

GLOSSARY

Blister Copper: Metallic material with a purity level of around 99.5% of copper; used as raw material for producing high quality products, such as fire-refined copper ingots (RAF) and, mainly, copper cathodes.

Carbon Footprint: The accounting of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in CO2 equivalent, in the generation of products and services.

Concentrate: The first commercial product emerging from the copper production line, consisting of roughly equal parts copper, iron and sulphur.

Direct Cash cost (C1): cost incurred directly in the production of copper, to compare levels of efficiency between companies. Excludes non-operational expenses, depreciation and amortization.

Electro-refining: Process for the production of copper cathodes, carried out in electrolyte cells, which alternate a copper blister anode and an initial cathode of pure copper in a sulphuric acid solution. Continuous, low-intensity electric current is applied to dissolve copper from the anode and deposit it on the initial cathode, to produce cathodes that are at least 99.97% pure.

Electrowinning: electrometallurgical process through which the copper that is concentrated in the copper solution is retrieved to produce copper cathodes of 99.99 % purity.

Joint venture: The association of two or more private or public companies, to invest risk capital..

Leaching: stage of the production process, which allows you to separate the copper from the rest of the minerals.

Massive mineral waste: Waste generated in large volumes by the mining activity.

- > Waste rock: waste with no economically relevant mineral content, extracted to gain access to rock with higher ore grades.
- > Low grade ore: rock with an ore grade so low it is not worth concentrating, which is accumulated in special dumps until business conditions determine a change.
- > Leaching wastes: ore treated using acid leaching of some kind and disposed of, once it is exhausted.
- > Slag: waste left from copper smelting, which is a complex mixture of elements eliminated from the copper conversion process.
- > Tailings: Mineral waste suspended in water eliminated from concentration plants, generally deposited in a tailings dam (wall or dike). Typically, tailings contain 50% solid material, composed of not very soluble mineral elements, which decant while the aqueous portion forms an artificial lagoon.

Raw Material: inputs that an industry or plant need for their work, and may come from other industrial operations. This refers to both raw materials recycled after consumption and industrial waste.

Molybdenum: A metal whose high melting point renders it an important consumable for the manufacturing of special steel alloys. It does not exist in a pure state in nature, but is frequently associated to copper.

Petajoule: 1015 Joules. A joule is defined as the amount of energy required to exercise a force of one newton along a distance of one meter. RAF Ingots: Fire refined product from concentrate, which is smelted and refined using a series of furnaces, to produce high quality ingots containing at least 99.9% copper.

Smelting: a process that separates other minerals and impurities from the copper concentrate.

Surplus: Results for the Corporation before income tax, extraordinary items, minority interest and Law 13.196 are applied..

Verification: The revision by independent third parties of the processes and systems of an organization for the purpose of ensuring compliance with certain standards or regulations.

Waste: substance, element or object that the generator eliminates, aims to eliminate or is forced to eliminate (S.D. 148/2003)..

- > Disposal: stage in solid waste management, through their definitive disposal in a system that assures that their interaction with the environment will not have any relevant associated risk.
- > Incineration: destruction through combustion or technically controlled burning of organic substances contained waste.
- > Wastewater: waste water or effluent discharged from a source into a body of water.
- > Hazardous: waste containing some substance(s) that due to their composition, presentation or possible mixtures or combinations, may pose a hazard in the present or future, directly or indirectly to human health and the environment.
- > Recycling: reprocessing a material already used, to transform it into something similar or something different, for use as raw material.
- > Reuse: techniques to re-use a material or product used, without changing its nature.
- > Solids: any waste that is being handled or is going to be handled as a solid compound, whether it is in a solid, liquid, gaseous state or a combination of these states.

Water :

- > Reserve: net flow of water stored, extracted from sources or recycled from processes or activities, minus water removed from the reserve for use.
- > Extracted: water extracted from surface or underground sources, for processes, activities and for its storage or reserve.
- > Reuse/recycling: water that is reused or re-enters the process cycle, plants or facilities of an organization.

Work Accident: Any injury suffered by a person due to or at work that produces disability or death. Accidents are classified as "accidents with loss of time" (which require rest), "accidents without loss of time" (injuries which allow the worker to return to work) and "fatal accidents" (resulting in death).