"	0	1	0	0
27	passerines	Thraupidae	*Thraupis bonariensis*	"Blue and Yellow Tanager"	1	0	1	0
28	passerines	Thraupidae	*Volatinia jacarina*	"Blue Black Seedling"	2	2	1	2
29	passerines	Thraupidae	*Sporophila angolensis*	"Brown-bellied Seedling"	2	0	3	0
30	passerines	Thraupidae	*coereba flaveola*	"Honey Warbler"	3	4	2	4
31	passerines	Thraupidae	*dark tiaris*	"Brown Seedbed"	1	0	1	0
32	passerines	turdidae	*Turdus ignobilis*	"Black-billed thrush"	3	3	2	4
33	passerines	Troglodytidae	*Troglodytes aedon*	"Cockroach"	1	0	2	0
3. 4	passerines	Parulidae	*Phaeothlypis fulvicauda*	"Silver-backed Warbler"	0	1	0	1
35	Piciformes	bucconidae	*monasa nigrifrons*	"Black-fronted Nun"	2	0	2	1
36	Piciformes	Picidae	*Dryocopus lineatus*	"Striped Woodpecker"	0	1	0	0
37	Piciformes	Picidae	*Colaptes punctigula*	"Spot-breasted Woodpecker"	2	0	1	1

No.	Order	Family	Species	Common name	monitoring points			
					amazon forest			grassland
					P1	P2	P4	P3
38	Parrots	psittacidae	*Aratinga weddellii*	"Dark-headed Parakeet"	2	2	0	1
39	Tinamiforms	Tinamidae	*Crypturellus bartletti*	"Barlett's Partridge"	0	0	0	1
40	trogoniformes	Trogonidae	*Trogon viridis*	"White-tailed Trogon"	1	0	1	0
Wealth					29	twenty	24	28
Abundance					51	32	42	52
Simpson_1-D					0.9573	0.9355	0.9388	0.9497
Shannon_H					3,255	2.87	2,995	3,153
equity_J					0.9668	0.958	0.9423	0.9463

5.5. Citizen participation mechanisms

It should be specified that the CTM is located in an intervened area far from native communities or indigenous peoples, at an average distance of 20 km from the nearest one, as verified in Table 13 andIllustration2.

Board26: Indigenous communities near the plant

Native population or community	Name	East coordinate	Coordinate West	Distance to the plant (Km)
native community	Belgium	420335	8787162	16.48
Population centers	Inapari	436904	8790148	2.05
	Spring Villa	437637	8777472	10.34
	New Hope	464181	8782242	6.04
	noaya	468068	8767389	20.25

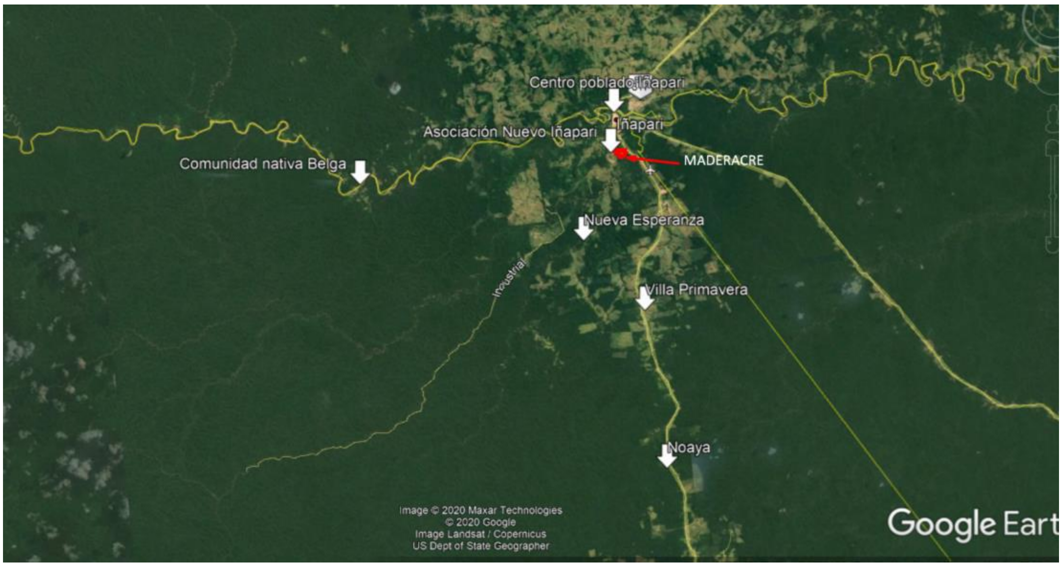


Illustration2: Location of native communities and populated centers with respect to the location of MADERACRE

5.5.1. Social programs

a. social welfare

The Social Well-being Program is aimed at the company's collaborators, in order to promote an adequate and satisfying work environment. In this way, it is expected to contribute to its high performance and good performance, through the realization of social integration activities such as the celebration of Father's Day, among others. In addition, there is information on the social and economic conditions of the collaborators; which is under constant monitoring.

The social welfare program is monitored with instruments such as interviews, meetings, meetings, among others, which together form a pull of indicators that show the frequency of use of the benefactor, working conditions, perceptions of employees about the company, and the benefits of working. in the same.

In the same way MADERACRE begins to manage actions of responsibility for the well-being of women, with inclusive policies and launching of strategies in the program that benefit the collaborator in her condition as mother and/or worker. This program is complemented by the Occupational Safety and Health Program, through which training is provided to personnel and the necessary measures are taken to reduce the risk of occupational accidents.

b. Community Development Support Program

The program contains projects to support community development that are action and investment proposals on specific issues related to improving the quality of life of the populations located in the immediate vicinity of the company.

The thematic axes of the projects refer mainly to health and education, since they are two topics that were prioritized in a participatory manner at the level of the Advisory Committee on Community Relations.

Thus, there is an Environmental Education Project; through which talks on caring for the environment and guided tours of the Transformation Plant are being carried out by schoolchildren.

Likewise, the organization of workshops for the reuse of plastics and other inorganic waste is being planned; and a drawing and painting contest in order to raise awareness about the importance of environmental conservation.

Currently, there is an inter-institutional agreement with the Iñapari Education Institution, through which the company offers monthly talks on environmental issues, forest management and sustainable forest development aimed at students and teachers.

On the other hand, there is the Project for the Promotion of Recreational and Cultural Activities. Within the framework of this program, the company has been planning, together with the Provincial Municipality of Tahuamanu and other local institutions and organizations, the formulation and implementation of the Centennial Plan for the Political Creation of the District of Iñapari.

c. Mother of God Amazon REED Project

REED projects seek to generate sustainability of good practices, promoting good management for their implementation. This, hand in hand with the communities or holders of these initiatives, through Environmentally Friendly Projects (PAM), where through public tenders the bases and guidelines are established to select local project initiatives that are friendly to forests; that is, productive, economic, educational and social initiatives that allow the improvement of conditions of the families involved with a fundamental axis of action, such as:

- **“Crafts for life and the forest by the women of the Native Community of Belgium”**
  It is a project in artisan and cultural matters whose objective is the good management of forest resources that includes 20 ha of forests through the collection of seeds and use of species for the elaboration of handicrafts of the Native Community of Belgium for sale; In this way, it contributes to the sociocultural development of the community and generates capacities in the women belonging to it. The direct beneficiaries of the project are the members of the native community of Belgium. This project is in the implementation stage.

- **Crafts workshop "Painted on cloth", in the native community of Belgium:**
  It consists of the training of community members by a painting specialist.

- **Forest and Tierra de Niños in IE Nº 52056 in the Community of Noaya:**Includes activities of maintenance, pruning, fertilizing and underpinning of land with fruit tree species in a school nursery.

- **Forest and Tierra de Niños in IE Nº 52144 in the Community of Villa Primavera:**
  It is a friendly project in terms of environmental education which aims to create an educational and conservation space in 20ha of forest, taking advantage of the natural space for education and BONI and TINI methodology. The generation of capacities in the children of the community will make it possible to convert the forests into a space for respectful coexistence.

- **Forest valuation through the Colibrí Ranch**
  Project in the field of ecotourism that aims to value 35 ha of primary forest and various landscapes in the area through the improvement and potentialization of the "Colibrí" ranch. The beneficiaries are the team that runs the Colibrí Ranch headed by its founder and the visitors to the ranch. This project is in the execution stage.

- **Reforestation of Shihuahuaco and agroforestry species**
  Its objective is to reforest 5ha of forests degraded by agricultural activities in the Nueva Esperanza area and, in turn, value the main forest species such as the Shihuahuaco and fruit species. The direct beneficiaries are the Huamán family. This project is in formulation and design.

- **Agroforestry products and cocoa**
  It seeks to manage 5ha of secondary forest through the planting of cocoa and agroforestry products in the Iñapari area. The beneficiaries are the Mamani family.

d. Tahuamanu Amazon REDD Project

The proposed project is based on the improvement and strengthening of the sustainable forest management of a consolidated group of forest concessions managed by a local company with a long forestry tradition, MADERACRE SAC, which also has previous successful experience with REDD+.

The entire area managed by MADERACRE SAC, including the current proposed project area and others already verified by VCS/CCB, are FSC certified, which guarantees that logging activities are being carried out under appropriate techniques.

The area faces increasing threats from unsustainable land practices from neighboring local religious communities and others. To deal with it, the project plans to combine an increase in protection measures (patrolling, joint work with other forest concessions and forest and political authorities) with the promotion of productive activities for neighboring communities, as a strategy to offer alternative sources of income that does not imply the felling of forest areas. Based on this approach, the project hopes to reduce projected deforestation.

The project is located in Madre de Dios, a region in the southeast of the Peruvian Amazon with the fastest rate of deforestation in Peru.

5.5.2. Agreements

- **Health and education support agreements with CCNN Belgium:**
  health support to the community, with direct bonuses for nursing and medical technicians on a monthly basis. Community education support with direct bonuses for preschool and primary school teachers.

- **Inter-institutional macro agreements between the Provincial Municipality of Tahuamanu and Maderacre:**
  The objective of the agreement is to contribute to the social development of the population by contributing to the most relevant aspects for its growth in the areas of health and education; likewise to be an active participant in the face of different eventualities with an articulated work approach maintaining as its main purpose contribution to sustainable development and the conservation of biological diversity.

- **Agreement with the Iñapari health post:**
  The objective is to establish a strategic alliance between both entities to ensure the quality of medical care in favor of MADERACRE workers and the population in general.

- **Agreement with IE No. 53003 and the EIBR Iñapari secondary school – Environmental education:**

Environmental awareness activities in the education sector, with the main actors being the students of educational institutions. Environmental education activities for educational institutions. Activities are scheduled according to the provisions of the government due to the pandemic.

- **Operation of the peripheral center Regular Basic Education Center (CEBA) in the CCNN Belgium of Iñapari:**
  Environmental education program that has been operating since 2018, where MADERACRE is the promoter of this initiative, supporting the call for beneficiaries and raising awareness, as well as providing economic support to improve the conditions of the program, which is based on an upcoming agreement updating every year.

- **Agreement with the technological institute of Iberia Tahuamanu**
  With the aim of providing facilities to students, carrying out an education with dual training for MADERACRE collaborators with opportunities to study a technical degree at a distance.

- **Tripartite agreement between the PNAP, SZA and MADERACRE**
  It consists of strengthening the surveillance and control of protected areas and their buffer zones and influence, monitoring and management of natural resources of importance to the area, formal and non-formal environmental education.

5.5.3. Social support during 2021-2023

a. Delivery of donation to the military unit of rural settlement No. 4

b. Iñapari solid waste final disposal area maintenance activity

c. Delivery of donation to the association of people with visual disabilities "we look with our hearts"

d. Delivery of the donation to the Provincial Sub-prefecture of Tahuamanu

e. Delivery of sawdust donation to the Provincial Municipality of Tahuamanu

f. Delivery of donation to the Provincial Municipality of Tahuamanu

g. Delivery of the donation of wood to the IE N°52056 – Noaya

h. Delivery of the donation of wood to the Club de Madres de Iñapari

i. Delivery of the shelf donation to the Iñapari Health Post

j. Delivery of the donation for the Christmas party to the Asoc. Nuevo Iñapari and PNP

k. Construction and delivery of the "IÑAPARI" Secondary Regular Basic Institution located at Av. Leon Velarde s/n Iñapari.

5.6. climate change analysis

The atmosphere is composed of various gases that, in the right proportion, fulfill their purpose. The problem is when human activities increase the emission ofgreenhouse gasesto the atmosphere and it retains more heat than necessary, causing the average temperature of the planet to rise and what is popularly called global warming occurs.

Climate change is a consequence of global warming, which in turn now includes, but is not limited to, severe droughts, water scarcity, severe fires, sea level rise, floods, melting ice at the poles, catastrophic storms, and declining biodiversity.

Forests and rainforests are natural carbon sinks that absorb CO_2 through photosynthesis and return oxygen to the atmosphere; however, they are disappearing at a dizzying speed, so much so that in the last 10 years, no less than 13 million hectares have been destroyed.

Along these lines, MADERACRE, committed to the principles of sustainability, has a series of certifications that certify sustainable management as a forest conservation mechanism, such as the Verified Carbon Standard –VCS certification, which certifies the reduction of carbon emissions through Carbon Credits that offset this footprint and can make the Industry carbon neutral to help mitigate the effects of climate change and promote the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable development of rural communities in the Peruvian Amazon, which is accredited by the Gold-rated Climate, Community and Biodiversity Certificate that it also holds (CCB).

Certificación del Consejo de Administración Forestal (Forest Stewardship Council – FSC por sus siglas en inglés) emitido el 2007 y vigente hasta el 2027; y que a través de los años ha incorporado nuevas unidades forestales como las descritas en laTabla 27, para una optimización sostenible del aprovechamiento de los recursos forestales mediante una evaluación constante de desempeño ambiental, económico y social.

Tabla 27: Relación de concesiones administradas por MADERACRE

Titular original	Titular adquiriente	Fecha de adquisición	Número de Contrato	Unidades de Aprovechamiento	Ingreso a la Certificación FSC
MADERACRE	--------	-----	17-TAH/C-J-001-02	17, 21, 29, 35, 36, 41, 243, 244	Enero del 2007
PAUJIL SAC	LAS GRAMAS	Julio 2013	17-TAH/C-J-033-02	8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16 y 18	Diciembre del 2012
AMATEC	LAS GRAMAS	Julio 2013	17-TAH/C-J-035-02	30, 37 y 43	Diciembre del 2012
EMETCI	LAS GRAMAS	Enero 2014	17-TAH/C-J-054-02	55, 56, 74 y 75	Noviembre 2014
ESPINOZA	LAS GRAMAS	Diciembre 2014	17-TAH/C-J-026-02	57, 59, 60, 91 y 92	Noviembre 2015
COCAMA	LAS GRAMAS	Diciembre 2014	17-TAH/C-J-024-02	61, 98, 99 y 106	Noviembre 2015
COCAMA	LAS GRAMAS	Diciembre 2014	17-TAH/C-J-025-02	64	Noviembre 2015
COCAMA	LAS GRAMAS	Diciembre 2014	17-TAH/C-J-036-02	62 y 63	Noviembre 2015

En dichas unidades forestales, se realiza un manejo prolijo del bosque respetando las áreas de corta autorizadas y aprobadas por la autoridad competente, la regeneración natural y aplicando un sistema de aprovechamiento de bajo impacto altamente selectivo del bosque

que es parte del sistema silvicultural policíclico (ciclo de rotación, diámetro mínimo e intensidad de corta y selección de semilleros) establecido en el plan de manejo forestal del área; evidenciándose en la excelente diversidad de especies de fauna silvestre, indicadoras de la salud de los bosques aprovechados

Por tal motivo, MADERACRE se ha posicionado como empresa forestal líder en soluciones basadas en la naturaleza gracias al manejo forestal que implementa como estrategia efectiva para alcanzar la conservación de los bosques y contribuir con el desarrollo local, , ostentando los certificados más antiguos de manejo forestal (NC-FM/COC-002176) y de cadena de custodia (NC-COC-002189) del país.

Aunado a ello aplica diferentes medidas para mantener la integridad de especies y ecosistemas en los boques forestales mediante:

- Exclusión de áreas de conservación de la extracción forestal.
- Uso compatible con la conservación del área (servicios ambientales, etc.).
- Prohibición de la cacería de especies de fauna al interior de la concesión.
- Delimitación y señalización de las áreas de conservación con el uso de trochas peatonales y letreros informativos.
- Trabajo con estrategias de mercado y definición de especies según el mercado, capacidad de regeneración, abundancia, tecnología de transformación, entre otros;
- Establecimiento de volúmenes aprovechables de cada especie consignados en los planes operativos y resoluciones de aprobación.
- Revisión de la base de datos de cadena de custodia (CoC) y censos que permiten identificar, georreferenciar y evaluar dasométricamente cada árbol de las especies que se tienen bajo manejo.

6. Análisis de salud y seguridad en el trabajo

6.3. Cumplimiento de la normativa vigente

De acuerdo con la normativade Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo, MADERACRE cumple con la normativa obligatoria relacionada al tema como, por ejemplo:

- Ley N° 29783, Ley de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo y sus modificatorias.

- Decreto Supremo N° 005-2012-TR, Reglamento de la Ley N° 29783 Ley de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo y sus modificatorias.

- Resolución Ministerial N° 050-2013-TR, Aprobar los Formatos Referenciales que contemplan la información mínima que deben contener los registros obligatorios del Sistema de Gestión de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo.

- Resolución Ministerial N° 245-2021-TR, Procedimiento para la elección de los/las representantes de los/las trabajadores/as ante el Comité de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo; el Subcomité de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo, de ser el caso; o del/de la Supervisor/a de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo.

- Decreto Supremo N° 009-97-SA, Reglamento de la Ley de Modernización de la Seguridad Social en Salud.

- Ley N° 26790, Ley de Modernización de la Seguridad Social en Salud y sus modificatorias.

- Decreto Supremo N° 008-2022-SA, actualización del Anexo 5 del Reglamento de la Ley N° 26790, Ley de Modernización de la Seguridad Social en Salud, aprobado por Decreto Supremo N° 009-97-SA.

- Resolución Ministerial N° 312-2022-MINSA, aprueban documento técnico "Protocolo de Exámenes Médicos Ocupacionales y Guías de Diagnóstico de los Exámenes Médicos Ocupacionales Obligatorios por Actividad" y sus modificatorias.

- Resolución Ministerial N° 375-2008-TR, Norma Básica de Ergonomía y de Procedimiento de Evaluación de Riesgo Disergonómico.

- Decreto Supremo N° 015-2005-SA, Reglamento sobre Valores Límites Permisibles de Agentes Químicos en el Ambiente de Trabajo.

- Resolución Ministerial N° 1275-2021/MINSA, que aprueba la Directiva Administrativa N° 321-MINSA/DGIESP-2021, Directiva Administrativa que establece las disposiciones para la vigilancia, prevención y control de la salud de los trabajadores con riesgo de exposición a SARS-CoV-2 y su modificatoria. Cabe señalar que la resolución mencionada ha sido derogada por la Resolución Ministerial N° 031-2023/MINSA, Directiva Administrativa N° 339-MINSA/DGIESP-2023, Directiva Administrativa que establece las disposiciones para la vigilancia, prevención y control de la salud de los trabajadores con riesgo de exposición a SARS-CoV-2 publicada el 12 de enero del 2023.

- Ley N° 28048, Ley de protección a favor de la mujer gestante que realiza labores que pongan en riesgo su salud y/o el desarrollo normal del embrión y el feto y sus modificatorias.

- Decreto Supremo N° 009-20024-TR, Normas Reglamentarias de la Ley N° 28048, Ley de Protección a favor de la Mujer Gestante que realiza labores que pongan en riesgo su salud y/o el desarrollo norma del embrión y el feto.

- Resolución Ministerial N° 374-2008-TR, Listado de los agentes físicos, químicos, biológicos, ergonómicos y psicosociales que generan riesgos para la salud de la mujer gestante y/o el desarrollo normal del embrión y el feto, sus correspondientes intensidades, concentraciones o niveles de presencia y los períodos en los que afecta el embarazo; el listado de actividades, procesos, operaciones o labores, equipos o productos de alto riesgo; y, los lineamientos para que las empresas puedan realizar la evaluación de sus riesgos) y sus modificatorias.

- Decreto Supremo N° 039-91-TR, establecen el Reglamento Interno de Trabajo, que determine las condiciones que deben sujetarse los empleadores y trabajadores en el cumplimiento de sus prestaciones.

MADERACRE, considerando la responsabilidad del empleador respecto de la seguridad y salud en el trabajo de sus trabajadores y de otras personas que pueden verse afectadas por sus actividades, tiene como objetivos principales los siguientes:

1. Contar con un Sistema de Gestión en Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (SGSST) documentado, actualizado y con compromiso de mejora continua.
2. Proporcionar lugares de trabajo seguros y saludables.
3. Eliminar los peligros y minimizar los riesgos para la seguridad y salud de los trabajadores, tomando en cuenta las medidas de prevención y protección eficaces.

En consecuencia, MADERACRE cuenta con un Comité de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo elegido en el mes de abril del año 2022, el cual tiene un plazo de 2 dos años, es decir, hasta abril del 2024. Además, cuenta con personal médico dedicado a la vigilancia respecto de la salud de los trabajadores y con un jefe de Seguridad.

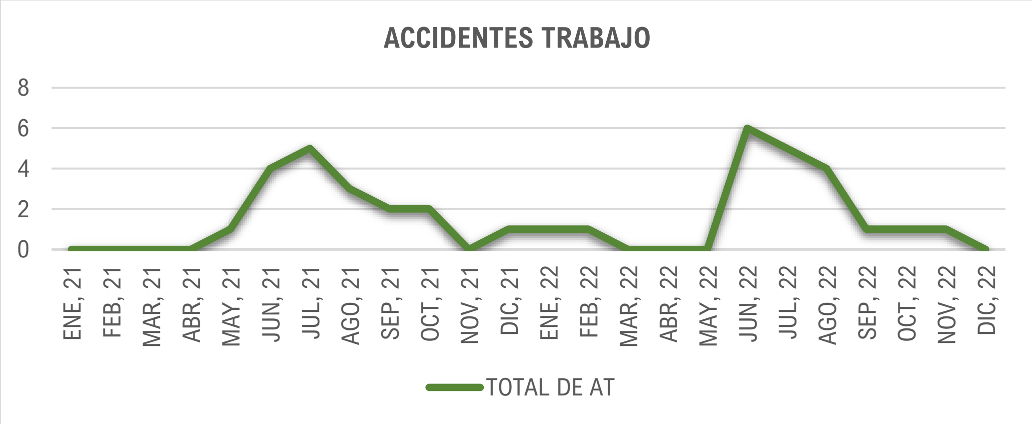
Los documentos gestionados por MADERACRE son:

- Política de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo mediante la cual se asegura el compromiso por parte del empleador con el SGSST de acuerdo con el tipo de organización que existe en MADERACRE, la cantidad de trabajadores y el nivel de exposición a peligros y riesgos. Cabe señalar que la misma cumple con los requisitos exigidos en la normativa de seguridad y salud en el trabajo, y está firmada por la autoridad máxima de la empresa, en este caso, por el señor Erasmo Wong, Gerente General.

- Reglamento Interno de Trabajo (RIT).
- Reglamento Interno de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo.
- Plan Anual de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo del año 2023.
- Programa Anual de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo del año 2023.
- Programa Anual de Capacitación en Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo 2023.
- Mapa de riesgos actualizado.
- Identificación de Peligros y Evaluación de Riesgos y Medidas de Control (IPERC) por proceso productivo y por puesto de trabajo.
- Plan para la Vigilancia, prevención y control de la COVID-19 con las modificaciones de la última normativa en prevención y control del COVID-19
- Procedimientos Escritos de Trabajo Seguro (PETS).
- Análisis de Trabajo Seguro (ATS).
- Registros del Sistema de Gestión en Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo: como son (i) el Registro de Accidentes, enfermedades ocupacionales, incidentes peligrosos y otros incidentes; (ii) Registro de equipos de seguridad o emergencia; (iii) Registro de exámenes médicos ocupacionales; (iv) Registro de monitoreo de agentes físicos, químicos, biológicos, psicosociales y factores de riesgo disergonómicos; (v) Registro de inspecciones internas de seguridad y salud; (vi) Registro de estadísticas de seguridad y salud; (vii) Registro de inducción, capacitación, entrenamiento y simulacros de emergencia y; (viii) Registro de auditorías.

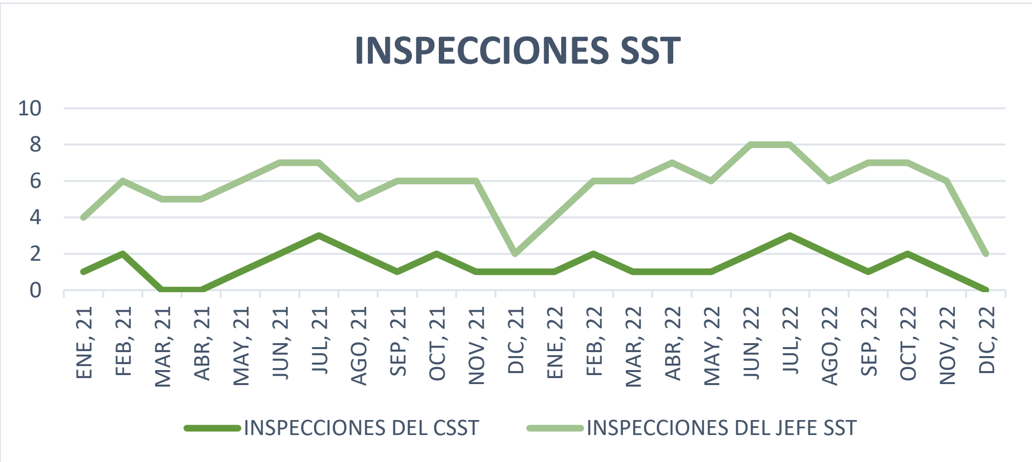
6.4. Resultados del Sistema de Gestión en Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo

Considerando la implementación y mejora del SGSST, MADERACRE ha logrado disminuir los peligros bajo los cuales trabajan sus colaboradores. Así lo demuestran las estadísticas de los años 2021 y 2022.



Gráfica 1: Accidentes de trabajo periodo 2021-2022

Por otro lado, se realizó la vigilancia de la salud de los trabajadores; así en el año 2022 se realizaron los exámenes médicos ocupacionales a todo el personal de la empresa.
Asimismo, durante el 2022 se realizaron las supervisiones por parte del comité de SST y por parte del jefe de seguridad. El número de supervisiones realizadas a la planta de MADERACRE se muestra en el siguiente cuadro:



Gráfica 2: Inspecciones de seguridad periodo 2021-2022

7. Conclusiones

- MADERACRE, ha cumplido con la presentación de obligaciones ambientales que devienen de la certificación ambiental, mediante la presentación de los reportes ambientales para el periodo 2022-2023; evidenciando la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de manejo ambiental propuestas.

- MADERACRE, ha cumplido con la presentación de los informes de monitoreo ambiental para el periodo 2022 y 2023 adjuntos al reporte ambiental.

- MADERACRE, ha cumplido con la presentación de obligaciones ambientales que devienen de la normativa de carácter general en el ámbito de residuos sólidos, tras la presentación de la declaración de residuos sólidos en el periodo 2021-2022; así como la presentación de reportes manifiestos de residuos sólidos para los cuatro trimestres del 2021-2022 y primer trimestre del 2023. No obstante, no se evidencian el manejo adecuado de los registros de generación interna lo cual podría acarrear una contingencia monetaria.

- MADERACRE, cuenta con certificaciones ambientales como Estándar de Carbono Verificado –VCS, Forest Stewardship Council – FSC y Climate, Community &Biodiversity Aliance - CCB Gold.

- MADERACRE ha implementado un SGSST que se encuentra actualizado y documentado. Asimismo, se evidenció que el mismo está en constante supervisión para la mejora continua, que se refleja en el cumplimento de los objetivos y los resultados anuales del desempeño.

- MADERACRE garantiza a sus trabajadores, contratistas y visitas un ambiente seguro y saludable para el desempeño de sus actividades, realizando supervisiones internas, entregando y supervisando el uso de los equipos de protección personal (EPP) adecuados para cada trabajo, capacitando a sus trabajadores en el desempeño de sus funciones, así como en el SGSST.

- MADERACRE ha establecido dentro de su SGSST los controles preventivos para eliminar o minimizar los peligros y los riesgos a través de la documentación necesaria para que los trabajadores desarrollen su actividad de manera segura y saludable. Así, la empresa ha identificado sus peligros y evaluado sus riesgos, y cuenta con los procedimientos de seguridad como PETS, PETAR y ATS para control de los trabajos de acuerdo con el peligro.

- De igual manera, MADERACRE realiza las acciones correctivas necesarias en caso se detecte un accidente o incidente peligroso, con el fin de corregir y cerrar las brechas y permitir la mejora continua dentro del SGSST.

- Finalmente, la empresa cuenta con la documentación requerida por la normativa nacional, por lo que cumple con los requisitos legales de seguridad y salud en el trabajo para el desarrollo de sus actividades de manera segura y saludable.