

Integrated Water Efficiency and Water Risk Management Report 2025/2026



Table of Contents

- **Introduction**

- 1.1 The Group Power Business in overview
- 1.2 Scope of Water Risk and Efficiency Assessment

- **Water Risk Management Program**

- 2.1 Scope of Water Risk and Efficiency Assessment
- 2.2 The Group Water Risk Management Methodology
- 2.3 Water Risk Assessment Process
- 2.4 The Group Water Risk Management at a glance
- 2.5 Water Risk Assessment Results
- 2.6 Understanding Future Water Risks
- 2.7 The Potential Regulatory Changes at a local Level
- 2.8 Impacts on local stakeholders

- **Water Efficiency Management Program**

- 3.1 Water Use Assessment for Efficiency Improvements
- 3.2 Water management project implementation
- 3.3 Awareness training
- 3.4 Financial Quantification of Water-Related Costs

- **Water Consumption in Water-Stressed Area**

- 4.1 Overview of Water Stress Exposure
- 4.2 Water stress assessment
- 4.3 Performance Data & Target

- **Appendix**

Introduction

The Group Power Business in Overview

The Group is a clean energy business, with operations spanning renewable power generation from solar and wind, bio innovation producing clean energy from palm oil, lithium-ion battery manufacturing, commercial electric vehicle manufacturing and assembly, EV charging station services, and research and development in biotechnology, electric vehicles, and battery technology.

Our Business Groups:

- Renewable Plants
- Bio Innovation
- EV Ecosystem

The Group is committed to achieving Sustainable Development Goals No.6 Clean Water and Sanitation. Our comprehensive water management strategy focuses on efficient water usage, risk assessments in high water-stress areas, and long-term sustainable water practices. Through robust monitoring and collaboration with local communities, we aim to minimize environmental impact while ensuring resource availability for future generations.



Water risk assessments

- Evaluated **impacts and dependencies on water related risks** in across all own operations locations including future water quantities available and quality in 2030 and 2050
- The Group will engage on any platform that helps mobilize the whole community to clean up a local river, seaside or an ocean.



Sustainable monitoring

- Systematic follow-up and review of progress towards SDGs No.6 which focuses on the sustainable management of water resources, wastewater and ecosystems and acknowledging the important of an enabling environment



Water Risk Management Program

Scope of Water Risk and Efficiency Assessment

In 2025, the Group conducted a comprehensive assessment of water risks and water efficiency **across own operations, supply chain and product use phase**. The assessment included: Identification of assets located in water-stressed areas **using tools such as WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter**. Implementation of targeted water efficiency measures in high-risk locations. Engagement with supply chain partners to identify water-related risks across upstream and downstream activities. The spatial scope of the assessment covers the Group's core operational assets across Thailand, including:

- 1) Renewable Power Plant Business:
 - Wind Farm (Hadhunghan Wind Farm, Hanuman Wind Farm)
 - Solar Farm (Lopburi, Nakhon Sawan, Lampang, Phitsanulok)
- 2) Biodiesel Business:
 - Energy Absolute Public Company Limited (Kabinburi)
 - EA Bio Innovation Co., Ltd.
- 3) Battery / EV Business:
 - Absolute Assembly Co., Ltd.
 - Amita Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Collectively, these assets represent the Group's core infrastructure exposed to varying levels of water-related risks. In addition, the company conducted a water dependency and nature-related risk analysis using the WWF Water Risk Filter. The results enabled the Group to identify risk hotspots and prioritize strategic actions to strengthen resilience through effective water management planning and implementation.

Water Risk Assessment on business profile

These dimensions guide the Group's water risk identification and management across its renewable energy value chain.

-  Dependency-related water Risks
-  Impact-related Water Risks
-  The Future Water Quantity Available
-  The Future Water Quality-related Risks
-  Impact on local stakeholders
-  The Potential Regulatory Changes at a local Level

The Group Water Risk Management Methodology

- In an era where water scarcity and quality issues are increasingly impacting the global economy, conducting a water risk assessment has become an essential practice for businesses. By evaluating the potential threats related to water availability, quality, and regulatory changes, companies can identify vulnerabilities within their operations and supply chains. This proactive approach not only ensures compliance with environmental regulations but also secures business continuity, protects the company's reputation, and supports sustainable resource management.
- The Group utilizes the World Wildlife Fund's water risk filter (WWF WRF) to **evaluate the potential water effects of current and future projects or initiatives.**
- The WWF WRF is created by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), an international conservation organization supported by 5 million people across over 100 countries. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

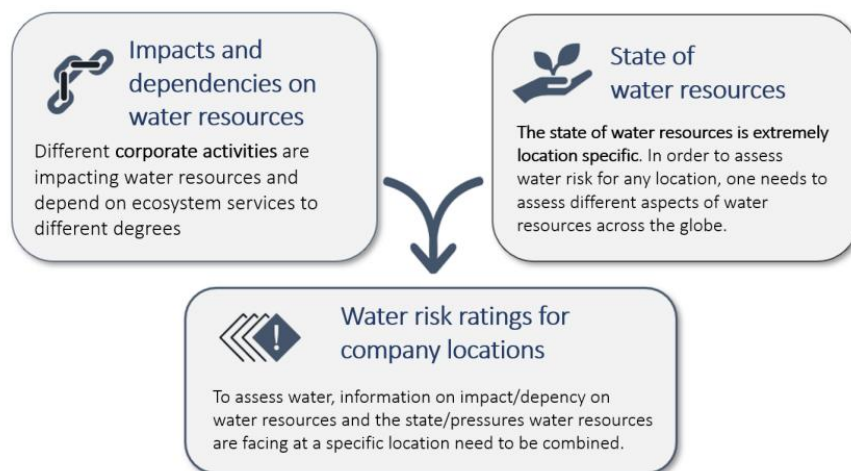
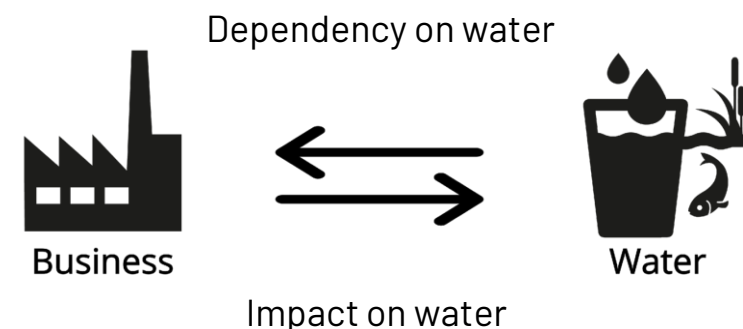


Figure : Water-related risk assessment as a combination of the location of corporate activities and the importance and state of water resources

Water Risk Assessment Methodology

The Group applies the WWF Risk Filter Suite v3.0 (WWF WRF) to assess potential ecological impacts of existing and proposed projects or activities. WWF Risk Filter Suite, companies and financial institutions have easy and streamlined access to complementary tool. The WWF Water Risk Filter is designed to be used as a corporate and portfolio-level screening tool to identify water risk and prioritize corporate action on water.

WWF WRF cover	
Basin risks focus on the assessment of the risk due to the nature and conditions of the basins in which they operate in three dimensions, Physical, regulatory, and reputational risk.	Operational risks focus on the assessment of the risk based on how they depend on and use water for their activities, as well as how they potentially impact the basin.



Both risk assessment include both impact-related water risks and dependency-related water risks as indicators as follows

Impact-related water risks: Projected Impacts on Freshwater Biodiversity, Ability to impact downstream water quality, Toxic chemicals used or stored on site, etc.

Dependency-related water risks: Form of water consumption, Importance of water in operations, Water-intensive energy source dependence, etc.

Water Risk Assessment Process

The Group's water risk assessment process, developed based on the WWF WRF, comprises 4 steps (basin water risk assessment, operation water risk assessment, understanding basin and operational risk assessment results and understanding future water risks) as follows

1. Basin water risk assessment

- Identifying company site to include in the assessment.
- Identifying water risk from both dependency and impact perspective:
 - Physical risk
 - Regulatory risk
 - Reputational risk

2. Operation water risk assessment

- Identifying operational risk in each site's business activities



3. Understanding basin and operational risk assessment

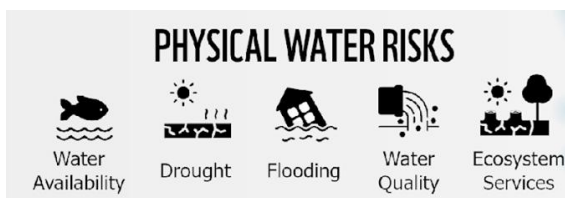
- Assess both basin and operational risk to understanding of the potential water risk to the Group's business

4. Understanding Future Water Risks

- Understanding water risk in future scenario aligned with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD)



TASK FORCE ON
CLIMATE-RELATED
FINANCIAL
DISCLOSURES



Water Risk Assessment Process (Cont.)

Basin water risk assessment

This stage involves identifying geographical location and industry of the sites to include in the water risk assessment. Therefore, the accurate industry-specific weightings and basin risk scores from WWF WRF can be calculated. The Group had identified the operation site that would be included in the assessment from the Group's operation, supply chain (upstream and downstream activities) and product use phase in total number of 12 sites as follows:

No.	Site Name	Location	Industry	Activities
1	Hadkunghan Wind Farm (HKH1, 2, 3)	Songkhla , Nakhon Si Thammarat	Renewable Plants	Own Operations
2	Hanuman Wind Farm (HNM1, 5, 8, 9, 10)	Chaiyaphum	Renewable Plants	
3	Solar Farm at Lopburi	Lopburi	Renewable Plants	
4	Solar Farm at Nakhon Sawan	Nakhon Sawan	Renewable Plants	
5	Solar Farm at Lampang	Lampang	Renewable Plants	
6	Solar Farm at Phitsanulok	Phitsanulok	Renewable Plants	
7	Energy Absolute Public Company Limited (Kabinburi)	Prachinburi	Bio Innovation	
8	EA Bio Innovation Co., Ltd.	Rayong	Bio Innovation	
9	Absolute Assembly Co., Ltd.	Chachoengsao	EV Ecosystem	
10	Amita Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Chachoengsao	EV Ecosystem	
11	Upstream supplier	Pathum Thani	Agricultural Business	Upstream
12	Phitsanulok Sub Station 2 (Customer)	Phitsanulok	Sub Station	Downstream

WRF provides a comprehensive basin risk assessment of all three risk types:

Physical risks: consider whether the water levels in the river basin are insufficient, excessively high, unsuitable for consumption or use and/or if the nearby ecosystems have deteriorated. This, in turn, can adversely affect the benefits that the water ecosystem service provides.

Regulatory risks: associated with the way water resources are controlled (or governed) within a specific region or nation. Consequently, it is closely connected to the principle of sound governance and the reality that businesses flourish in an environment characterized by stability, efficiency, and the enforcement of appropriate regulations.

Reputational risk: associated with the impressions held by stakeholders and the local population on whether businesses operate in an environmentally conscious and accountable way concerning water usage.

Water Risk Assessment Process (Cont.)

Operation water risk assessment

In this step, the Group has identified the business importance in each site to be 3 business importance levels (High/Medium/Low), the criteria for classifying different levels of business importance of own operational sites and the supply chain as follows :

Own operations

High business importance level

- Operational controls
- High GHG emissions

Medium business importance level

- Operational controls
- Medium GHG emissions

Low business importance level

- Operational controls
- Low GHG emissions

Operational water risks are assessed at a site-level by filling operational risk questionnaire covering all three risk types: physical, regulatory, and reputational.

Upstream and Downstream

- The representatives of suppliers and customers

No.	Site Name	Location	Business Importance
1	Hadkunghan Wind Farm (HKH1, 2, 3)	Songkhla , Nakhon Si Thammarat	Medium
2	Hanuman Wind Farm (HNM1, 5, 8, 9, 10)	Chaiyaphum	Medium
3	Solar Farm at Lopburi	Lopburi	Low
4	Solar Farm at Nakhon Sawan	Nakhon Sawan	Low
5	Solar Farm at Lampang	Lampang	Medium
6	Solar Farm at Phitsanulok	Phitsanulok	Low
7	Energy Absolute Public Company Limited (Kabinburi)	Prachinburi	High
8	EA Bio Innovation Co., Ltd.	Rayong	Medium
9	Absolute Assembly Co., Ltd.	Chachoengsao	Low
10	Amita Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Chachoengsao	Medium
11	Upstream supplier	Pathum Thani	Low
12	Phitsanulok Sub Station 2 (Customer)	Phitsanulok	Low

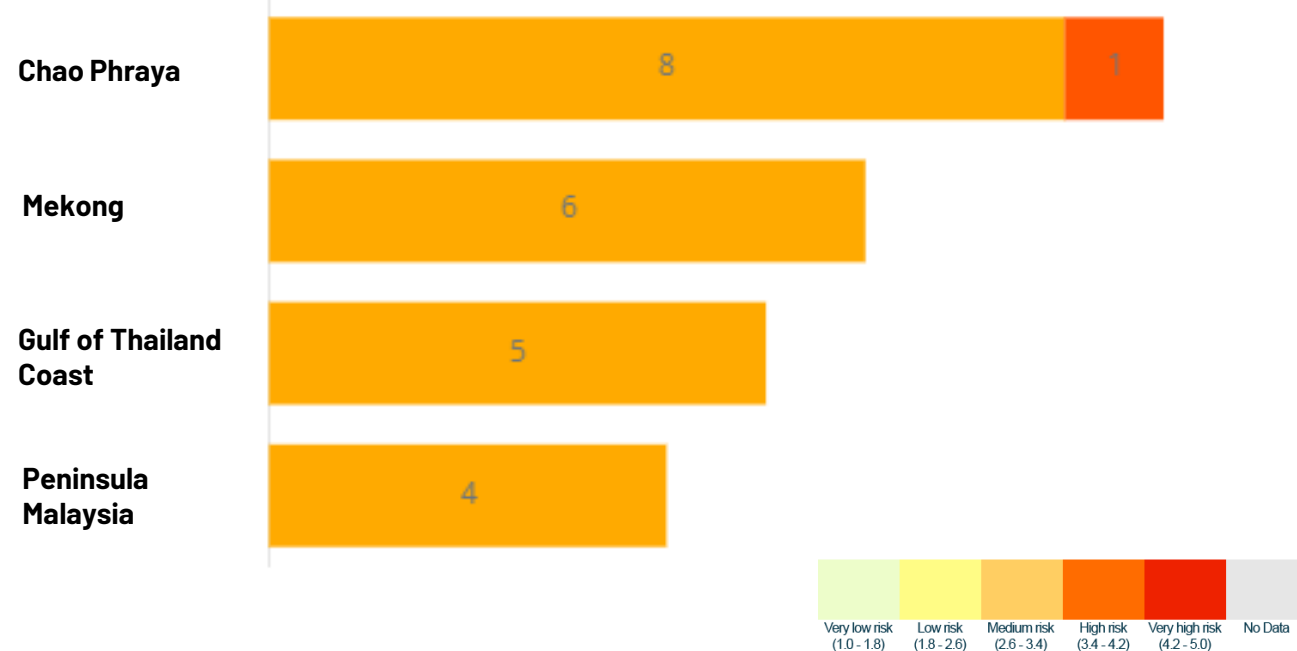
The Group Water Risk Management at a Glance

Basin Dependency

The assessment of 12 operational and supply chain sites identified dependencies on four major river basins: Chao Phraya, Mekong, Gulf of Thailand Coast, and Peninsular Malaysia river basins.

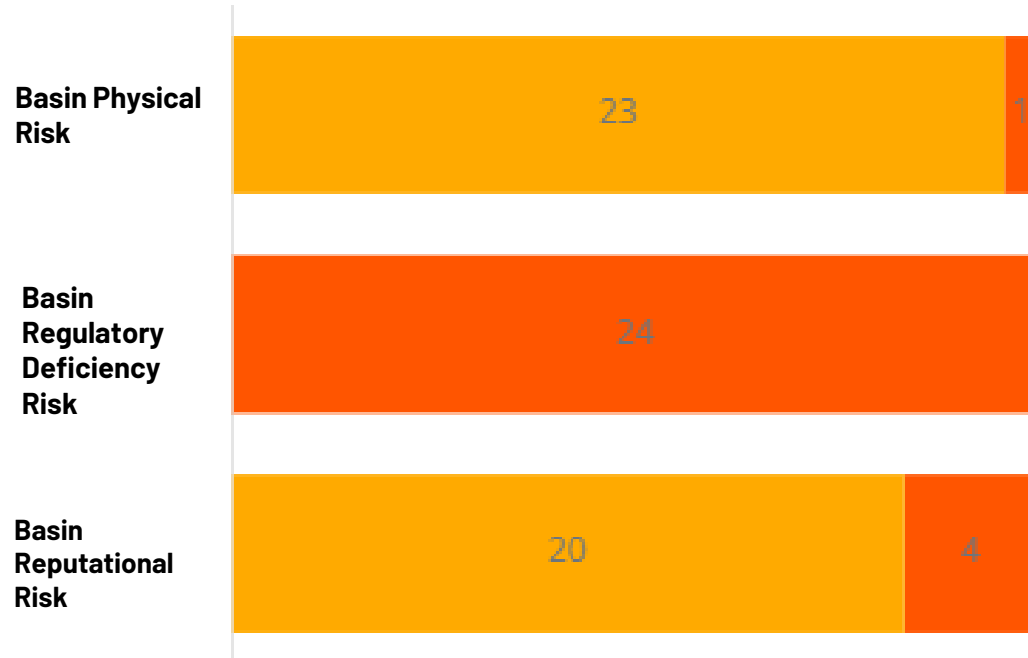


Number of Sites by Major River Basin

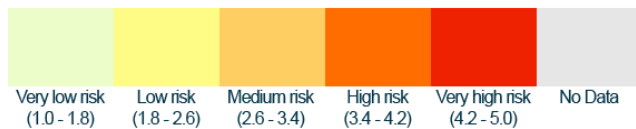
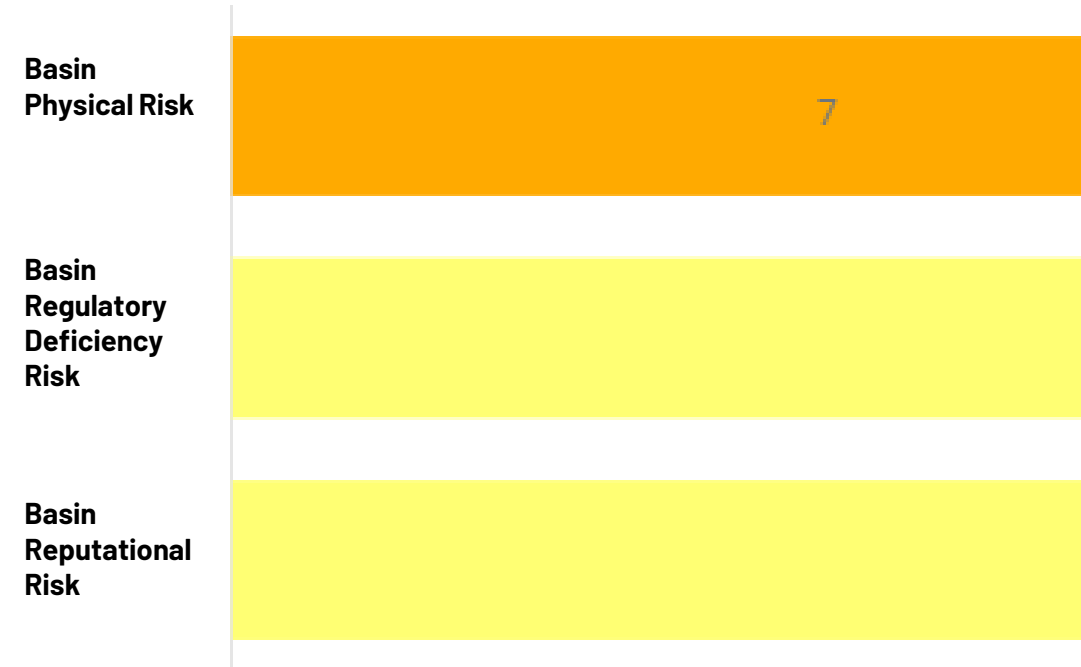


The Group Water Risk Management at a Glance

Number of Sites by Basin Risk Types



Number of Sites by Operational Risk Types



Water Risk Assessment Results – Own Operations

The water risk assessment enables the Group to identify priority areas currently facing high levels of risk. The results support the Group in implementing actions to avoid, reduce, or mitigate potential impacts.

Key Findings – Own Operations

Basin Risk : At the site level, the assessment revealed that the Group's solar farm site at Nakhon Sawan is exposed to:

- High Basin Physical Risk (3.43)
- High Water Available Risk (BRC1 = 3.90)
- High Flood Risk (BRC3 = 4.00)

These risks may affect asset integrity, operational continuity, and long-term sustainability performance.

Mitigation Plan Implemented by the Group

1. Infrastructure Design & Adaptation

- Elevate critical equipment (e.g., solar panels, transformers) above projected flood levels.
- Enhance internal drainage systems with levees, culverts, and retention areas.

2. Seasonal Operations Planning

- Develop a Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) tailored to each site.
- Coordinate with government agencies for weather, flood forecasting, and early warning systems.

3. Financial Risk Mitigation

- Secure natural disaster insurance covering flood-related damages.

4. Community & Stakeholder

- Engagement collaborate with local communities on watershed improvement and emergency planning.
- Support nature-based solutions (NbS), such as reforestation or wetland restoration around the site.

5. Monitoring & Continuous Improvement

- Reassess site-level flood risk every two years or after major climate events.

6. Water Efficiency Planning

- Install the Waterless Solar Panel Cleaning Innovation to significantly reduce water use in operation and maintenance activities, while reducing reliance on external water sources.

Operational Risk : **NONE** of the Group's operational sites are currently categorized as having "highest" operational risk under the assessment.



Mitigation Plan – Own Operations

Based on the assessment results, although Energy Absolute Public Company Limited (Kabinburi) site and Amita Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd. site were not identified as having high water-related risks, both involve water use in their production processes. The team has therefore developed mitigation plans to enhance preparedness and minimize potential impacts.

Energy Absolute Public Company Limited (Kabinburi) – Bio Innovation Business

Basin Risk :

- Medium Basin Physical Risk (2.88)
- Medium Water Available Risk (BRC1 = 3.00)
- High Flood Risk (BRC3 = 3.50)



Mitigation Plan :

1. Water Management in Production Processes

- Reuse of cooling tower blowdown water as makeup supply for the fire extinguishing system, reducing reliance on external water sources.
- Systematically record production process water usage to support annual water reduction target tracking.

2. Water Reduction Planning

- Implement a water recycling system by reusing treated wastewater for factory cleaning activities, thereby reducing municipal water consumption.

3. Wastewater Quality Management

- Regularly monitor wastewater treatment performance to prevent the release of contaminants into surrounding water bodies.

4. Seasonal Operations Planning

- Develop and maintain a Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) and coordinate with government agencies for weather, flood forecasting, and early warning systems.

5. Monitoring & Continuous Improvement

- Reassess site-level flood risk every two years or after major climate events.

Mitigation Plan – Own Operations (Cont.)

Amita Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd. – Battery / EV Ecosystem Business

The company develops, manufactures, and distributes lithium-ion batteries and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to support the growth of the electric vehicle (EV) and renewable energy industries. Although the site is located in an area with very high flood risk, the factory was built at an elevated level above the surrounding area to mitigate potential water-related impacts.

Basin Risk :

- Medium Basin Physical Risk (3.38)
- High Water Available Risk (BRC1 = 3.60)
- Very High Flood Risk (BRC3 = 4.25)



Mitigation Plan :

1. Flood Preparedness

- Develop a Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) tailored to the site.
- Coordinate with government agencies for weather forecasting, flood forecasting, and early warning systems.
- Elevate chemical storage areas and critical production equipment above projected flood levels.

2. Wastewater Quality Management

- Regularly monitor wastewater treatment performance to prevent the release of contaminants into surrounding water bodies.

3. Water Reduction Planning

- Implement a Water Reuse System by reusing non-hazardous water from the production process for toilet flushing, reducing reliance on municipal water consumption.

4. Community & Stakeholder

- Engage with local government bodies on water resource management and monitor hydrological conditions within key river basins to ensure that operations do not adversely affect water availability or community access to water resources.

5. Monitoring & Continuous Improvement

- Reassess site-level flood risk every two years or after major climate events.

Water Risk Results – Supply Chain and Product Use Phase

To ensure full value chain resilience, The Group also evaluated water-related risks in its upstream supply chain and downstream product use phase. The results confirm that **NO** high water-related risks—either basin physical or operational—were identified in these stages.

Supply Chain

- The Group's key suppliers are not located in basins with significant drought risk
- Surrounding communities have strong access to safe water and sanitation services
- The site is not classified as a large water user relative to other users in the area and demonstrates appropriate water management practices
- The impact on downstream water quality from both sites is very low

Product Use Phase

Renewable Power Plant Business

No direct water use occurs during the customer use phase, and no water quality impacts occur after electricity is delivered to the grid or end-users.

Biodiesel Business

Low water-related impacts during the product use phase, as biodiesel is primarily used as a fuel or feedstock in processes that do not directly discharge contaminants into water sources.

Battery / EV Business

No direct water use occurs during product use. In addition, these products support the transition from fossil fuels, whose extraction and refining processes are typically water-intensive.

Although no mitigation actions are currently required for these two phases, The Group remains committed to:

- **Continuous monitoring** of upstream risks
- **Proactive engagement** with suppliers to respond to any future changes in climate or regulatory conditions

Understanding Future Water Risks



WWF Water Analysis Framework

Future water risk assessment based on scenario analysis is a method to manage uncertainties and is a useful approach for forward-looking assessment of climate and water related risks. WRF scenarios dataset is based on a combination of the most relevant climate scenarios (IPCC AR5 Representative Concentration Pathways – RCP) and socio-economic scenarios (IIASA Shared Socioeconomic Pathways –SSP). In this stage The Group will assess future water risk by reviewing 2 scenarios on year 2050 following WWF WRF guide which include:

- Current trend scenario: this scenario is in corporate between intermediate emissions (RCP4.5 / RCP6.0) and middle of the road socio-economic aspects(SSP2)
- Pessimistic scenario: this scenario is incorporate between high emissions (RCP6.0 / RCP8.5) and regional rivalry socio-economic aspects (SSP3). The assessment was conducted on 3 aspects as follows:

Future water quantities available

This assessment will focus on water scarcity risk category since it is referring to the physical abundance or lack of fresh water resources. The result shows that 4 the Group's sites have high risk in both scenarios

- Solar Farm at Lampang
- Solar Farm at Lopburi
- Absolute Assembly Co., Ltd.
- Amita Technology(Thailand)Co., Ltd.

Future water quality-related risks

This assessment will focus on water quality risk category since it is referring to water quality and water pollution. The result show that Solar Farm at Lopburi has high risk in both scenarios, while Absolute Assembly Co., Ltd. and Amita technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd. show high risk in Current trend and extreme risk in Pessimistic scenario.

Future potential regulatory changes at a local level



This assessment will focus on enabling environment risk category since it focuses on freshwater policy and law status on national level. The result shows that all the Group's sites have medium risk in Current Trend scenario and high risk in Pessimistic scenario.

Future Water Risk Mitigation

The results of the future water risk assessment particularly under both the Current Trend and Pessimistic Scenarios indicate that several sites are exposed to high risks related to water scarcity and regulatory pressure, with 2 sites exposed to extreme risk in water quality under the Pessimistic scenario. These include: Solar Farm at Lopburi, Solar Farm at Lampang, Absolute Assembly Co., Ltd. and Amita technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd. To enhance long-term water resilience, The Group is recommended to implement the following mitigation measures:

1. Site-Level Water Conservation Planning

- Develop and implement site-specific water management plans for high-risk locations.
- Set internal water use targets for operations such as production process and panel cleaning.

2. Water Reduction Technologies

- Implement water-saving technologies and process improvements, supported by reusing treated or non-hazardous water for suitable operational activities to progressively lower reliance on municipal water sources.

3. Rainwater Harvesting & On-site Water Storage

- Install rainwater harvesting tanks or retention ponds to collect and store non-potable water for operational needs.
- Ensure emergency water storage capacity to maintain continuity during dry seasons or supply disruptions.

4. Wastewater Treatment & Quality Control

- Closely monitor wastewater treatment systems and discharge points at high-risk sites to prevent impacts on external water sources.

5. Diversification of Water Sources

- Reduce reliance on a single source (e.g., groundwater or community supply) by developing alternative water sourcing strategies, including licensed surface water or municipal backup options.

6. Community and Stakeholder Engagement

- Collaborate with local authorities and communities to co-develop watershed protection initiatives, such as reforestation, check dams, or efficient irrigation

7. Policy Scenario Monitoring & Advocacy

- Closely monitor local and national regulatory developments concerning freshwater usage, particularly in areas identified with extremely high regulatory risk.

The Potential Regulatory Changes at a Local Level

The Group acknowledges the dynamic nature of environmental regulations, particularly those governed at local and regional levels. This is especially critical for water-related legislation applicable to our operations, which rely on various water sources such as provincial waterworks, village water systems, surface water, and ground water. To proactively manage the potential for regulatory change at the local level, the company has implemented a legal structure arrangement and ISO 14001-aligned system that includes:

1. **Regulatory Monitoring & Engagement** Ongoing monitoring of local government notifications, zoning regulations, and area-specific water usage restrictions, especially in drought-prone or groundwater-controlled zones. Direct engagement with sub district administrative organizations (SAOs), provincial waterworks offices, and groundwater departments to maintain up-to-date knowledge of localized requirements and emerging policy changes.
2. **Integration with ISO 14001 Environmental Management System** All relevant legal requirements—both current and anticipated—are tracked in the legal register as part of our EMS framework. The company performs annual legal compliance evaluations and internal audits to identify gaps or upcoming changes that may affect water sourcing and permitting. Environmental aspects and impacts are reviewed with foresight into pending regulations to ensure adaptive capacity and readiness.
3. **Risk Mitigation & Adaptive Planning** For areas identified as having high flood or drought risk under water risk tools (e.g., WWF Risk Filter), the company evaluates local-level planning instruments and integrates water stewardship into the site-level risk mitigation strategy. Affected sites are flagged for potential future policy shifts (e.g., allocation limits, or revised water quality discharge standards). Through this proactive and locally informed approach, the Group ensures continued regulatory compliance, minimizes business disruption, and builds long-term resilience into its renewable energy infrastructure.

Impacts on Local Stakeholders

The Group recognizes that our business operations can have both direct and indirect impacts on surrounding communities and local stakeholders. These impacts may include changes in land use, local water consumption, employment opportunities, and perceptions related to environmental and social sustainability. The Group has evaluated and monitored the following risk indicators apart from overall risk assessment in WWF Water Risk Filter, to understand impact on local stakeholders:

1. **Access to Basic Safe Drinking Water:** to assess the impact on access to safe drinking water for local stakeholders.
2. **Access to Basic Sanitation:** to assess the impact on access to sanitation service and sewer systems on local stakeholders.
3. **Water Conflicts:** to understand any risk of associated of water conflicts in local stakeholders in relation to our operation site.
4. **Site of International Interest:** to prevent the impact to World Heritage List sites produced by UNESCO which have significant cultural value to local stakeholders.

Based on our assessment results, NONE of the Group's operational sites are currently categorized as having "highest" risk under these indicators.

Impacts on Local Stakeholders

Moreover, to ensure that operations generate positive outcomes and minimize adverse effects, The Group has adopted the following approach:

Community Engagement and Inclusion

- Conduct public consultations and stakeholder dialogues prior to project development and during major operational changes.
- Collaborate with local administrative organizations to align project activities with community development plans and environmental priorities.
- Engage with relevant government agencies and industrial estate operators regarding water resource management, including responding to water-saving notifications and cooperation requests. For example, EA Bio Innovation (EBI) is located within WHA Eastern Industrial Estate (Map Ta Phut), which has been certified at the **Eco-Excellence** level under the Eco-Industrial Town framework by the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT). EBI sources its raw water supply from the estate and regularly receives and responds to water conservation requests from IEAT. The Group is currently engaging with WHA to explore further joint water management initiatives going forward.

Socioeconomic Benefits

- Promote local employment during construction and operation phases.
- Support community-based initiatives such as education, water resource management, and clean energy awareness programs.

Environmental and Resource Considerations

- Monitor and manage the use of local water sources to avoid competition with community water needs.
- Implement nature-based solutions (e.g., reforestation, buffer zones) to enhance ecosystem services around project sites.
- Develop grievance mechanisms to allow stakeholders to report concerns or impacts.

By integrating stakeholder concerns into operational planning and decision-making, The Group strengthens community trust, supports inclusive growth, and aligns with long-term sustainability goals.

Business Impacts of Water Related Incidents

Incidents	Currency	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Total actual and opportunity costs (e.g. forgone income) from water-related incidents	THB	0	0	0	0

In 2025, our operations were not involved in any major environmental violations, and we have not paid any significant fines related to environmental or ecological issues in the past four fiscal years. In particular, there were no incidents of non-compliance with water quality or quantity permits, standards, and regulations.

Water Efficiency Management Program

Water Use Assessment for Efficiency Improvements

Aligned with standards

- Our water efficiency management Programs aligned with the company's overall sustainability objectives. In adherence to our **Quality, Environmental, Energy, and Occupational Health & Safety Policy, 3Rs strategy, ISO14001 Standard and Groundwater act**, we have intensively focused on reusing wastewater effluent in process.

Water use assessment to identify opportunities for water efficiency improvements

- Conducted regularly on regular basis at least using WWF Water Risk Filter
- Includes in-depth analysis of our water-related risk, unveiling various opportunities for improvement

In 2025, The Group implemented Water use assessment for all our business: Renewable Plants Business, Bio Innovation Business and EV Ecosystem Business.

Outcomes & Improvement

- The Water use assessment allows the Group to improve water reduction

Water Management Project Implementation

Project : Reuse of cooling tower blowdown water to displace municipal water in the fire-fighting system project

- The Group has a project on reuse of cooling tower blowdown water to displace municipal water in the fire-fighting system: The project helps reduce municipal water consumption by 240 cubic meters or 0.4% of total cooling tower makeup water volume.

Project : Controls the quality of wastewater

- The Group controls the quality of wastewater from its operations by implementing a treatment system suitable for the type of wastewater generated. This ensures that the measured quality of the wastewater before discharge into the environment complies with legal requirements.

Project : Reuse of treated water for plant cleaning project

- The Group has a project on reuse of treated water for plant cleaning: The project reduces use of municipal water by 324 cubic meters or approximately 0.22% of the plant's total municipal water consumption.

Project : Project reduce water used by standardization of EC

- The Group has a project to reduce water used by standardization of EC (Electrical Conductivity) parameter in Water Rinse 2 and Water Rinse 4 in order to reduce the addition of DI water (water that passes through the deionization process), which can reduce the amount of tap water used to produce DI water by 50.4 cubic meters/month.

Project : Car Body and Parts Surface Cleaning System Project before EDP Coating Process

- Car Body and Parts Surface Cleaning System Project before EDP Coating Process by enhancing the quality of the workpieces after the coating process, the water consumption in DI water production has been reduced by 878 liters per car.

Awareness Training

The Group promotes training programs as well as shares best practices on the importance of waste management to our workforce. Our enhanced training programs in 2025 includes;

Training Programs : Water treatment system preventive maintenance

Training objectives



To provide participants with knowledge and understanding of water treatment system preventive maintenance, enabling them to properly inspect, maintain, and perform basic troubleshooting in order to improve system efficiency, reduce equipment failures, and extend the service life of water treatment system equipment.

Number of participants



3 people

Participant target group



Responsible Person



Quantitative results

The test results passed 100%

Training Programs : Daily water treatment system preventive maintenance

Training objectives



To provide participants with knowledge and skills in daily preventive maintenance of the water treatment system, enabling proper inspection, maintenance, and basic troubleshooting to improve system efficiency, reduce breakdowns, and extend equipment lifespan.

Number of participants



3 people

Participant target group



Responsible Person



Quantitative results

The test results passed 100%

Awareness Training (Cont.)

Training Programs : Basic knowledge of environmental and energy management systems, and the requirements of the ISO 14001:2015 environmental standard.

Training objectives



To provide new employees with knowledge and understanding of the Environmental Management System (ISO 14001) and energy management.

Number of participants



82 people

Participant target group



Employees at all levels

Quantitative results



The test results passed 100%

Training Programs : Quality, Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Policy

Training objectives



To provide knowledge and understanding of the organization's Quality, Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Policy, raise awareness, and enable proper and effective application of the policy in work practices.

Number of participants



6 people

Participant target group



Employees at all levels

Quantitative results



The test results passed 100%

Awareness Training (Cont.)

Training Programs : Environmental Aspect Assessment
(ISO 14001:2015)

Training objectives



1. To provide participants with knowledge and understanding of Environmental Aspect Assessment in accordance with ISO 14001:2015.
2. To enable participants to identify environmental aspects and their potential impacts in workplace activities.

Number of participants



83 people

Participant target group



Employees at all levels



Quantitative results

The test results passed 100%



Financial Quantification of Water-Related Costs

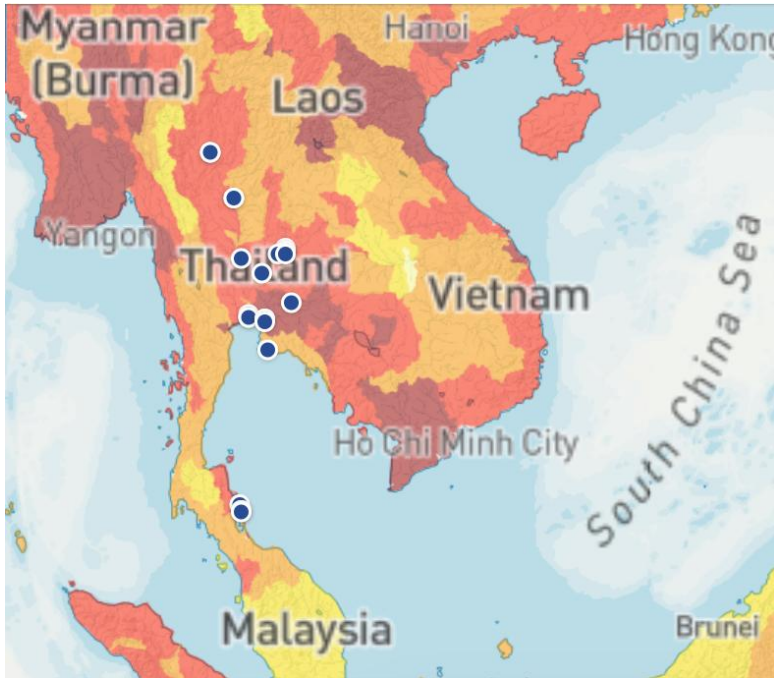
The Group places strong emphasis on quantifying the financial value associated with water-related risks, encompassing both costs incurred from water risk management and investments in innovation to mitigate such risks. These costs directly impact the Group's operational continuity and long-term competitiveness. The details are as follows:

1. **Wastewater treatment costs** – Operating and maintenance costs of wastewater treatment systems across all operational sites, including regular monitoring of discharge water quality to ensure compliance with regulatory standards prior to release into public water sources.
2. **Equalization (EQ) Tank Replacement** – Costs associated with replacing equalization tanks from various operational activities within the facilities, totaling over THB 800,000, to prevent potential leakage from tank deterioration and reduce the risk of contamination to surrounding water sources.
3. **Solar Panel Cleaning – Investment costs for deploying waterless solar panel cleaning robot technology at Solar Farm sites**, which has reduced water consumption by over 20,000 liters per day, equivalent to 3.6 million litres annually over the six-month cleaning season. This directly reduces pressure on water resources in stress-prone areas while also improving the facility's power generation efficiency.

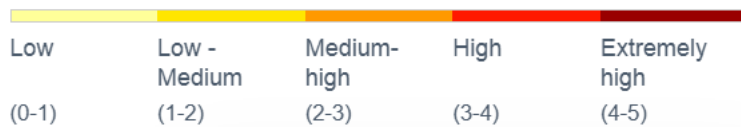
Water Consumption in Water-Stressed Area

Overview of Water Stress Exposure

 **AQUEDUCT** WATER RISK ATLAS



Overall Water Risk



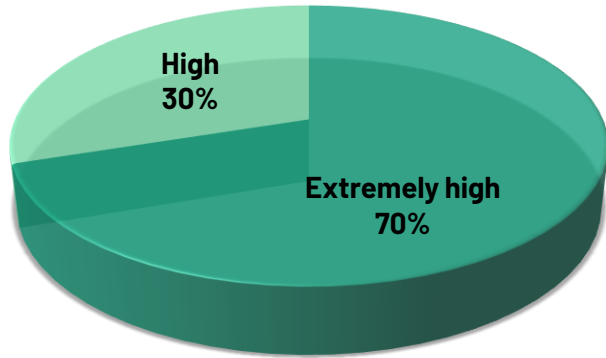
In 2025, our total water consumption amounted to 60,000 cubic meters. While water is not a critical input in our core production processes, we recognize the growing global concern over water scarcity and remain committed to responsible water stewardship. To assess water-related risks, we utilized the **Aqueduct tools** developed by the **World Resources Institute (WRI)**.

No.	Site Name	Location	Baseline Water Stress
1	Hadkunghan Wind Farm (HKH1, 2, 3)	Songkhla , Nakhon Si Thammarat	High
2	Hanuman Wind Farm (HNM1, 5, 8, 9, 10)	Chaiyaphum	Extremely High
3	Solar Farm at Lopburi	Lopburi	Extremely High
4	Solar Farm at Nakhon Sawan	Nakhon Sawan	Extremely High
5	Solar Farm at Lampang	Lampang	Extremely High
6	Solar Farm at Phitsanulok	Phitsanulok	High
7	Energy Absolute Public Company Limited (Kabinburi)	Prachinburi	Extremely High
8	EA Bio Innovation Co., Ltd.	Rayong	High
9	Absolute Assembly Co., Ltd.	Chachoengsao	Extremely High
10	Amita Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Chachoengsao	Extremely High
11	Upstream supplier	Pathum Thani	Medium-High
12	Phitsanulok Sub Station 2 (Customer)	Phitsanulok	Medium-High



Water Stress Assessment

Key Findings



70.00% of our total water consumption originates from facilities situated in areas classified as “Extremely High water stress”

Data derived from company wide water risk assessment

Nature of operations



- Even though most of the Group’s business sites are located in water-stressed areas,
- Renewable Plant Business are inherently **low water-consuming by nature**, with water mainly used for occasional panel cleaning and routine maintenance only.



- Manufacturing business operations involve relatively low water consumption in the production process, and used for routine maintenance.

Impact & management

- Despite operating in water-stressed regions, our enterprise maintains responsible water stewardship across all businesses, with the renewable energy business remaining low water-consuming, and the manufacturing business subject to ongoing water efficiency monitoring and continuously implemented water management strategies.
- Based on ongoing monitoring and stakeholder engagement, **no material adverse impacts** have been identified on local communities or surrounding ecosystems.

Performance Data & Target

Total water withdrawal and Total water consumption in water stress areas.

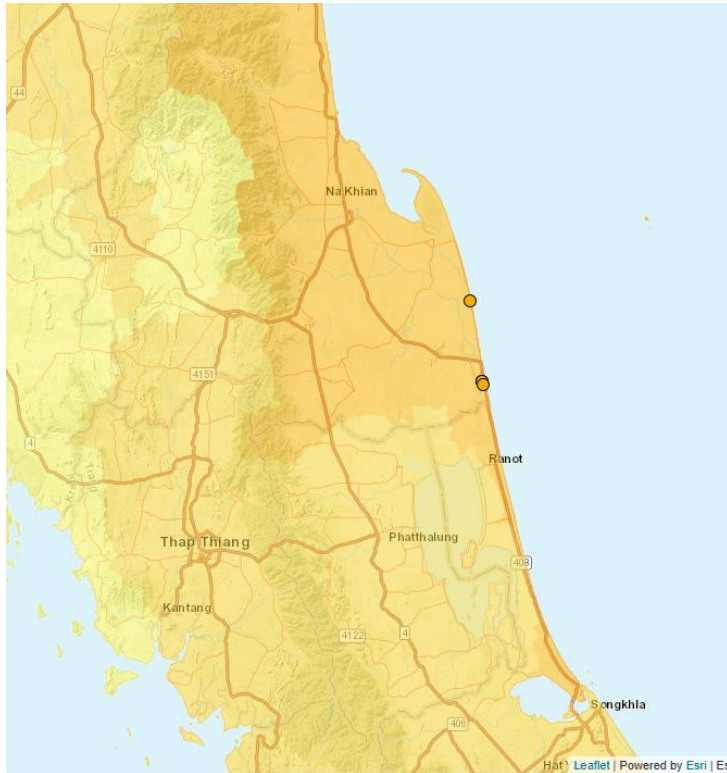
Water consumption in Water-Stressed target 2025 : Reduce 3% annually, Base year 2023

	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025	Target 2025
Total water withdrawal	Million cubic meters	0.45	0.53	0.49	0.32	
Total water discharge	Million cubic meters	0.36	0.43	0.40	0.26	
Water Consumption in Water-Stressed Areas	Million cubic meters	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.09

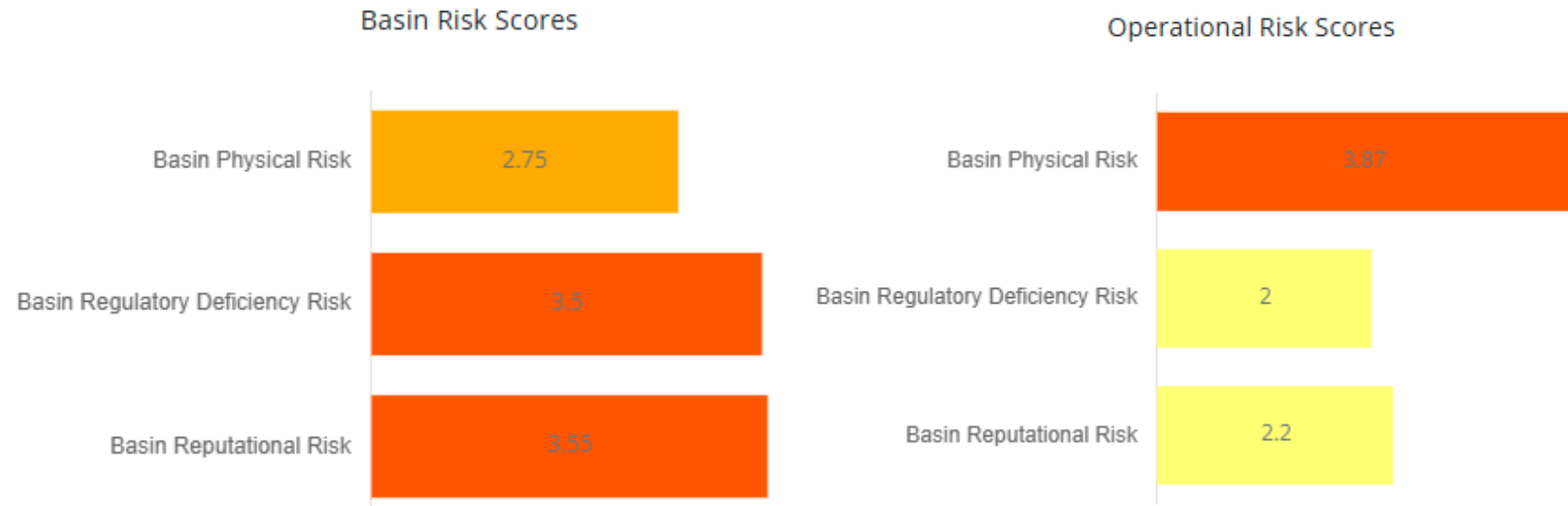
Appendix

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

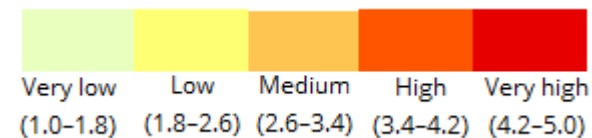
Hadkunghan Wind Farm



Hadkunghan Wind Farm,
 Songkhla, Nakhon Si Thammarat
 Basin : Peninsula Malaysia



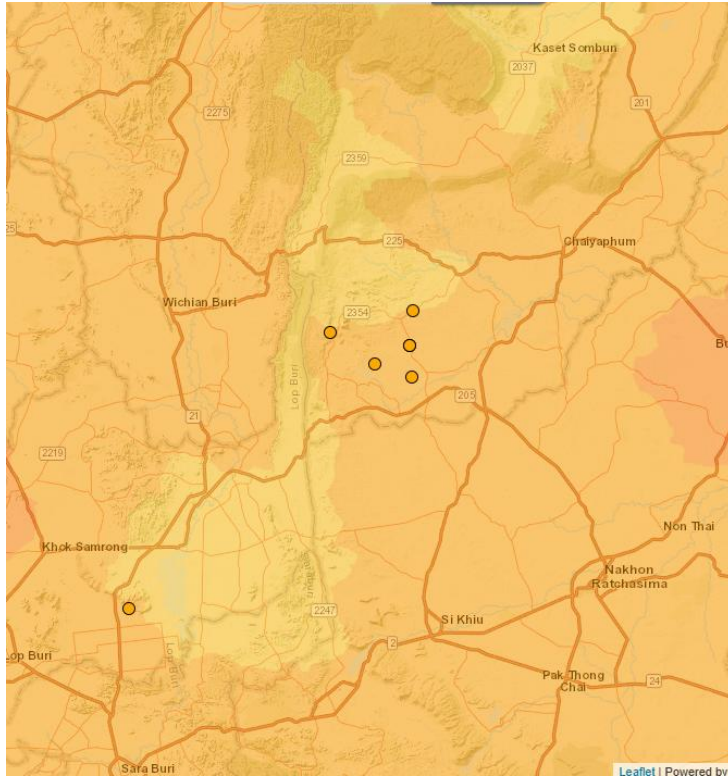
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



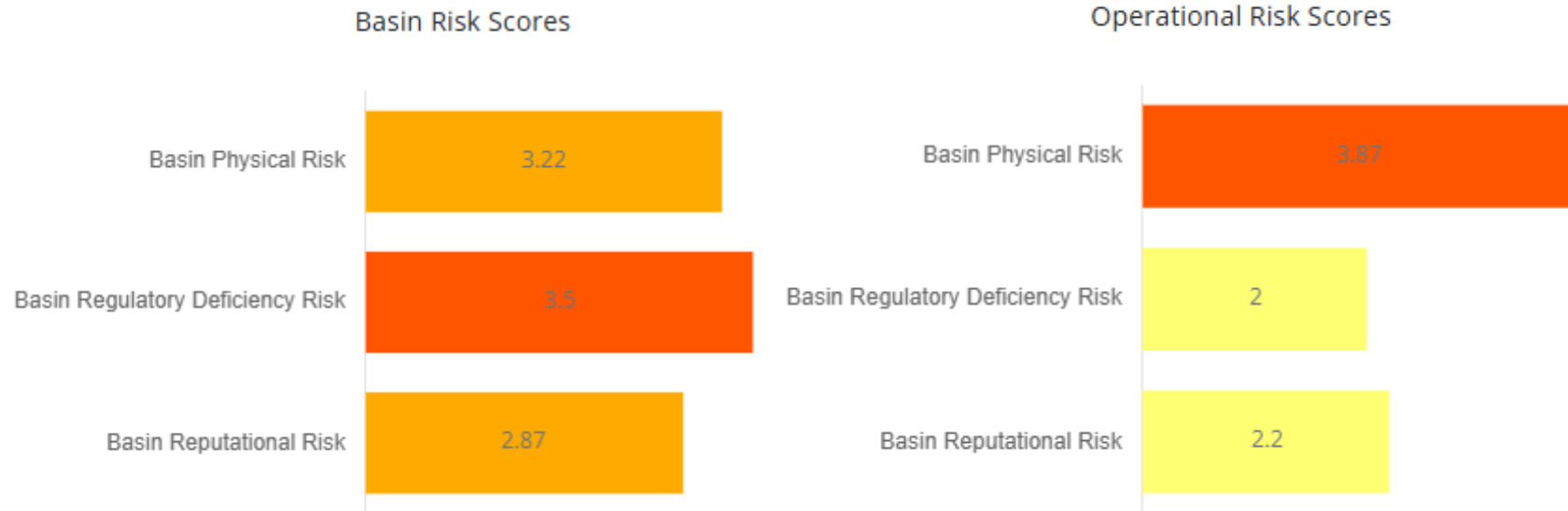
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

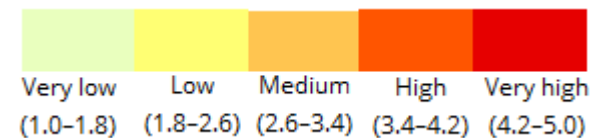
Hanuman Wind Farm



Hanuman Wind Farm, Chaiyaphum
 Basin : Mekong



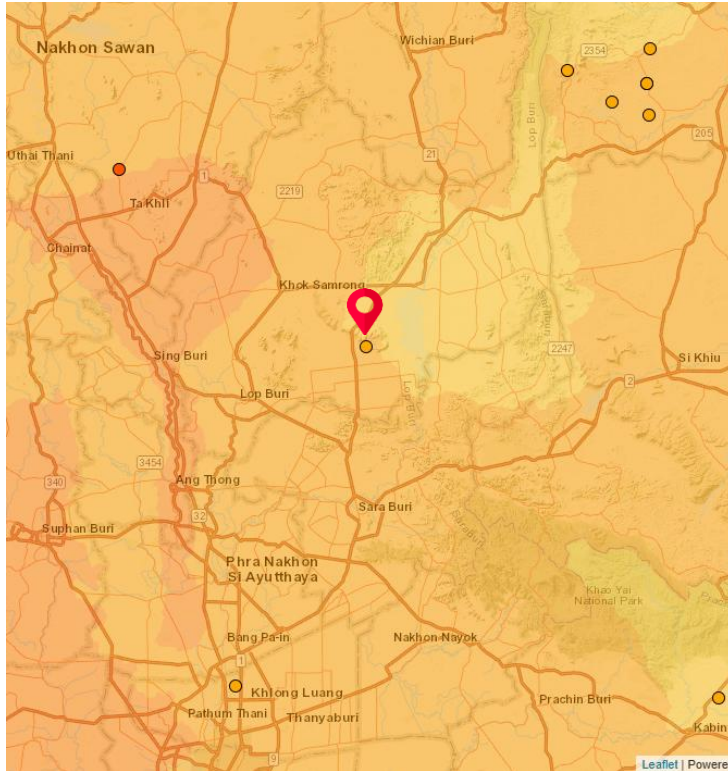
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



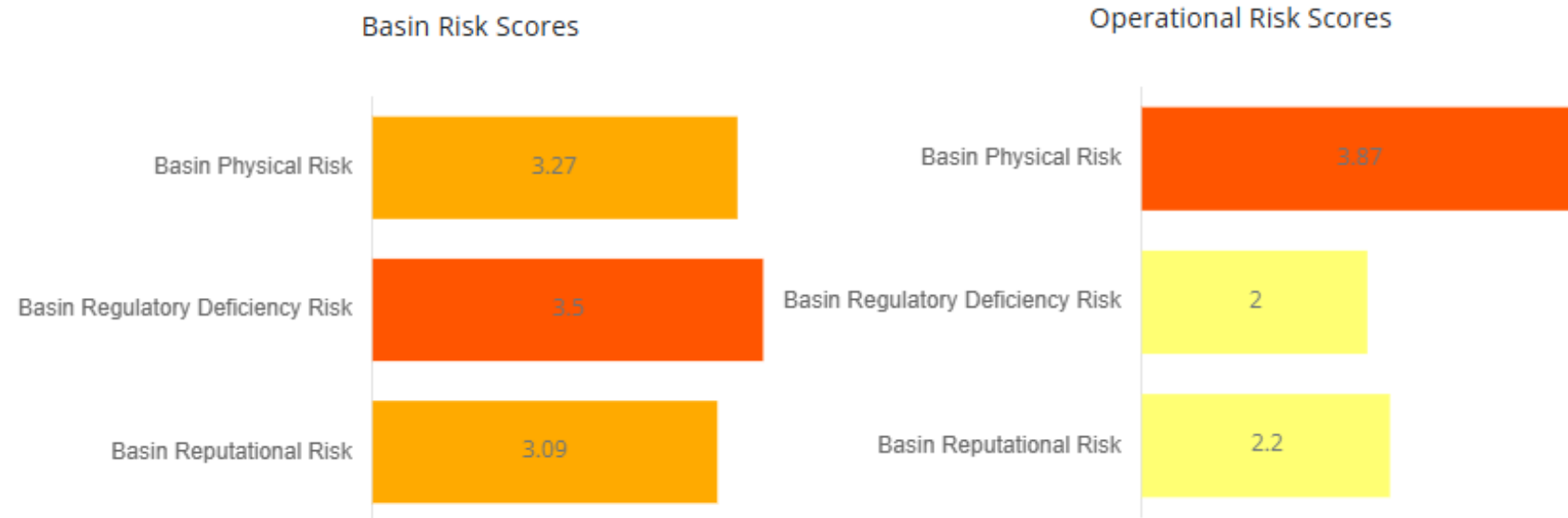
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

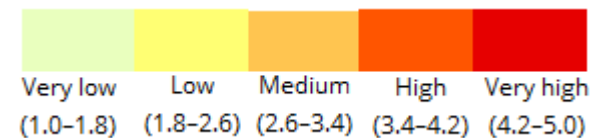
Solar Farm at Lopburi



Solar Farm at Lopburi, Lopburi
 Basin : Chao Phraya



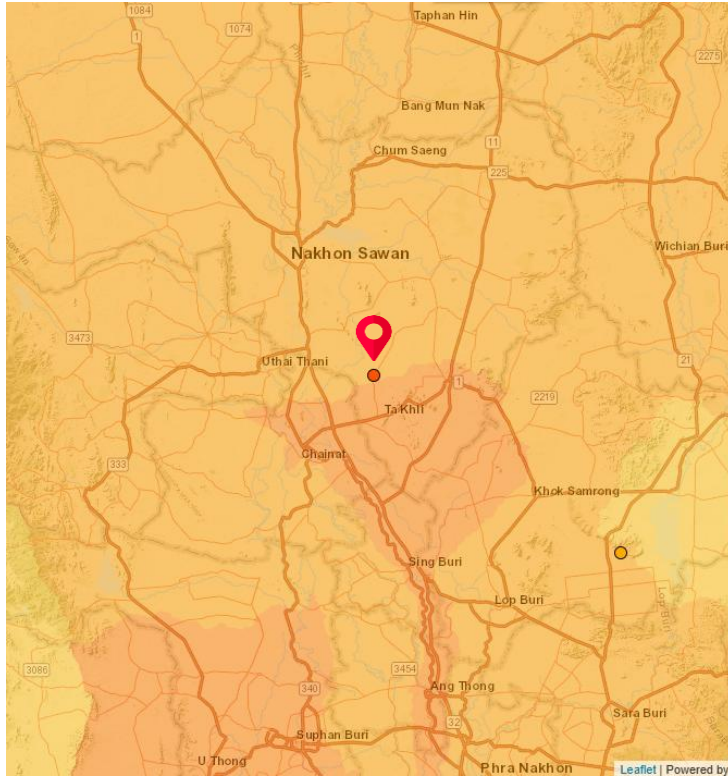
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

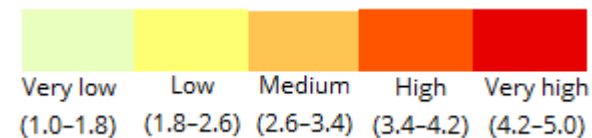
Solar Farm at Nakhon Sawan



Solar Farm at Nakhon Sawan, Nakhon Sawan
 Basin : Chao Phraya



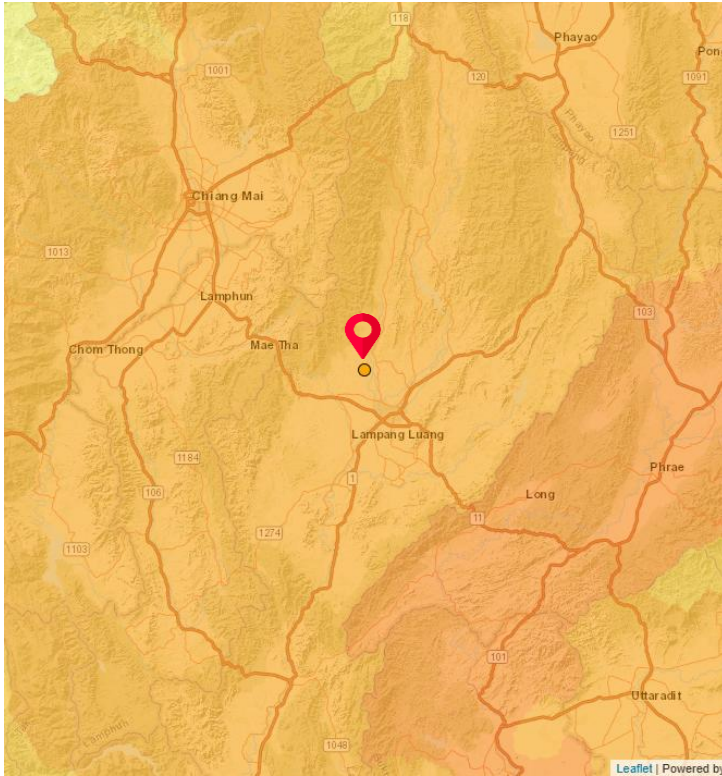
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



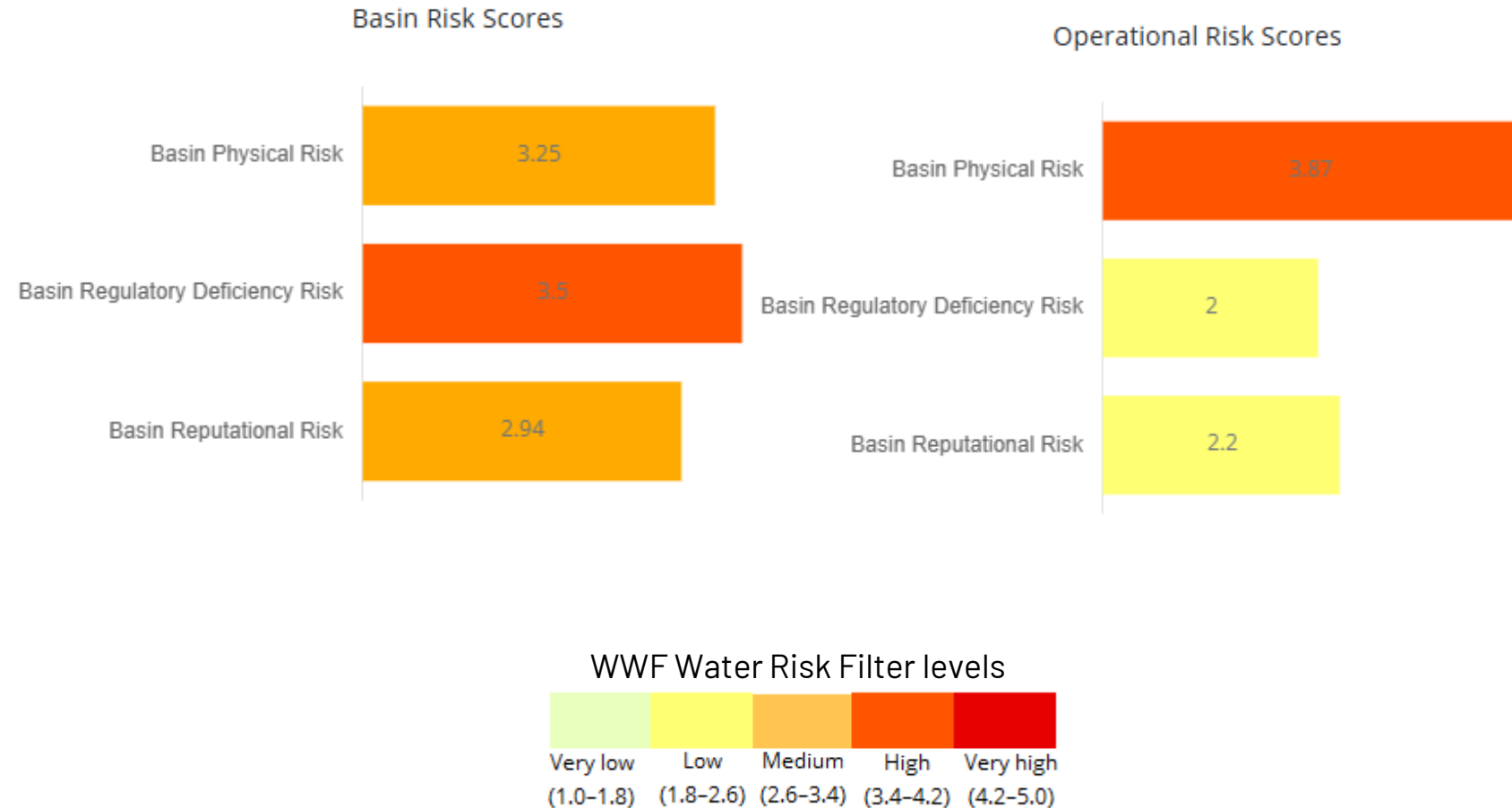
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

Solar Farm at Lampang



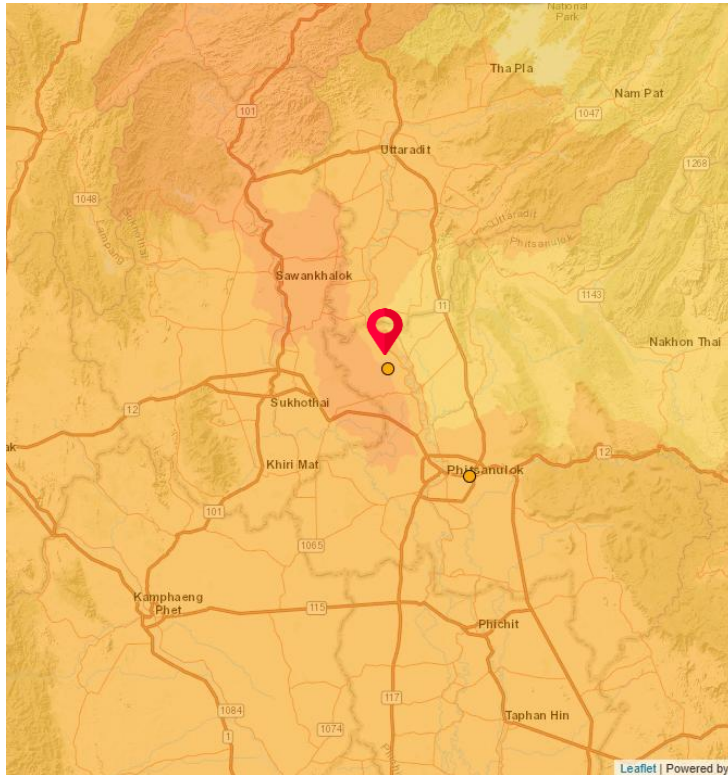
Solar Farm at Lampang, Lampang
 Basin : Chao Phraya



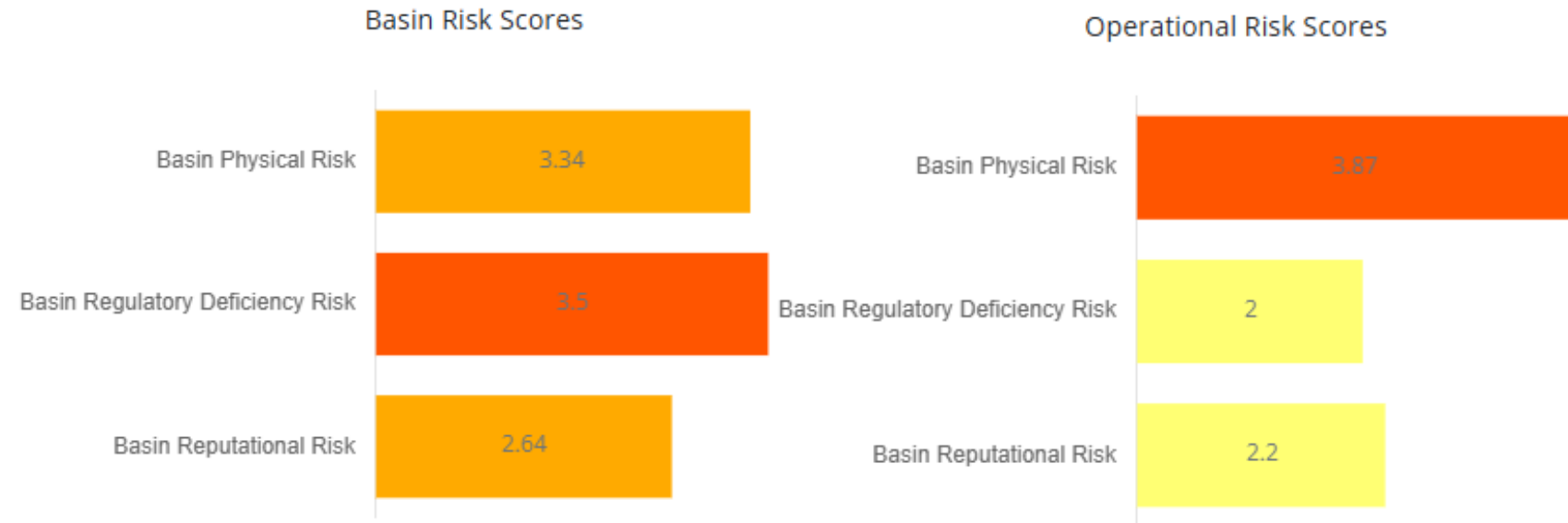
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

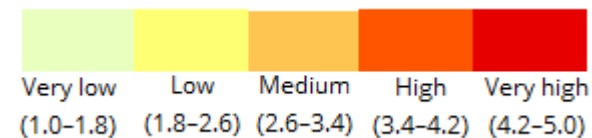
Solar Farm at Phitsanulok



Solar Farm at Phitsanulok, Phitsanulok
 Basin : Chao Phraya



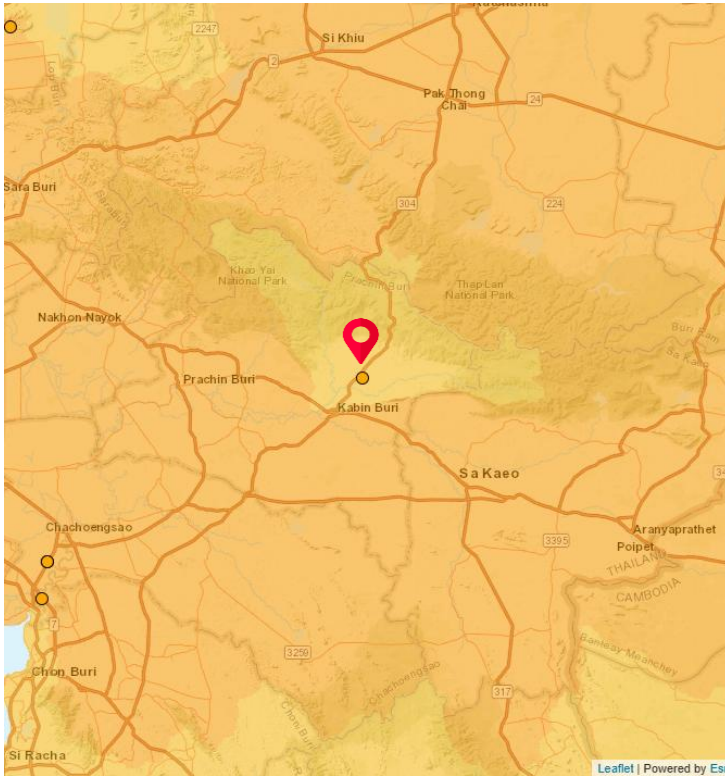
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



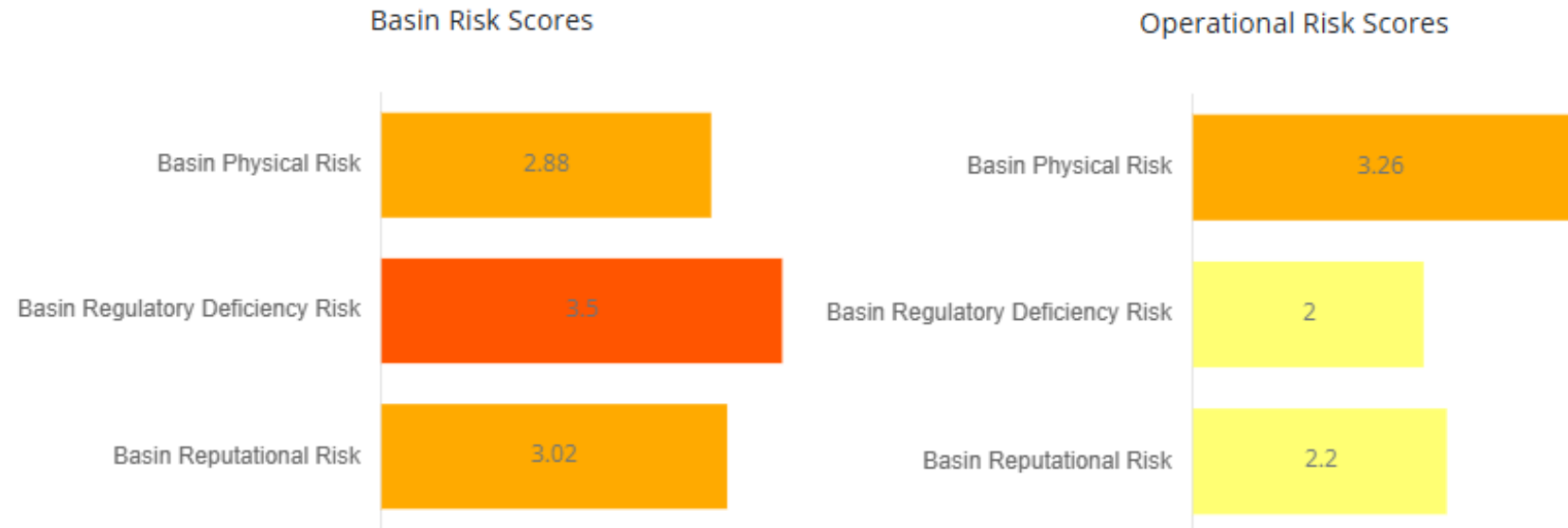
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

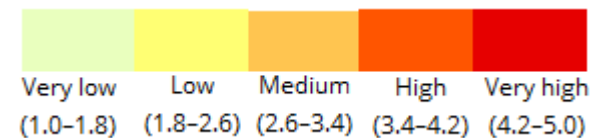
Energy Absolute Public Company Limited (Kabinburi)



Energy Absolute Public Company Limited (Kabinburi),
 Prachinburi
 Basin : Gulf of Thailand Coast



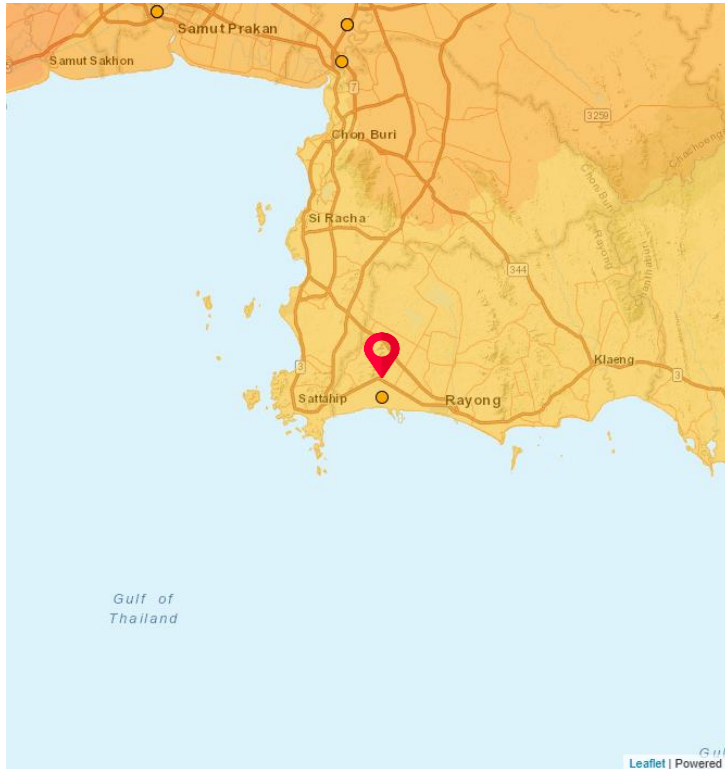
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



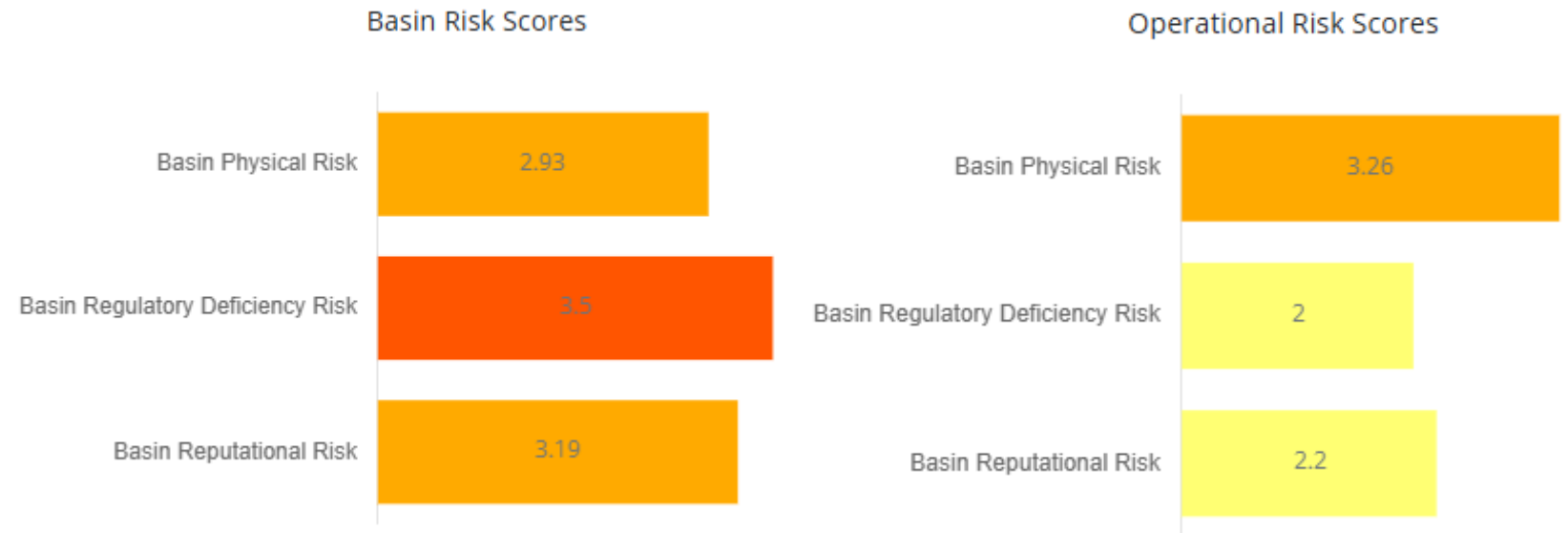
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

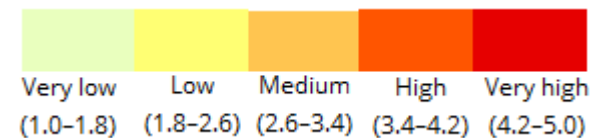
EA Bio Innovation Co., Ltd.



EA Bio Innovation Co., Ltd., Rayong
 Basin : Gulf of Thailand Coast



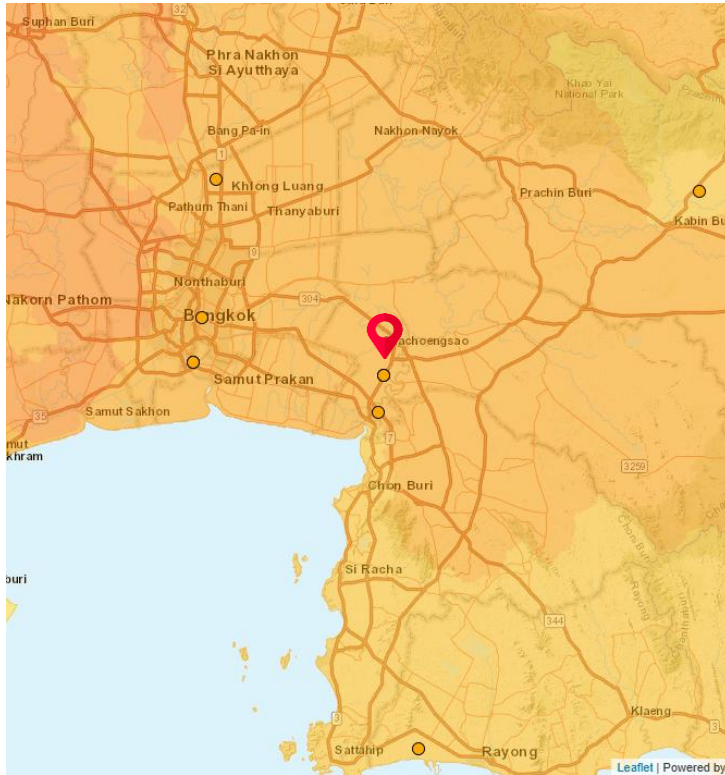
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



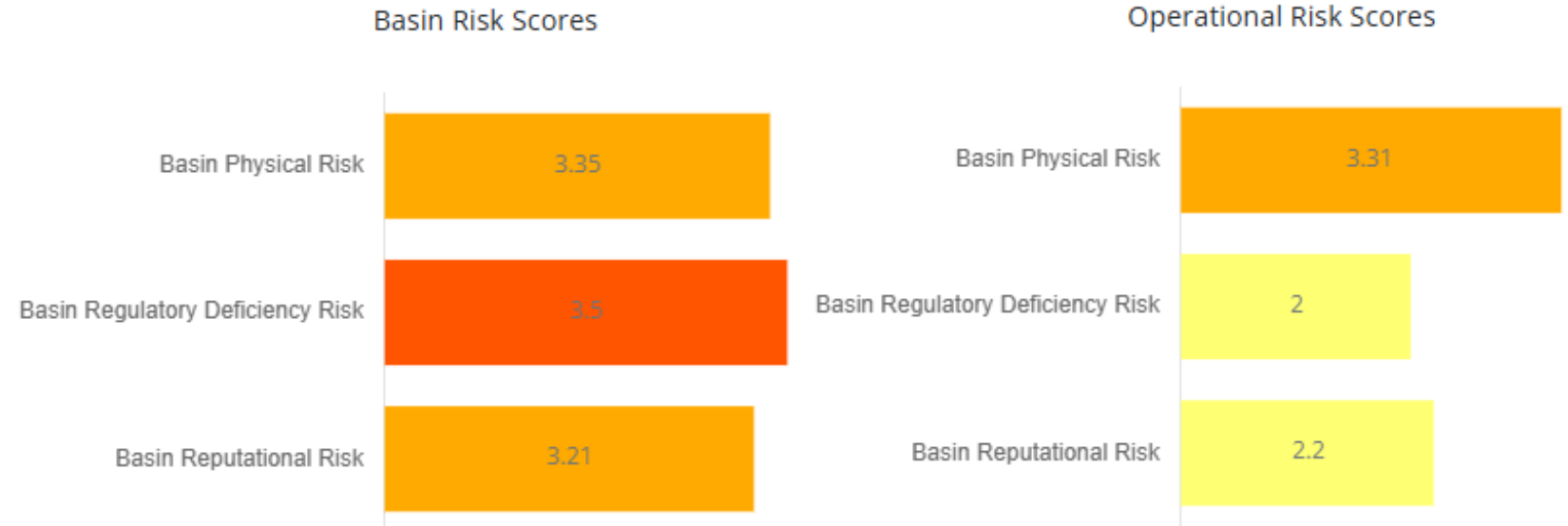
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

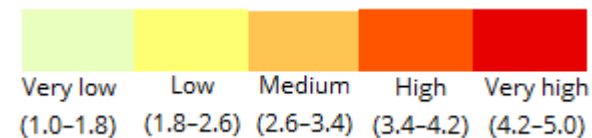
Absolute Assembly Co., Ltd.



Absolute Assembly Co., Ltd., Chachoengsao
 Basin : Gulf of Thailand Coast



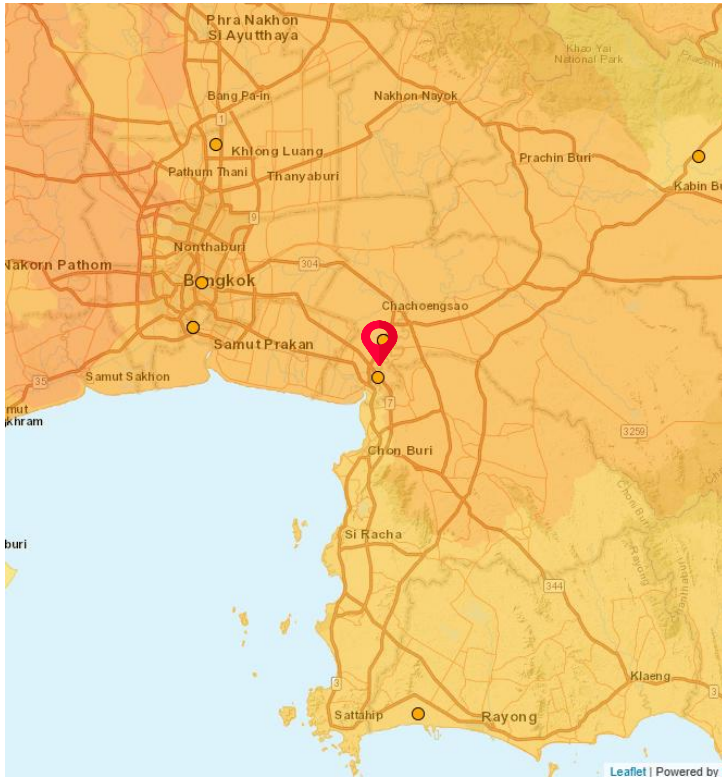
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



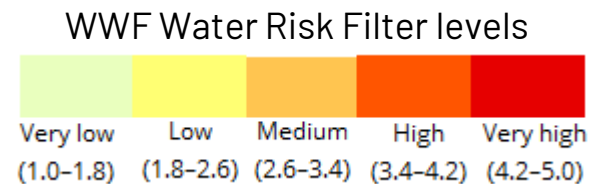
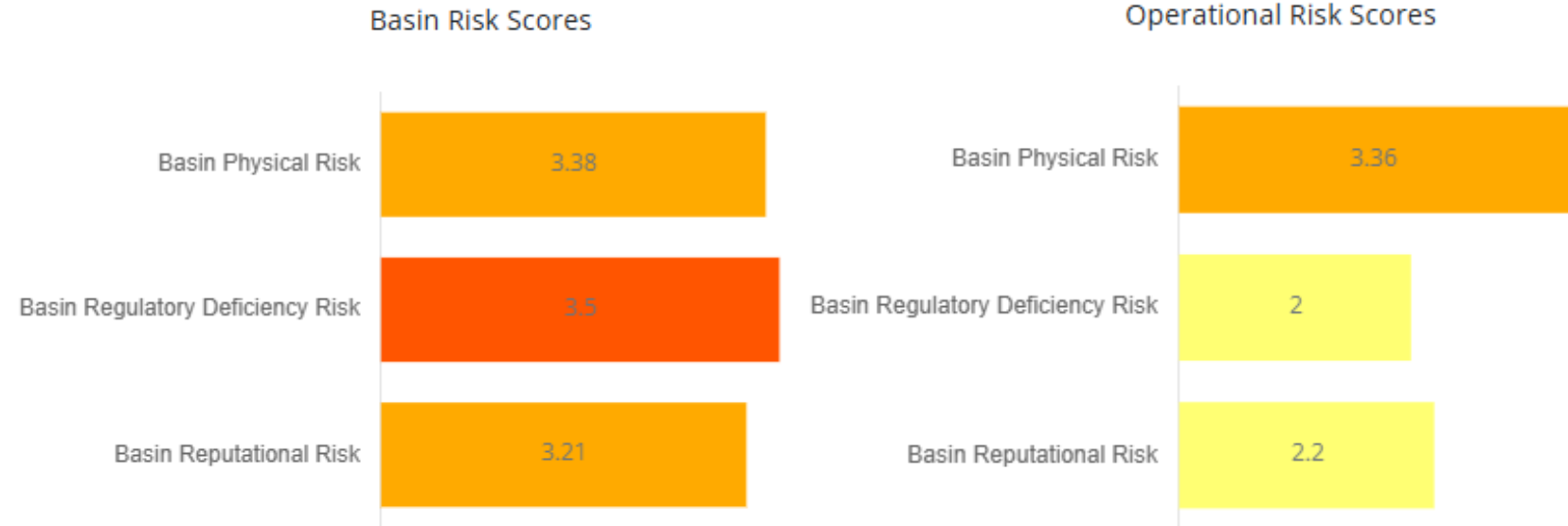
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

Amita Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd.



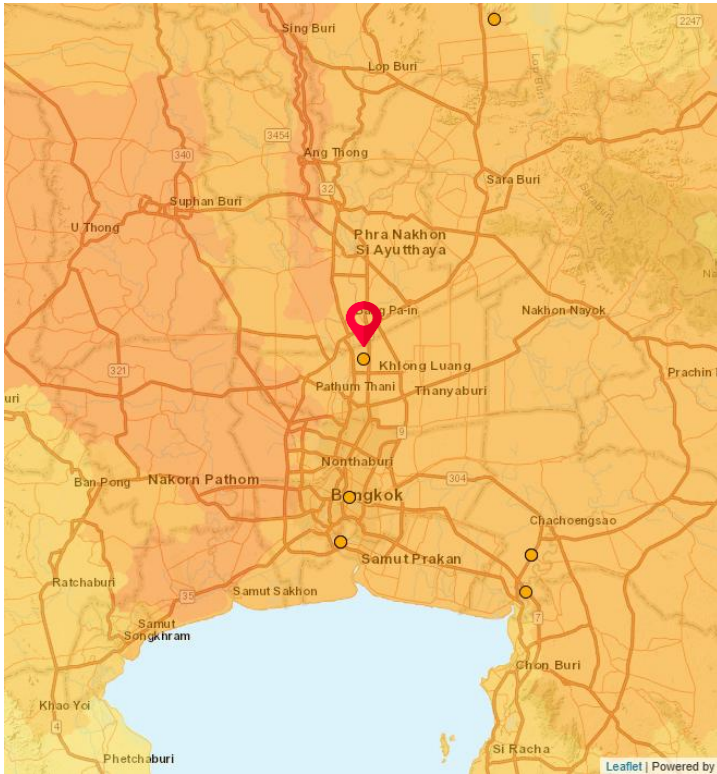
Amita Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Chachoengsao
Basin : Gulf of Thailand Coast



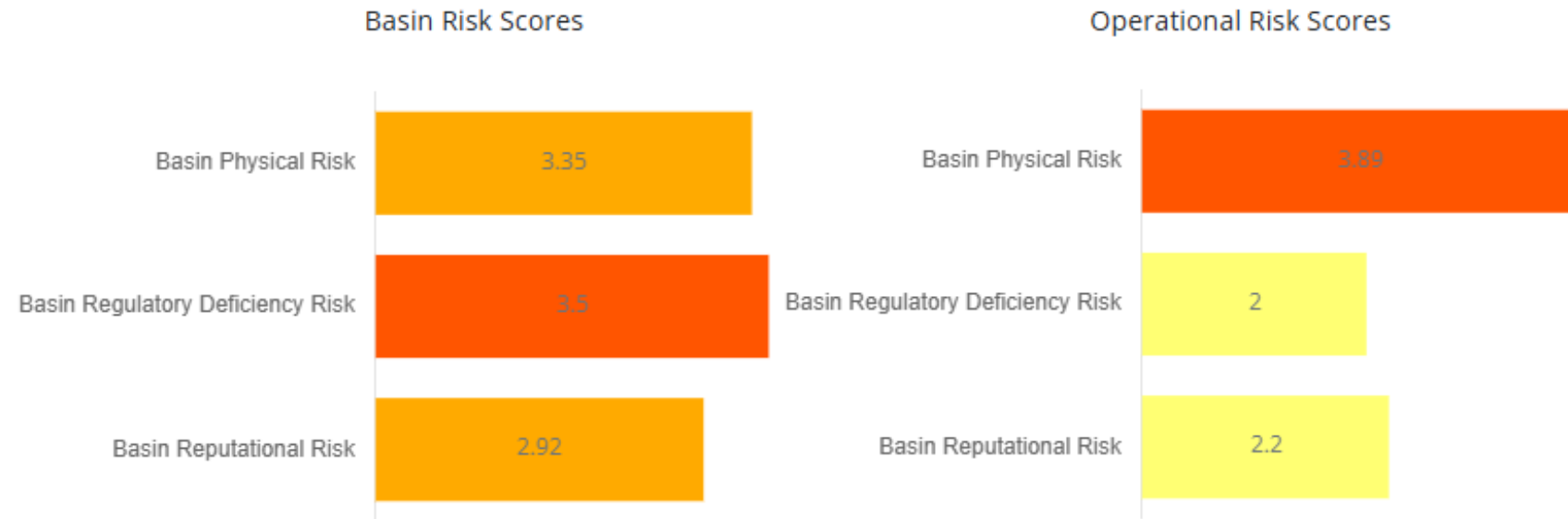
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

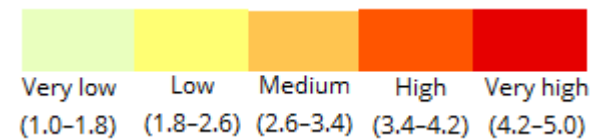
Upstream supplier



Upstream supplier, Pathum Thani
 Basin : Chao Phraya



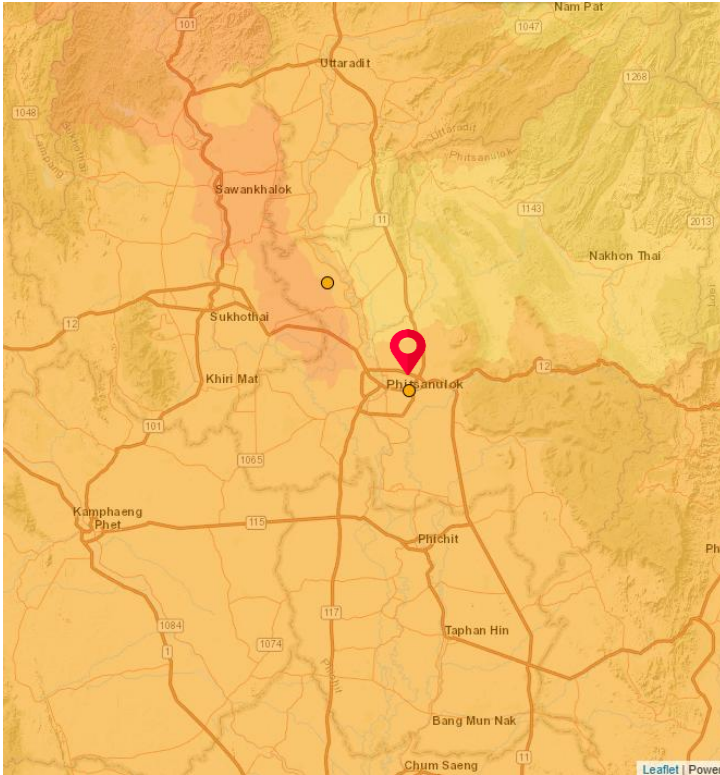
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



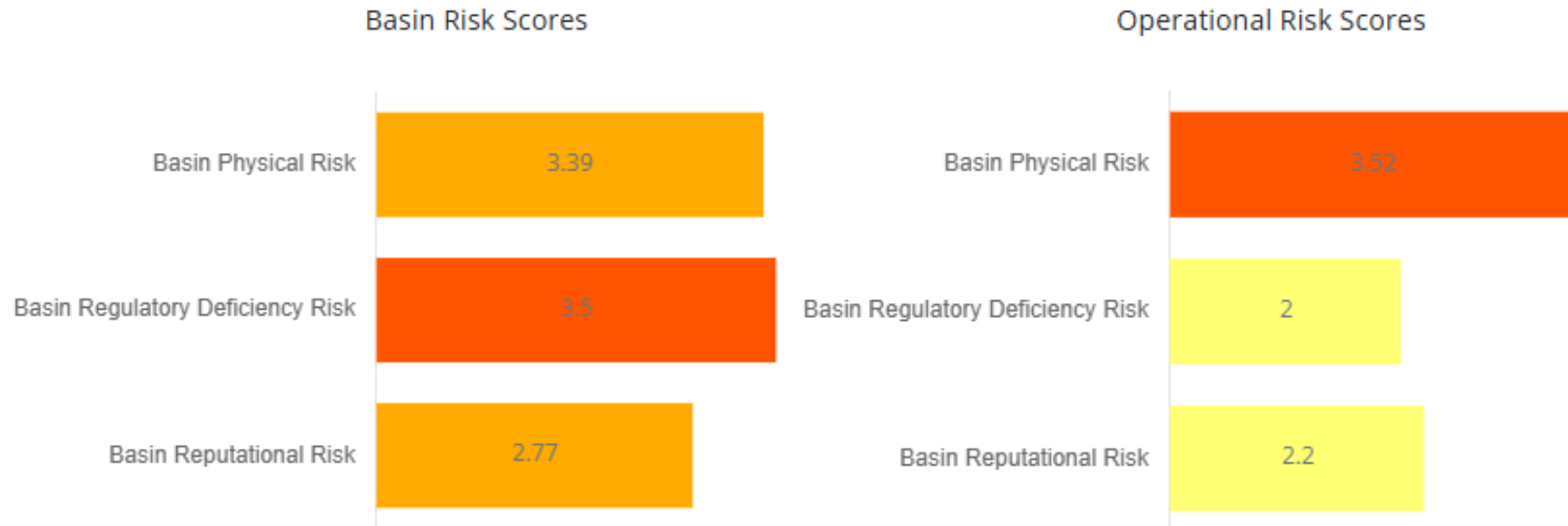
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on Business Profile

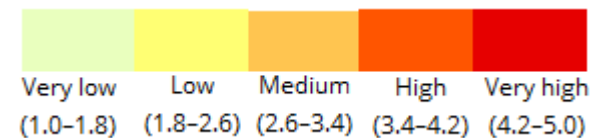
Phitsanulok Sub Station 2 (Customer)



Phitsanulok Sub Station 2 (Customer), Phitsanulok
 Basin : Chao Phraya



WWF Water Risk Filter levels



Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset



**Energy Absolute,
Energy for the Future**