Integrated Water Efficiency and Water Risk Management Report 2024

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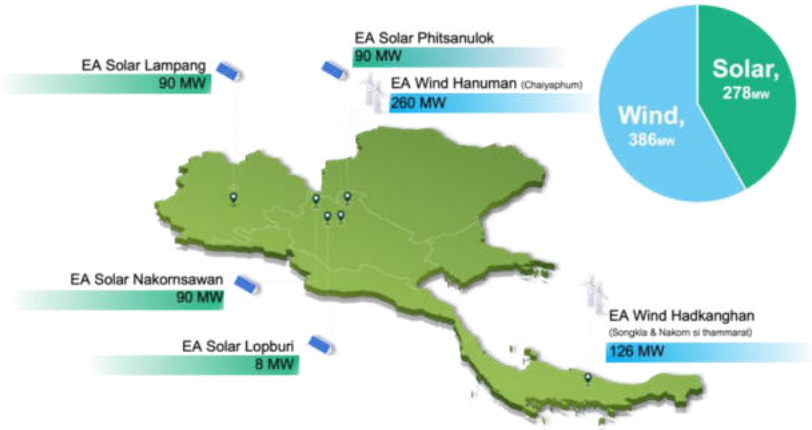
Introduction

EA Power Business in overview

Energy Absolute PLC expands its business to produce and distribute solar and wind electric power generated from renewable energy according to the government policy that promotes the production of electricity from renewable energy for reducing the dependence on import of energy and to stabilize the energy security. At the present, the Company operates 12 projects with 98.80% usage of Smart Meters from our total plants, as detailed below:

1) Solar Power Plant 4 Projects with total production capacity of 278 megawatts.
2) Wind Power Plant 8 Projects with total production capacity of 386 megawatts.



Energy Absolute PLC 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 water related risks** in all own operations location included future water quantities available and quality in 2030 and 2050
- EA will engage any platform that help live up 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 is focusing the sustainable management of water resources, wastewater and ecosystems and acknowledging the important of an enabling environment

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Water Risk Management Program

Scope of Water Risk and Efficiency Assessment

In 2024, EA 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 EA's core operational assets across Thailand, including:

Wind Plants:

i. EA Wind Hadkanghun, Nakorn Sri Thammarat and Songkhla 3 Projects

ii. EA Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi 5 Projects

Solar Plants:

i. EA Solar Lopburi

ii. Energy absolute public company limited (Nakhon sawan)

iii. Energy absolute public company limited (Lampang)

iv. EA Solar Phisanulok

Collectively, these assets represent EA's core renewable energy 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 EA to identify risk hotspots and prioritize strategic actions to strengthen resilience through effective water management planning and implementation.

Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

These dimensions guide EA'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

EA Water Risk Management Methodology

Water Risk Filter

Energy Absolute

- 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.
- **Energy Absolute (EA)** 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.

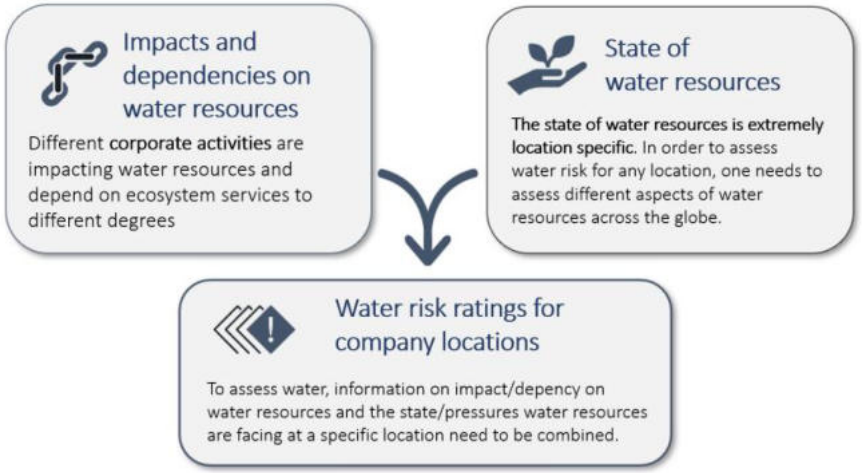
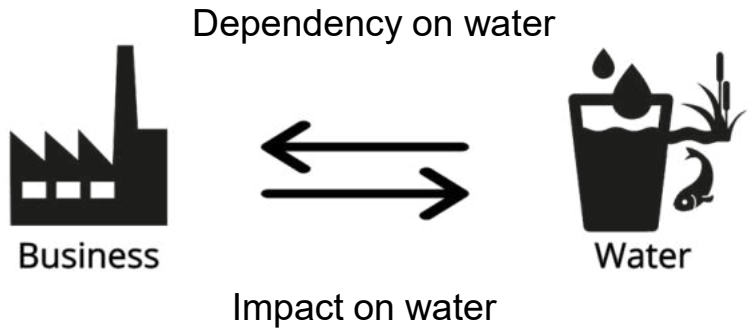


Figure : Water-related risk assessment as a combination of the location of corporate activities and the importance and state of water resources

Water Risk Assessment Methodology

EA applies the WWF Risk Filter Suite v2.0 (WWF BRF) 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 are focus on the assessment of the risk due to the nature and conditions of the basins in which they operate in three dimension, Physical, regulatory, and reputational risk.	**Operational risks** are 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 including both impact-related water risks and dependency-related water risks as indicators as follow

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

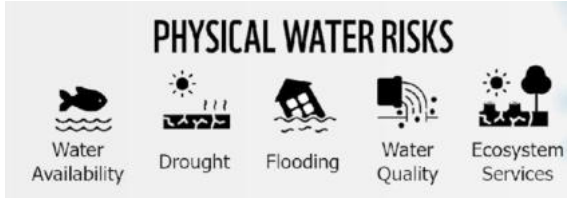
Dependency-related water risks:
Form of water consumption, Importance of water in operations, Water-intensive energy source dependence, etc.

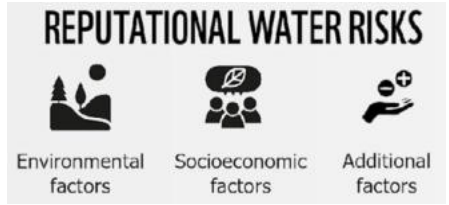
Water Risk Assessment Process

EA Water risk assessment process is developing from WWF WRF are comprise with 4 steps (basin water risk assessment, operation water risk assessment, understanding basin and operational risk assessment results and understanding future water risks) as follow

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 EA's business

4. Understanding Future Water Risks

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

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. EA had identified the operation site that would be included in the assessment from EA's operation, supply chain (upstream and downstream activities) and product use phase in total number of 12 sites as follow:

No.	Site Name	Location	Industry	Activities
1	Hadkunghan Wind Farm 1	Songkhla	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	Own Operations
2	Hadkunghan Wind Farm 2	Nakhon Si Thammarat	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
3	Hadkunghan Wind Farm 3	Nakhon Si Thammarat	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
4	Hanuman Wind Farm 1 Project	Chaiyaphum	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
5	Hanuman Wind Farm 5 Project	Chaiyaphum	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
6	Hanuman Wind Farm 8 Project	Chaiyaphum	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
7	Hanuman Wind Farm 9 Project	Chaiyaphum	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
8	Hanuman Wind Farm 10 Project	Chaiyaphum	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
9	Solar Farm at Lopburi	Lopburi	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
10	Solar Farm at Nakhon Sawan	Nakhon Sawan	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
11	Solar Farm at Lampang	Lampang	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
12	Solar Farm at Phitsanulok	Phitsanulok	EEP - Solar, Wind industry	
13	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.

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, EA has identified the business importance in each site to be 3 business importance level (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 power generation

Medium business importance level

- Operational controls
- Medium power generation

Low business importance level

- Operational controls
- Low power generation

Downstream activities

- The representatives of customers

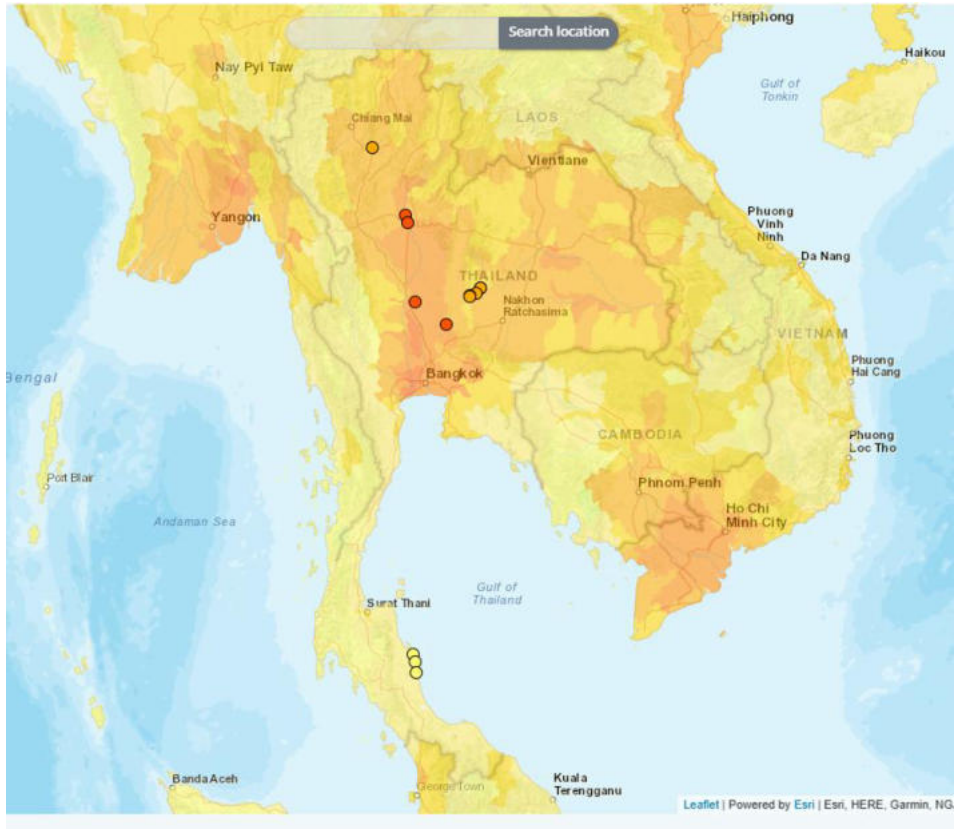
Operational water risks are assessed at a site-level by filling operational risk questionnaire covering all three risk types: physical, regulatory, and reputational.

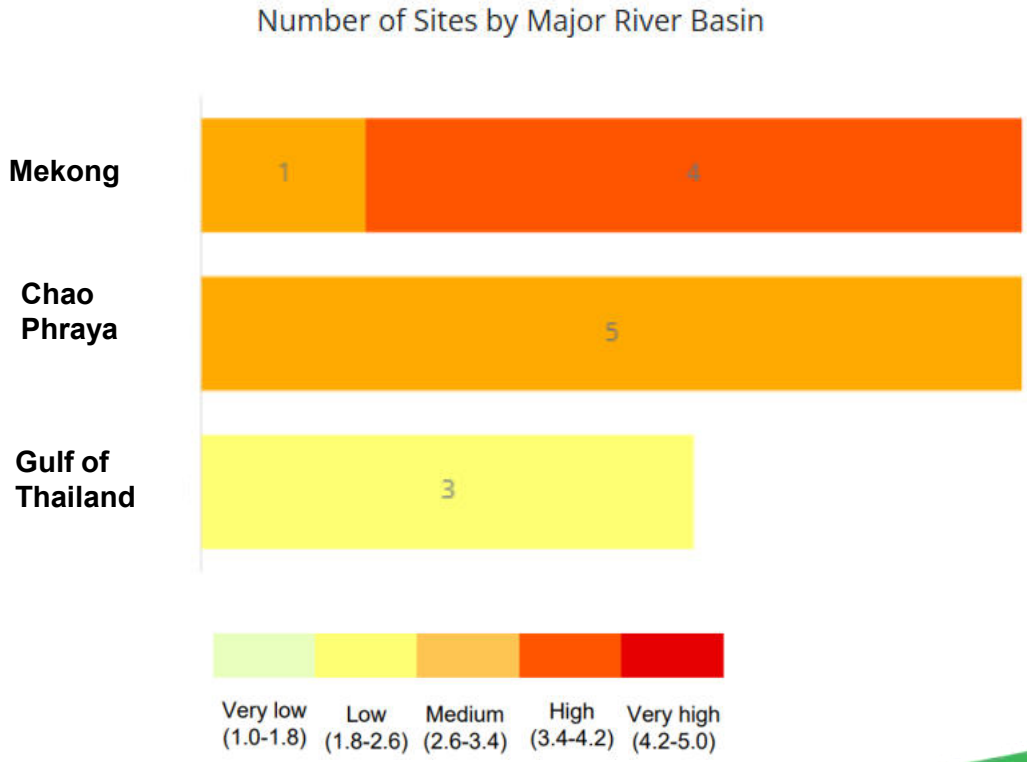
No.	Site Name	Location	Business Importance
1	Hadkunghan Wind Farm 1	Songkhla	Low
2	Hadkunghan Wind Farm 2	Nakhon Si Thammarat	Low
3	Hadkunghan Wind Farm 3	Nakhon Si Thammarat	Low
4	Hanuman Wind Farm 1 Project	Chaiyaphum	Low
5	Hanuman Wind Farm 5 Project	Chaiyaphum	Low
6	Hanuman Wind Farm 8 Project	Chaiyaphum	Low
7	Hanuman Wind Farm 9 Project	Chaiyaphum	Low
8	Hanuman Wind Farm 10 Project	Chaiyaphum	Medium
9	Solar Farm at Lopburi	Lopburi	Low
10	Solar Farm at Nakhon Sawan	Nakhon Sawan	High
11	Solar Farm at Lampang	Lampang	High
12	Solar Farm at Phitsanulok	Phitsanulok	High
13	Phitsanulok Sub Station 2 (Customer)	Phitsanulok	High

EA Water Risk Management at a glance

Basin Dependency

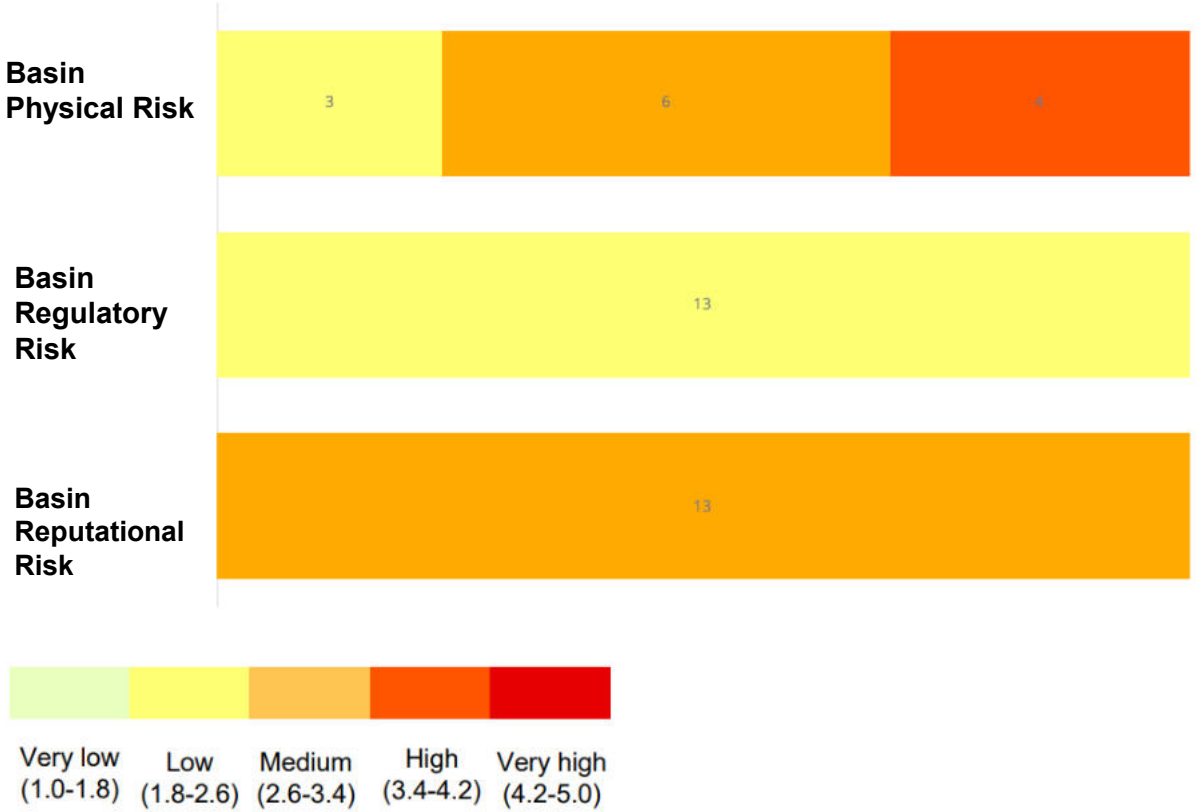
EA has 12 operational sites of renewable business and they are depending on 3 major river basin: Chao Phraya, Mekong and Gulf of Thailand and



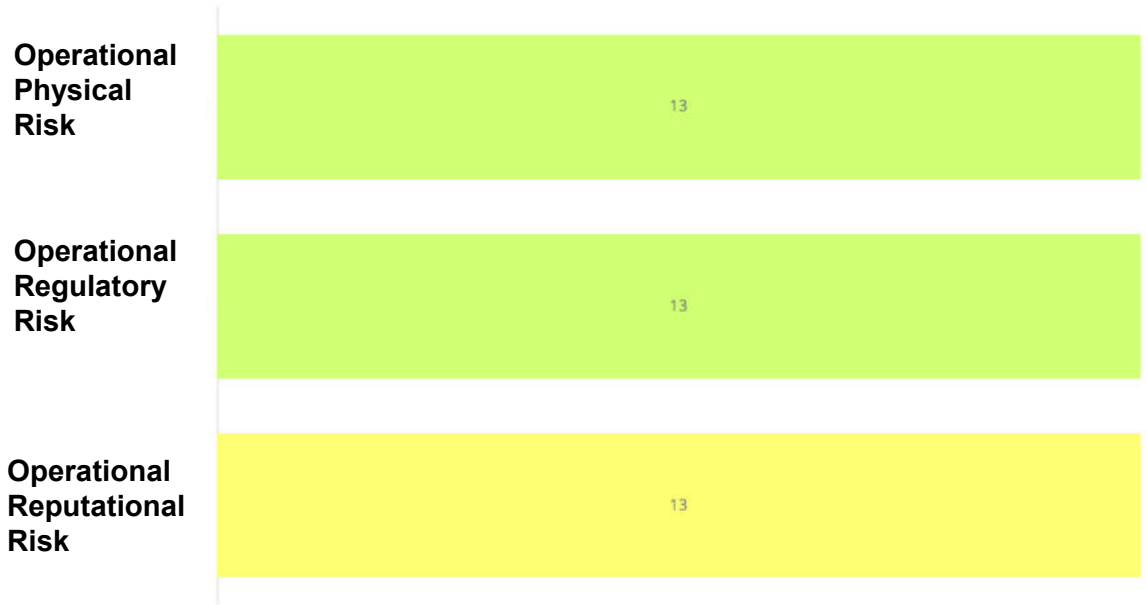


EA Water Risk Management at a glance

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

Key Findings - Own Operations

Basin Risk

At the site level, the assessment revealed that EA's solar farm sites in **Nakhon Sawan and Phitsanulok** are exposed to:

- **High Basin Physical Risk (3.66-3.88)**
- **Very High Flood Risk (BRC3 = 4.5)**

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

Mitigation Plan Implemented by EA

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 and flood forecasting.

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.

Operational Risk

NONE of EA's operational sites are currently categorized as having "highest" operational risk under the assessment.

Water Risk Results – Supply Chain and Product Use Phase

To ensure full value chain resilience, EA 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

- EA's key suppliers are **not located in water-stressed basins**
- **No** significant reliance on **water-intensive raw materials or processes**
- Engagement with suppliers confirms **minimal and well-managed** water use
- **No** reported **exposure to high water risk** under current conditions

Product Use Phase

- EA's electricity products from solar and wind involve **no direct water use** during the customer use phase
- There are **no** residual water impacts **post-distribution** to grid or end-users

Even though, no mitigation actions are currently required for these two phases, EA 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 EA will assess future water risk by reviewing 2 scenarios on year 2050 follow WWF WRF guide which including:

- 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 follow:

Future water quantities available

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

- EA Solar Lampang,
- EA Solar Lopburi,
- EA Solar Nakornsawan
- Hanuman wind farm

Future water quality-related risks

This assessment will be focus on water quality risk category since it is referring to water quality and water pollution. The result show that only EA Solar Lopburi has high risk in both scenarios.

Future potential regulatory changes at a local level

This assessment will be focus on enabling environment risk category since it is focus on freshwater policy and law status on national level. The result show that all EA's sites have high risk in Current Trend scenario and very high risk in Pessimistic scenario.

Future Water Risk Mitigation

While EA's solar and wind power operations have relatively low direct water dependency, 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, quality, and regulatory pressure. These include: EA Solar Lopburi (high risk in quantity & quality) EA Solar Lampang EA Solar Nakornsawan Hanuman Wind Farm To enhance long-term water resilience, EA 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 panel cleaning and landscape maintenance.

2. Adopt Water-Efficient Technologies
- Transition to dry or waterless solar panel cleaning systems (e.g., electrostatic or robotic cleaning).
- Implement smart metering and water monitoring technologies to improve operational water efficiency.

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. 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.

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

6. Policy Scenario Monitoring & Advocacy
- Closely monitor local and national regulatory developments concerning freshwater usage, particularly in areas identified with very high regulatory risk.

The Potential Regulatory Changes at a local Level

Energy Absolute PCL 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 solar and wind farm 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, Energy Absolute ensures continued regulatory compliance, minimizes business disruption, and builds long-term resilience into its renewable energy infrastructure.

Impacts on local stakeholders

EA recognizes that its renewable energy operations—particularly solar and wind farms—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. EA 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 result, NONE of EA'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, EA 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.

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, EA strengthens community trust, supports inclusive growth, and aligns with long-term sustainability goals.

Business Impacts of Water Related Incidents

Incidents	Currency	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Total actual and opportunity costs (e.g. forgone income) from water-related incidents	THB	0	0	0	0

In 2024, our operations were not involved in any major environmental violations. Furthermore, we have not paid any significant fines related to environmental or ecological issues in the past four fiscal years.

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 basic at least using WWF Water Risk Filter
- Includes in-depth analysis of our water-related risk, unveiling various opportunities for improvement
- In 2024, EA has implemented Water use assessment to following facilities; Energy absolute public company limited (Kabinburi, Lampang and Nakornsawan branch), EA Solar Phisanulok Company Limited, EASolar Company Limited, EA Wind Hadkanghan 3 company limited and Hanuman Project.

Outcomes & Improvement

- The Water use assessment allows EA to improve water reduction

Water management project implementation

Project : Use of blow down water from cooling tower to replace pipe water in the fire-fighting system project

- EA has project on use of blowdown water from cooling tower to replace pipe water in the fire-fighting system: The project helps reduce pipe water consumption by 3,024 cubic meters or 9.72% of water required to be filled in the cooling tower.

Project : Controls the quality of wastewater

- EA has 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

- EA has project on reuse of treated water for plant cleaning: The project reduces use of pipe water by 1,800 cubic meters or approximately 2% of total pipe water consumption of the plant.

Project : Project reduce water used by standardization of EC

- EA has project to reduce water used by standardization of EC(Electrical Conductivity) parameter in Water Rinse2 and Water Rinse4 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 work pieces after the coating process, the water consumption in DI water production has been reduced by 878 liters per car.

Awareness training

EA promotes training programs as well as shares best practices on the importance of water management to our workforce. Our enhanced training programs in 2024 includes;

Training Programs : ISO 9001:2015 & ISO 14001:2015 Requirement and internal audit

Training objectives

To ensure that employees have the knowledge and understanding of environmental management system requirements, and to apply this knowledge in organizational operations to reduce environmental problems and pollution, there is a systematic internal management in place that adheres to international standards.

Number of participants

299 people

Participant target group

Employees at all levels

Quantitative results

The test results passed 100%

Training Programs : Introduction to ISO/IEC 17029 : 2019, ISO 14065 : 2020 and Internal Auditor

Training objectives

To understand the requirements for environmental data verification and internal monitoring.

Number of participants

25 people

Participant target group

Responsible Person

Quantitative results

The test results passed 100%

Awareness training

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

485 people

Participant target group

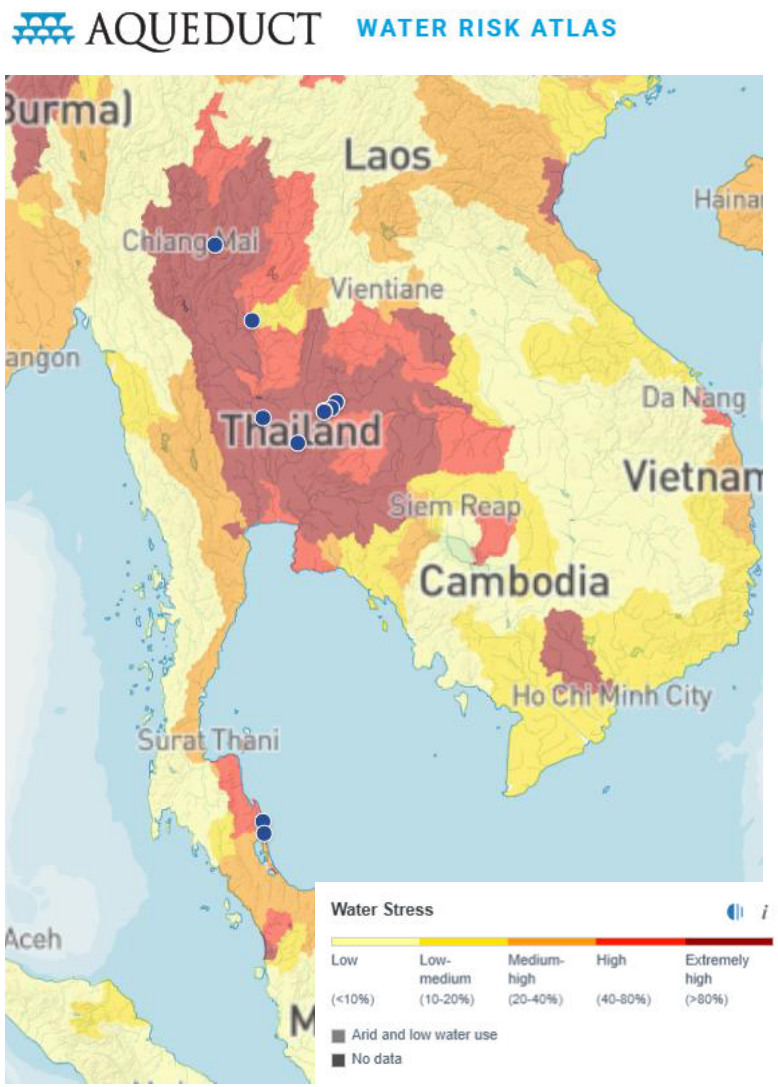
Employees at all levels

Quantitative results

The test results passed 100%

Water Consumption in Water-Stressed Area

Overview of Water Stress Exposure

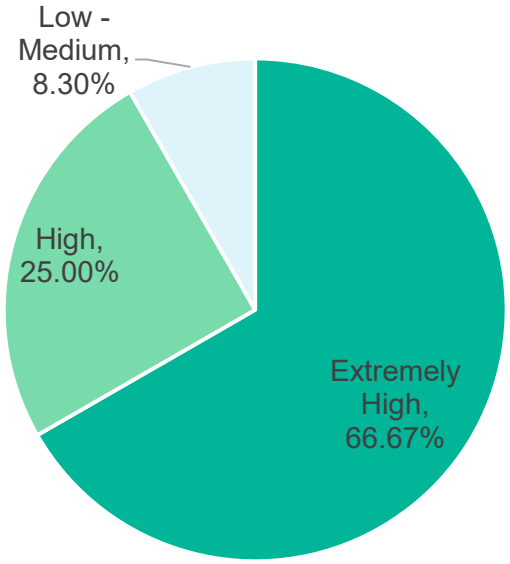


In 2024, our total water consumption amounted to 83,850 cubic meters. While water is not a critical input in our core production processes, we recognize the growing global concern over water scarcity and remain committed to responsible water stewardship. To assess water-related risks, we utilized the **Aqueduct tools** developed by the **World Resources Institute (WRI)**.

No.	Site Name	Location	Baseline Water Stress
1	Hadkunghan Wind Farm 1	Songkhla	Medium - High
2	Hadkunghan Wind Farm 2	Nakhon Si Thammarat	High
3	Hadkunghan Wind Farm 3	Nakhon Si Thammarat	High
4	Hanuman Wind Farm 1 Project	Chaiyaphum	Extremely High
5	Hanuman Wind Farm 5 Project	Chaiyaphum	Extremely High
6	Hanuman Wind Farm 8 Project	Chaiyaphum	Extremely High
7	Hanuman Wind Farm 9 Project	Chaiyaphum	Extremely High
8	Hanuman Wind Farm 10 Project	Chaiyaphum	Extremely High
9	Solar Farm at Lopburi	Lopburi	Extremely High
10	Solar Farm at Nakhon Sawan	Nakhon Sawan	Extremely High
11	Solar Farm at Lampang	Lampang	Extremely High
12	Solar Farm at Phitsanulok	Phitsanulok	High
13	Phitsanulok Sub Station 2 (Customer)	Phitsanulok	Medium - High

Water stress assessment

Key Findings



66.67% 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 renewable energy facilities (wind & solar farms) are located in water-stressed areas,

- These assets are inherently **low water-consuming by nature**
- Water is mainly used for occasional panel cleaning and routine maintenance only

Impact & management

Despite operating in water-stressed regions, our enterprise maintains minimal water dependency through comprehensive 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

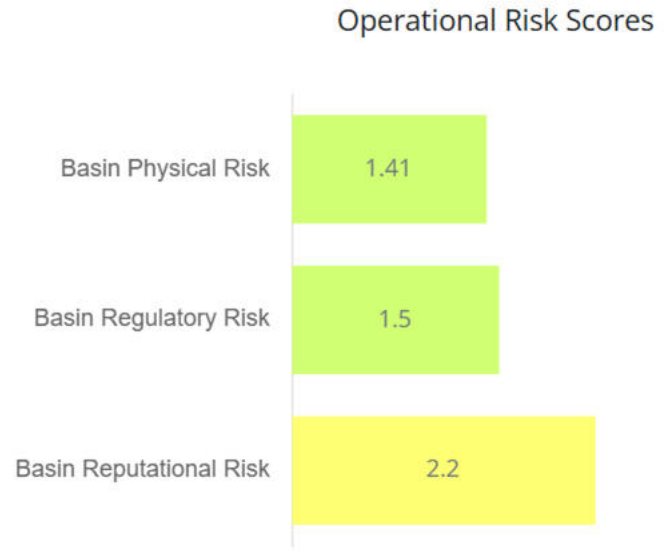
Total water withdrawal and Total water consumption in water stress areas.
Water consumption in Water-Stressed target 2024: Reduce 3% water Consumption in Water-Stressed Areas from year 2023

	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	Target 2024
Total water withdrawal	Million cubic meters	**0.0434**	**0.0621**	**0.0696**	**0.0838**	
Total water discharge	Million cubic meters	**0.0347**	**0.0496**	**0.0556**	**0.0671**	
Water Consumption in Water-Stressed Areas	Million cubic meters	**0.0087**	**0.0124**	**0.0139**	**0.0168**	**0.0135**

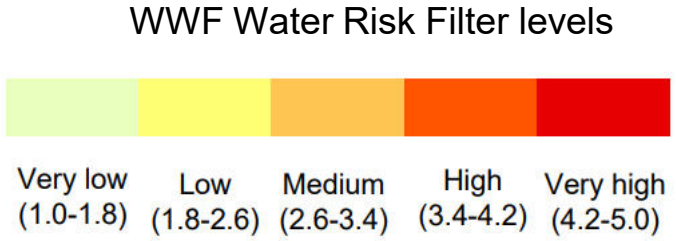
Appendix

Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

EA Wind Had kanghun 1



Wind Hadkahun, Song Khla
ProfilePlant Type : Wind
Capacity : 36 MW AC
Basin : Gulf of Thailand
Electricity Generated : 69,166.55 MWh
Water Withdrawal : 0 M3
Water Discharge : 0 M3



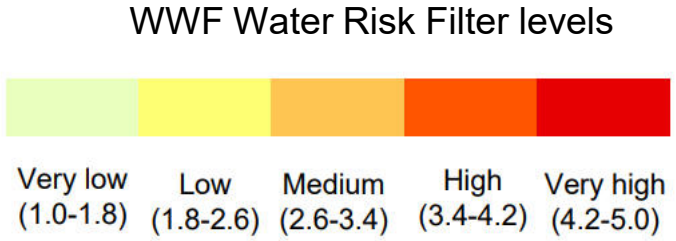
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

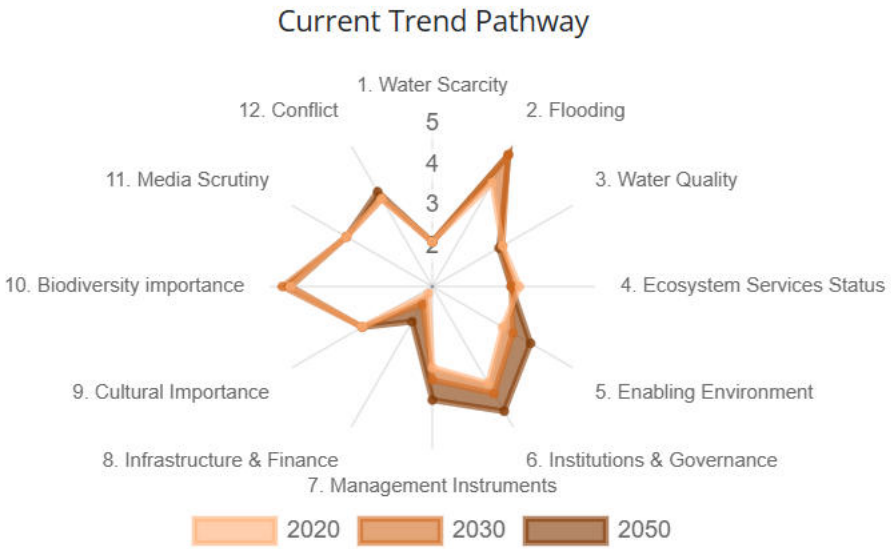
Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

EA Wind Had kanghun 2

Wind Hadkahun, Nakorn Si Thammarat
ProfilePlant Type : Wind
Capacity : 45 MW AC

Basin : Gulf of Thailand
Electricity Generated : 85,138.62 MWh
Water Withdrawal : 8,670 M3
(Ground Water 99%, Municipal Water 1%)
Water Discharge : 6,936 M3



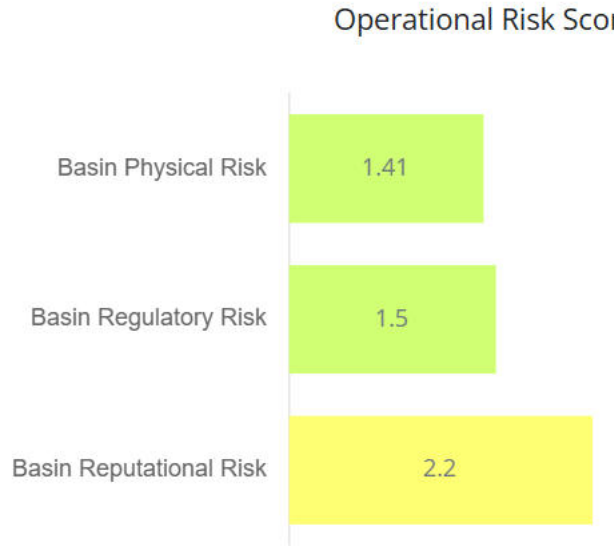


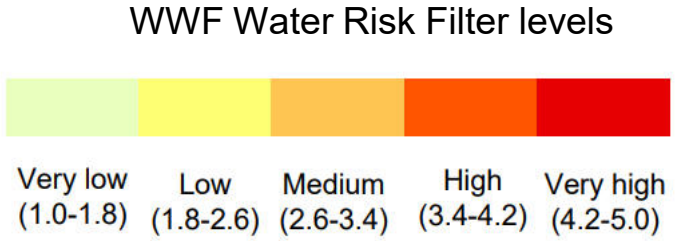
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

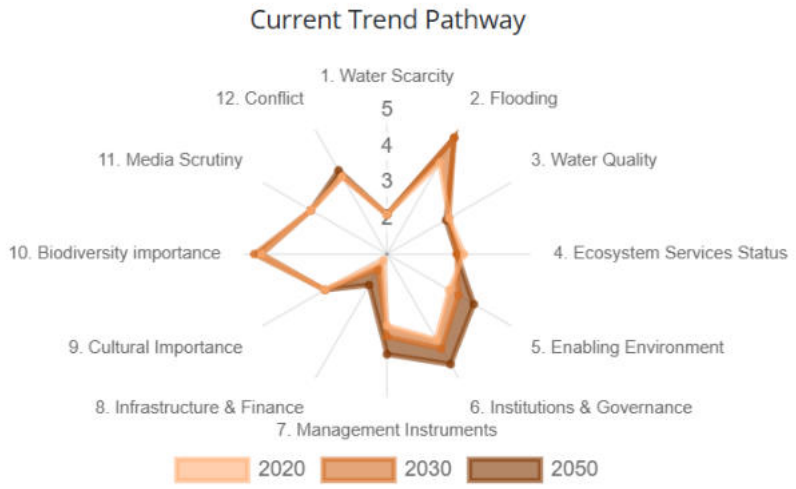
Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

EA Wind Had kanghun 3

Wind Hadkahun, Nakorn Si Thammarat
ProfilePlant Type : Wind
Capacity : 45 MW AC
Basin : Gulf of Thailand
Electricity Generated : 88,755.33 MWh
Water Withdrawal : 140 M3
(Ground Water 99%, Municipal Water 1%)
Water Discharge : 11.2 M3





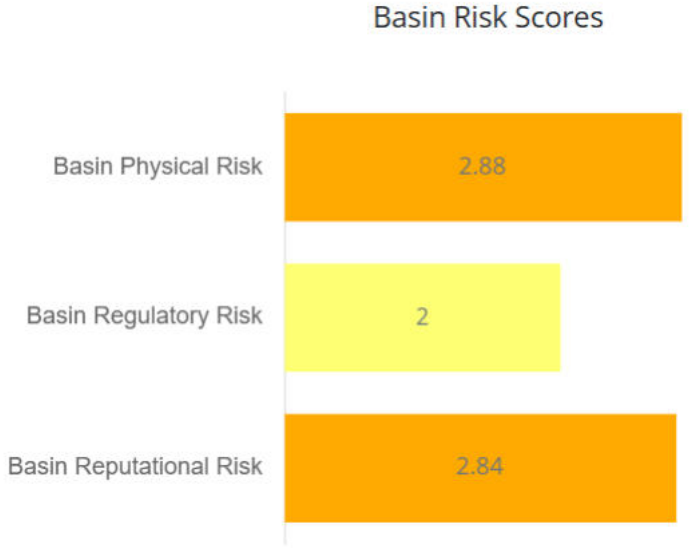


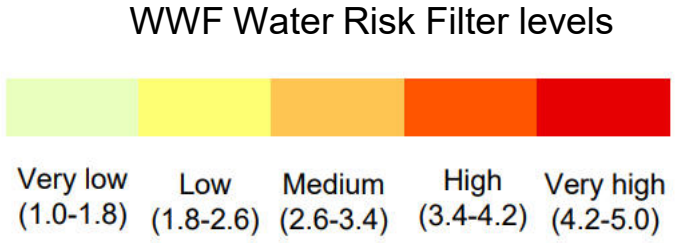
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

EA Hanuman Wind Farm 1 Project

Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi Profile
Plant Type : Wind
Capacity : 45 MW AC
Basin : Chao Phraya
Electricity Generated : 83,058.52 MWh
Water Withdrawal : 457 M3
(Fresh water 65%, Ground Water 35%)
Water Discharge : 365.60 M3
- EA Hanuman Wind Farm 1 and 8 share a common substation and water metering system; hence, water consumption is reported under a single record."





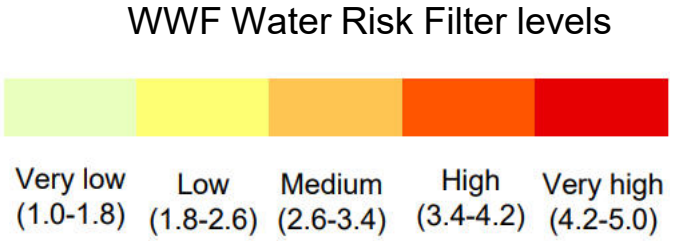
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

Hanuman Wind Farm 5 Project

Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi Profile
Plant Type : Wind
Capacity : 48 MW AC
Basin : Chao Phraya
Electricity Generated : 112,798.91 MWh
Water Withdrawal : 293.25 M3
(Fresh water 64%, Ground Water 36%)
Water Discharge : 234.60 M3
- EA Hanuman Wind Farm 5 and 9 share a common substation and water metering system; hence, water consumption is reported under a single record."

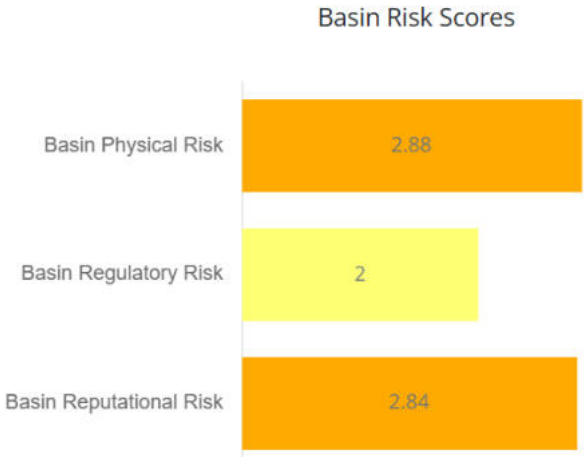
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

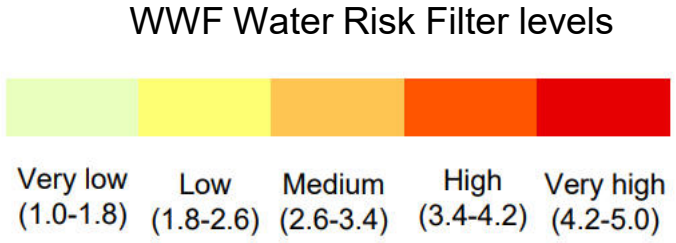


Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

Hanuman Wind Farm 8 Project

Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi Profile
Plant Type : Wind
Capacity : 45 MW AC
Basin : Chao Phraya
Electricity Generated : 84,421.71 MWh
Water Withdrawal : - M3
(Fresh water 64%, Ground Water 36%)
Water Discharge : - M3
- EA Hanuman Wind Farm 1 and 8 share a common substation and water metering system; hence, water consumption is reported under a single record."



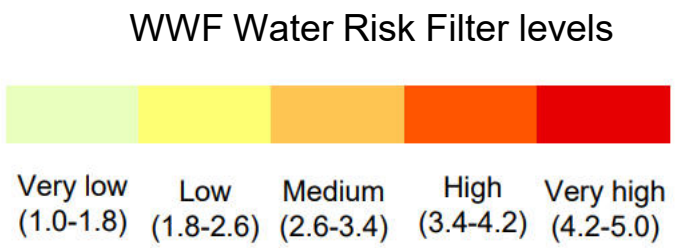


Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

Hanuman Wind Farm 9 Project

Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi Profile
Plant Type : Wind
Capacity : 42 MW AC
Basin : Chao Phraya
Electricity Generated : 84,725.12 MWh
Water Withdrawal : - M3
(Fresh water 64%, Ground Water 36%)
Water Discharge : - M3
- EA Hanuman Wind Farm 5 and 9 share a common substation and water metering system; hence, water consumption is reported under a single record."

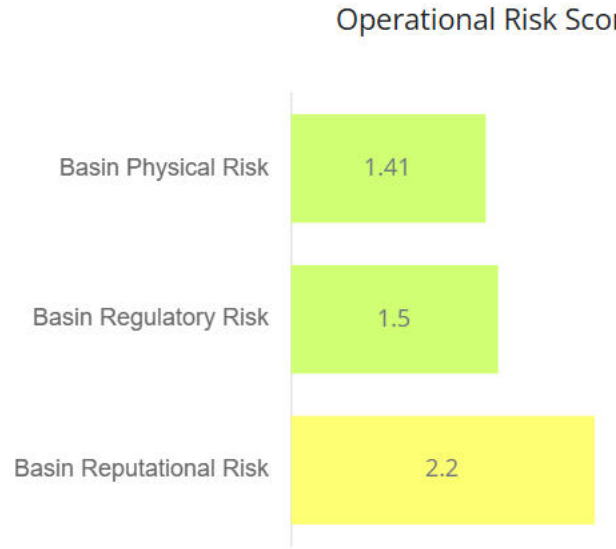


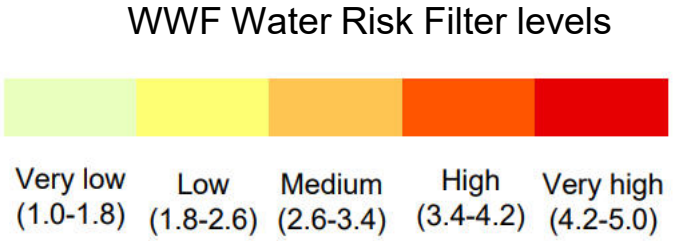
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

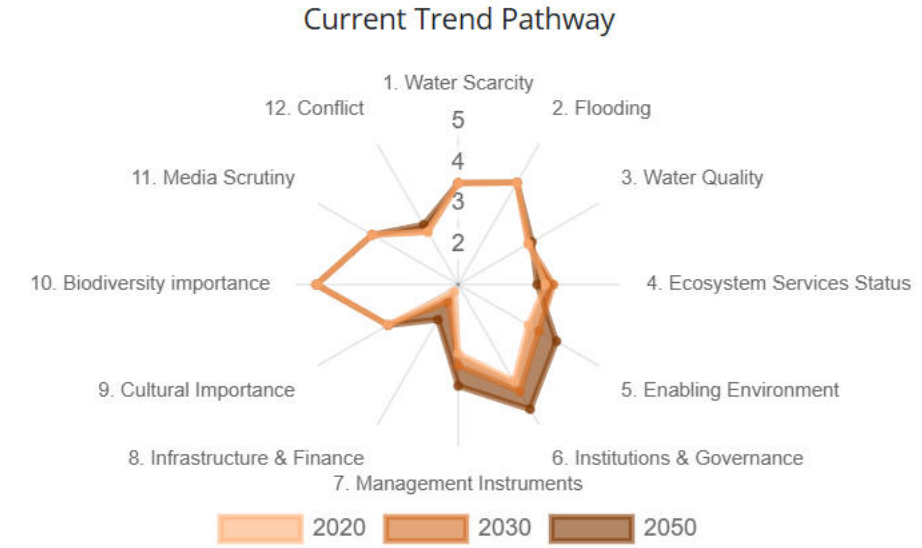
Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

Hanuman Wind Farm 10 Project

Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi Profile
Plant Type : Wind
Capacity : 80 MW AC
Basin : Chao Phraya
Electricity Generated : 165,255.14 MWh
Water Withdrawal : 6,422.28M3
(Fresh water 64%, Ground Water 36%)
Water Discharge : 5,137.82 M3



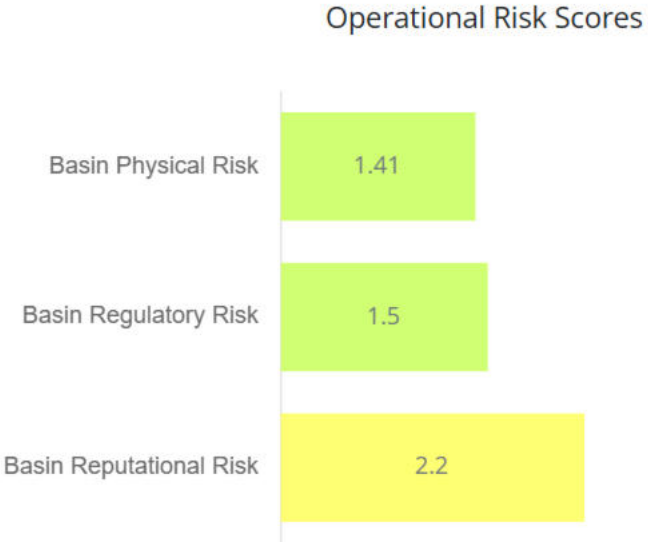




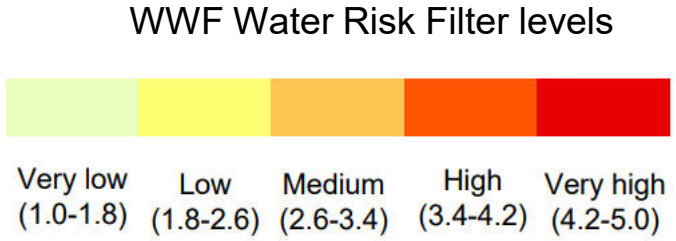
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

EA Solar Lopburi



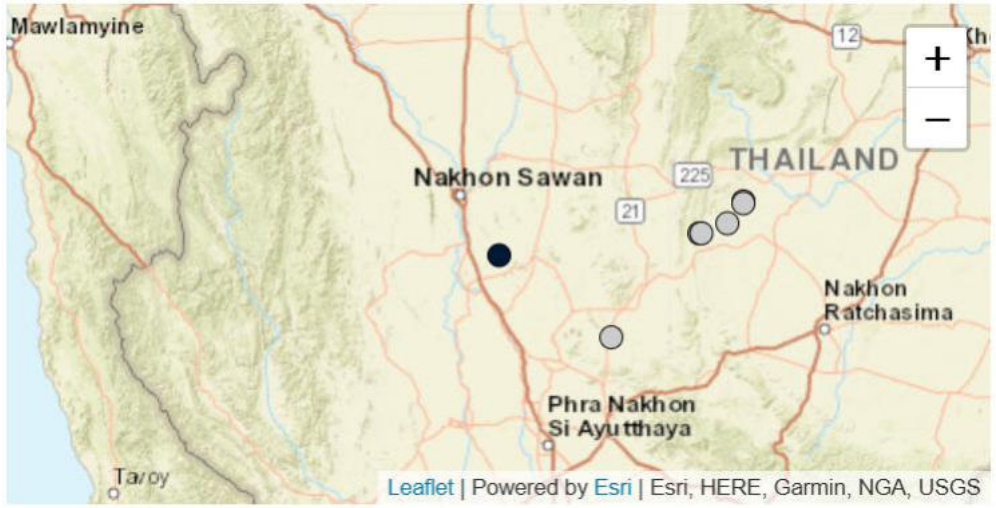
Lopburi Profile
Plant Type : Solar
Capacity : 8 MW AC
Basin : Chao Phraya
Electricity Generated : 14,463.00 MWh
Water Withdrawal : 2,726.00 M3
(Fresh water 100%)
Water Discharge : 2,180.80 M3

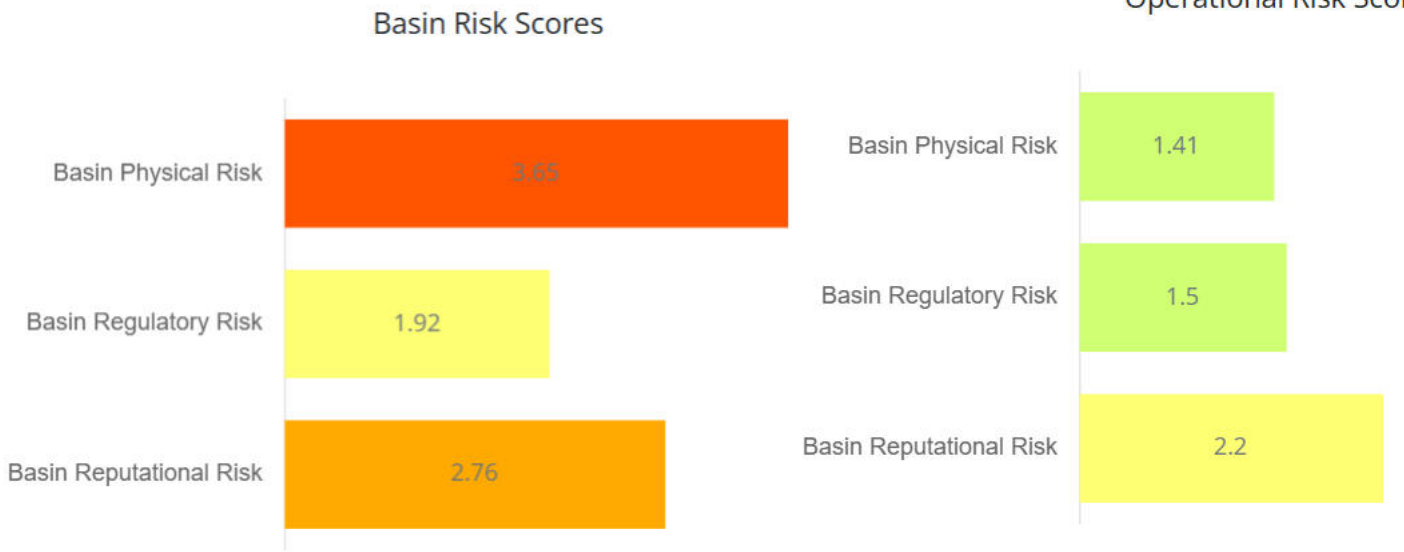


Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

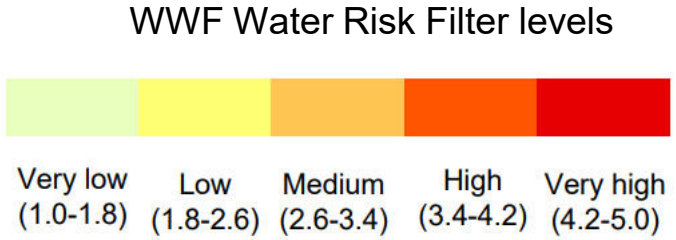
Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

EA Solar Nakornsawan





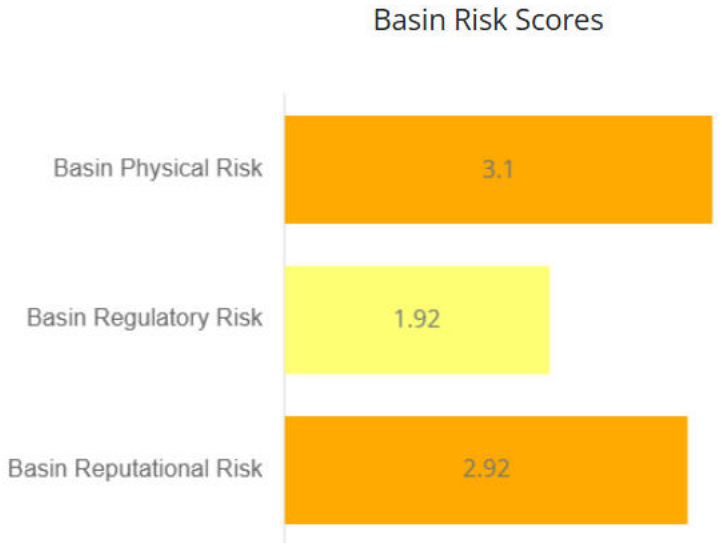
Nakorn Sawan Profile
Plant Type : Solar
Capacity : 90 MW AC
Basin : Chao Phraya
Electricity Generated : 199,169.49 MWh
Water Withdrawal : 10,857.33 M3
(Fresh water 19%, Ground Water 81%)
Water Discharge : 8,685.86 M3



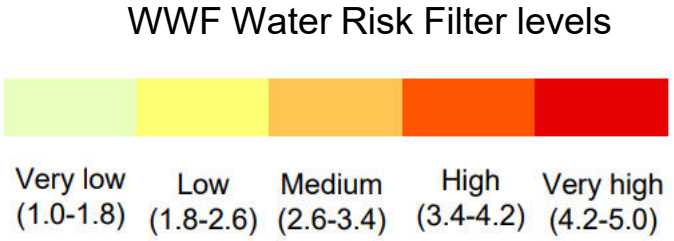
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

EA Solar Lampang



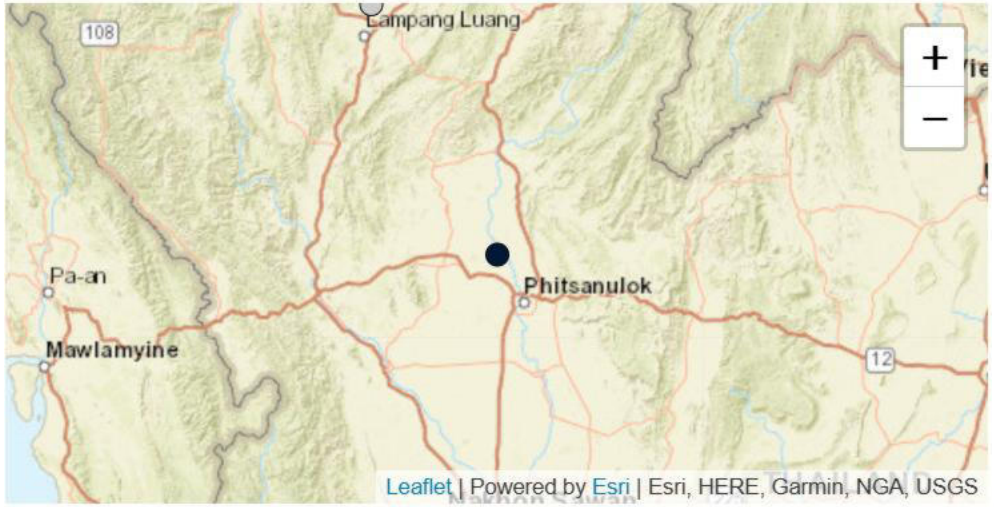
Lampang Profile
Plant Type : Solar
Capacity : 90 MW AC
Basin : Chao Phraya
Electricity Generated : 217,099.64 MWh
Water Withdrawal : 35,702.00 M3
(Fresh water 42%, Ground Water 58%)
Water Discharge : 28,561.60 M3



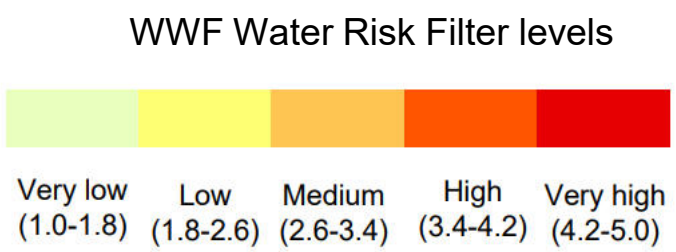
Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

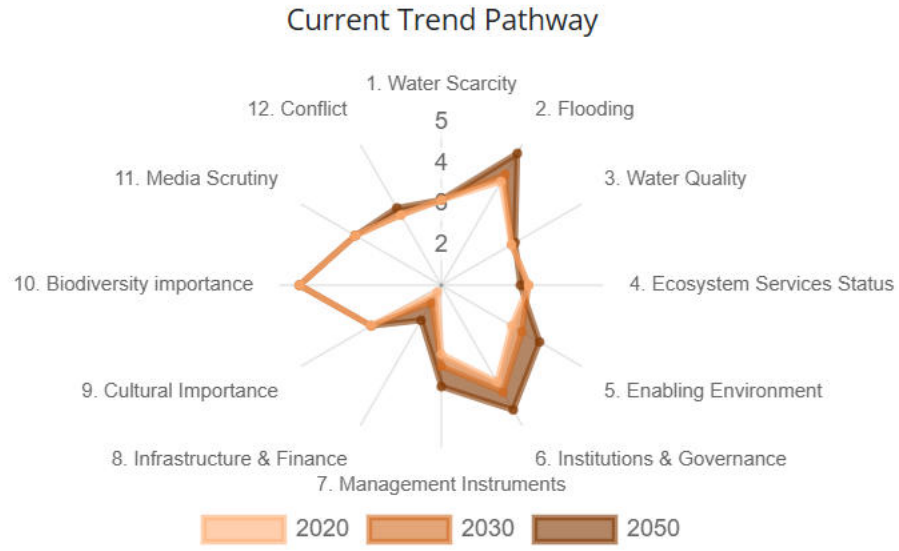
Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

EA Solar Phisanulok



Phisanulok Profile
Plant Type : Solar
Capacity : 90 MW AC
Basin : Chao Phraya
Electricity Generated : 231,866.70 MWh
Water Withdrawal : 18,708.00 M3
(Ground Water 100%)
Water Discharge : 14,966.40 M3





Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

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