



WATER STRATEGY:

MOST SUSTAINABLE prioritise use

> External waste non-fresh water

Harvested

rainwater

Non-fresh ground and surface water

Fresh ground and surface water

Municipal potable water Extreme weather conditions due to climate change is resulting in less rainfall for water demand and already over **80 sites throughout EMEA** in water stress areas.

OUR EMEA WATER STRATEGY is to minimise specific total water consumed wherever possible. As a necessary requirement to operate our business, we will adopt a hierarchy of sustainable water use where we reduce fresh water withdrawal and shift to non-fresh water use.

KEY EMEA INDICATORS:



LEAST

use less

SUSTAINABLE

% reduction in specific fresh water withdrawal **% increase in** non-fresh water of total withdrawal

WE FOLLOW GCCA GUIDELINE DEFINITIONS:

- WATER CONSUMPTION: = Water withdrawals minus water discharges
- WATER WITHDRAWAL: Water taken into the reporting boundary including fresh, non-fresh and harvested rainwater
- WATER DISCHARGES: Water discharged from the reporting boundary, directly or indirectly
- A HARVESTED RAINWATER: Rainwater collected and used on site
- S EXTERNAL WASTE WATER: Water from other industry water discharges not suitable for drinking or irrigation

 NON-FRESH WATER: Saline and brackish sources plus external waste water and harvested rainwater
FRESH WATER: As defined by local regulations or <1000mg/l total dissolved solids including ground, surface and potable sources
GROUND WATER: Water from wells, boreholes
SURFACE WATER:

Water from rivers, lakes, natural ponds

MUNICIPAL POTABLE WATER: Drinking quality water supplied by a public organisation

Water & Biodiversity

For more information contact: Sustainability or Operational Excellence teams. JUNE 2023 VERSION 1