Water Management Data

	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A. Water withdrawal (excluding saltwater)	million m³	-	0.745	0.732	0.665	1.001
L... Total Rainwater Harvested	million m³	-	0.015	0.005	0.001	0.018
B. Water discharge (excluding saltwater)	million m³	-	0.005	0.139 See note 8	0.169 See note 7	0.196
Total net fresh water consumption (A-B)	million m³	-	0.740	0.718	0.496	0.805
Total Water Withdrawal includes seawater	million m³	-	1,072.015 See note 3	1127.82 See note 4	1,112.25	511,371.62
Total Water Consumption	million m³	0.825	0.839	7.74 See note 2	669.77 See note 2	647.96
Recycled Water	million m³	0.021	0.010	0.003	0.251 See note 6	0.530
Total Net Water Consumption, in areas with high water stress (excluding seawater) See note 1	million m³	-	0.013	0.00474 See note 5	0.004	0.006

Intensity

Water Consumption Intensity	cu-m per MWH generated	0.091	0.086	0.8	0.0464	28.6889 See note 12
	cu-m/MWH sold	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.0038	0.0049
Net Water consumption intensity (Generation) excludes seawater	cu-m per MWH generated	-	-	0.06	0.0257	0.0435 See note 13
Net Water consumption intensity (Distribution) excludes seawater	cu-m/MWH sold	-	-	0.002	0.0038	0.0049

Data Transparency: Water consumption and recycling data cover 100% of our operationally controlled generation and distribution units.

Notes:

1. Total Net Water Consumption is equal to Water Withdrawal less Water Discharged, excluding saltwater

2. The volume includes unconsumed seawater

3. The increase in water withdrawal is primarily attributable to the expanded reporting boundary of APRI MGP, which was not included in previous reporting periods. The inclusion of additional withdrawal source for the current reporting year has resulted in higher overall water withdrawal figures

4. The increase in water withdrawal is attributable to the expanded reporting scope, which included two additional facilities (GNPD and GMEC) during the reporting year. These facilities also rely heavily on seawater for their cooling processes.

5. The decrease is attributable to changes in the type of asset. In 2022, the Beckel Office and SNAP Ambuklao were identified as being in high water stress risk areas. However, in 2023, the mapping was updated. Now, the assets located in high-water stress risk areas are Ampohaw, Irisal, and Luzon Hydro. These are hydro plants with minimal manpower on-site, consistent with their organizational design.

6. Increase in recycled water volume in 2024 due to a higher number of participating business units in the water recycling initiative. From two BUs in 2023 to nine BUs in 2024.

7. Some discharges were categorized as originating from mixed sources, which may have contributed to the lower volume of seawater discharge excluded from this data.

8. Data for 2023 has been restated due to a clerical error.

9. Approximately 99% of the increase is attributable to higher rainwater harvesting at CLPC, driven by increased rainfall throughout the year.

10. The increase is attributable to the inclusion of two additional facilities (GNPD and GMEC) within the reporting scope, additional business units implementing water recycling initiatives and higher recycled water usage at APRI MGP.

11. The increase in water consumption is attributable to higher manpower requirements during one-time plant activities, maintenance, and repair works, as well as additional manpower that was not accounted for in previous reporting years.

12. The increase in water consumption intensity is mainly attributable to the expanded operational boundary, which includes two additional facilities (GNPD and GMEC) that rely heavily on seawater for cooling processes.

13. The increase in water consumption, excluding seawater, is primarily attributable to the expanded reporting boundary at APRI MGP, which was not included in previous reporting periods.

14. The increase in total net water consumption is primarily attributable to APRI MGP, consistent with the corresponding increase in water withdrawal.