Our value generation

The total amount of water withdrawal (including produced water) in areas with water stress was 191,800 m³, which was for the operation of the Fell Block in Chile and accounts for 0.85% of the Company's total water withdrawal. The production associated with this asset represents 2.8% of our operating production.

In 2023, there was no withdrawal of other waters in areas with water stress

Disposal and discharges

(GRI 303-1)

Our operations have different wastewater management methods including:

- Reinjection
- Discharges to ground
- Handling by authorized third parties

(GRI 303-2) Environmental authorities evaluate our water disposal methods during the respective EIA approval process for each project.

The treatment and disposal of water is carried out under the following considerations:

- We do not make any direct discharges into surface water bodies
- We re-inject produced water according to the authorizations we have for each project1

- Where applicable, we reuse some of the produced water in secondary recovery project
- We implement innovation projects to treat wastewater, seeking its reuse in operations
- Iffluents that are not injected are handled by third parties for treatment and final disposal

(CDP-W1.2) Click here for more information about the coverage, frequency, and method of monitoring water treatment and disposal.

Water Disposal by Country

[GRI 303-4; CDP-W1.2i/1.2.b/5.1]

Counrty	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023
Colombia	m^3	8,574,225	14,621,578.6	18,066,776.5	22,111,398.6
Ecuador	m³	-	-	7,688.2	5,891.6
Chile	m³	108,921	159,033	284,401	185,569.7
Brazil	m³	0.0	-	-	-
Argentina	m³	2,070,727	2,026,932.6	149,230.5	-
Total	m³	10,753,873	16,807,544.2	18,508,096.2	22,302,859.9

NOTE: We started operations in Ecuador in 2022. Since 2021 we have had no operated activity in Brazil. In January 2022, we closed the divestment of the three blocks we operated in Argentina (Aquada Baquales, El Porvenir and Puesto Touquet).



Injection is not counted as spillage in Colombia and the country does not have specific quality regulations. In these cases, monitoring is carried out for technical purposes to avoid alterations in the injection system. In Ecuador, produced water is handled by authorized third parties.