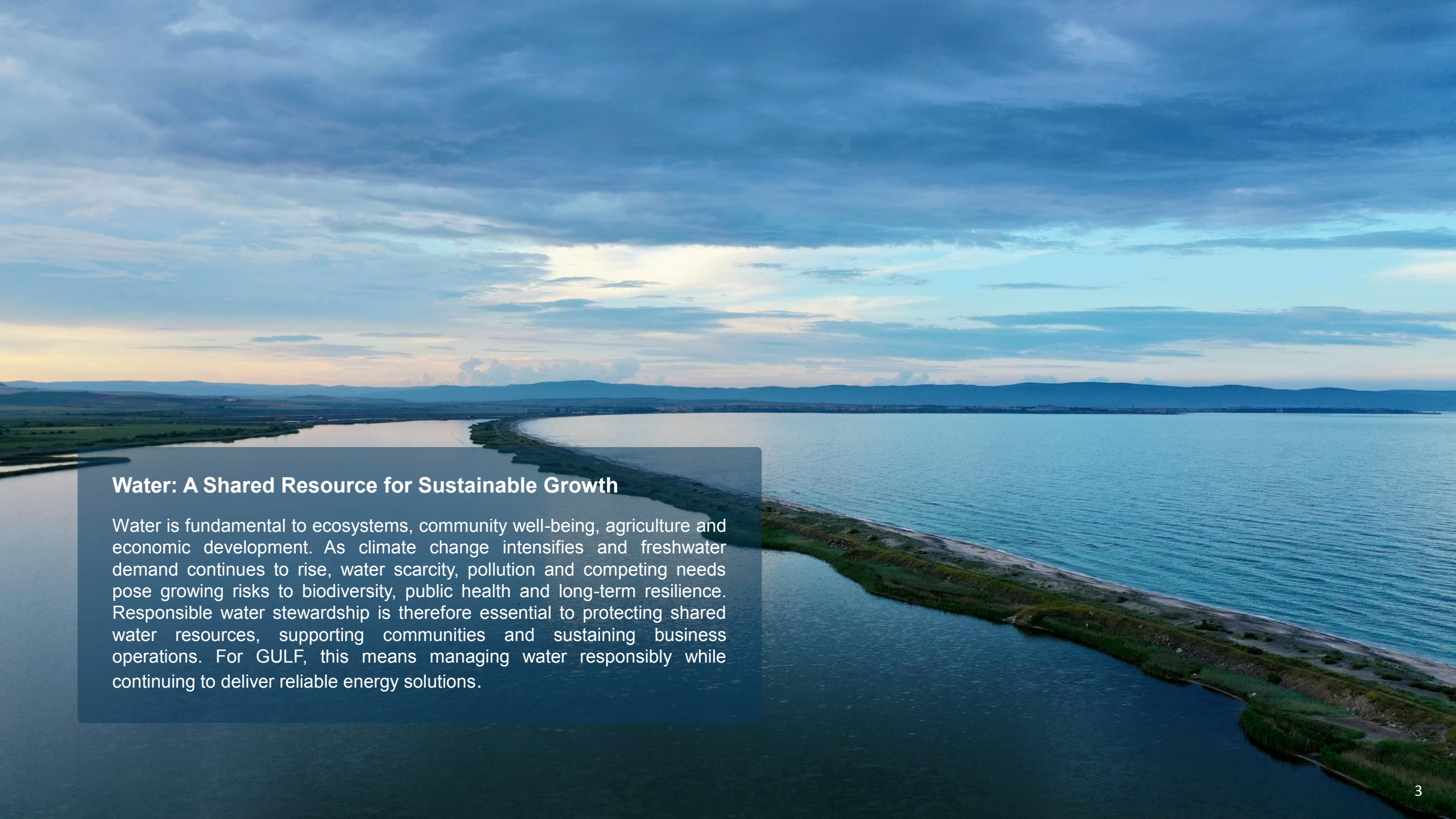


Water Risk Assessment Report 2025

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Water: A Shared Resource for Sustainable Growth

Water is fundamental to ecosystems, community well-being, agriculture and economic development. As climate change intensifies and freshwater demand continues to rise, water scarcity, pollution and competing needs pose growing risks to biodiversity, public health and long-term resilience. Responsible water stewardship is therefore essential to protecting shared water resources, supporting communities and sustaining business operations. For GULF, this means managing water responsibly while continuing to deliver reliable energy solutions.

Introduction



This report provides an overview of GULF's water-related risks, dependencies, impacts and management priorities across its own operations and value chain. The operational assessment covers 23 sites across two countries, comprising 20 sites in Thailand and 3 sites in Vietnam, while relevant upstream and downstream value-chain exposures are considered where applicable. It combines current and forward-looking assessments to:

- evaluate present and future exposure to water stress, drought, riverine flooding, coastal flooding and sea level rise, together with their potential implications for business operations and stakeholders;
- assess potential dependency on water supply across core electricity generation activities
- identify low-water-impact electricity generation activities;
- examine relevant physical, regulatory, reputational and water quality-related risks;
- identify sites with substantive water-related risks;
- consider water-related risks across relevant upstream and downstream value-chain activities;
- assess potential water-related impacts on local stakeholders and shared water resources; and
- identify priority areas for strengthening water security, operational resilience and responsible water management.

Assessment Tools

The assessment applies

- [WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas](#) to assess current and future water stress, drought and flood exposure;
- [ENCORE](#) to screen potential water dependency by business activity; and
- [WWF Water Risk Filter](#) to evaluate basin- and operational-level physical, regulatory and reputational risks, including current and future water quality risks.

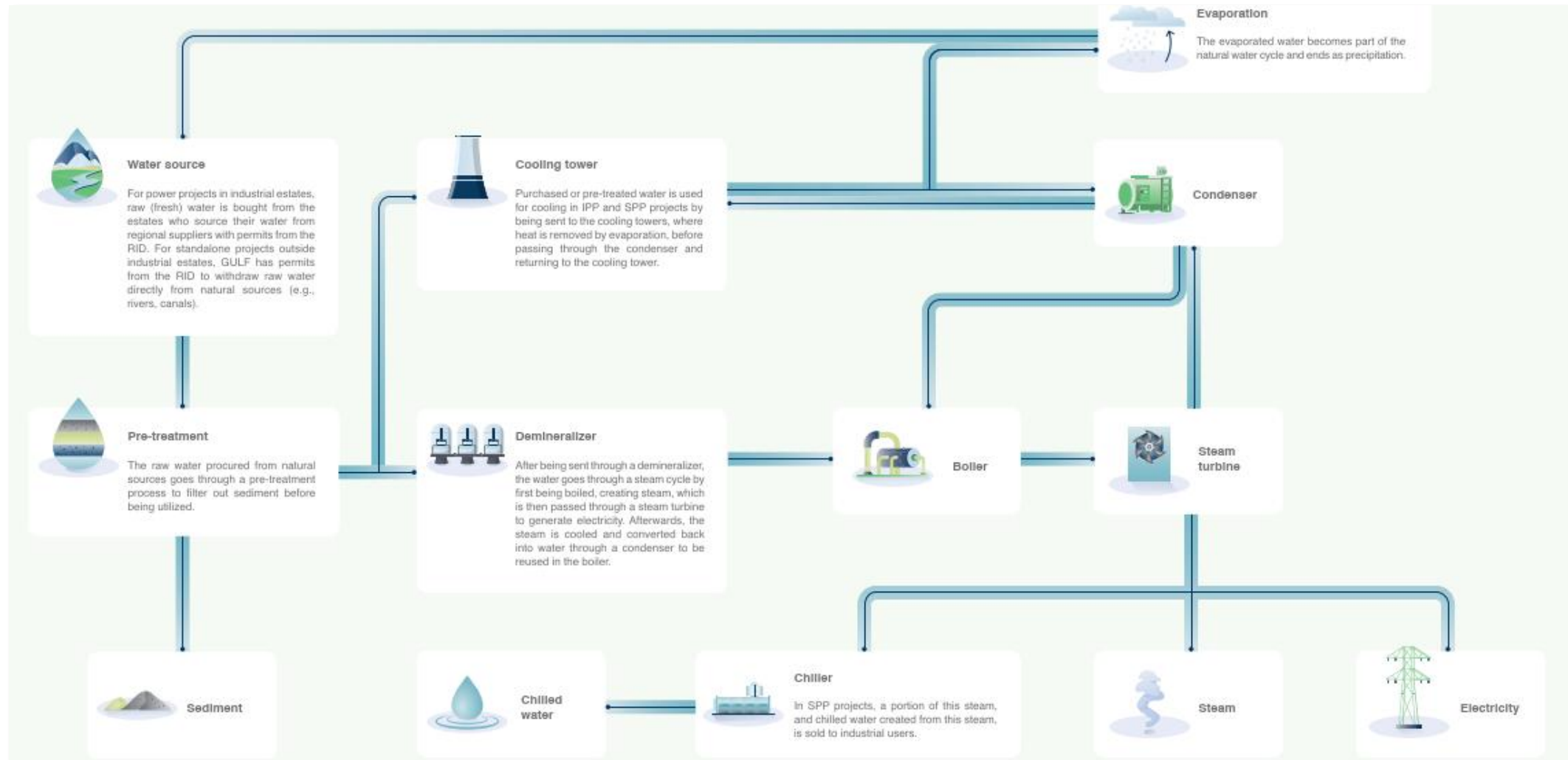
The findings are considered alongside site-level operational and monitoring information, relevant value-chain assessments, stakeholder considerations, and existing water management practices to provide a more comprehensive assessment and support the prioritization of appropriate risk management, mitigation and resilience measures.



Water Stewardship in Our Business



Water plays an important role in supporting GULF's power generation activities, particularly in thermal power operations. GULF employs sustainable water stewardship that prioritizes early identification and mitigation of water-related risks, the protection of local water sources, and continuous monitoring of water performance throughout the operational lifecycle as part of water stewardship in our business.

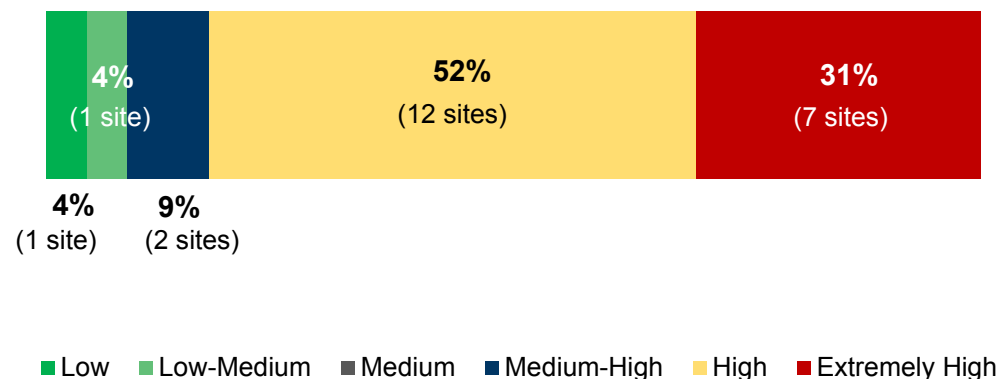


Summary Water Risk Analysis 2025



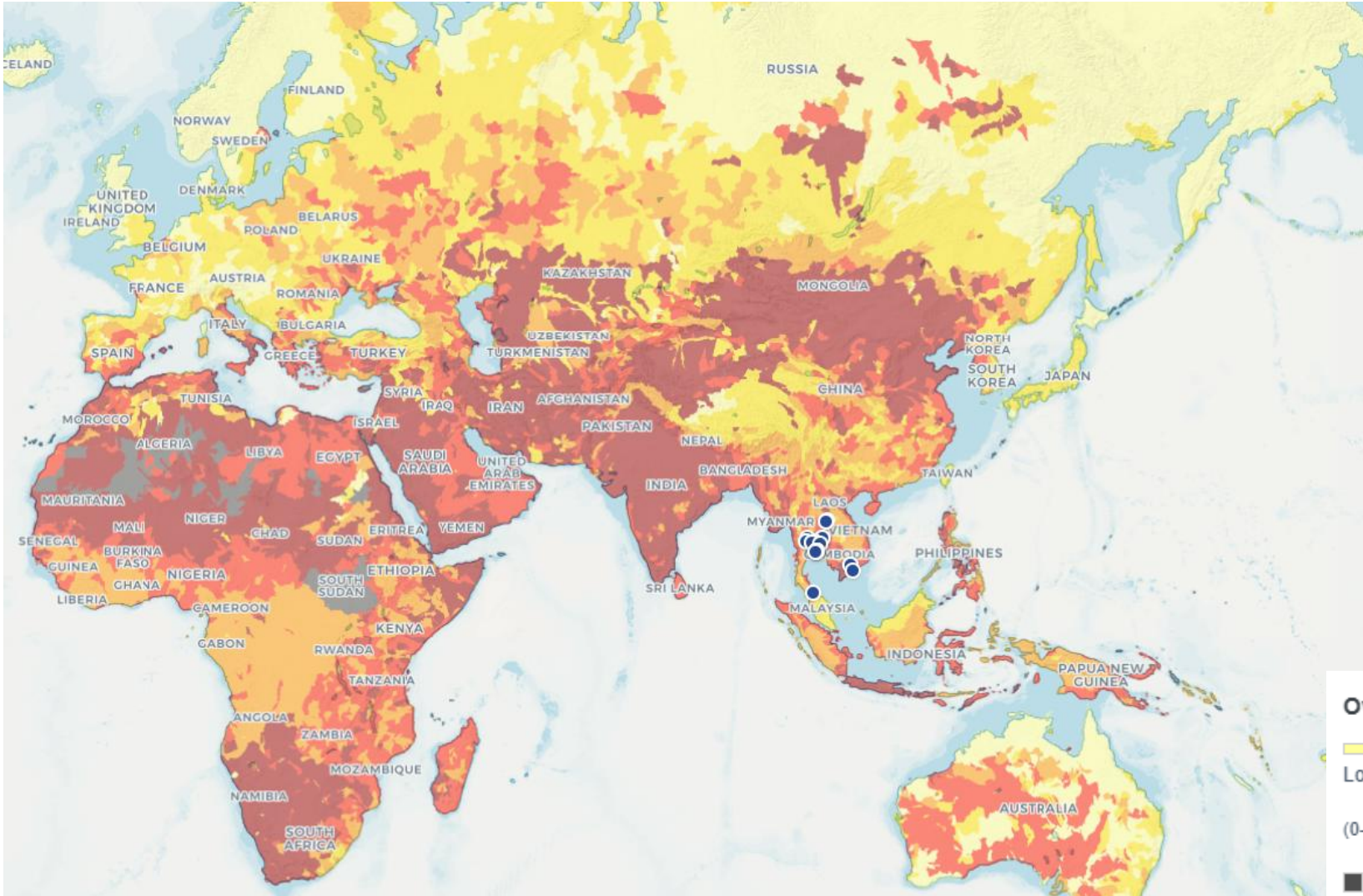
2025 Water Stress Assessment

(% of GULF Operations In Water Stress Areas,
Based On WRI Aqueduct)



Numbers of Sites	Water Stress		Drought	Flood	
				Coastal	Riverine
	2025	2030	2025	2025	2025
Extremely High	7	9	-	1	5
High	12	10	-	-	7
Medium-High	2	2	21	2	2
Medium	-	-	2	-	-
Low-Medium	1	1	-	11	8
Low	1	1	-	9	1
Total Sites	23	23	23	23	23

100%



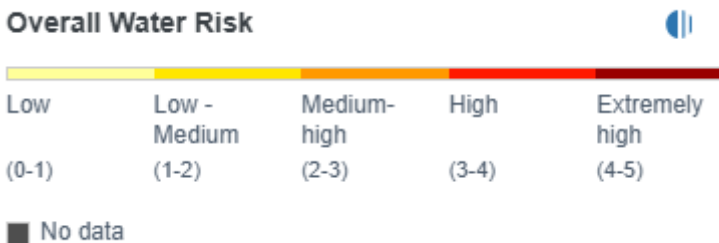
100% of Operations in Thailand and Vietnam

23 Sites Assessed

(20 sites in Thailand and 3 sites in Vietnam)

32.87 million m³
Total Water Withdrawal

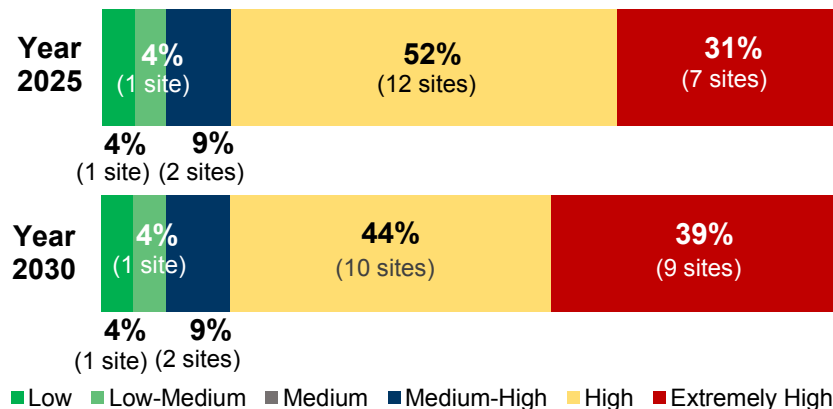
THB 691.47 million
Total Water Cost for all sites



Summary – Water Stress



Number of Sites in Each Water Stress Level

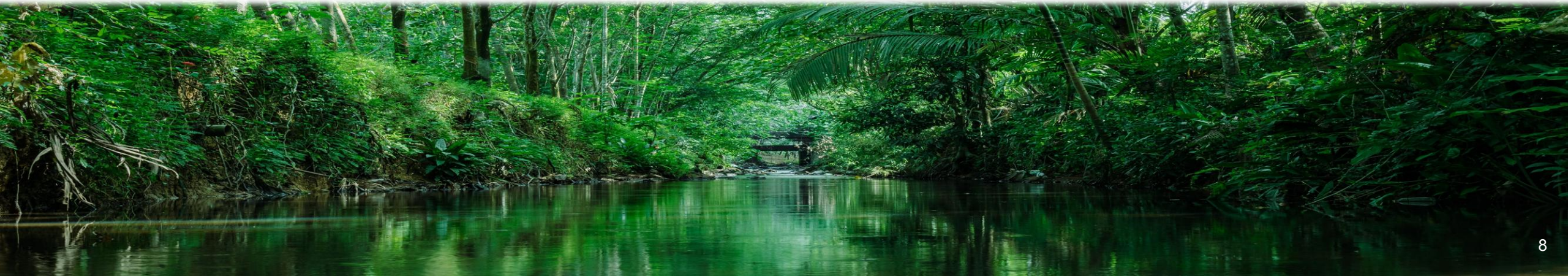


The 2025 assessment places 19 of 23 sites in high and extremely high water stress. By 2030 the total is unchanged, but extremely high exposure rises from seven to nine sites.

Financial Implication from Water Risk (based on 2025 Data)

Water Stress Level	Share of GULF's Total Production	Share of GULF's Total Water Withdrawal	Estimated EBITDA Impact*
Extremely High	2,223,425 MWh (6.1%)	1.40 million m ³ (4.3%)	THB 795 million (11.2%)
High	32,849,786 MWh (90.6%)	31.05 million m ³ (94.4%)	THB 6,094 million (85.5%)
Total	35,073,211 MWh (96.7%)	32.45 million m³ (98.7%)	THB 6,889 million (96.7%)

*Estimated EBITDA impact from water shortages, based on a 90-day shutdown assumption for sites in high and extremely high water-stress areas. No such incidents occurred in 2025.



Estimated Financial Impacts in 2025

– From High and Extremely High Stress Areas



In 2025, GULF experienced no material impacts from water scarcity. Nevertheless, the Company continued to monitor and assess the risk, including estimating potential financial impacts under water scarcity scenarios using 2025 production, water use and cost of sales data.

Estimated EBITDA* Loss Based on the Current 2025 Water Stress Assessment

Water Stress Level	Number of Sites	30 days Shutdown (THB million)	60 days Shutdown (THB million)	90 days Shutdown (THB million)
Extremely High	7	265	530	795
High	12	2,031	4,062	6,094
Subtotal (for High and Extremely High Water Stress Level)		2,296	4,592	6,889
Total (For all water stress levels)		2,376	4,752	7,129

*The EBITDA used in the estimation represents the 2025 total EBITDA of the 23 sites included in the assessment scope.

Estimation of Production

Subject to risk of Loss (No actual loss)

35,073,211 MWh, 96.7%

(out of GULF's total production = 36,271,676 MWh)

Cost of Sales

Subject to risk of Loss (No actual loss)

THB 88.27 billion, 87.2%

(out of GULF's Cost of Sales = THB 101.20 billion)

Climate-related Scenarios for Physical Risks



Scenario Water Stress Level	2030						2050					
	Optimistic		Business As Usual		Pessimistic		Optimistic		Business As Usual		Pessimistic	
	Sites	%	Sites	%	Sites	%	Sites	%	Sites	%	Sites	%
Extremely High	9	39%	9	39%	9	39%	11	48%	11	48%	11	48%
High	10	44%	10	44%	10	44%	8	35%	8	35%	8	35%
Medium-High	2	9%	2	9%	2	9%	2	9%	2	9%	2	9%
Low-Medium	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%
Low	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%
Total	23	100%	23	100%	23	100%	23	100%	23	100%	23	100%

Optimistic

The "optimistic" scenario (SSP1 RCP2.6) represents a future that limits the rise in average global surface temperatures by 2100 to 1.3°C to 2.4°C compared to preindustrial levels (1850-1900). SSP1 is characterized by sustainable socioeconomic growth: stringent environmental regulations and effective institutions, rapid technological change and improved water use efficiencies, and low population growth.

Business As Usual (BAU)

The "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0) represents a middle-of-the-road future where temperatures increase by 2.8°C to 4.6°C by 2100. SSP3 is a socioeconomic scenario characterized by regional competition and inequality, including slow economic growth, weak governance and institutions, low investment in the environment and technology, and high population growth, especially in developing countries.

Pessimistic

The "pessimistic" scenario (SSP5 RCP8.5) represents a future where temperatures increase up to 3.3°C to 5.7°C by 2100. SSP5 describes fossil-fueled development: rapid economic growth and globalization powered by carbon-intensive energy, strong institutions with high investment in education and technology but a lack of global environmental concern, and the population peaking and declining in the 21st century.

Estimated Financial Impacts in 2030

– Under the BAU Scenario



We use the SSP3-7.0 business-as-usual scenario as the central planning basis for assessing potential changes in water-related operating costs. The assessment combines projected water-stress conditions, water withdrawal volumes and expected changes in water prices to estimate potential financial exposure in 2030, using 2025 water cost as a baseline for comparison.

2025 Total Water Cost
THB 691.47 million

2030 Estimated Total Water Cost
THB 797.31 million

Total Water Cost Increase
15.31%

Water Stress Level	Number of Sites	Percentage of sites	Estimated Water Cost 2030 (THB million)
Extremely High (>80%)	9	39%	77.46
High (40-80%)	10	44%	709.59
Medium-High (20-40%)	2	9%	10.16
Low-Medium (10-20%)	1	4%	0.07
Low (<10%)	1	4%	0.02
Total	23	100%	797.31

Water Quality in 2030 vs. 2050



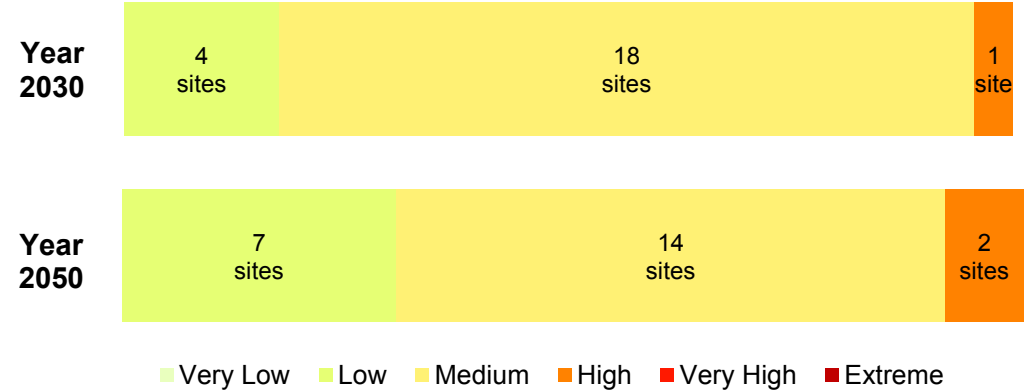
We use the [WWF Water Risk Filter](#) as a forward-looking screening tool to assess how basin-level water quality risk may change by 2030 and 2050 under the Current Trend scenario. The assessment covers all 23 sites within GULF’s assessment boundary, providing a portfolio-wide view of potential future water quality exposure.

0 sites
at very high or extreme water quality risk in 2030 or 2050

4 → 7 sites
move to low water quality risk by 2050

1 → 2 sites
rise to high water quality risk by 2050

Number of Sites by Water Quality Risk – Current Trend Scenario



Under the Current Trend scenario most sites remain at medium water quality risk, with a gradual shift toward low risk and no site reaching very high or extreme exposure.



Measure: Site-level Water Quality Monitoring and Treatment

Future scenario screening is complemented by project- and site-level monitoring of water quality conditions relevant to operational water supply.

Key water quality parameters are monitored to assess water suitability and identify potential changes that could affect operations. Where required, incoming water is treated before use to meet operational quality requirements, while wastewater is treated and monitored to meet applicable Royal Irrigation Department (RID) and industrial estate requirements before being discharged to the industrial estate’s wastewater treatment system for further treatment.

Water Dependency



GULF used the [ENCORE](#) tool to conduct a preliminary water dependency assessment focusing on its core electricity generation activities. The assessment covered fossil fuel, solar, biomass and wind energy production within the 'Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply' sector. Water Supply ratings were used to identify activities with higher potential dependency on water and to inform priorities for water efficiency, operational resilience and long-term water security.

The results indicate that

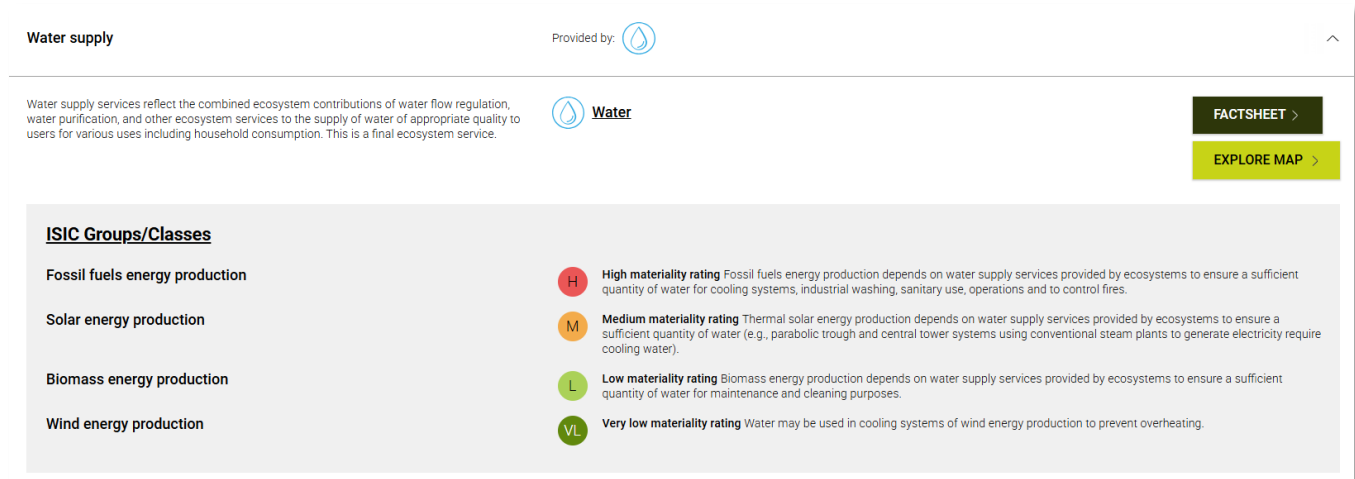
- Fossil fuel energy production has a High dependency on water supply due to its use in cooling, steam generation and other utility processes.
- Solar energy production is rated Medium, primarily reflecting the water requirements of thermal solar technologies. As we mainly operate photovoltaic systems, however, water use is generally limited to panel cleaning, maintenance and general facility purposes.
- Biomass and wind energy production are rated Low and Very Low, respectively.

For our gas-fired power generation activities, a continuous supply of suitable-quality water is important for cooling, steam generation and operational continuity. The ENCORE findings are therefore interpreted in the context of our actual operations and existing water management practices, providing a more practical understanding of the significance of water dependency to our operations.

This assessment is integrated into our four-step water management approach—Assess, Plan, Treat and Reduce. Key measures include

- ✓ Water-risk assessment and forecasting
- ✓ Water supply and storage planning such as raw-water storage ponds and backup water-supply arrangements
- ✓ Water-quality management, such as regular water-quality monitoring, pre-treatment and demineralization
- ✓ Water-efficiency measures such as increasing cooling-water cycles and reclaiming and reusing suitable water
- ✓ Alternative water sources and cooling technologies, such as air cooling where technically feasible

This approach enables us to direct appropriate water-security and efficiency measures to operations where reliable water availability and quality are most critical.



Low Water Impact Classification



Scope

GULF assesses the water impact of every power generation sites in its portfolio – gas-fired, biomass, solar PV and wind – to identify the technologies that place comparatively less pressure on shared water resources.

Assessment Criteria

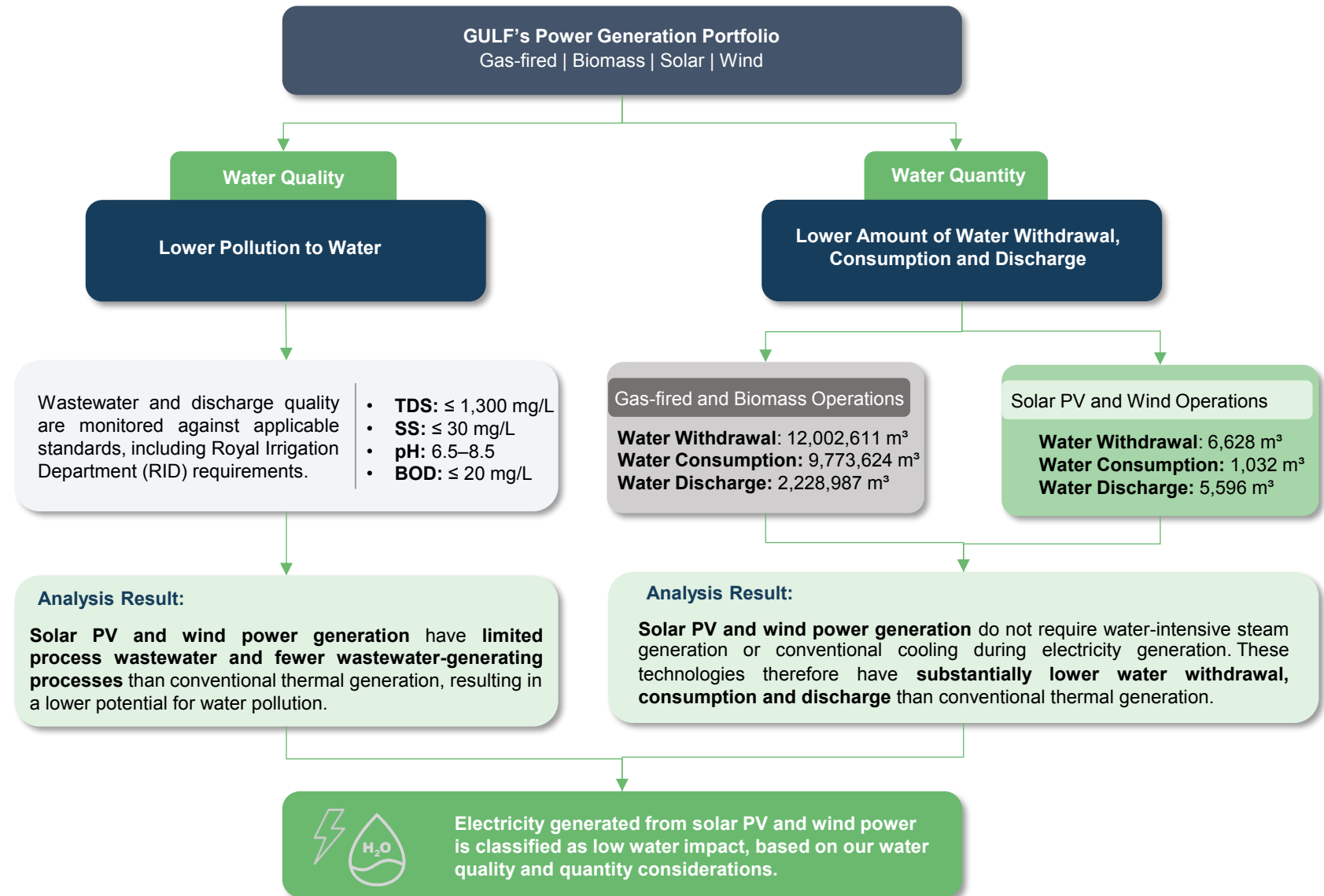
Each site is evaluated against two dimensions: water quality, the potential to pollute water, verified through discharge monitoring against applicable standards; and water quantity, covering operational withdrawal, consumption and discharge.

Basis of Classification

A site is classified as low water impact only where it meets both dimensions: substantially lower withdrawal, consumption and discharge than conventional thermal generation, and limited process wastewater and therefore lower potential for water pollution.

Outcome

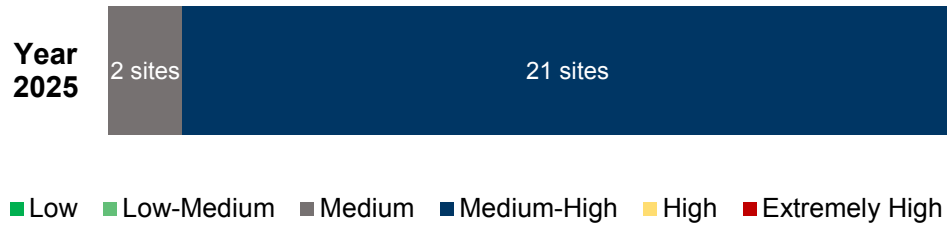
As set out in the assessment flow, electricity generated from solar PV and wind qualifies as low water impact, while gas-fired and biomass generation does not. It is applied consistently across all operating sites and supports reporting of the share of GULF's electricity generated from low water impact sources.



Summary – Drought



Number of Sites in Each Water Stress Level



The 2025 assessment rates drought risk medium-high at 21 of 23 sites and medium at the remaining two, with no site reaching high or extremely high drought exposure.

GULF Impacts by Risk Level

Share of GULF's Total Production

Medium-High

35,534,380 MWh

Medium

260,515 MWh

Potential Drought-Related Exposure

- No sites are currently classified as High or Extremely High-water stress
- Financial impact from water-shortage scenarios is therefore not quantified for the current assessment
- Water-stress conditions will continue to be monitored under forward-looking scenarios.



Summary – Coastal Floods



Number of Sites in Each Water Stress Level

Year
2025



Low Low-Medium Medium Medium-High High Extremely High

The 2025 assessment rates coastal flood risk low or low-medium at 20 of 23 sites, with two sites at medium-high and one at extremely high, GULF's only material coastal exposure.

GULF Impacts by Coastal Risk Level	Share of GULF's Total Production	Estimated EBITDA Impact*
Extremely High	301,534 MWh	THB 56 million
High	-	-

Estimated Impact of Water Shortages

- Production at risk: 301,534 MWh (0.8%)
- Estimated 2025 EBITDA impact*: THB 56 million

**Assuming a 90-day shutdown at sites in high and extremely high water-stress areas*



Summary – Riverine Floods



Number of Sites in Each Water Stress Level

Year
2025



■ Low ■ Low-Medium ■ Medium ■ Medium-High ■ High ■ Extremely High

The 2025 assessment identifies riverine flooding as the most widespread hazard, with 12 of 23 sites rated high or extremely high and only nine sites at low or low-medium risk.

GULF Impacts by Water Stress Level

Share of GULF's Total Production

Estimated EBITDA Impact*

Extremely High

705,058 MWh

THB 428 million

High

3,767,159 MWh

THB 900 million

Estimated Impact of Water Shortages

- Production at risk: 4,472,217 MWh (12.3%)
- Estimated 2025 EBITDA impact*: THB 1,328 million

**Assuming a 90-day shutdown at sites in high and extremely high water-stress areas*



Summary – Sea Level Rise



Impacts to GULF

GULF's Resources Business includes coastal infrastructure, including LNG terminal facilities, which may be exposed to long-term water-related physical risks, particularly sea level rise. Such risks could potentially affect terminal operations, asset integrity, and business continuity if not appropriately managed. To date, GULF has not experienced any material impacts from these risks and continues to monitor relevant conditions, supported by maintaining appropriate engineering controls, emergency preparedness, and response measures to strengthen operational resilience and business continuity.

Monitoring & Resilience Measures

- ✓ Monitoring of tide, wave and wind conditions to track relevant marine conditions
- ✓ Resilient jetty and marine structure design
- ✓ Appropriate site elevation and drainage systems to maintain natural water flow and manage runoff
- ✓ Shoreline and erosion protection where required
- ✓ Routine marine environmental monitoring during operations



Water-related Business Risks



Physical Risks

- **Water scarcity and drought:**

Limited water availability can disrupt key operational processes, particularly cooling, steam generation, and water treatment, potentially reducing generation efficiency, constraining output, or leading to temporary shutdowns.

- **Water quality deterioration:**

Poor raw water quality, including high salinity, sediment, or other contaminants, can affect the suitability of water for operations, increase treatment requirements, and contribute to scaling, corrosion, and equipment damage.

- **Flooding and extreme rainfall:**

Flood events can damage plant infrastructure, intake systems, drainage networks, electrical equipment, and access routes, resulting in operational disruption, safety concerns, and higher maintenance costs.



Regulatory Risks

- **Water use restrictions and resource allocation:** Increasing water stress may lead to tighter controls on water abstraction, allocation, or emergency water-use restrictions, particularly in water-stressed areas.
- **Wastewater discharge and compliance requirements:** More stringent regulations on wastewater treatment, discharge quality, and environmental monitoring may require additional investment in treatment systems, process upgrades, and compliance management.



Financial Risks

- **Operating cost and insurance:** Assets exposed to high flood, drought, or coastal risks may face higher insurance premiums, additional lender requirements, or increased expectations for climate adaptation disclosure.



Reputational Risks

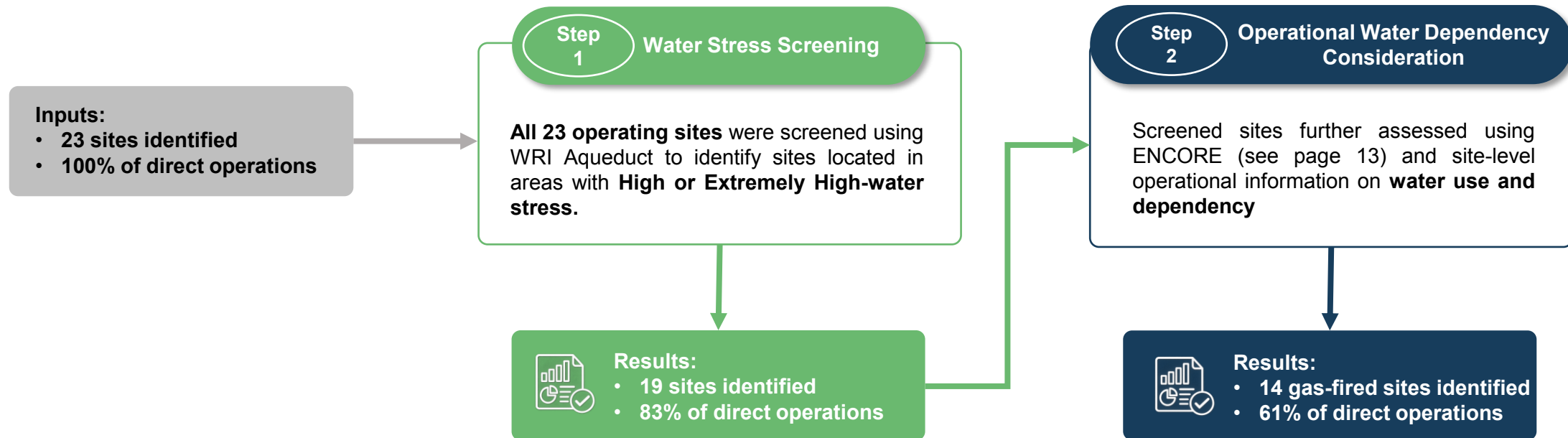
- **Stakeholder concerns and environmental incidents:** Actual or perceived impacts on local water availability or quality, as well as water-related environmental incidents, may raise concerns among nearby communities, regulators, and other water users, potentially affecting stakeholder trust and the Company's social license to operate.

Substantive Water-related Risk



Building on the preceding water-stress exposure and water dependency assessments, GULF conducted a further assessment to identify sites where these factors could have more significant operational implications. By considering location-based water stress together with operational water dependency and site-level information, the assessment distinguishes broader water-stress exposure from sites identified as having substantive water-related risk.

Approach for Identifying Sites with Substantive Water-related Risk



SUMMARY

14 Gas-fired power generation sites in High or Extremely High water-stressed areas are identified as having **substantive water-related risk** due to the combination of high-water dependency for key operational processes and exposure to water supply constraints.

Water Risk Mitigation Measures



These measures form part of GULF's overall water management approach, which is implemented through water management plans across all project sites, with specific actions tailored to site conditions and technical feasibility.



Conducting comprehensive, location-specific water risk assessments to identify current and future exposure to water stress, drought, flooding and water-quality risks, while considering potential changes in relevant water-related regulations and requirements. Assessment results are used to prioritize preventive and mitigation actions and strengthen preparedness for operations with higher dependency on reliable water availability.



Strengthening water-supply resilience through site specific raw-water storage, including capacity for 45–60 days of operations where applicable, diversified backup supply arrangements and collaborative water management planning with relevant local organizations and communities, particularly for water-dependent operations such as cooling and steam generation.



Improving water-use efficiency through operational optimization, increased cooling-water cycles, optimizing water use in operational processes, and applying air-cooling systems where technically feasible to reduce freshwater requirements. We also substitute raw water with premium clarified water produced from reclaimed factory water and treated using reverse osmosis as an alternative to raw water. Its higher quality allows more cycles of use in cooling towers, helping reduce overall water consumption. Together, these measures support our target to maintain water intensity below 1.00 m³/MWh.



Advancing water circularity through recovery and reuse by prioritizing the treatment and recirculation of suitable process water and wastewater within operations and, where practicable, through collaborative water-reuse arrangements with neighboring industrial customers and industrial estate operators. At relevant project sites, condensate from steam supplied to nearby industrial customers is returned for recovery and reuse, while wastewater managed through industrial estate treatment systems may be returned as reclaimed water for operational use. Treated wastewater and cooling-system blowdown are also recovered where feasible, helping reduce freshwater withdrawal and wastewater discharge.



Enhancing flood resilience and emergency preparedness through site-specific assessment, preventive maintenance, and fit-for-purpose drainage and flood-protection measures, including system maintenance, flood-protection embankments where relevant, and inspections following heavy rainfall to protect critical infrastructure and maintain operational continuity.



Maintaining robust wastewater treatment and discharge controls through systematic collection and treatment of wastewater streams, water-quality verification against applicable regulatory and EIA requirements. Appropriate containment and contingency arrangements are maintained to manage operational upsets or non-compliant water quality. Where water does not meet required criteria, it is retained or diverted for further management rather than discharged directly.



Monitoring water quality and aquatic ecosystem conditions through risk-based, site-level programs covering relevant surface water, wastewater and groundwater monitoring locations. Where appropriate, aquatic biological indicators are also assessed to identify potential changes in receiving water bodies and provide an early indication of emerging impacts.



Integrating water stewardship into environmental and social management systems through clearly defined responsibilities, regulatory compliance, regular performance monitoring and periodic review of mitigation measures. Monitoring results are used to identify issues and support timely corrective actions where operational or environmental conditions change.



Engaging and collaborating with local stakeholders to support inclusive effective water resource planning and responsible water stewardship. Through transparent information sharing and project-level environmental monitoring committees comprising community representatives, government agencies, technical experts and company representatives, local concerns are incorporated into management measures. At relevant operations, water abstraction is managed in coordination with the Royal Irrigation Department (RID) under defined withdrawal conditions, including monthly water-use reporting and requirements to maintain sufficient downstream flows for domestic use, agriculture and ecosystem needs. Water abstraction may also be restricted during periods of water shortage.

Water Risk Across the Value Chain

Upstream Supply Chain – PTT Public Company Limited



PTT plays a key role in supplying natural gas and providing gas transmission infrastructure that supports GULF's gas-fired power generation operations. Given GULF's dependency on these fuel supply and transmission systems, PTT's physical climate risk assessment was considered as part of GULF's supply-chain water risk assessment, focusing on **relevant LNG receiving/regasification infrastructure and natural gas transmission pipelines**.

Assessment Approach

- Scope covering physical climate risks across PTT's value chain.
- Water stress, drought and flooding risks are assessed using hazard-specific climate indicators under the selected climate scenarios.
- The assessment covers Baseline, 2025, 2035 and 2050 under three IPCC scenarios: SSP1-2.6 (~1.7–2.0°C), SSP2-4.5 (~2.5–2.9°C), and SSP5-8.5 (~4.7°C).

Key Water-related Physical Risk Results

Relevant Asset Type	Water Stress & Drought	Flooding
Natural Gas Pipelines	Very High in 2025 and through 2050 across all scenarios	Low in 2025 and through most scenarios to 2050; under SSP5-8.5: Low (2025) → Moderate (2035) → High (2050)
LNG receiving/regasification infrastructure	Minimal in 2025 and through 2050 across all scenarios	Very High in 2025 and through 2050 across all scenarios

Mitigation Measures

- **Water risk and drought preparedness:** Assess water risks, monitor conditions, and maintain short- and long-term drought plans.
- **Water supply resilience:** Explore alternative water sources and coordinate with relevant stakeholders.
- **3Rs water management:** Reduce water use and increase reuse and recycling of process water and wastewater.
- **Flood preparedness:** Implement stormwater drainage controls and emergency response and recovery plans for flooding from adverse weather.
- **Business continuity:** Integrate physical climate risks into BCM and regularly review response measures.



Implication

PTT's assessment identifies water-related physical risks at certain assets relevant to GULF's natural gas/LNG supply chain, particularly water stress at natural gas pipelines and flooding exposure at coastal infrastructure. These risks are addressed through established water management and mitigation measures. **Despite these identified risks, no water-related supply interruption to GULF's natural gas/ supply was identified in 2025.**

Water Risk Across the Value Chain



Downstream Value Chain – Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)

EGAT is a key electricity purchaser and offtaker from GULF’s power generation operations. We reviewed EGAT’s disclosed water-risk management and resilience practices and supplemented this with a location-based assessment of selected EGAT substations as part of our downstream value-chain assessment. We also considered potential direct water-related impacts associated with the use of electricity during the Product Use Phase.

EGAT Water-Related Risk Management and Supplementary Assessment

- EGAT recognizes water-related risks across its operations, including exposure to water-stressed areas and flooding. In 2025, EGAT reported water withdrawals from water-stressed areas, while flooding and substation equipment failure are incorporated into its risk management and business continuity processes, supported by infrastructure resilience measures for high-voltage substations.
- To supplement EGAT’s disclosed risk management practices, GULF conducted a location-based assessment of selected EGAT substations relevant to electricity offtake using WRI Aqueduct for water stress and WWF Water Risk Filter for flooding. Future exposure was assessed for 2030 and 2050 under multiple scenarios, covering optimistic, current/business-as-usual, and pessimistic pathways.

Key Water-related Physical Risk Results*

Relevant Asset	Water Stress (via WRI Aqueduct)	Flooding (via WWF Water risk)
Pluak Daeng Substation (Rayong Province)	High currently and through 2050 across all scenarios	Medium currently; generally High through 2050, except Medium under the 2050 Current Trend scenario
Chachoengsao 2 Substation (Chachoengsao Province)	Extremely High currently and through 2050 across all scenarios	Very High currently and through most scenarios to 2050; Extreme under the 2050 Pessimistic scenario

* Analysis conducted by GULF

Mitigation Measures & Implication

- Water-stress monitoring
- Business continuity and emergency response planning
- Substation flood resilience, including inspections and HSIS flood-protection measures

These measures help mitigate potential impacts on transmission reliability and electricity offtake. Despite these identified risks, **no water-related disruption to GULF’s electricity offtake from EGAT was identified in 2025.**



Product Use Phase Consideration

For the product use phase, GULF considered potential direct water-related impacts associated with electricity sold to EGAT. Electricity consumption itself does not inherently require direct water use or generate water pollution; therefore, **no direct water-related impacts were identified from the use of electricity itself.**

Impact on Local Stakeholders

We assess potential water-related impacts on surrounding communities, ecosystems and shared water resources through project- and site-level environmental and social assessments, stakeholder engagement and ongoing monitoring under its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).

Impact Assessment:

The Company applies location-specific water risk and impact assessments. Potential impacts related to water availability, water quality, wastewater discharge and flooding/drainage are assessed at project and site level, considering potentially affected communities and sensitive receptors.

Stakeholder Engagement:

The Company engages relevant authorities including local authorities, the Royal Irrigation Department (RID), and industrial estate authorities/operators where applicable, community leaders and residents, and other water users across all sites, including those identified as being located in water-stressed areas. Stakeholder concerns are addressed through established engagement, through consultation and information sharing and grievance channels, stakeholder concerns are incorporated into mitigation and monitoring measures.

Mitigation and Monitoring:

Monitoring results and feedback are used to evaluate the effectiveness of controls and inform timely corrective or adaptive action in response to changing local conditions. Implemented measures include efficient water use, supply diversification and contingency planning, drainage and flood protection, wastewater treatment, and surface/groundwater quality monitoring, supported by routine inspections, grievance mechanisms and corrective actions where needed.



Based on project- and site-level assessments and ongoing environmental monitoring under GULF's ESMS, **no significant adverse water-related impacts on local stakeholders** were identified. Monitoring and corrective measures are maintained to manage potential impacts and protect shared water resources.

Thank You

