Argentina

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

2023-2024



The evolution of animal health

Biogénesis Bagó

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Biogénesis Bagó

01 WE ARE
BIOGÉNESIS BAGÓ



01 - WE ARE BIOGÉNESIS BAGÓ

Our people, our clients

Working for One Health

Our Essence

In numbers

We are an international company specializing in biotechnology. In accordance with the highest standards of quality and scientific innovation, we develop, produce and market solutions aimed at animal health care. Our mission is to contribute to strengthening the sanitary status of each country, promoting new productive developments and ensuring the well-being of animals, humans, and the ecosystems. We promote sustainable practices, supporting the development of a more responsible industry.

OUR PEOPLE, OUR CLIENTS

We have a team of over 1,200 collaborators and an up-to-date management model that brings together multiple nationalities. We have a presence in more than 60 countries across America, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, and Oceania, where we work to strengthen the sanitary status of each country, foster new productive developments, and ensure the well-being of animals, humans, and ecosystems. In every market where we operate, we provide technical support delivered by professionals with deep expertise in animal health. Our specialists offer continuous assistance to clients, producers, and veterinarians, ensuring the correct application of our solutions while fostering close relationships that allow us to gain deep understanding of their needs. This enables us to anticipate challenges and develop tailored solutions that align with their specific realities, thereby strengthening our value proposition.



Rodolfo Bellinzoni
Director of Industrial Operations and Innovation

"We develop and manufacture products aimed at improving food productivity and quality, while ensuring food safety and hygiene. We also prevent infectious diseases from impacting human health. In doing so, we contribute to the comprehensive care of both animal and human health within a sustainable production environment".

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WE WORK FIN ONE HEALTH

At **Biogénesis Bagó**, we embrace the “One Health” principle, a holistic approach that recognizes the interconnection between human, animal, and environmental health. We are aware of the impact our operations and business development have on the communities and environments where we operate. For this reason, through our animal and environmental health solutions, we add value to the production of safe food and contribute to public health. In addition, we are one of the main suppliers to the WOAH of rabies vaccines for dogs and cats, collaborating with international organizations in public health campaigns

Biogénesis Bagó is a company committed to improving public health by protecting and caring for animal health, preventing zoonotic diseases, and promoting biosecurity through the development and production of technologies focused on the well-being of multiple animal species.



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OUR ESSENCE

We are committed to sustainability and environmental stewardship, integrating responsible practices into every stage of our operations. As a leading biotechnology company in animal health, we recognize that our impact goes beyond the development of innovative products: we strive to reduce our environmental footprint and promote a growth model that protects the well-being of animals, people, and ecosystems.

MISSION

To develop high-quality animal health products and services, providing agile and effective solutions that meet our customers' needs.

VISIÓN

To become a world leading company with in-depth knowledge to anticipate the challenges of Animal Health.

Ariel Martínez
CFO & CHRO - CFO & HR

"Our approach is defined by our strong focus on innovation, investment in infrastructure, and human talent. We allocate the resources required to ensure effective environmental management, foster strong relationships, support the development of our suppliers, actively engage with the community, and promote collaborative partnerships with our clients".



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VALUES

Commitment with our people

We focus on our employees, encouraging their personal and professional growth promoting highly-integrated teams to foster a widespread culture of belonging.

Close to our customers

We work closely with our customers and stakeholders related to animal health in order to understand their needs, thus building long-term trusting relationships.

Working with integrity

We promote exemplary behaviour, respect and diversity to nurture the organization and to add value to our stakeholders.

Balanced and sustainable

We take on a sustainable approach to support and promote the growth in our neighboring communities.

innovative culture

We are in constant evolution, encouraging innovation and proactiveness to adapt to different contexts regarding animal health challenges worldwide.

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Biogénesis Bagó is an international biotechnology company with over 80 years of experience, specialized in the development, production, and commercialization of products for animal health and productivity.

Its manufacturing facilities, recognized for meeting the highest international quality standards, have the capacity to produce 450 million vaccine doses annually for the prevention of various diseases affecting animal health.

The company offers a portfolio of over 270 products (foot-and-mouth disease vaccine, feline and canine rabies vaccine, other biologics, dewormers, reproductive products, intramammary treatments, vitamins and minerals, antibiotics, and disinfectants) and more than 1000 animal health product registrations approved worldwide.

BIOLOGICS

(Site Garín – Garín –Distric Escobar – Total land area: 52.716,75 m² - Total built area: 23.707,36 m² - Footprint: 17.046,82 m²)

Biogénesis Bagó S.A. is authorized to handle a range of viruses and bacteria at its Garin Site, which are used in the production of veterinary vaccines. The biological products manufactured include a broad spectrum of vaccines. The bacterial and viral antigens produced are formulated into various aqueous and oil-based vaccines.

Facilities Site Garín:

- **Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Biologics Manufacturing**
- **ViBa Biologics Manufacturing**
- **Vaccine logistics and distribution**
- **Pharmaceuticals Logistics**
- **FMD Antigen and Vaccine Bank**
- **R&D in Biologics and FMD**



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FHARMACEUTICALS

(Site Monte Grande – Monte Grande – Distric Esteban Echeverría – 108.400 m2 - Total land area: 95.298 m2 - Total built area: 11.697 m2).

Monte Grande Site is authorized for the manufacturing, dispensing, and storage of pharmaceutical products containing active ingredients including: solutions (sterile and non-sterile), powders, semi-solids and suspensions; veterinary products containing beta-lactam active ingredients: powders, semi-solids, and liquids, sterile or non-sterile; hormonal active ingredients: sterile solutions and powders, non-hormonal products and subcutaneous implants; semi-solid liquids containing ectoparasitic active ingredients; and depot products for veterinary use.

Facilities del Site Monte Grande:

- **Antibiotics**
- **Ectoparasiticides**
- **Hormones**
- **Pharmaceuticals**
- **Warehouses**
- **Pharmaceuticals R&D**

Always guided by an environmentally conscious approach, we invite you to explore these pages and discover our best environmental practices.



02 - OUR ENVRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



Biogénesis Bagó

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Sustainability lies at the core of **Biogénesis Bago´s** environmental management strategy. We understand sustainability as a comprehensive approach that guides the development of products aligned with the ethical and environmental demands of today's markets. We are committed to delivering high-quality, low-impact products that care for both animals and the planet, while promoting practices that support environmental and social well-being.

In the veterinary pharmaceutical sector, sustainability is increasingly driven by growing environmental regulations, traceability in animal health, and biosecurity standards. This evolving landscape demands continuous innovation and ethical practices that reduce environmental impact and enhance global well-being.

In line with the vision of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), **Biogénesis Bagó** believes that animal health is fundamental to protecting the environment. Through concrete actions, we strive to minimize our environmental footprint and advance toward an environmental management model that not only mitigates impacts but also fosters responsible and sustainable development for the future.

Fernando Barroumeres
Director of Industrial technology

"Sustainability is achieved through teamwork: all of us at Biogénesis Bagó actively promote it through our daily work".



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OUR QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Our Quality and Environmental Policy sets forth a strategic and preventive approach to responsibly manage the impact of our operations. Committed to continuous improvement we develop programs that ensure animal health and promote the development of sustainable products.

We comply with the highest standards of quality and environmental care, aiming to protect both our team members and the communities where we operate, while strengthening innovation and ensuring sustainable, competitive growth.

From the perspective of our Quality and Environmental Policy, we work to:

- **Provide solutions that promote animal health**, both in the agri-food chain and among companion animals, through a preventive approach that adds value to human, animal and environmental health.
- **Design, develop, and manufacture our products** in compliance with applicable quality, environmental protection, and regulatory standards, with due care for our team members and the broader community.
- **Encourage innovation** through technology transfer and the development of new technologies, generating applied knowledge and products that address new opportunities for existing products, specific production needs system, and emerging national, regional, and global demands.
- **Strengthen quality and environmental systems** by applying continuous improvement across all processes, focused on the company's sustainability, ensuring product quality, protecting the environment, and preventing pollution.
- **Provide the organization with clear, achievable objectives along with the necessary resources and training**, so that, within a respectful interpersonal framework, everyone is effectively engaged in achieving our goals.
- **Efficiently manage company resources and generate returns on investment** to ensure competitiveness and growth, driving constant evolution while meeting the needs of our customers, shareholders, employees and other shareholders.



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ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS

Environmental standards and certifications are a key pillar that reinforces **Biogénesis Bagó´s** commitment to sustainability and validate our efforts to reduce environmental impact.

These standards and certifications ensure that our operations comply with strict sustainability requirements, guaranteeing that every step of the process aligns with the best practices in environmental management.

They also demonstrate our commitment to clients, team members, and communities, strengthening trust and positioning us as a company that prioritizes environmental well-being and social responsibility. These standards and certifications enhance our Competitiveness and reflect the value of our practices in the global market.

These standards and certifications we adhere to include:

ISO 14001:2015

This standard provides a framework that enables organizations to protect the environment, adapt to changing environmental conditions, and comply with legal obligations and other relevant requirements

For us, this internationally recognized management system is essential, as it helps us improve the management of all environmental aspects. It allows us to efficiently monitor consumption, waste, discharges, and atmospheric emissions, as well as to mitigate environmental risk. Moreover, it creates opportunities for economic benefit by optimizing our processes and reducing associated cost.

GMP (GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES)

GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices) certifications are essential to ensure that products such as food, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and medical devices are manufactured with the required quality and safety. These practices involve a set of standards and guidelines that manufacturers must follow to ensure their products are safe and meet quality requirements.

GMP certification confirms that we comply with best practices in our manufacturing, quality, and logistic processes throughout the production of our products. This results in multiple benefits for the organization including improved product quality, regulatory compliance, and increased customer trust, among others.

For Biological products (Garín site), we hold the following GMP certifications:

- **Best Manufacturing Practices, resolution 482/2002 issued by SENASA** (National Service for Agri-Food Health and Quality), Argentina.
- **Best Manufacturing Practices for Medicinal Products, version 3.0, (2018), issued by SFDA** (Saudi Food & Drug Authority), Saudi Arabia.
- **Best Manufacturing Practices for Veterinary Products, normative instructions Nº 13/2003,** issued by MAPA (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply), Brazil.

Fort Pharmaceutical products (Monte Grande site):

- **Best Manufacturing Practices, resolución 482/2002 issued by SENASA** (National Service for Agri-Food Health and Quality), Argentina

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ANIMAL WELFARE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Animal welfare and environmental impact are interconnected. Enhancing animal welfare is essential to achieving a sustainable future for all inhabitants of the planet. The way we interact with animals has direct effects on the ecosystem health and communities.

Today's environmental challenges, such as climate change, deforestation, and biodiversity loss significantly affect ecosystem stability. Implementing animal welfare practices helps reduce pressure on natural resources, lowers the need for antibiotics, and supports biodiversity preservation. Furthermore, integrating animal welfare strategies into food production is essential to strengthening agricultural sustainability and improving long-term food security.

By adopting animal welfare standards, we contribute to a sustainable balance within ecosystems and help protect environmental health, reinforcing our relationship with the planet.

ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY

We have an Animal welfare Policy that outlines a set of principles, guidelines and practices for the ethical and proper treatment of animals we interact with.

We respect animals as sentient beings and are committed to their humane treatment in all uses, taking into account all aspects related to animal welfare and minimizing suffering and stress.

This policy is guided by the following objectives:

- **Ensure animal welfare in all its dimensions** for every animal used throughout the various stages of development, production and quality control of our veterinary products.
- **Promote awareness and understanding of animal welfare within our company** and review procedures, methods, and protocols involving the use of experimental animals.
- **Evaluate studies involving animals** that are not part of the routine controls required by health authorities.
- **Regularly review documentation, infrastructure, environmental conditions, and procedures** related to the use of animals in research.
- **Promote within our company and research groups the concept of the 3Rs (refinement, reduction, and replacement of animal testing)**, with the objective of adopting and validating in vitro methodologies that either eliminate or minimize the use of animals.

In line with our Animal Welfare Policy and as a company that develops, manufactures and controls



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products for veterinary use, we have implemented the following practices:

- We use **animal models from various species**
- We operate our own **Testing Unit**
- We are part of the **National Network for Bacterial Vaccine Control**
- We formalize and implement **the regulatory requirements of leading countries** in animal welfare legislation and compliance
- We maintain the **Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee** (IACUC). This committee ensures that all tests involving animals are conducted with humane treatment in accordance with international ethical standards and animal welfare regulations.

ANIMAL WELFARE: KEY TOPICS

In the Technical and Clinical Studies Department, we define key topics related to Animal Welfare, such as sanitary management, responsible pharmaceutical use (antibiotic usage), pain, injuries, stress, diseases, and food safety.

A. SANITARY MANAGEMENT

At **Biogénesis Bagó**, we promote Animal Welfare by ensuring that animals are provided with proper living conditions. This commitment includes offering environmental enrichment, access to quality food and water, as well as sufficient physical space for their development. We assess animal welfare from a scientific, legal, and ethical perspective.

Our role as veterinarians and laboratory is to provide the best tools for animal health, evaluating each situation comprehensively to optimize productive outcomes. Health plans for animals are tailored to the specific needs of each producer, taking into account the species, breed, type, and production level.

We have restructured the operation of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), which now requires researchers to submit request forms for conducting clinical studies. These forms must justify the use of animals, detail the procedures to which they will be subjected, its duration, and specify how nutrition, physical containment, and pain management will be handled. Researchers must also justify the number of animals selected and provide supporting references. The Committee evaluates each request and determines whether to approve the proposed study.

B. RESPONIBLE GRUG MANAGEMENT: USE OF ANTIBIOTICS

At Biogénesis Bagó we are committed to the responsible use of antimicrobials (AMs) to prevent resistance and protect human, animal, plant and environmental health, in line with the “One Health” approach.

We work in close collaboration with veterinarians, producers, and the general public, recognizing that this integrated perspective is essential to promoting the well-being of people, animals, and the planet.

We offer an outstanding Technical Service in Argentina and other countries to support all stakeholders in designing animal health strategies that minimize disease and prevent its spread. To achieve this, we implement a set of practices that include:

- **Biosecurity.**
- **Prevention.**
- **Vaccination.**
- **Animal welfare.**
- **Advisory service.**
- **Ongoing training.**
- **Hygiene**
- **Use of products strictly following manufacturer guidelines (dosaje, route, and treatment duration).**

These measures help reduce the use of antimicrobial molecules, and when their use is necessary, ensure they are applied rationally.

Our objective is to prevent infectious diseases in order to reduce the need for antibiotic treatments. We promote good veterinary practices focused on accurate diagnoses and the use of products approved by the health authorities of each country. Some of the key actions include:

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- **Prevention of bacterial siseases** through prophylactic measures such as vaccination.
- **Use of bacterial o bacteriostatics** (disinfectants) in production facilities.
- **Managment practices tailored** to each production system.

These actions significantly contribute to reducing bacterial diseases in livestock.
Ultimately, we believe that appropriate prophylactic health measures and responsible clinical practice are essential for the rational use of antibiotics. Antimicrobial resistance, especially antibiotic resistance, is spreading, while the development of new antibiotics remains limited in the short term. Therefore, it is critical to preserve the effectiveness of existing antibiotics through proper use, supported by professionals who are well-informed about the current status of each molecule.

C. PAIN, INJURIES, STRESS AND DISEASES

In all the studies we plan and conduct, animal welfare is our fundamental principle. We believe that improved animal health and well-being lead to better outcomes, which is why implement care protocols to address pain or illness in a timely manner. Each case is recorded based on the criteria of the responsible professional and treated with appropriate medication. We also recognize the importance of minimizing stress in production activities. Therefore, we aim to reduce situations that could cause stress in animals..

Our clinical trial protocols include specific criteria regarding animal welfare. In addition, our Institutional Committee of Care and Use of Animals (ICCUA) reviews and evaluates each study to determine its approval or rejection, ensuring that key aspects of animal welfare are upheld in every research activity.

D. FOOD SAFETY

Food safety is essential to ensure that the food we consume poses no risk to human health. This involves applying hygiene measures during production to reduce the possibility of contamination from pesticide residues, heavy metals, and other pollutants. At Biogénesis Bagó, we promote good livestock practices to guarantee the production of safe food.

We develop and supply safe and effective medicines for the treatment and prevention of diseases in food-producing animals, ensuring that derived products reach consumers without health risks. A key aspect of our work is to prevent veterinary drugs from leaving harmful residues in products such as meat and milk. To achieve this, we strictly follow withdrawal periods and comply with both national and international regulations on maximum residue limits in food.

Our contribution to the control and eradication of animal diseases not only improves animal health and welfare but also reduces the risk of zoonotic disease transmission to humans. In doing so, our work positively impacts the safety of the food supply chain, helping to prevent contamination that could affect public health.

Additionally, our biotechnology and research capabilities enable development of vaccines and biological products, promoting prevention over curative intervention. This approach reduces the need for pharmacological treatments and, in turn, minimizes the risk of pharmaceutical residues in food.

03 - OUR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMS



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At Biogénesis Bagó, we understand that environmental responsibility is essential for a sustainable future. That is why we implement a series of programs aimed at minimizing our environmental impact and promoting sustainable practices throughout our value chain.

We are committed to each of these areas in order to drive the efficient use of resources and generate positive environmental value. Our goal is not only to meet high sustainability standards but also to inspire greater environmental awareness in the communities we engage with.

Our programs are directly aligned with the United Nations Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) and their specific targets, reflecting our commitment to both environmental and social well-being at every stage or our operations. Each program forms a core component of our sustainability strategy, designed to advance concrete goals:

"

Eduardo Esteves
Environmental and Sustainability Manager

"We care for the environment through a management system based on ISO 14001, implementing a comprehensive work plan that includes training, monitoring, and internal audits to assess our environmental impact at Garín and Monte Grande facilities, as well as among critical service providers. We promote circular economy practices, energy efficiency, emissions reduction, and innovation aimed at sustainable development.".



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Table 1 – **Strategic Objectives**

SDGs	TARGETS	PROGRAMS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	12.4 By 2030, we aim to achieve the environmentally responsible management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle, in line with agreed international frameworks. We are committed to significantly reducing their release into the air, water, and soil to minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment 12.5 By 2030, we are committed to significantly reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse initiatives	**Sustainable Waste Management**	Ensure sustainable production practices by reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse. Increase the quantity of waste integrated into the circular economy, while minimizing the volume of waste to final disposal.
		LCA Life Cycle Assessment	Enhance environmental management strategies in the design, production, marketing, and use of products to minimize their environmental impact throughout all stages of the life cycle. Guide the organization in the development of sustainable packaging, preparing for potential Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulation, as well as environmental labeling in alignment with ISO 14.020, ISO 14.021, ISO 14.025 and ISO 14.027 standards.
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	7.2 By 2030, significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	**Energy Efficiency**	Improve the energy efficiency rate through consumption monitoring and energy assessments in accordance with ISO 50.001.
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing the release of chemicals and hazardous materials. Halve the proportion of untreated wastewater and significantly increase recycling and reuse without risks worldwide.	**Water and Effluents**	Maintain and improve the quality of liquid effluents by reducing their impact on watercourses. Reduce the rate of exploitation, consumption, and discharge through the efficient use of water resources, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies. Implement quality control measures for discharges and water supply. Identify potential improvements.

Source: SDG https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/,
Global Compact - https://www.pactomundial.org/ and Agenda 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean - https://agenda2030lac.org/es

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Table 1 – **Strategic Objectives**

SDGs	TARGET	PROGRAMS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
13 CLIMATE ACTION	13.2 Incorporate climate change measures into policies, strategies, and national plans 13.3 Improve education, awareness, and human and institutional capacity regarding climate change mitigation, adaptation, reducing its effects, and early warning .	**Carbon Footprin**	Adopt measures to address climate change and its impacts, enhance awareness and capacity for action to mediate and subsequently reduce the carbon footprint of the Operation. Carbon footprint calculation for 2024, aligned with ISO 14.064 for Argentina. Increase in the proportion of renewable energy sources.
15 LIFE ON LAND	15.5 Adopt urgent and significant measures to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020, protect threatened species and prevent their extinction. 15.8 By 2020, adopt measures to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species and significantly reduce their impacts on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and control or eradicate priority species.	**Biodiversity**	Ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of ecosystems at manufacturing sites. Promote the implementation of sustainable management by incorporating the use of native plants in landscaping.
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	9.1 Develop reliable, sustainable, resilient and high-quality infrastructure, including regional and transboundary infrastructures, to support economic development and human well-being, with special emphasis on affordable and equitable access for all 9.4 By 2030, modernize infrastructure and retrofit industries to be sustainable, using resources more efficiently and promoting the adoption of clean, environmentally rational technologies and industrial processes, ensuring that all countries take action in accordance with their respective capacities .	**Susteainable Construction**	Apply Environmental Engineering principles to specific projects aimed at improving environmental performance and ensuring that construction works comply with regulatory frameworks for obtaining environmental permits, authorizations, and licenses. Develop programs for the construction of reliable, sustainable, resilient, and high-quality infrastructure. Implement tools aligned with LEED standards for sustainable building design.

Source: SDG https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/,
Global Compact - https://www.pactomundial.org/ and Agenda 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean - https://agenda2030lac.org/es

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SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM-SDG 12

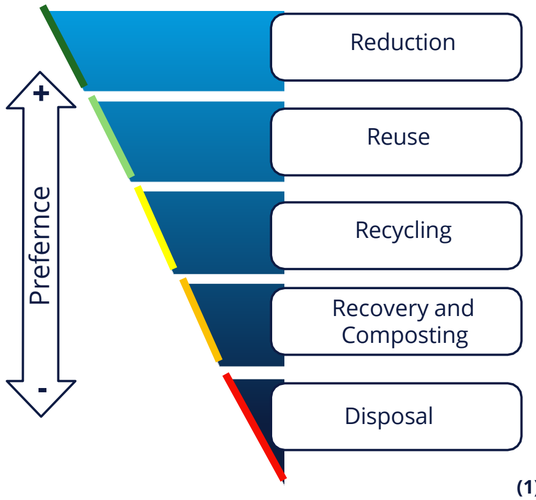
GRI 301-3, GRI 306-1, GRI 306-2, GRI 306-3, GRI 306-4, GRI 306-5

For us, waste management is not merely a compliance requirement, it is an opportunity to make a meaningful difference in our environment and contribute to a more sustainable future. By measuring and understanding our waste streams, we empower our organization to make more responsible and effective decisions.

The primary objective of this program, implemented at our manufacturing sites, is to take action to reduce, reuse, recycle, and recover waste, following the hierarchy of the waste management pyramid (1). This approach seeks to prevent waste from being sent to landfills, hazardous waste disposal facilities, or biological soil treatments (landfarming).

As a result of our production, maintenance, and cleaning activities at various sites, we generate multiple waste and material streams. To manage them properly, we have implemented a Waste Management Procedure, which is periodically reviewed and updated. This procedure ensures proper waste handling and supports the achievement of our sustainability objectives.

Waste hierarchy piramid



(1) Waste hierarchy piramide:
In 1975, the European Union (EU) first introduced the concept of a waste hyerarchy, thereby incorporating the term into European waste policy. In 2004, Japan presented the “3Rs” policy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) at the G8 Summit, and in 2008, the EU updated the concept through Directive 2008/98/CE, establishing a new six-step waste hierarchy (souce: https://www.ecoembesthecircularcampus.com/en-que-consiste-la-jerarquia-de-residuos/)

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Each waste stream generated is managed in compliance with current regulations, including its removal, transportation, treatment, and/or final disposal. Both transportation and final treatment/disposal are carried out by service providers authorized by regulatory entities. Every disposal is documented through official transport manifests, treatment certificates, and final disposal records. Additionally, all stakeholders involved in waste management are subject to internal audits in accordance with ISO 14.001 guidelines, applying a life cycle perspective.

In our operations for Biologics (FMD), Biologics (Viba) and Pharmaceuticals (Monte Grande), a total of 1,200 tons of waste were generated in the past year, a significant reduction compared to the 3,300 tons recorded in 2020, when the “Sustainable waste Management” program was launched.

Since the launch of the program, by 2024 the amount of hazardous waste measured in kilograms has decreased by 63% compared to the program´s baseline year. Ongoing efforts in waste identification, segregation, and process improvement have contributed to achieving these results.

Currently, our waste distribution consists of 25% hazardous waste and 75% non-hazardous waste. For 2024, we have set the following specific reduction targets:

Biologics FMD and Viba:

- Reduce the volume of special waste by 1% compared to the previous year.
- Reduce the volume of municipal solid waste (MSW) by 5% compared to the previous year.

Pharmaceuticals Monte Grande:

- Reduce the volume of special waste by 1% compared to the previous year, measured in kg per thousand units.
- Reduce the volume of municipal solid waste (MSW) by 5% compared to the previous year

In all cases, we achieved a reduction of approximately 20 % compared to the previous year, significantly exceeding our waste reduction goals.

Below is a breakdown of the types of waste generated in our operations along with the volumes and final disposal methods.



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Table 2 – **Types of waste generated in manufacturing processes and construction projects**

TYPE	SUBTYPE	STREAM	TREATMENT	IMPACT
NON HAZARDOUS	ORGANICS	Sludge from wastewater treatment, tree pruning waste and cafeteria waste materials	Composting and recovering	Generation of organic compost for agriculture, landscaping, substrates, and nurseries.
	RECYCLABLE	Packaging	Reuse, recycling y recovering	Generation of materials for product formation.
		Production losses	(RDF) Waste-derived fuel	Electricity generation and emissions to the atmosphere.
	WORK	Construction and demolition waste (CDW)	Sanitary Landfill	Landfilling, emissions to the atmosphere, groundwater control.
	INDUSTRIAL	Cleaning of chambers and sludge from liquid effluent treatment	Landfarming	Generación de aguas de desecho, emisiones volátiles del suelo y control de agua subterránea.
		Office cleaning (similar to residential cleaning)	Sanitary Landfill	Generation of wastewater, volatile soil emissions, and groundwater control.
HAZARDOUS	MATERIALS	Production losses and expired products (write off)	Incineration	Emissions to the atmosphere.
	PATOGENICS	Medical service and testing unit	Autoclave – Sanitary Landfill	Landfilling, emissions to the atmosphere, groundwater control.

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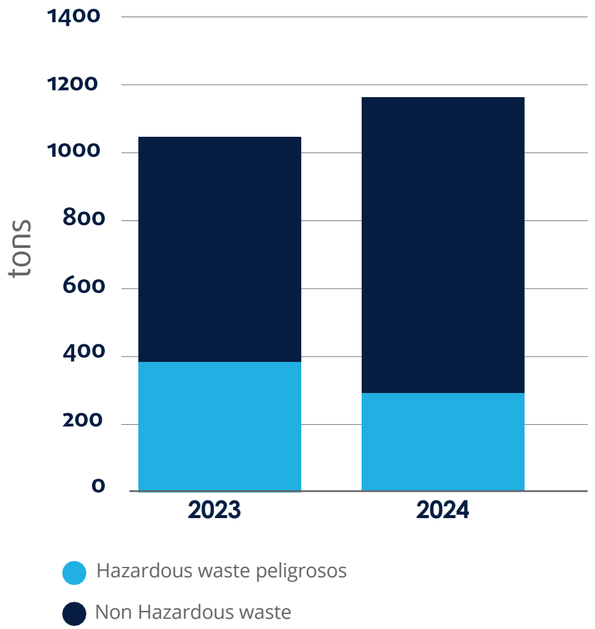
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Table 3: **Waste generated in manufacturing**

Waste	Unit	2024	2023
Hazardous	ton/year	286	377
Non Hazardous	ton/year	861	660

Graph 1: **Waste generated in manufacturing.**



Souce: **Table 3 – Waste generated in manufacturing**

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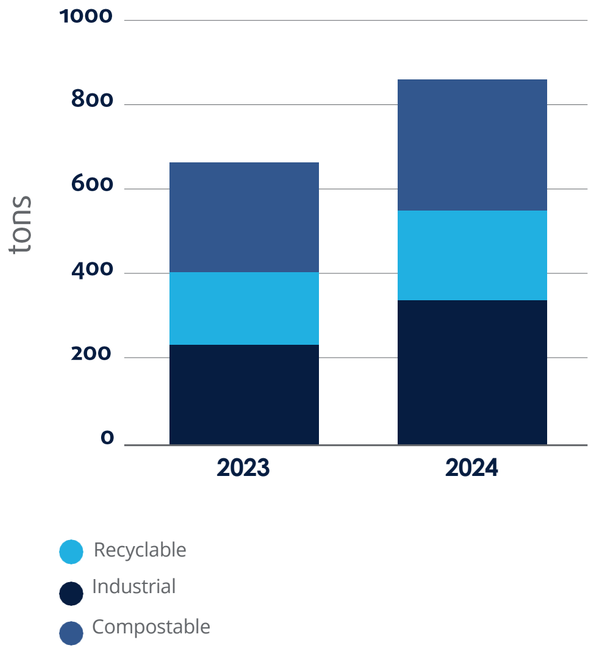
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Table 4: **Non hazardous waste generated in manufacturing**

Residuos	Unit	2024	2023
Industrial	ton/año	339	238
Recyclable	ton/año	211	175
Compostable	ton/año	311	247

Graph 2: **Non hazardous watse generated in manufacturing.**



Source: **Table 4 – Non hazardous waste generated in manufacturing**

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Table 5: **Destination of waste generated in manufacturing.**

Diverted form disposal	Type	Unit	2024	2023
Recycled	Non Hazardous	ton/year	199	152
Composting	Non Hazardous	ton/year	313	240
Reuse*	Hazardous	ton/year	3	3
Biofuels	Non Hazardous	ton/year	1,2	2,6
RDF**	Non Hazardous	ton/year	9,3	29

* Containers are used for the storage of hazardous liquid waste, prior to teir use, their are sent for cleaning througth a service provider authorized the conpetent authority.
** (RDF) Waste-derived fuel.

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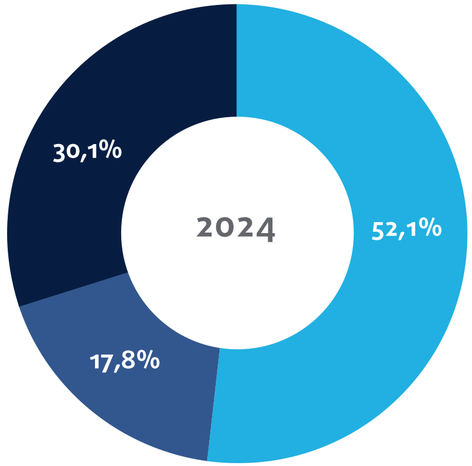
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Table 6: **Hazardous waste generated by Site**

Site	Unit	2024	2023
Biologic - FMD	ton/year	149	183
Biologic - ViBa	ton/year	51	76
Pharmaceutical - MG	ton/year	86	109

Graph 3: **Hazardous waste generated by Site.**



Source: **Table 6 – hazardous waste by Site**

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OUR CIRCULAR ECONOMY INITIATIVES

GRI 301-3, 306-4

As part of our Sustainable Waste Management Program, we are implementing a Circular Economy (CE) initiative aimed at avoiding the disposal of waste in treatment or final disposal facilities by converting it into materials that can be reused, recycled or recovered. Through this initiative, we seek to gradually shift from a linear production model to a circular one, offering a sustainable and value-driven solution for managing our waste.

Among its specific objectives are:

- Increase the amount of manufacturing waste that is recycled, recovered or valorized, avoiding its disposal in sanitary or hazardous waste landfills.
- Achieve, through this program, the management of 50% of the total waste generated.
- The initiative includes the following key activities for effective implementation.
- Train executives, managers and employees in core concepts of circular economy, reuse, recycling, and recovery to ensure the program's success.
- Engagee suppliers to reuse, recycle, and recover waste: collaborate with them to ensure that the generated waste can be reintegrated into the production cycle.
- Conduct waste generation assessments to gain detailed insight into the types of waste produced and identify potential opportunities.
- Implement continuous improvements to strengthen the program and enhance its outcome.

Currently, the program includes waste streams subject to the following treatments: reuse (e.g., drum washing for site return or resale). Recycling (plastics, cardboard, wood and oils), Composting (sludge, pruning waste, and cafeteria waste), Refuse-derived Fuel (RDF) (industrial solid waste with caloric value), and Biofuel (vegetable oils).

Below, we present the volume of waste managed under the Circular Economy initiative, along with their destinations, both at the national level (Argentina) and broken down by site:



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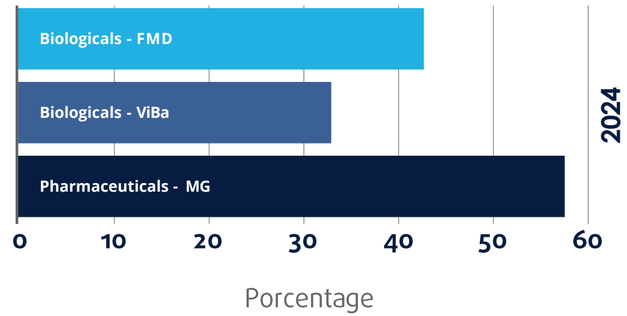
Table 7: **Percentage of total waste incorporated into the Circular Economy initiative by Site.**

% CE	Unit	2024	2023
Biologics - FMD	ton/year	43%	44%
Biologics - ViBa	ton/year	34%	20%
Pharmaceuticals - MG	ton/year	57%	44%

Managment carried out with special waste drums in Biological Manufacturing (FMD and ViBa).

Drums destination	Unit	2024	2023
Sold	unit	504	409
Recovered	unit	640	534

Graph 4: **Percentage of total waste incorporated into the CE initiative by Site.**



Source: **Table 7 - Percentage of total waste incorporated into the CE initiative by Site**

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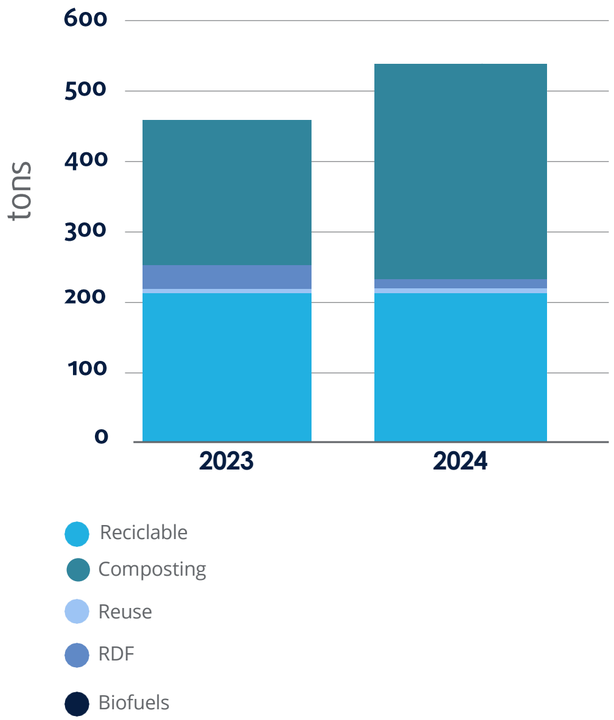
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Table 8: **Destination of waste incorporated into the CE.**

Destinados de los residuos	Unidad	2024	2023
Reciclable	ton/año	213,2	214,3
Reuse	ton/año	3,3	3,1
Biofuels	ton/año	1,2	2,6
RDF**	ton/año	9,3	29,5
Composting	ton/año	313,0	139,6

** (RDF) Waste-derived fuel.

Graph 5: **Destination of waste incorporated into the CE.**



Source: **Table 8 - Destination of waste incorporated into the CE.**

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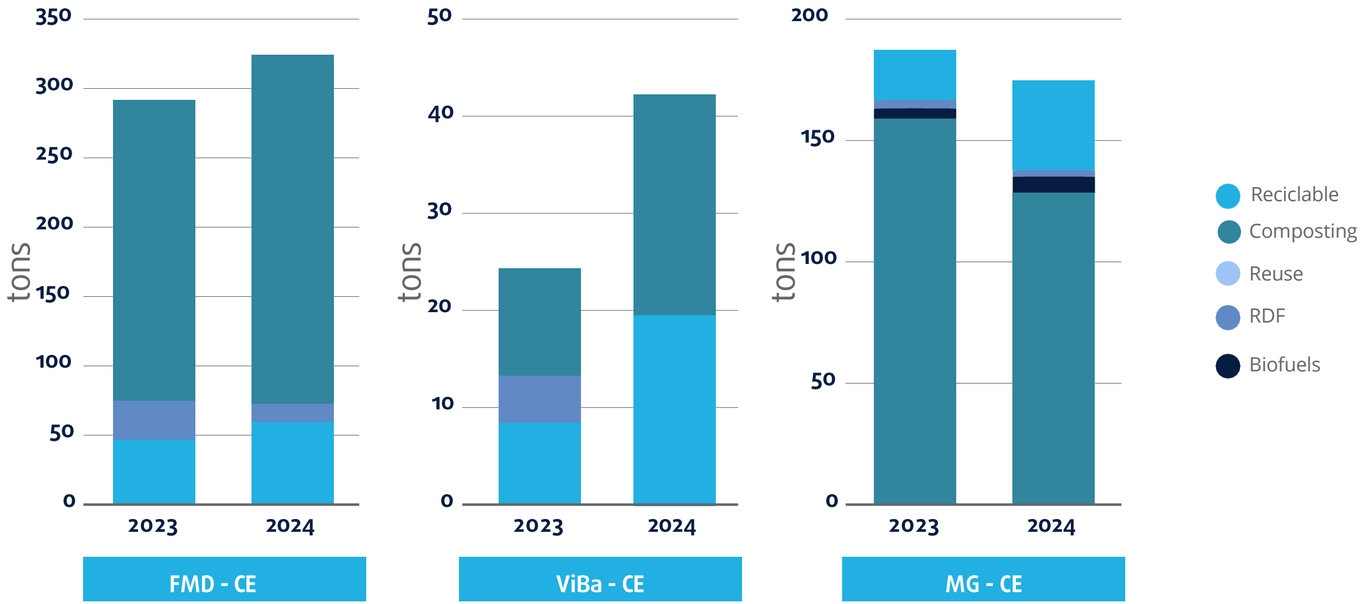
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Graph 6: **Destination of manufacturing waste by Site.**



Source: **Table 9 – Destination of manufacturing waste by Site**

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Table 9: **Destination of manufacturing waste by Site.**
Destination of waste incorporated into CE initiative by Site.

9 A - Biologics FMD	Unit	2024	2023
Recycling	ton/year	61,3	46,2
Reuse	ton/year	0,4	0,7
Waste-derived fuels (RDF)	ton/year	9,3	24,6
Composting	ton/year	256,7	216,2



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Table 9: **Destination of manufacturing waste by Site.**
Destination of waste incorporated into CE initiative by Site.

9 B - Biologics ViBa	Unit	2024	2023
Recycling	ton/year	21,1	8,9
Waste-derived fuels (RDF)	ton/year	0	4,9
Composting	ton/year	21,8	10,7

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Table 9: **Destination of manufacturing waste by Site.**
Destination of waste incorporated into CE initiative by Site.

9C – Pharmaceuticals MG	Unit	2024	2025
Recycling	ton/year	130,8	159,1
Reuse	ton/year	2,8	2,4
Biofuels	ton/year	1,2	2,6
Composting	ton/year	34,5	12,8



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ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

GRI 302-1, GRI 302-2, GRI 302-3, GRI 302-4, GRI 302-5

Energy efficiency is key in maximizing resource use and minimizing the environmental impact of our operations. Through our Energy Efficient Program launched in 2022, we aim to reduce energy consumption, improve production processes and strengthen our commitment to a more sustainable future.

This program is driven by two main objectives: identifying our primary energy consumption sources and measuring energy by process. Our focus is on optimizing energy use in key areas such as:

- Electricity
- Natural gas
- Liquid fuels
- Water

This allows us to achieve a balance between cost reduction and environmental sustainability.

In addition, we take into account energy impact beyond our organization, aligning this initiative with our Carbon Footprint Program to ensure a comprehensive approach to energy efficiency and our contribution to planetary stewardship.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION

GRI 302-1

To support our operations, we source energy from various origins and apply it across different uses:

Table 10: **Source of energy consumption**

Type	Source	Use
Electricity	Supply Network (Edenor - Edesur)	Motive power, HCAV (Heating, ventilation and Air Cooling), fluid cooling, lighting, etc.
	Wind Energy (Pampa Energía)	
Solar radiation	Thermal solar collector	100 % of sanitary water heating (Site Monte Grande)
Natural Gas	Supply network (Naturgy y Metrogas)	Steam generation
Fuels	Gasoline and diesel fuels	Internal logistics
	Diesel fuel	External logistics

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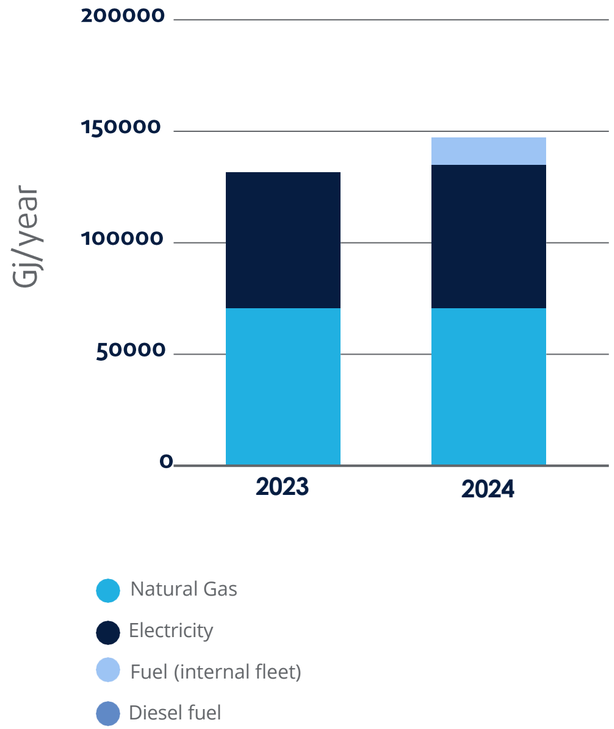
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Graph 7: **Energy source consumed in operations of Biogénesis Bagó Argentina (BBAR).**



Source: **Table 11 – Energy sources in operations BBAR**

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Table 11: **Energy sources in operations of Biogénesis Bagó Argentina (BBAR).**

Source	Unit	2024	2023
Natural Gas	GJ/year	70.919	69.897
Supply Electricity Network	GJ/year	61.815	62.144
Fuels (internal fleet)	GJ/year	11.836	NA
Diesel fuel	GJ/year	1.883	NA

NA: Not available (data recording started in late 2024)
Gj: Giga Joule

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Below, we detail each of these types of energy and their use in our organization:

A. ELECTRICITY

The interconnected system of Argentina (CAMMESA, Argentine Wholesale Electricity Market Administrator Company) and the distributors Edenor S.A and Edesur S.A provide electricity to the manufacturing administration, and logistics sites.

In order to reduce the carbon footprint of the operation and align with the company's sustainability goals, electricity generated from wind energy is contracted from Pampa Energía. Since 2022 we have been acquiring 4,400 MWh annually, and as of November 2024, the contract was extended to 17,520 MWh annually, covering 100% of the coverage operational demand.

Electricity is primarily used to power our HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) systems, which are employed to maintain the air quality required by Biosecurity regulations (OIE Level 4) and GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) in our production processes. It is also used for mechanical power and refrigeration equipment in the production processes.

In 2024, the total electricity consumption averaged 1,430 MWh per month. The renewable energy contracted from Pampa Energía, along with renewable energy supplied by the grid, covered **47%** of the electricity demand.

Starting in November, the renewable energy contract was expanded, and by December, it covered **94%** of the demand, significantly surpassing the definitions of the Argentine Law 27.191 "National Promotion Regime for the Use of Renewable Energy Sources for Electricity Production."

Links of interest:

- CAMMESA: https://cammesaweb.cammesa.com/
- Edenor: https://www.edenor.com/
- Edesur: https://www.edesur.com.ar/
- Pampa Energía: https://pampa.com/
- Naturgy: https://www.naturgy.com.ar/
- Metrogas: https://www.metrogas.com.ar/

The average electricity consumption recorded in Gj/year at each of the sites in Argentina for the 2024 and 2023 period was:



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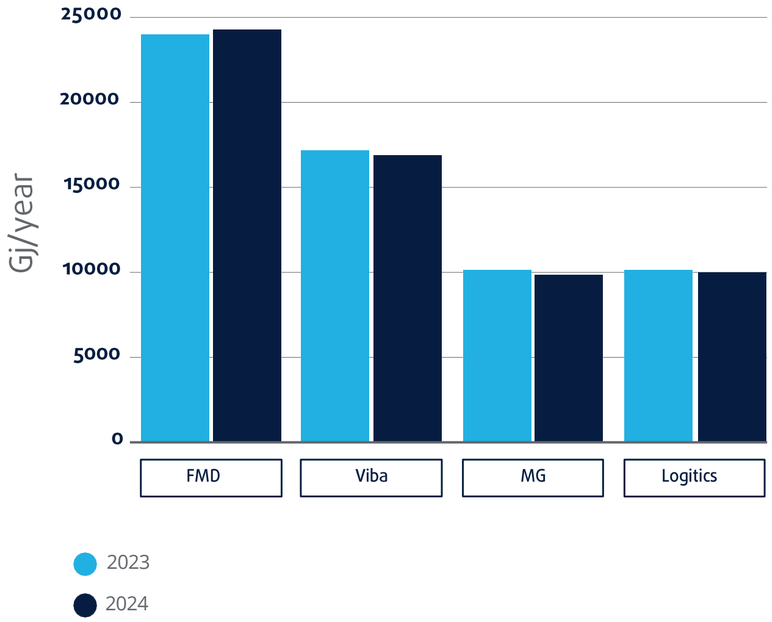
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Table 12: **Electricity consumption in manufacturing**

Site	Unit	2024	2023
FMD (Biologics)	Gj/year	24.550	24.340
ViBa (Biologics)	Gj/year	17.129	17.376
MG- (pharmaceuticals)	Gj/year	10.001	10.269
Logistcs (Biologics)	Gj/year	10.126	10.159

Graph 8: **Electricity consumption in manufacturing.**



Source: **Table 12 – Electricity consumption in manufacturing**

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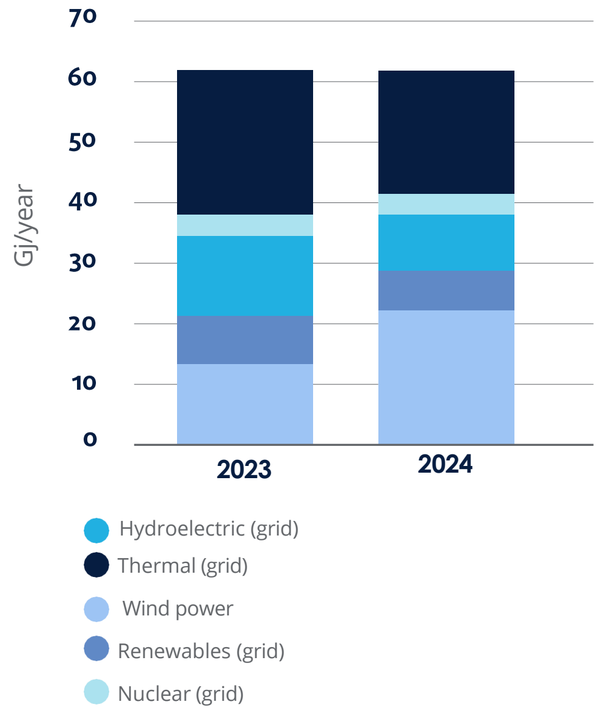
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Tabla 13: **Electricity generation sources consumed.**

Fuente	Unidad	2024	2023
Wind power	GJ/year	22.178	14.905
Renewables (grid)	GJ/year	6.175	6.814
Hydroelectric (grid)	GJ/year	9.254	13.199
Nuclear (grid)	GJ/year	3.072	3.042
Thermal (grid)	GJ/year	20.660	24.993

Grid: supply from the interconnected power system (CAMMESA)

Graph 9: **Electricity generation sources consumed.**



Source: **Table 13 – Electricity generation sources consumed**

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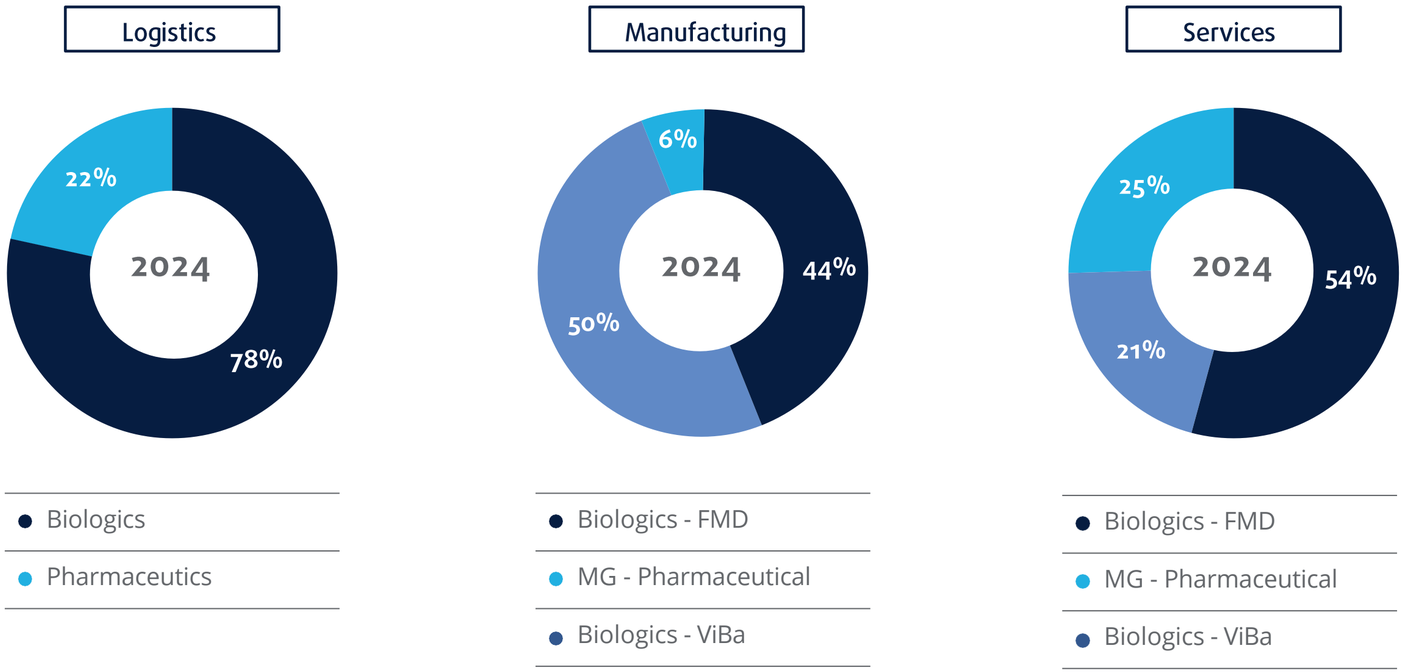
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Graph 10: **Use of electricity.**



Source: **Table 14 – Use of electricity**

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Table 14: **Use of electricity.**

Logistics %	2024
Biologic	78
Pharmaceutical	22

Uses of electricity for producto storage.

Manufacturing %	2024
FMB (Biologics)	44
ViBa (Biologics)	50
MG (Pharma)	6

Uses of electricity for proct manufacturig.

Services %	2024
FMB (Biologics)	54
ViBa (Biologics)	21
MG (Pharma)	25

Uses of electricity for HVAC services, cooling systems, etc.

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B. NATURAL GAS

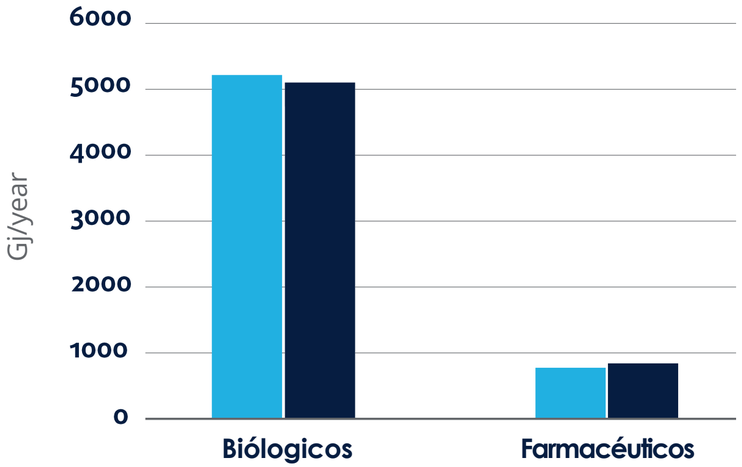
Natural gas is supplied through the grid and is primarily used for steam generation and, to a lesser extent, for heat production.

Over 95 % of the gas is directed to boilers for steam generation. We currently operate four fire-tube boilers equipped with efficient systems for condensate recovery and water preheating. Additionally, we use water in our cooling processes..

Table 15: **Natrual gas consumption in manufacturing**

Natural Gas	Unit	2024	2023
Biologics	Gj/year	5.130	5.020
Pharmaceuticals	Gj/year	780	805

Graph 11: **Natural gas consumption inmanufacturing.**



Source: **Table 15 -Natrual gas consumption in manufacturing**

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LIQUID FUELS

The consumption of liquid fuels is primarily allocated to the vehicles in our internal fleet for land transportation and to forklifts used for material handling within our facilities.

Occasionally, we use diesel in the installed power generation units, which are used in case of a power outage from the grid. This fuel contains a biodiesel percentage ranging between 7% and 20%.

The installed power at each of our facilities for the power generation units are:

- **Sitio/Site Garín: 3.720 KVA**
- **Sitio/SIte Monte Grande: 1.200 KVA**

A. WATER

We use water as a temperatura exchange element in reactors. In the sanitary facilities for the pharmaceutical division, we have installed a total of 5 Heat Pipe solar collectors with pressurized tanks, each with a capacity of 250 litres. The Heat Pipe system transfers heat from one end (the hot end) to the other (the cold end) through the phase change of this working fluid.

Key energy usage highlights

Our goal for 2024 is to maintain the consumption levels of 2023, aiming to improve energy efficiency by measuring electricity consumption in MWh/month.

We share some key results of our energy management:



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Table 16: **Energy consumption summary.**

GRI 302-1	Unit	2024	2023
Natural Gas BBAR	**Gj / year**	**71.318**	**70.919**
Biologics – Garín	m3/year	132.289	129.311
Pharmaceuticals – MG	m3/year	17.750	19.658
Gasoil – Electric power BBaR	**Gj / year**	**1.833**	**ND**
Biologics – Garín	m3/year	32.730	ND
Pharmaceuticals – MG	m3/year	13.730	ND
Fuel (internal fleet) BBAR	**Gj / year**	**11.836**	**ND**
Biologics – Garín	Lts/year	29.674	ND
Pharmaceuticals – MG	Lts/year	3.674	ND
Electricity BBAR	**Gj / año**	**61.246**	**62.144**
Garín - FMD Biologics	MWh/year	6.757	6.761
Garín - ViBa Biologics	MWh/year	4.712	4.827
MG – Pharmaceuticals	MWh/year	3.034	2.943
Garín - Logistics Biologics	MWh/year	2.174	2.465
Garín - Logistics Pharmaceuticals	MWh/year	336	266



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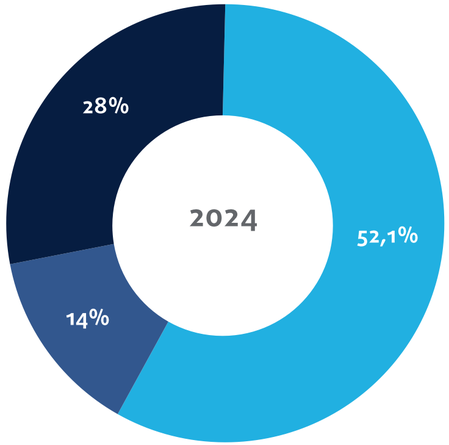
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Table 17: **Summary of energy sources consumed.**

Energy source	Unit	2024	2023
Fossil fuels	GJ/año	83.104	71.638**
Fossil-based electricity	GJ/año	20.645	24.494
Non-fossil-based electricity	GJ/año	40.601	37.319

** itbdoes not include fuels consumed by internal fleet vehicles

Graph 12: **Summary of energy sources consumed.**



Source: **Table 17 – Summary of energy sources consumed**

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ENERGY INTENSITY

GRI 302-3

Energy intensity refers to the amount of energy used to produce our products. This metric allows us to identify and leverage improvement opportunities to optimize the efficiency of our operations and advance our sustainability goals.



Table 18: **Evoluyion of energy intensisty.**

Energy intensity	Unit	2024	2023
Biologics (Site Garín)	Gj/Millón Ds*	2.518	2.701
Pharmaceuticals (Site MG)	Gj/Mil Un**	566	615

Electricity and natural gas consumed for the production of medicines are taken into account.

*Millon doses produced
** Thousands of unit produced

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION REDUCTION

GRI 302-4

In 2022, we launched an energy assessment at our Garín and Monte Grande facilities, marking the first step toward efficient energy management. This assessment involved measuring and calculating the energy consumption across our sites to identify significant energy uses in the following categories: industrial refrigeration, air handling units, motive power, lighting, process equipment, compressed air, and industrial steaml.

We also worked on identifying improvement opportunities, classified by major and minor investment. Of the proposed actions, those focused on measurement systems were approved. As a result, in 2023 we implemented energy monitoring systems at both manufacturing facilities.

Among the initiatives carried out, the following stand out:

Biologics (Garín), Pharma (Monte Grande)

- Among the initiatives carried out, the following stand out.
- Use of solar water heaters to reduce gas consumption (since2021).
- Replacement of lighting system with LED technology (since 2022).
- Real-time monitoring of significant electricity uses (2023/2024).
- Replacement of compressors at the Garín Site (2024).
- Upgrade of the finished product cooling system at the Garín Site (2024).
- Installation and commissioning of a new osmosis plant at the Monte Grande site
- Improved scheduling of antibiotic production to reduce equipment usage. Energy saving from idle áreas: -41% in the measured area (2.440 KWh), representing, -22% (7.800 KWh) in Q18 air handling units and -24% (1.300KWh) in cooling equipment

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Table 19: **Energy consumption**

Energy (*)	Unit	2024	2023
Energy consumption within the Organization	GJ/year	132.734	132.041
Variation 2024-2023	0,5 %		

(*) Electricity ang gas natural consumption.

Table 20: **Energy intensity.**

Energy (*)	Unit	2024	2023	2024 vs. 2023
Biologics (Site Garín)	Gj/Millon dosis	2.517	2.701	-7%
Pharmaceuticals (Site MG)	Gj/Thosand Un	566	615	-8%

(*) Electricity ang gas natural consumption.



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REDUCTION OF ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCT AND SERVICES

GRI 302-5

To reduce the energy requirements of our products, we carry out initiatives aimed at minimizing the amount of energy needed for their manufacturing, operation and use. We implement various strategies and practices to enhance energy efficiency and reduce environmental impact:

Remote work program

Since 2021, we have conducted administrative tasks remotely, supported by a significant investment in IT systems that enable the normal development of tasks. This remote work modality avoids the need for employees and third parties to commute to our offices, also benefiting them through reduced travel times.

In 2024, an average of 380 employees worked in the home-office modality throughout the year

.

Carpooling program

We developed this initiative as a sustainable mobility practice, allowing employees to register and share vehicles when commuting to work.

In 2024, approximately 234 people (including drivers and passengers) used this carpooling modality to reach their workplaces.

Fleet renewal

Every 4 years we renew our vehicle fleet to ensure optimal performance.

In 2024, we update our vehicle fleet icreasing the sahre of hibrid vehicles by 2% wich on average reduced fuel consumption by 30%.



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WATER AND EFFLUENT PROGRAM

GRI 303-1, GRI 303-2, GRI 303-3, GRI 303-4, GRI 303-5

Proper water and effluent management is essential to ensure the sustainability of our operations and minimize environmental impact. Through our Water and Effluent Program, we implement responsible practices for both the efficient use of water and the treatment of effluents generated by our production processes.

This program is based on the principles of the ISO 14001 Standard and covers two key areas: potable water consumption and liquid effluent management. Our strategic actions focus on the planning, distribution, and efficient use of water resources, as well as on the treatment of wastewater to reduce pollutant levels to environmentally safe thresholds and enable water reuse.

Program objectives

The objectives of this program are:

- **Reduce potable wáter consumption:** We implement technologies and strategies that optimize water use, promoting the efficiency and conservation of vital use.
- **Ensuring the quality of treated effluents:** we ensure that effluents are processed at treatment plants that comply with environmental standards, protecting aquatic ecosystems and public health.
- **Manage water as a shared resource:** We promote appropriate management that considers the interaction of water with the surrounding environment, encouraging its rational and sustainable use.

We promote the efficient management of water resources as part of our commitment to environmental stewardship, and we monitor the effectiveness of our controls in accordance with our Quality and Environmental Policy. This policy placed special emphasis in the sustainability of water resources, proper effluent management, and raising awareness about the responsible.

The impact generated by our organization´s water consumption is related to the extraction of water from the Puelche Aquifer and the potential formation of internal depressions caused by such extraction, and the discharge of liquid effluents. To minimize these impacts, we monitor our consumption on a daily basis and, when possible, extract at balance flow rates to reduce internal depressions. In addition, we conduct quarterly monitoring of dynamic water levels with a professional geologist and carry out monthly verification of effluent discharges to ensure compliance with the parameters established by the relevant regulatory authority.

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WATER SOURCES, EXTRACTION AND USE

GRI 303-3

We use three water sources and apply the resource for various purposes, always within the framework of efficient and responsible water use.

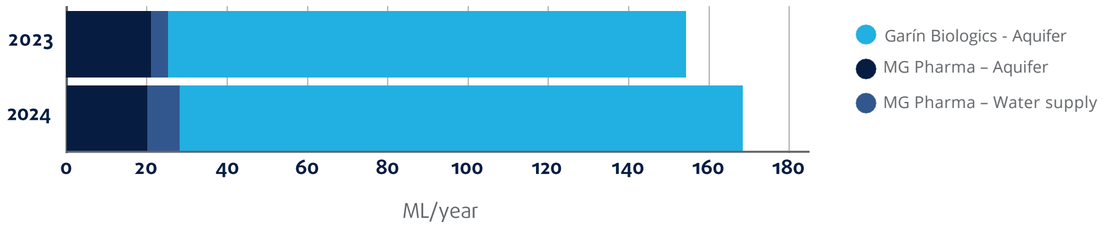
In both facilities, the main water source is the Puelche Aquifer, accessed through five extraction wells primarily dedicated to supplying production processes.

Only at the Pharmaceutical Site (Monte Grande), potable water from the public network is available. This water is used exclusively for sanitary facilities (bathroom and locker rooms) and for the cafeteria/canteen. The public water supply is managed by AySA (Aguas y Saneamientos Argentinos S.A).

(https://www.aysa.com.ar/).

At both the Biologics Site (Garín) and the Pharmaceuticals Site (Monte Grande), drinking water for human consumption is provided by specialized suppliers through 20-litre bottles, which are placed in dispensers and temperature-conditioned for use.

Graph 13: **Water consumption in manufacturing**



Source: **Table 21 Water consumption**

Table 21: **Water consumption**

	Source	Unit	2024	202	2024 vs 202
BBAR	Underground aquifer	ML/year	157.52	149,63	+3%
BBAR	Public wáter supply	ML/year	7,64	149,63	+75%

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GROUNDWATER SUPPLY:

303-3

At both the Biologics facility (Garín) and the Pharmaceuticals facility (Monte Grande), groundwater is supplied through extraction wells connected to the Puelche Aquifer. This important water source is confined within sand formations and located in the Pampas region, where the aquifer spans approximately 92,000 km². The hydraulic parameters that characterize the Puelche Aquifer are: transmissivity 500 m2/day, permeability 25 m/day, effective porosity 20% (Auge, M.P. (2004). Hydrogeology of the city of Buenos Aires).

The exploitation of the underground aquifer is authorized by the regulatory body Autoridad de Agua (ADA) –ADA is established under Law No. 12.256 as an autonomous public entity with a multidisciplinary nature. It is responsible for the regulation, supervision, and oversight of all activities and works related to the study, extraction, use, conservation, and discharge of water. In addition, it promotes both formal and informal education programs on the rational use of water- https://ada.gba.gov.ar/)

Groundwater extraction is carried out through five artesian wells: three are located at the Biologics facility (Garín) and two at the Pharmaceuticals facility (Monte Grande)..

WATER USES:

303-5

At the Biologics facility (Garín), 100 % of the water supply comes from extraction wells.

Water is used for the following purposes:

- Production of pharmaceutical-grade water (WFI) through reverse osmosis and heating
- Steam generation
- Cooling water production
- Showers and bathroom use
- Cleaning of laboratory materials and tanks
- Incorporation into finished products

Used water is discharged to the effluent treatment plant, where it is treated until it meets the parameters established by the regulatory authority. The generated wastewater is treated at the effluent treatment plant to ensure compliance with the parameters established by current legislation before being discharged into the stream located near the facility.

The highest consumption is attributed to Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Biologics (82% of total consumption in 2024), due to water usage (WFI) for the supply of both FMD Biologics and VIBA Biologics.

For the Pharmaceuticals (Monte Grande), water consumption is divided between process water and water for human sanitary use. Process water is extracted through underground aquifer wells, with an average consumption of 1.71 ML/month. Water for human sanitary use, sourced from the public service network (AySA – Agua y Saneamientos Argentinos S.A.), averages 0.62 ML/month.

Water uses at the site are as follows:

Process water:

- Production of pharmaceutical-grade water (WFI) through purification by osmosis and heating.
- Steam production
- Production of cooling water
- Washing of laboratory equipment and tanks.

Domestic wáter use:

- Bathrooms and showers.
- Canteen.

Liquid effluents from production processes, once inactivated and conditioned as required, are collected and directed to the effluent treatment plant, where they are processed to meet the non-polluting parameters established by current legislation.

Treated industrial effluents are then discharged into the public sewage network. Domestic wastewater, due to its characteristics, is discharged directly

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Table 22: **Water resources at tje Garín site.**

Source	Process	Unit	2024	2023	P. 2024
Groundwater aquifer	Biologios Garín	ML/year	136,69	128,63	-
	Biologics Logistics	ML/year	13,55	20,81	10%
	FMD Manufacturing	ML/year	115,28	107,82	84%
	VIBA Manufacturing	ML/year	7,85	6,82	6%

P.2024: Contribution to total consumption in 2024

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Table 23: **Water resources use at the monte Grande Site**

Source	Process	Unit	2024	2023	P. 2024
Mixed	Pharmaceuticals	ML/year	28,48	25,35	-
	Sanitary facilities	ML/year	7,64	4,35*	27%
	Manufacturing	ML/year	11,52	12,61	40%
	Services	ML/year	8,09	7,48	28%
	Products	ML/year	1,23	0,91	4%

***at the end of 2023, a measurement system was installed to monitor kitchen consumption for 2024**
P.2024: Participation in total consumption for the year 2024.

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WATER CONSUMPTION

GRI 303-5

At both facilities, we strive to ensure conscious and efficient water consumption by implementing various technologies and best practices.

Table 24: **Water resources uses.**

Water consumption	Source	Unit	2024	2023	P.2024
Biologics Garín	Aquifer	ML/year	139,69	128,63	17%
Pharma MG	Mixed	ML/year	28,48	25,35	83%

P.2024: Participation in total consumption for the year 2024.



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Table 25: **Water usage intensity.**

Intensity	Unit	2024	2023
Biologics Garín	ML/M dosis	0,56	0,57
Farmacéuticos MG	ML/100 mil Un	0,11	0,11

As seen in the results tables, while in 2024 we were 4% above in Biologics and 12% above in Pharmaceuticals in absolute terms, in terms of consumption intensity, we decreased by 4% in both facilities. This reflects our commitment and the best practices associated with water resource management.

WATER DISCHARGE:

Managing the impacts related to water discharges is crucial for protecting the environment and public health. For us, this involves implementing various strategies and technologies to ensure proper treatment of wastewater before it is returned to the environment.

This process is essential for protecting water quality, ecosystems, and public health.

For the Biologics Facility (Garín), the wastewater generated from production processes is inactivated, neutralized, and/or conditioned before being directed through the internal effluent network to the Liquid Effluent Treatment Plant (PTEL).

The infrastructure and operators are in place to ensure 24-hour operation of the treatment process. The treatment method used is aerobic activated sludge, which involves a 300 m³ equalizer, an 870 m³ biological reactor, and secondary sedimentation tanks.

Routine sampling and measurement of key control parameters are carried out by operators, along with analysis of computerized records. Additionally, an internal monitoring plan is applied, conducted by external laboratories, which strengthens our commitment to responsible effluent management. This plan includes monthly measurements of significant parameters in the discharged effluents, as well as a comprehensive annual analysis.

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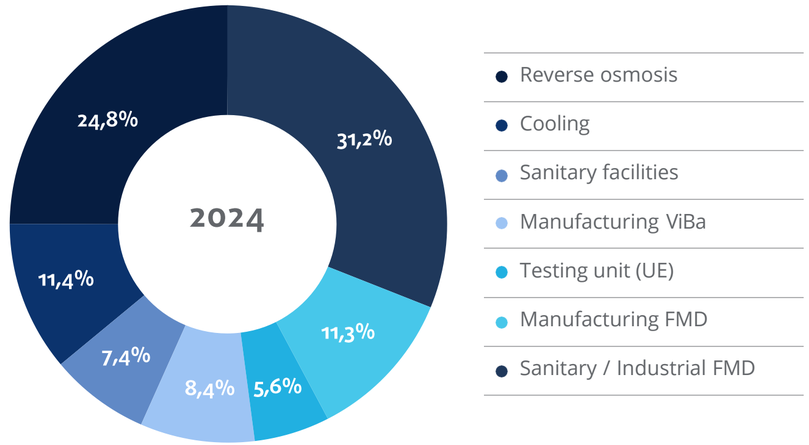
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Liquid effluents are conveyed from various discharge points to the Liquid Effluent Treatment Plant (PTEL). The following sources of effluent are identified for treatment:

Table 26: **Liquid effluent discharge.**

Disposal	Unit	2024	2023
Surface body	ML/year	109,45	115,17
Water public supply	ML/year	19,16	16,96

Graph 13: **Effluent stream for treatment.**



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The excess sludge resulting from the treatment process is dehydrated and classified as non-hazardous waste, later sent for composting.

For the operation of the Liquid Effluent Treatment Plant (PTEL), the following twenty (20) parameters are monitored daily::

- **Treatment inlet:** Flow, Chemical oxygen demand (COD), pH, Soluble phosphorus and Ammonium.
- **Biological reactor:** Dissolve oxygen, Settleable solids at 30 and 60 minutes, total suspended solids (TSS), Volatile suspended solids (VSS), and sludge purge flor rate.
- **Post treatment discharge**: COD, turbidity, soluble phosphorus and ammonium.
- **Effluent discharge:** pH, COD, free chlorine, setteable solids measured using Imhoff cone at 10 minutes and 2 hours, total phosphorus and discharge Flow rate.

Daily records are stored and analyzed for operational and statistical purposes.

To comply with regulatory authority permits, an Environmental Monitoring Program has been implemented. This program includes monthly sampling and measurement of effluent discharges, as well as less frequent monitoring of the receiving water body.

These activities are aligned with the requirements of Resolution 336/2023 under Law 5965, "Law for the Protection of Water Supply Sources and Receiving Water Bodies."

We also conduct water quality monitoring in the receiving body of the effluents, known as the Doña Lola Stream, located just a few meters from our facility. Measurements are taken both upstream and downstream, allowing us to gather relevant data on the impact of the effluent on the watercourse before and after discharge.

Below, we provide details of the volumes of effluents treated at the plant prior to their discharge into the stream. This offers a clear view of the treatment levels performed and highlights the efficiency and capacity of our system to manage liquid waste and ensure the quality of the discharge into receiving water bodies.

The discharge parameters are monitored monthly at the sampling and flow measurement chamber (CTM and MC), where the following parameters are measured: pH, settleable solids in 10 minutes and in 2 hours, fats and oils, substances soluble in ethyl ether, total petroleum hydrocarbons, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), methylene blue active substances, phenols, fecal coliform bacteria, and temperature.

No values exceeding regulatory limits have been recorded during the entire reporting period.



Liquid Effluent Treatment Plant using activated sludge

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Table 27: **Discharge of treated liquid effluents.**

Liquid Effluents	Unit	2024	2023
Site Garín	ML/year	109,45	115,17
Reverse Osmosis RO	%	25	22
Cooling discharge	%	11	29
Effluent treatment	%	64	49

Effluents are discharged into the “Lola” stream (a surface water body) from the Sampling and Flow Measurement Chamber.

For Pharmaceuticals (Monte Grande site), the treatment of industrial liquid effluents is carried out using an activated sludge process through an aerobic bioreactor, which creates optimal conditions for the development of microorganisms that degrade the effluents. To that end, controls are performed on the flow rates, pH, temperature, and available dissolved oxygen (DO).

Water quality monitoring is conducted by external laboratories authorized by the relevant regulatory authority.

For the assessment of discharges, we reference the limits established for discharge into the sanitary sewer system, in accordance with the following resolutions:

- Resolution No. 283/19 of ACUMAR (Matanza-Riachuelo Basin Authority)
- Resolution No. 336/03 of ADA (Water Authority of the Province of Buenos Aires)
- AYSA Quality Standards for Sanitary Sewage Discharges

Useful links:

- Water authority: https://ada.gba.gov.ar/
- ACUMAR: https://www.acumar.gob.ar/
- Ministry of Environment of the Province of Buenos Aires: https://www.ambiente.gba.gob.ar/
- National Undersecretariat for the Environment: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/interior/ambiente

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Treated industrial liquid effluents, along with discharges from restrooms and kitchen areas, are directed into the industrial and sanitary sewer network for treatment.
Industrial liquid effluents undergo treatment at the Effluent Treatment Plant (PTEL), where the following 16 (sixteen) daily operational controls are performed:

- Influent: pH, Chemical oxygen demand (COD), Total phosphorus, Phosphate.
- Activated sludge reactor: Phosphate, Dissolved oxygen, Temperature, Settleable solids at 10, 30, 60 y 120 minutes.
- Effluent discharge: Dissolved oxygen, pH, Free chlorine, Chemical oxygen demand (COD), Settleable solids in Imhoff cone at 10 minutes and 2 hours, temperature, total phosphorus and flow

The daily records are stored and analyzed for operational and statistical purposes. No values exceeding the regulated limits have been recorded throughout the period covered by this report.

Table 28: **Discharge of treated liquid effluents**

Liquid Effluents	Unit	2024	2023
Site Monte Grande	ML/year	19,16	16,96
Industrail effluent Treatment	%	60	74
Sanitary Discharge	%	40	29

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PROGRAMA HUELLA DE CARBONO

GRI 305-1, GRI 305-2, GRI 305-3, GRI 305-5, GRI 305-6, GRI 305-7

We developed our Carbon Footprint Program with the objective of knowing the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated directly or indirectly by our operations in Argentina. The insights gained from this measurement enable us to implement initiatives aimed at mitigating climate change.

The objectives of this program are:

- Identify the key factors influencing the organization's operational carbon footprint
- Measure the operational carbon footprint for the year 2024

We conducted the measurement of our carbon footprint based on the ISO 14064-1 standard, adhering to its principles and requirements for planning and developing greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories for our operations.



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Table 29 – **Emission GHG 2024 of the operations in Argentina (BBAR).**

ISO 14064:1	Category	UN	2024	Participation
1	Stationary combustión	tCO2e	3.604,25	13,63%
1	Mobile combustión	tCO2e	356,10	1,35%
1	Fugitive emissions	tCO2e	3.259,11	12,32%
2	Energy consumption	tCO2e	2.875,13	10,87%
3	Upstream transportation	tCO2e	90,22	0,34%
3	Downstream transportation	tCO2e	2.771,16	10,48%
3	Commuting	tCO2e	468,10	1,77%
3	Business trips	tCO2e	83,69	0,32%
3	Hotels	tCO2e	0,65	0,00%
1	People transportation	tCO2e	144,20	0,55%
4	Purchase producto manufacturing	tCO2e	11.548,05	43,67%
4	Purchase, goods and services	tCO2e	0,00	0,00%
4	Waste according treatment	tCO2e	1.141,97	4,32%
5	Upstream leases assets	tCO2e	90,99	0,34%
5	Water consumption	tCO2e	0,00	0,00%
5	Downstream leased assets	tCO2e	0,00	0,00%
6	Teleworking	tCO2e	9,51	0,04%



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SCOPE 1: DIRECT GHG EMISSIONS

GRI 305-1

Scope 1 refers to direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that originate from sources owned or controlled by the organization. These emissions include:

- Burning of fossil fuels in boilers, furnaces, vehicles, and machinery.
- Fugitive emissions (air conditioning and refrigeration equipment).

SCOPE 2: INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS

GRI 305-2

Scope 2 refers to indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that result from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling consumed by the organization. These emissions typically occur off-site, at the facilities where the energy is produced, but are attributed to the organization because they are a consequence of its energy consumption activities.

In our case, for both plants, Scope 2 emissions originate from electricity consumption.

Table 30 – **Scope 1 GHG emissions 2024.**

Scope 1	Unit	Garín	Monte Grande
Total emissions	tCO2/year	6.548,78	670,10
Stationary	tCO2/year	3.160,90	443,71
Fugitive	tCO2/year	3.038,96	220,55
Vehicles	tCO2/year	348,92	6,15

Table 31 – **Scope 2 GHG emissions 2024.**

Scope 2	Unit	Garín	Monte Grande
Electricity demand	tCO2/year	2.326,12	548,59

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SCOPE 3: INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS THAT OCCUR IN VALUE CHAIN

GRI 305-3

EThese indirect emissions, which occur outside the company within its value chain, exclude Scope 1 and 2 emissions and can arise from various activities such as: purchases and procurement, employee commuting, logistics and transportation, use of sold products, and waste management..

Calculating this type of emissions is crucial for the company because, in many cases, it represents the majority of the company's total carbon footprint.

The Scope 3 emissions of **Biogénesis Bagó** Argentina are detailed below:

Table 32 – **Scope 3 GHG emissions 2024.**

Scope 3	Unit	Garín	Monte Grande
Manufacturing of purchase products	tCO2/year	5.548,92	5.947,95
Downstream transportation	tCO2/year	2.755,70	16,91
Capital godos	tCO2/year	885,43	256,67
Commuting	tCO2/year	309,52	159,07
People transportation	tCO2/year	110,68	34,58
Waste according to final treatment	tCO2/year	91,92	0,01
Business trip	tCO2/year	69,41	12,3
Upstream transportation	tCO2/year	54,4	35,35
Teleworking	tCO2/year	9,38	0,64
Upstream leased assets	tCO2/year	1,88	0

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OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES EMISSIONS

GRI 305-6

As previously mentioned in this report, our base year is 2024.

Biologics (Garín):
In this plant, the refrigerant gases used are:

- 134A / 141B/ 407C / MO49 / R22 / R410A / R437A, R134A

In 2024, the replenishment was 1,169 kg/year.

Pharmaceuticals (Monte Grande):
In this plant, the refrigerant gases used are:

- R22/ R134A/404A

In 2024, the replenishment was 73 kg/year

NITROGEN OXIDES (NOX), SULFUR OXIDES (SOX) AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS

GRI 305-7

SOx and NOx emissions are chemical compounds generated as a result of the combustion of fossil fuels in industrial processes, vehicles, and heating systems.

The data presented below show the results of the simple survey analysis used to approximately determine the expected concentrations of pollutants in the air under the most unfavorable conditions.

This method is applied to determine whether the emissions from the sources in question exceed a fraction of the air quality limits established by Decree No. 1074/18 and complementary regulations.



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Biologics (Garín):

Currently, we have 3 boilers in operation and one commissioned for the formulation and filling project for the Biologics (Viba). Additionally, these Biologics have 2 water heaters, which were replaced by solar water heaters at the end of 2024.

The fuel used by the boilers and water heaters is natural gas, and the pollutants that are monitored once a year are CO and NOx.

Table 33 – **Monitoring of gaseous emissions from Biologics VIBA.**

Biologicos (ViBa)	2024		2023	
	CO(mg/m3)	NOx (mg/m3)	CO(mg/m3)	NOx (mg/m3)
Gonella Boiler	8 hours=0.017 1 hour =0,024	1 year=0,0021	8 hours=0.013 1 hour =0,019	1 year=0,0031
Water heater 1				
Water heater 2				

Stage I calculation – Simple survey model (CO at8 and 1 hours, NOx over 1 year)
According Law N° 5965, Decree 1074/18, Annex III, Table A y B y Air Toxics and Risk Assessment por Edward J. Calabrese y Elaina M Kenyon.



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Table 34 – **Monitoring of gaseous emissions from Biologics FMD.**

Biologics (FMD)	2024		2023	
	CO(mg/m3)	NOx (mg/m3)	CO(mg/m3)	NOx (mg/m3)
Sulzer Boiler	8 hours=0,296 1 hour=0,423	1 year=0,002	8 hours=0.031 1 hour =0,044	1 year=0,007
Fontanet Boiler				

Stage I calculation – Simple survey model (CO at8 and 1 hours, NOx over 1 year)
According Law N° 5965, Decree 1074/18, Annex III, Table A y B y Air Toxics and Risk Assessment
por Edward J. Calabrese y Elaina M Kenyon.

Table 35 – **Monitoreo emisiones gaseosas de Farmacéuticos (MG).**

Pharma (Monte Grande)	2024		2023	
	CO(mg/m3)	NOx (mg/m3)	CO(mg/m3)	NOx (mg/m3)
Seizure boiler	8 hours=0.003 1 hour =0,004	1 year=0,007	8 hours=0.199 1 hour =0,285	1 year=0,0031

Stage I calculation – Simple survey model (CO at8 and 1 hours, NOx over 1 year)
According Law N° 5965, Decree 1074/18, Annex III, Table A y B y Air Toxics and Risk Assessment
por Edward J. Calabrese y Elaina M Kenyon.

Pharmaceuticals (Monte Grande)

The limits permitted by the regulatory authority:

- **CO: 10 mg/m3 en 8 hs y 40 mg/m3 en 1 hs.**
- **NOx: 0,100 mg/m3 en 1 year.**

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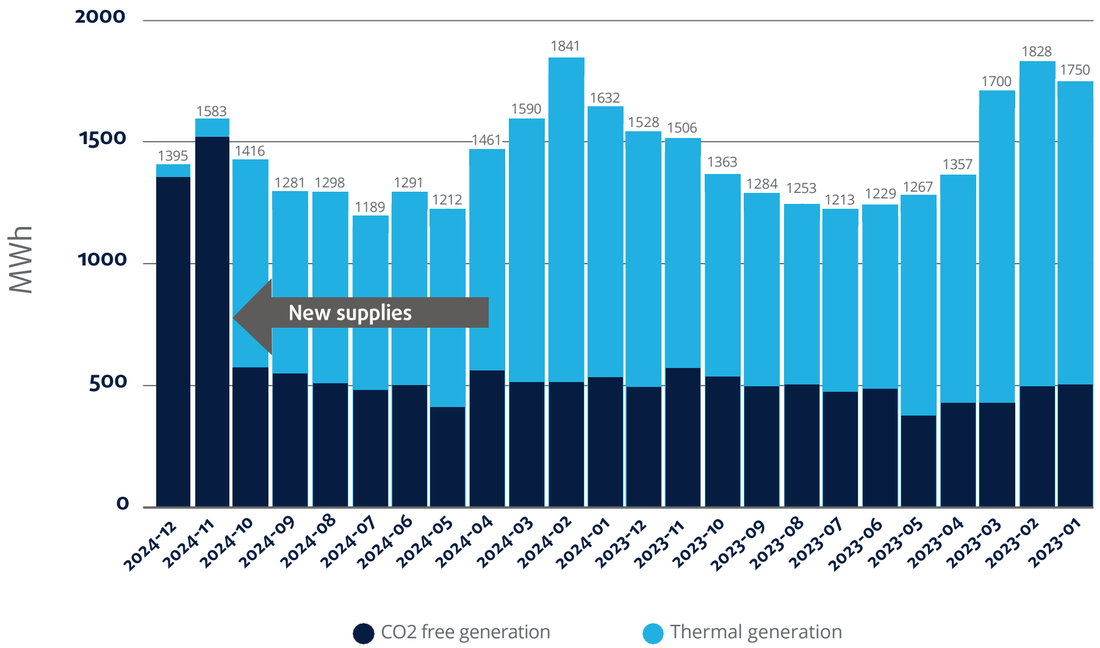
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REDUCTION AND MITIGATION OF GHG EMISSIONS

GRI 305-5

As a significant milestone in 2024 to reduce our impact on climate change, the electricity sources demanded at the Garín Site are 100% CO2 emission-free, and we have increased the demand for renewable energy at the Monte Grande (MG) Site. Additionally, solar water heaters were installed for the Biologics (Viba) to reduce natural gas consumption, and we will soon have solar panels at the aforementioned MinVit project.

Graph 15: **Evolution of CO2 free electricity demanda in Argentina (BBAR).**



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Table 36: **Electricity demand in operations in Argentina (BBAR).**

Annual	Unit	2024	2023	2024*	2023*
FMD	MWh	6.825	6.763	3.262	2.320
ViBA	MWh	4.754	4.835	2.251	1.594
Monte Grande	MWh	3.074	2.949	1.358	965
Biological Logistics	MWh	2.199	2.464	1.126	896
Pharmaceutical Logistics	MWh	336	266	55	38

(*) - CO2 free emisión for the electricity generation

Regarding the local regulatory framework for the procurement of renewable sources, by 2025, 17.5 GWh sourced from wind turbines will have been contracted.

Additionally, at the beginning of this year, we have been working on consolidating our Emission Reduction program, which is based on the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

This initiative was established in 2015 to help companies set emission reduction targets in line with climate science and the goals of the Paris Agreement. In October 2021, the SBTi developed and launched the first global Net-Zero standard, providing the framework and tools for companies to set science-based net-zero targets and limit the global temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Our plan, according to this standard, will be short-term (5–10 years) and will be consolidated in the second quarter of the current year.

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Table 37: **Renewale energy (BBAR).**

The Law 27.191 "national Promotion regime for the Use Renewale Energy Sources for the Production of Electrical energy"defines that by December 31, 2005, at least twenty percent (20%) of the total own electricity consumption must be reached.

% Contracted	FMD Biologics	ViBa Biologics	Monte Grande Pharmaceuticals	Biological Logistics	Pharmaceutical Logistics
2024	46,6%	45,4%	44,2%	50,7%	16,3%
2023	34,3%	33%	32,7%	36,3%	14,2%

ENVIRONMENTAL LOGISTICS

As part of the Carbon Footprint Program, our company is moving toward environmentally friendly logistics. We are implementing a series of practices and strategies designed to minimize the environmental impact of our logistics operations and thus reduce our GHG emissions.

The logistics area is fundamental to us, as it ensures that products reach customers efficiently and cost -effectively. This area is responsible for planning, implementing, and controlling the flow and storage of goods from the procurement of raw materials to the final delivery to the customer.

We have one of the best distribution services in Argentina through Andreani, which has its own carbon footprint indicators. Among the carriers we hire to transport our products to Brazil is Ritmo Logística, which handles the majority of the cargo.

With these providers, we cover approximately 70–80% of our product transportation.

Through our daily work, we also improve transportation efficiency with actions such as load reduction and optimization of transport volumes, thereby strengthening our ongoing progress and improvements in the logistics sector.

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BIODIVERSITY PROGRAM

GRI 304-2

With this program, we protect biological diversity and care for natural ecosystems that contribute to food security and human health. The central focus of the program is to restore biodiversity by replanting native plants that enable the formation of bio-corridors.

Our Biologics and Pharmaceuticals manufacturing plants have been installed and operating for over 20 years; back then, biodiversity factors were not taken into consideration.

In the last quarter of this year, we will begin implementing the “Native Plants” Project at the Biologics manufacturing plant (Garín), with the aim of restoring the available green spaces using native plants from the Province of Buenos Aires.

With this program and its initiatives, we also aim to reduce water consumption for irrigation. This will also lead to lower maintenance needs and attract native species from our region, such as butterflies and hummingbirds.

We are currently in the process of signing a Public-Private agreement with the Municipality of Escobar to learn from their experience on this topic and, through this collaboration, develop the program at our facilities in the best possible way.



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SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTIONS PROGRAM

With this program, we aim to promote construction practices that are environmentally respectful, socially responsible, and economically viable in the long term.

Its objective is to define construction guidelines to ensure that buildings are energy-efficient, water-conscious, respect biodiversity, and improve habitability conditions.

This program takes a comprehensive approach, focusing on areas such as energy efficiency, the use of sustainable materials, waste reduction, natural resource conservation, indoor environmental quality, and innovation and technology.

As part of this program, we implement LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) standards, which serve as an international framework for working and certification. These standards not only promote more eco-friendly and efficient buildings from the moment of construction, but also enhance the well-being of the people occupying these buildings and reduce long-term operational costs.

Some of the criteria we are working on include:

- **Location and transportation**
- **Sustainable Site Selection**
- **Water conservation**
- **Energy efficency and emissions**
- **Material and Resources**
- **Indoor Air Quality**
- **Innovation and Design**
- **Regional Priority**

This program was able to begin with the projects described here:

Biologics (Garín)

Improvements in Biosafety: adaptation of the inactivated antigen production area for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus to current regulations and improvements to the existing facilities to ensure business continuity in the Foot-and-Mouth Vaccine (Resolution 609-E/2017, SENASA). Currently, the project is 80% complete, with commissioning expected by the end of 2025 .

Electrical subestation: expansion of power capacity due to the growth and demand of the FMD Biosecurity production areas. The project has an installed capacity of 1600 kVA, with the potential to expand up to 4800 kVA (by adding 2 more 1600 kVA transformers). The project is currently nearing completion.

Ammonia Inprovements: modification of the current single-stage refrigeration system using anhydrous ammonia to a dual-stage system with ammonia and glycol.



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This will reduce the volume of ammonia used and the human and environmental risks associated with its handling. The project is currently nearing completion.

Locker Room renovation: implementation of a solution for the current layout of access to the production locker rooms. A visual barrier will be created from the exterior to the interior of the locker rooms, aiming for architectural hierarchy and improved circulation for building access. Currently, the project is 95% complete, with commissioning expected in March 2025.

Formulation and Filling: construction of a formulation and filling area capable of producing an annual volume of 170 million doses. This will require the incorporation of new process equipment (tanks, filling lines, autoclaves). The project is currently 93% complete, with commissioning expected in March 2025.

Pilot Plant: Currently, the Research and Development and SCTM areas do not have biosecure spaces or a pilot plant to carry out the initial scaling-up of the process under design, prior to production trials and technology transfers to production.

Through the construction of the pilot plant, we aim to make a technological and quality leap to optimize processes, making efficient use of our resources.

The project includes the construction of a new biosecure building exclusively for Research and Development and SCTM activities, located on an undeveloped plot within the company. Currently, the project is 60% complete, with commissioning expected in 2026

Virology II / Rabies: increase in production capacity, along with a technological and quality leap to optimize our processes, making efficient use of our resources, in compliance with GMP standards.

The comprehensive project includes the construction of a cellular production area connected by a sluice to a viral production area, quality control laboratories to process rabies virus samples with independent access from production, and the adaptation of the VIBA culture media area, all in compliance with GMP standards and biosafety requirements.

Currently, the project is 67% complete, with commissioning expected in December 2025.

Pharmaceuticals (Monte Grande)

Vitamins y Minerals: increase the capacity of the vitamin and mineral equipment line by constructing new production facilities and redistributing bulk materials.

The expansion involves the creation of a new facility for the vitamins and minerals sector, the addition of two 5000-liter reactors, the incorporation of a powder vacuum loading system for the vitamin and mineral production area, the creation of a new facility for the production and packaging of semi-solids, the creation of a new facility for the bulk raw material loading and transfer area, linking with the current pharmaceutical area, the creation of an office in the space currently used as locker rooms 348 and 350, and the construction of a new office.

Currently, the project is 87% complete, with commissioning expected in September 2025.

Quality control expansion: expansion of the Quality Control Laboratory to create more physical space and conditions for high-complexity equipment, increase the number of workstations for laboratory analysts, improve the layout, and consolidate microbiology laboratories into a single area.

Currently, the project is 78% complete, with commissioning expected in September 2025.

New electrical substation: expansion of power capacity due to increased production and demand from various sectors. The new electrical substation will have a capacity of 3200 KVA, with an installed capacity of 1600 KVA in this stage.

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Currently, the project is 85% complete, with commissioning expected in January 2025.

Waste storage facility: design and construction of a special waste storage facility capable of holding all generated waste, optimizing the available space for loading a SEMI truck, while ensuring compliance with applicable regulations and improving daily operations.

Additionally, the project includes the creation of a storage area for all recyclable waste generated, utilizing the available space for two 30m³ roll-off containers, also in full compliance with current regulations and aimed at enhancing daily operational efficiency.

Finally, the implementation of a storage facility for all common waste generated, designed to preserve the visual appearance of the premises, prevent the attraction of vectors, and avoid the spread of odors.

This project is already completed and fully operational.

New reverse osmosis plant: the Monte Grande facilities previously operates with a reverse osmosis plant that has a limited hourly water production capacity, outdated instruments with no replacement options, and an efficiency below 60%. A new reverse osmosis plant will be installed, capable of producing 2,500 L/h of Purified Water (PW).

This project is already completed and fully operational.

Galmetrín ointment area: expansion and integration works were carried out to produce the product Galmetrín Plus Ointment within the Pharmaceuticals division (Monte Grande), adding it to the existing line of Ectoparasiticides.

This project is already completed and fully operational.

New ectoparasiticide ovens area: the two ovens (with the possibility of adding a third) will have the capacity to melt raw materials in 8 drums per oven. The current 16-position capacity, melting times, and melting temperatures will be maintained. The objective is to replace the immersion and potable water convection method with two ovens of 8 positions each, using hot air convection.

The project is 89% complete, with estimated completion in March 2025.



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LIFE CYCLKE ASSESSMENT (LCA) PROGRAM

GRI 301-1, GRI 301-2

Our LCA Program aims to establish environmental management guidelines in the design, production, sale, and use of products, in order to minimize their environmental impact throughout all stages of the life cycle.

The program includes eco-design, focusing on the selection of materials that facilitate the incorporation of post-consumer waste into recycling and recovery processes. It also considers the sustainable development of both primary and secondary packaging.

SUSTAINABLE DESIGN GUIDELINES

We have sustainable design guidelines that enable us to improve our daily practices, strengthening this program through world-class scientific innovation and the highest quality standards.

We seek to contribute to strengthening the sanitary status of each country, promote new productive developments, and ensure the well-being of animals, humans, and the environment. We are committed to developing our products in accordance with the following sustainability design guideline:

Include sustainability as a guiding principle in the design and development of products marketed or manufactured by **Biogénesis Bagó.**

Design and develop products with a life cycle approach in mind.

Select materials and processes that minimize resource consumption and prevent waste generation.

Select and prioritize materials and processes that are renewable, recyclable, abundantly available, or have a positive environmental impact.

Evaluate design projects comprehensively, incorporating input from different company areas and other stakeholders.

Progressively replace or redesign materials and processes of existing products with more sustainable alternatives.

ECO-DESIGN CRITERA FOR PACKAGING(EDC)

Eco-design aims to reduce the environmental impact of packaging throughout its life cycle. The goal is to design packaging that is environmentally safe, easy to recycle, and generates the least possible amount of waste.

Eco-design for packaging focuses on developing packaging that is sustainable from both environmental and economic perspectives. The design, development of packaging materials, and selection of related processes are carried out according to the following criteria:

Design and develop packaging materials by considering the Product Packaging System throughout its entire life cycle.

Reduce material and resource consumption through design, including during manufacturing, use, and transportation of packaging and products.

Incorporate recyclable or biodegradable materials into product designs.

Incorporate recycled materials in the production of new packaging, promoting a circular economy and reducing the demand for virgin raw materials.

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Consider reuse schemes for packaging and other components, whenever possible, to extend their lifespan and prevent waste generat.

Design for recycling, taking into account materials and processes required at the end of life, including separation, collection, and treatment.

Inform and raise awareness among consumers about eco-design and packaging recycling through appropriate labeling and symbols on packaging.

PURCHASED INPUTS

GRI 301-2

Currently, we do not use recycled inputs, as in the case of primary, secondary, and tertiary packaging, which is made from 100% virgin materials.

100% of the cardboard packaging (secondary packaging) and the cardboard boxes used for finished products (tertiary packaging) have Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification at the origin.

In January 2025, we began using biodegradable tertiary packaging, made possible by its new composition with Biopek® instead of traditional EPS.

Biodegradability tests showed that Biopek® is 85% more biodegradable after 1.293 days compared to 1,1% for the standard EPS sample when tested under the same conditions over the same period of time. Therefore, this change in tertiary packaging meets environmental criteria from its design and is incorporated into the packaging of our products.



The evolution of animal health

