




The water disposed of in areas with water stress was from the Fell asset in Chile, and represents 0.8% of total water disposal.


In 2023, there was no disposal of other water in areas with water stress.

(W1.2b, W5.1, W-OG1.2c) In 2023, water disposal totaled 22,302,859.87 m³, an increase of 21% from the previous year as a result of higher water production.

We expect higher production activities in the next five years, which will mean a greater volume of associated water for disposal.

Within our medium-term projections, we plan to evaluate potential alternatives for the reuse of produced water, mainly in Llanos 34.

 [\(\[CDP-W1.2i/5.1\] Click here for more information about disposal destinations.](#)

 [\(\[CDP-W1.2j\] Click here for more information about the treatments that are made to discharges, their relevance and volume in 2023.](#)

(GRI 303-4; CDP-W3.1/3.1a) Uncontrolled discharges of untreated wastewater or effluents could cause:

- Alteration of the physical, chemical, and biological composition of soils, water bodies, and surface and underground aquifers
- Alteration of aquatic biotic communities

Produced water contains total hydrocarbons, oils and grease, total suspended solids, BTEX, phenols, chlorides and some heavy metals such as calcium, magnesium and barium. We implement actions and procedures to minimize the risk of uncontrolled discharges of wastewater or effluents, including:

- Assessing the condition of critical and storage infrastructure (for leaks, spills, pipeline erosion, etc.) as well as their resilience
- Resource recovery beyond regulatory compliance.
- Implementing integrated solid waste management systems
- Preventing, preparing for and responding to industrial and chemical accidents
- Providing best practice instructions on the use of products
- Water recycling.
- Requiring that suppliers comply with standards.
- Treating effluents using sector-specific processes.
- Improving equipment/process methods
- Using effluent segregation, water treatment and control systems on each platform and the hydrocarbons Production Facilities Centers (CPF)

to avoid impact on soil and surface water by our activities

- Implementing the risk management plan to prevent environmental events that may impact water resources and address them adequately and opportunistically
- Physicochemical and microbiological monitoring and analysis in wastewater¹

Water Quality Monitoring Actions²:

- Periodic environmental monitoring of domestic and industrial effluents before and after treatment systems, considering parameters defined in local regulations and our environmental permits
- Installation of piezometers and monitoring of nearby water bodies (rivers, streams, wetlands, etc.) to determine surface and groundwater quality and identify any impacts related to our activities

Water Consumption
(GRI 303-5)

(GRI 2-4) In 2023, we updated the methodology for calculating water consumption based on the difference between total water withdrawn and total water disposed of. According to this new methodology, we recalculate water consumption for previous years.

1 The parameters measured correspond to those established in current environmental regulations and with the periodicity indicated in the environmental licenses and permits.

2 We carry out our water monitoring activities in certified laboratories.