2024

Water Footprint Assessment Report

Construcción

Construcción

2024

Index

1 FCC Construcción's commitment

Expansion of the industrial plant at Jorge Chávez International Airport (Lima, Peru)

FCC Construcción, with 125 years of history, is the construction company of the FCC Group. With a presence in 25 countries, its services cover all areas of engineering and construction, from design to the execution of civil engineering and residential and non-residential building projects. This wide range of services makes it one of the leading companies in the international construction sector.

Likewise, its corporate fabric is made up of a set of subsidiary companies dedicated to the industrial and energy sectors and other related activities (infrastructure maintenance, prefabrication, corporate image, facility maintenance, energy efficiency, etc.) and it also has extensive experience in the development of projects under concession.

This year, 2024, has been a year of growth in both production and construction activity at FCC Construcción. This is reflected in analysis exercises such as the calculation of the Water Footprint. It has also been a year in which emphasis has been placed on raising awareness and internalizing the importance of sustainable water management.

This year represents **one of the major milestones achieved**: the implementation, for the first time, of the independent calculation of the Water Footprint, following the guidelines of the *Water Footprint Network (WFN)*. In its first year of calculation, FCC Construcción once again demonstrates its **commitment to responsible** water **management**, standing out for its solid governance

and obtaining significant results in the management of the environment and its resources.

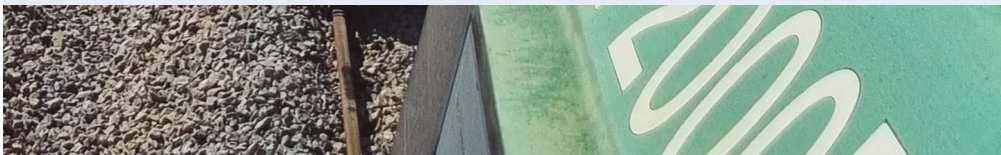
In line with this commitment, this year, for the first time, a **Water Footprint Calculation course** was given for those employees interested in the subject, with the aim of increasing knowledge on the importance and tools for water management, in order to actively contribute to the objective of achieving sustainable water management in the company.

1.1. Characteristics of the FCC Construcción Water Footprint Report

This report contains the 2024 Water Footprint inventory for the activities carried out at FCC Construcción's works and fixed centers located in Australia, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Qatar, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Spain, United States, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom.

This report is based on the *Water Footprint Assessment Manual*. Global standard setting developed by AENOR and based on the ***Water Footprint Network*** (Originally developed by Arjen Y. Hoekstra, Ashok K. Chapagain, Maite M. Aldaya and Mesfin M. Mekonnen, under the original title: The Water Footprint Assessment Manual. Setting the Global Standard).

Section 2. Mayan Train (Mexico)



1.2. Purpose of the FCC Construcción Water Footprint Report

The purpose of this report is to evaluate FCC Construcción's Water Footprint, in accordance with the guidelines established by the *Water Footprint Network (WFN)*. This analysis is carried out with the aim of quantifying and understanding the use of water in the various activities carried out in the company's projects and fixed centers, covering both direct and indirect consumption of water resources. The assessment focuses on identifying the areas of higher impact and providing a sound basis for the implementation of sustainable water management strategies.

The main objective of this exercise is to provide FCC Construcción with a comprehensive and detailed view of its Water Footprint, allowing:

- Identifying the impact on the use of water resources. Determine the activities that generate the greatest impact on water consumption both in the different construction projects and in the company's daily operations.
- Sustainable management. Adoption of practices and development of technologies that optimize water use, minimizing environmental impact and promoting sustainability, as well as promoting awareness among workers.
- Regulatory compliance. Ensuring that FCC Construcción's activities comply with international regulations and standards related to water management.
- Transparency and communication. Provide clear and accurate information for communication with stakeholders demonstrating the company's commitment to sustainability.
- Continuous improvement. Establish a baseline for monitoring and continuous improvement of the company's water performance, enabling the identification of opportunities for water use reduction and efficiency.

This analysis not only seeks to comply with regulatory and sustainability requirements, but also to position FCC Construcción as a leader in sustainability and responsible resource management within the construction sector.

Guillena photovoltaic park (Seville, Spain)

2 Organizational boundaries, operational boundaries and exclusions

Sotra Bridge (Norway)

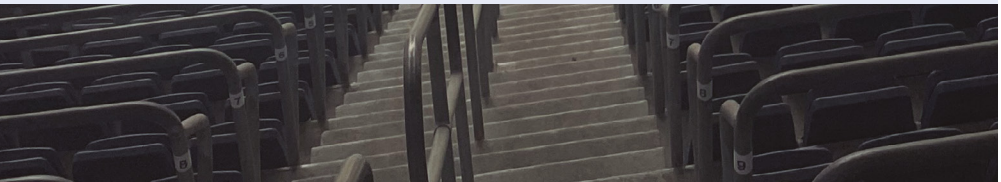
2.1. Space-time resolution

The Water Footprint can be assessed at different levels of spatio-temporal detail. This spatio-temporal resolution in Water Footprint accounting refers to the precision with which the impacts of water use can be identified and measured at different places and times.

There are three levels, A, B and C, with A being the lowest and C the highest. At FCC Construcción, based on the availability and quality of the data, and the methodology used, the level of resolution is intermediate (level B). This level offers a more detailed spatio-temporal resolution in which data is collected at the project or site-specific level. The following aspects defined in the *Water Footprint Assessment Handbook (WFN)* have been considered to define this level:

- Spatial resolution: FCC locates its works and fixed sites at a specific geographical point.
- Temporal resolution: data are collected and recorded monthly for each construction site or fixed site.
- Source of the necessary data on water use: specific data or estimates on consumption by geographical location and during the year are obtained.

Remodelling of the Santiago Bernabéu stadium (Madrid, Spain)



- Typical use of accounting: The data collected provides a knowledge base for rough identification. This level of accounting is appropriate to provide a basis for understanding where it can be expected to find hotspots in local watersheds and for making decisions regarding water allocation.

2.2. Organisational boundaries

FCC Construcción consolidates its Water Footprint under the operational control approach, which is the most appropriate for the nature of operations in the construction sector. In the quantification of its direct and indirect Water Footprint, only water consumption associated with activities over which it has financial control, i.e. those deriving from consumption whose costs are assumed by FCC Construcción, are considered.

2.3. Limits of the report

The Water Footprint derived from the activities and installations of works and fixed centers within the organizational limits of FCC Construcción is quantified, considering the following classification:

Blue Water Footprint

The Blue Water Footprint is the volume of freshwater, surface or groundwater, extracted from natural sources and used in production processes. It is differentiated between direct and indirect, depending on the type of consumption it is associated with.

Blue Water Footprint Direct

This is direct water consumption derived from sources owned or controlled by the company. FCC Construcción also breaks down the consumption in this category according to the source of the water:

- Consumption of water from the supply network.
- Surface water consumption.
- Groundwater consumption.
- Consumption of water from other sources.

Indirect Blue Water Footprint

This is the indirect consumption of water derived from the activities carried out or controlled by the company and its suppliers, such as the acquisition of energy or the consumption of materials. FCC Construcción also breaks down water consumption according to the activity associated with this consumption:

- Associated with energy consumption.
  - » Associated with the import and consumption of electricity.
  - » Associated with fuel consumption (stationary and mobile sources).
- Associated with the consumption of materials.
  - » Associated with the production of the materials consumed.

Grey Water Footprint

The Grey Water Footprint is defined as the volume of freshwater needed to assimilate the pollutant load based on concentrations under natural conditions and existing environmental water quality standards or legislation.

This is the consumption of water derived from the discharges generated by the activities carried out or controlled by the company. In FCC Construcción, this volume of water is quantified through the discharges generated in these activities, depending on their quantity and quality.

Expansion of the A-465 dual carriageway, sections 5 and 6 (Wales, UK)

2.4. Materiality analysis and exclusions

In 2021, FCC Construcción carried out a materiality analysis with the aim of improving the calculation of its carbon footprint and checking its response to the requirements of the UNE-EN ISO 14064-1:2019 Standard.

Additionally, in 2024, it carried out a materiality analysis, with the support of an external consultant, with the aim of determining which materials are most relevant in the calculation of the Water Footprint, and thus determine which materials to prioritize. This analysis considered the materials reported in FCC Construcción's management system and those potentially influential in the calculation of the Water Footprint. The conclusion of this analysis was the inclusion of wood as a new material to be reported. Therefore, a study on wood has been carried out and a new methodology has been developed to include wood in the DISCON reporting system.

In terms of exclusions, the Green Water Footprint, the management and treatment of waste generated, the transport of materials and employee travel are excluded from the calculation for the analysis of the Water Footprint, as these concepts are outside the established context and scope.

3 Uncertainty and maximum materiality

Glina wastewater treatment plant (Romania)

The estimated uncertainty of the Water Footprint is a combination of the uncertainty of the factors used and the uncertainty of the activity data, estimated at 4.5%.

The conversion factors used to carry out the FCC Construcción Water Footprint inventory come from official sources and are specific to each of the established categories. These factors are selected to minimise uncertainty as far as possible.

The activity data used are derived from invoicing data, delivery notes, measurements and construction project data. Based on the supplementary guidance document on uncertainty assessment *"Guidance on uncertainty assessment in GHG inventories and calculating statistical parameter uncertainty"*, developed by the ECCR of the GHG Protocol, we can consider that the origin of FCC Construcción's activity data guarantees the maximum achievable certainty for the different sources of impact on water consumption.

A maximum materiality level of 4.5% of the total declared Water Footprint has been set.

4 Quantification of the Water Footprint

Widening of the A-465 dual carriageway, sections 5 and 6 (Wales, UK)

This section presents the quantification of FCC Construcción's Water Footprint in the year 2024, the water consumption of Australia, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Qatar, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Spain, United States, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Romania.

The result of FCC Construcción's total Water Footprint is shown, classified into Total, Blue and Grey Water Footprint. The results are also shown broken down by country and classification according to energy resources, materials and discharges.

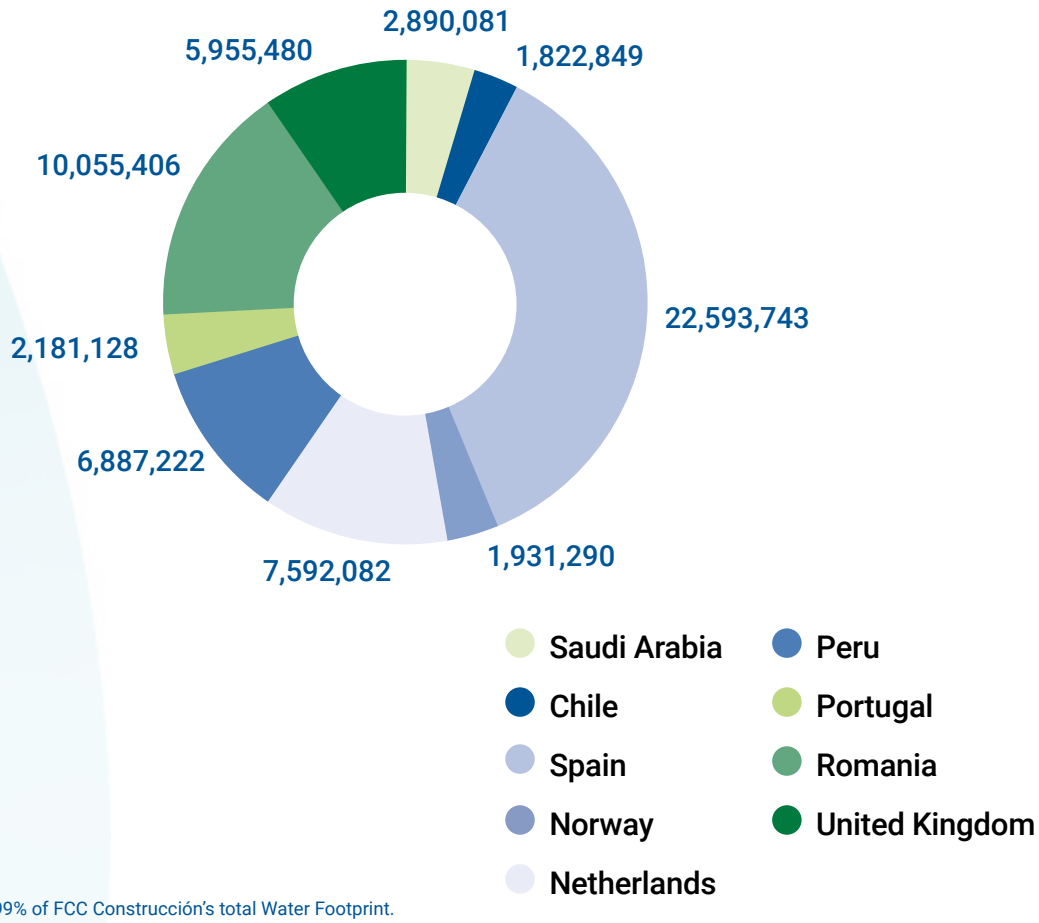
FCC Construcción

TOTAL WATER FOOTPRINT

Blue Water Footprint vs. Grey Water Footprint (%)

Total Water Footprint Consumption (m^3)

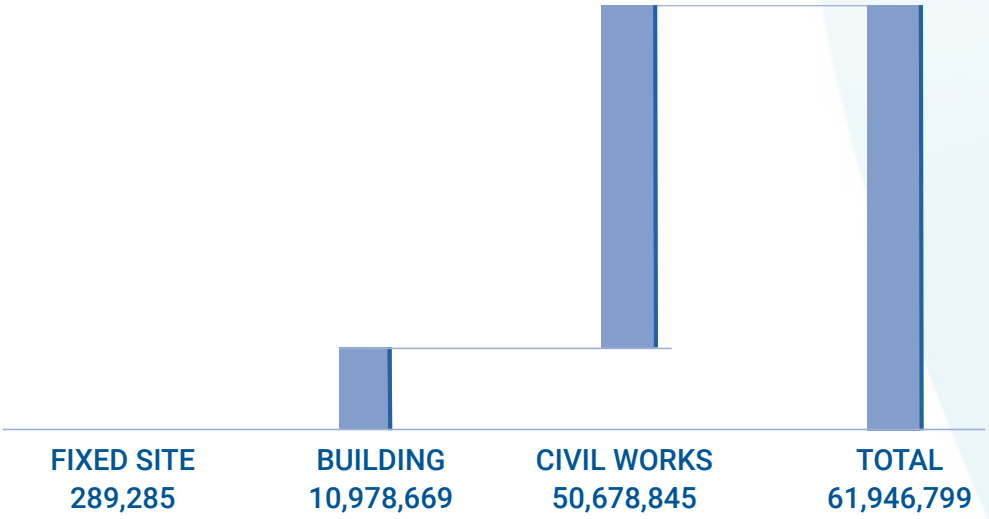
By countries



* This graph represents 99.99% of FCC Construcción's total Water Footprint. Countries not represented in the graph account for 0.01 per cent of the total.

Total Water Footprint Consumption (m^3)

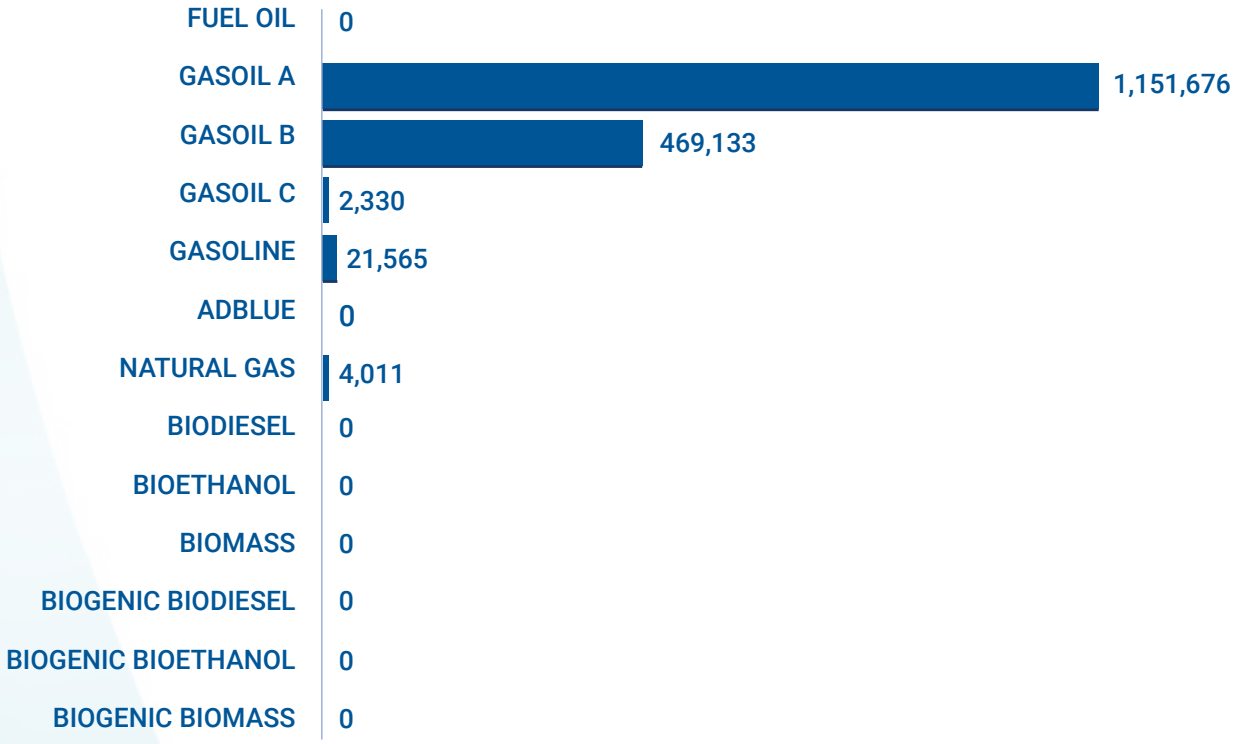
By type of construction site



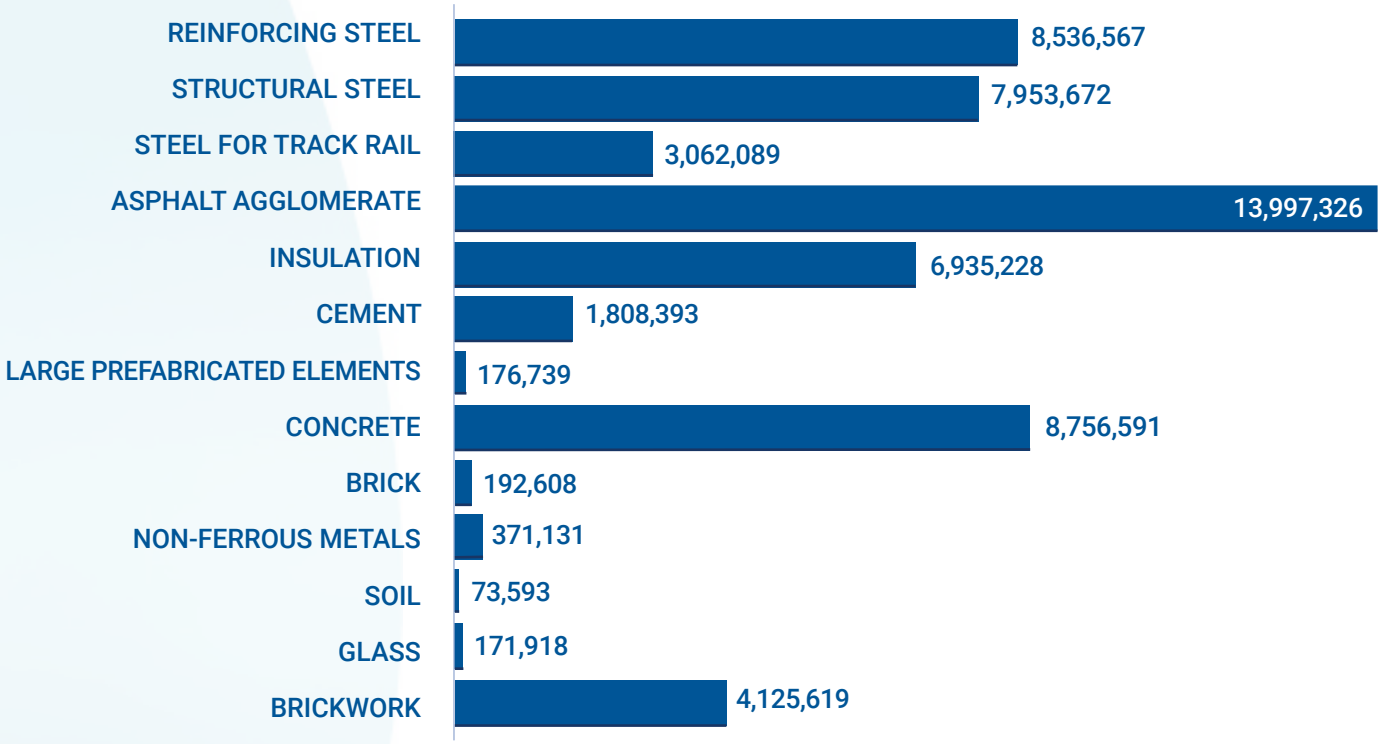
Blue Water Footprint Direct vs. Blue Water Footprint Indirect (%)

BLUE WATER FOOTPRINT

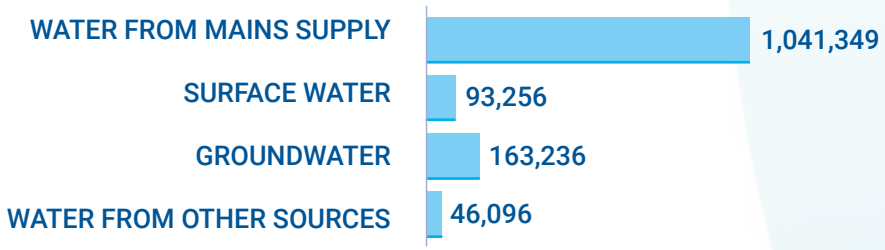
Indirect Blue Water Footprint Consumption (m^3)
By consumption of fuels



Indirect Blue Water Footprint Consumption (m^3)
By material consumption

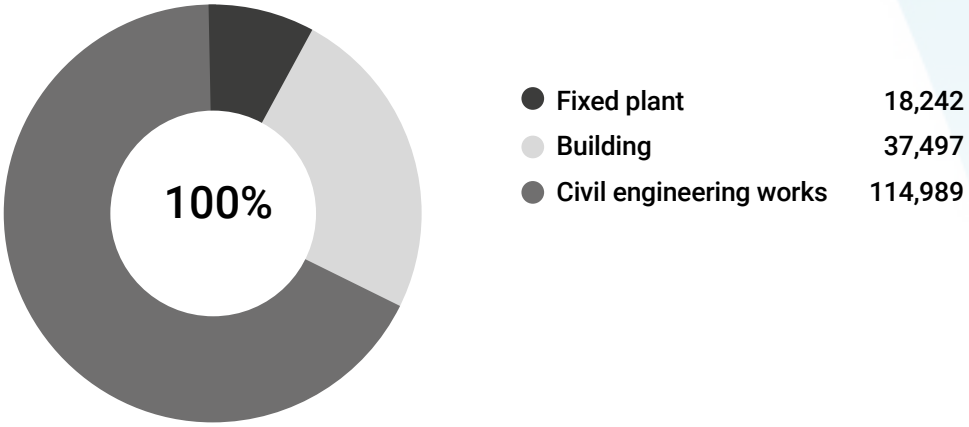


Direct Blue Water Footprint Consumption (m^3)

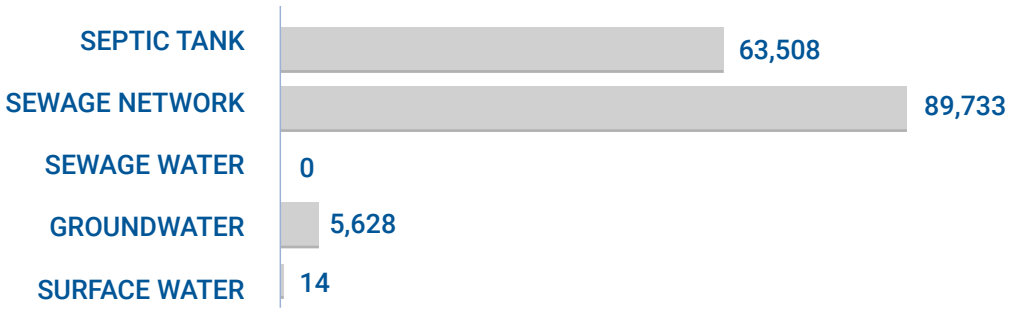


WATER FOOTPRINT GREY

Grey Water Footprint Consumption (m^3)
By type of construction site



Grey Water Footprint Consumption (m^3/year)
By type of discharge



5 Base year

Expansion of the Oporto Metro line (Portugal)

In 2024, FCC Construcción carries out its Water Footprint assessment for the first time, establishing this as its base year for comparison purposes for subsequent years.

FCC Construcción has established that the recalculation of the inventory of the base year will be carried out when any of the following cases occur:

- Changes in operational boundaries, leading to significant changes in the Water Footprint.
- Structural changes at FCC Construcción that have a significant impact on the base year Water Footprint.
- Changes in Water Footprint quantification methodologies and/or improvement in the accuracy of the factors leading to significant changes in the calculation of the Water Footprint.
- Discovery of significant errors or the accumulation of a significant number of minor errors that, in aggregate, have a significant impact on the total Water Footprint.

6 Quantification methodology

Expansion of the Soria Hospital (Spain)

FCC Construcción determines its Water Footprint by calculation, multiplying the activity data collected at each site or fixed center by the documented factors, which are selected and updated periodically in a centralized manner.

FCC Construcción uses a centralized approach, integrating the activity data received from each of the sites and fixed centers and quantifying water consumption at corporate level, although the information can be broken down by site, management, region, country, type of client, type of site, etc.

Reference is then made to the quantification methodologies and Water Footprint factors used in the preparation of this report.

Blue Water Footprint Direct

For this calculation, the direct consumption of water (on site or at the fixed centre) is added up, as invoiced to FCC Construcción. The consumption to be included in this sum is as follows:

- Consumption of water from the supply network.
- Surface water consumption.
- Groundwater consumption.
- Consumption of water from other sources.

The consumption of bottled water is not accounted for because it is not a significant consumption compared to the total consumption due to the activities carried out by the company.

Indirect Blue Water Footprint

- Associated with energy consumption.
  - » Associated with the import and consumption of electricity. For this calculation, the electricity consumption (on site or at the fixed site), as invoiced to FCC Construcción, is multiplied by the factor which has been determined on the basis of specific official sources for these electricity sources.
  - » Associated with fuel consumption (in fixed and mobile sources). For this calculation, fuel consumption (on site or at the fixed centre), as invoiced to FCC Construcción, is multiplied by the factors, which have been determined based on specific official sources for these fuels. The fuels considered for the calculation are as follows: Fuel oil, Gasoil A (automotive), Gasoil/Diesel B (agricultural, fishing, machinery), Gasoil/Diesel C (heating), Petrol, Natural gas, Biodiesel, Bioethanol, Biomass.
- Associated with the consumption of materials.
  - » Associated with the production of the materials consumed. For this calculation, the activity data (consumption data of the different construction materials in the reporting period) and the factors associated with the production of these materials are taken into account. The selection of materials to be considered is based on the materiality analysis mentioned above. The materials considered for the calculation are the following: reinforcing steel (corrugated), structural steel, steel for track rails, asphalt agglomerate, insulation (mineral wool, polystyrene), cement (not included in concrete), large prefabricated products, concrete, brick, non-ferrous metals, earth, glass.

Industrial Bridge (Chile)

Grey Water Footprint

This calculation takes into account the discharges generated (on site or at the fixed centre), according to the FCC Construcción register. The volume of discharges is multiplied by a ratio calculated according to the load of pollutants and the established water quality limits. The aim is to establish a relationship between the concentrations of pollutants and the volume of discharge generated.

The reference parameter selected as an indicator of water quality is the Total Suspended Solids (TSS) in mg/L. Based on this parameter, the following concentrations have been determined: maximum authorised concentration of discharges, original concentration of the water captured and concentration of the receptive flow of the discharge; from which the ratio by which the volumes of discharges generated are multiplied is calculated.

The legislation that has been taken as a reference to establish these parameters is as follows:

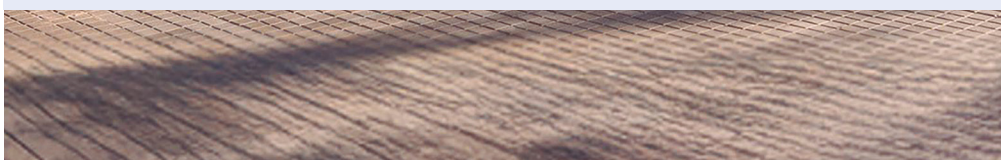
- Royal Decree 16/1999 of 22 April 1999 on the discharge of industrial waste water into the sewage system of the Region of Murcia.
- Royal Decree 140/2003 of 7 February 2003 establishing health criteria for the quality of water for human consumption.
- Royal Decree 509/1996 of 15 March 1996 implementing Royal Decree-Law 11/1995 of 28 December 1995 laying down the rules applicable to the treatment of urban waste water.

Water Footprint factors

The Water Footprint factors associated with each of the above-mentioned categories have been selected from the Ecoinvent database integrated in SimaPro using the *AWARE Method Version 1.06 according to the characteristics of the activity data (electricity, fuel, material, etc.)*.

The AWARE (Available Water Remaining) method is a methodology used in SimaPro to assess the environmental impact related to water use. This methodology allows to calculate the factors considering the impact of water use in the life cycle analysis (LCA), allowing a more accurate and contextualised assessment of environmental impacts.

Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Zaragoza (Spain)



7 Sustainability Analysis

Metropolitan Forest. Butterfly Oasis (Madrid, Spain)

The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate the sustainability of water use in FCC Construcción's activities, as well as to identify the associated environmental, social and economic impacts. The goal is to raise awareness to establish strategies to improve sustainability and optimize water use in the company's operations.

To evaluate the sustainability of FCC Construcción's Water Footprint, the location of the works and fixed operating centers in the verification period is considered in three dimensions: environmental, social and economic. The scope of this analysis includes the Direct Blue Water Footprint and the Grey Water Footprint.

Due to the large volume of activity covered by the company, the impact generated on water use is analyzed according to the countries where the company is active (Australia, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Qatar, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Spain, United States, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Romania).

The sustainability analysis of the Water Footprint is a comparison between the human Water Footprint and what the Earth can sustainably support. Several factors come into play here, so it is essential to consider both the primary and secondary impacts of construction activities.

- Primary impacts include environmental variables such as runoff and water quality. Runoff refers to rainwater that does not

infiltrate into the ground and flows over the land surface, and construction activities can alter these natural patterns, increasing soil erosion and pollution of nearby water bodies. In addition, water quality can be compromised by the release of pollutants such as sediments, oils and chemicals during construction, negatively affecting aquatic ecosystems.

- Secondary impacts, on the other hand, encompass social and economic variables. In social terms, water availability and quality directly influence the wealth of local communities, as water scarcity can limit economic opportunities and affect quality of life. Food security can also be compromised if construction activities reduce the availability of water for agriculture, affecting food production in surrounding regions. In the economic sphere, the Water Footprint of construction activities can have significant effects on sectors such as agriculture, industry and tourism. For example, reduced water availability can limit agricultural production, affect the water-dependent manufacturing industry and reduce the tourist attractiveness of natural areas. A detailed analysis must therefore consider these impacts to establish water use strategies to minimize negative effects and ensure sustainable and responsible development.

Direct water consumption is presented below:

	DIRECT BLUE WATER FOOTPRINT CONSUMPTION			
	WATER STRESSED COUNTRIES		NON WATER STRESSED COUNTRIES	
	Nº	%	Nº	%
FIXED PLANT	26	0.6%	12	0.1%
BUILDING	33	2.9%	0	0.0%
CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS	61	71.8%	7	24.6%
TOTAL	**120**	**75.3%**	**19**	**24.7%**

La Sagrera High Speed Railway Station (Barcelona, Spain)

Environmental dimension

To analyze the impact generated in the environmental dimension, Water Stress has been established as a determining factor.

Water Stress is defined as a situation where the demand for freshwater exceeds the quantity available during a given period, or where its quality is insufficient to meet human and environmental needs. This can occur due to factors such as drought, overuse of water resources, pollution and climate change.

This factor varies according to each country, based on the environmental characteristics of each geographical area. The countries within the scope of FCC Construcción that are considered to have Water Stress are Saudi Arabia, Australia, Chile, Spain, Mexico and Portugal.

Social and economic dimension

To analyze the impact generated in the social and economic dimension, the State Fragility Index has been established as a determining factor.

The State Fragility Index is an index developed by *The Fund For Peace (TFFP)*, an international foundation that provides a key tool that identifies the normal pressures experienced by each country and when those pressures exceed the capacity to manage them. This index highlights the vulnerabilities of each country, providing a comprehensive analysis at economic, political and social levels, using data analysis tools in the context of social science. It encompasses data on: Security, fractionalized elites, Collective grievance, Economy, Public services, Human rights and rule of law, Demographic pressures, Refugees and internally displaced persons, and External intervention.

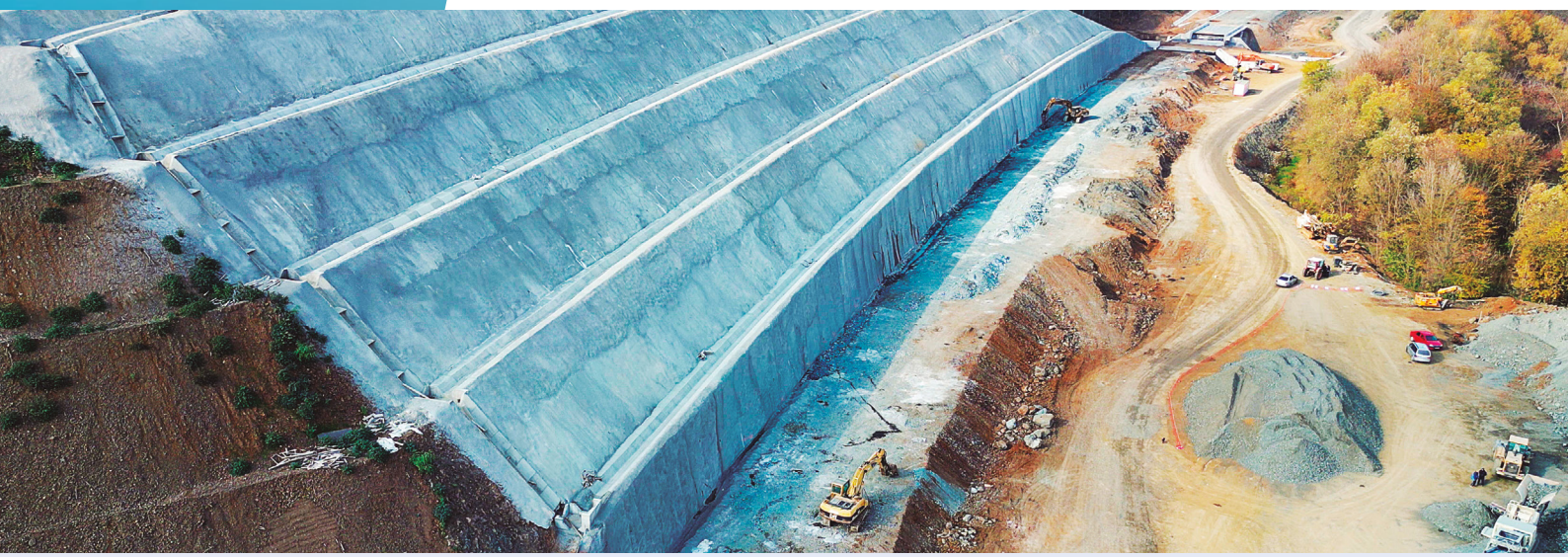
This factor varies according to each country, based on the socio-economic characteristics of each geographical area. The countries within the scope of FCC Construcción that are on alert are Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru, Mexico, El Salvador and Saudi Arabia.

The direct water consumption and discharges generated are presented below:

	DIRECT BLUE WATER FOOTPRINT CONSUMPTION			
	SUSTAINABLE COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES ON ALERT	
	Nº	%	Nº	%
FIXED PLANT	26	0.7%	5	0.0%
BUILDING	33	2.9%	0	0.0%
CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS	61	35.9%	2	60.5%
TOTAL	**132**	**39.5%**	**7**	**60.5%**

	DIRECT GREY WATER FOOTPRINT CONSUMPTION			
	SUSTAINABLE COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES ON ALERT	
	Nº	%	Nº	%
FIXED PLANT	33	10.4%	5	0.3%
BUILDING	33	22.0%	0	0.0%
CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS	66	19.3%	2	48.0%
TOTAL	**132**	**51.7%**	**7**	**48.3%**

8 Continuous improvement



Construction of different railway sections (Romania)

FCC Construcción is a company committed to the environment and sustainability. Therefore, with the aim of achieving the efficient use of natural resources, it is important to identify development possibilities to guarantee continuous improvement in the process of calculating the Water Footprint. In the construction sector there are different opportunities to optimize the use of water and minimize its environmental impact, so possible actions to be carried out in this context are proposed.

- Extend the scope of the Water Footprint calculation to include other categories.
- Extend the list of materials to include those that are more relevant to water consumption, such as wood.
- Monitor and keep better control over discharges generated by construction activities.
- Include other parameters in the measurement of water quality in addition to Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
- Adopt a Mitigation Strategy.
  - » Training and awareness-raising at site level for sustainable water use.
  - » Implementation of good practices.
  - » Reduction of water consumption.
  - » Improving efficiency in construction processes.
  - » Treatment and control of discharges.

By addressing these challenges, FCC Construcción will be able to move towards more sustainable and responsible practices, making a significant contribution to the conservation of water resources and the well-being of the communities affected by its projects.

Declaration in accordance of AENOR

Construcción

AENOR
Confía

AENOR Verification Statement for FCC CONSTRUCCIÓN, S.A. of the Water Footprint for the year 2024

CERTIFICATION PROJECT: 1994/0112/VHH/01

Introduction

FCC CONSTRUCCION, S.A. has commissioned AENOR Confia, S.A.U. to carry out a limited verification of the water footprint of the activities included in the verification report for the year 2024, which accompanies this Declaration.

Water footprint report issued by the Organisation: FCC CONSTRUCCIÓN, S.A. "FCC CONSTRUCCION Water Footprint Assessment Report", Edition 2, dated 11/04/2025.

Representative of the Organisation: Mr. Pablo CÁMARA CÓZAR (Head of Audit and Technical Planning Department)

FCC CONSTRUCCION, S.A. was responsible for reporting its water footprint according to the Water Footprint Assessment Manual WFAM (2011).

Target

The objective of the verification is to provide stakeholders with a professional and independent judgement of the information and data contained in the above-mentioned "FCC CONSTRUCCION Water Footprint Assessment Report", Edition 2, dated 11/04/2025.

Scope of Verification

During the verification, the information was analysed according to the control approach set out in the Water Footprint Assessment Manual WFAM (2011). In other words, the company reports the water data attributable to the operations over which it exercises control.

The scope of the organisation's Water Footprint verification covers the company's activities in Spain, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Qatar, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the United States, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom, at its facilities. Installations are understood to be works and fixed sites, including offices, warehouses and machinery parks, as indicated in Annex 1.

The water footprint study has been carried out according to the Water Footprint Network (WFN) manual for calculating the Water Footprint, so the results are expressed based on this standard: Blue Water Footprint, Green Water Footprint and Grey Water Footprint.

Blue water footprint: Refers to the consumption of blue water resources (surface water and groundwater) along the supply chain of a product or service provision. Consumption refers to a loss of water from a body of water available in a catchment area or river basin. Losses occur when water evaporates, returns to another catchment or to the sea, or is incorporated into a product. The indirect blue water footprint is also accounted for due to the incorporation of water from inputs into the process corresponding to materials and energy.

Green water footprint: Refers to the consumption of green water resources (rainwater to the extent that it does not become runoff). Its use is not identified.

Grey water footprint: This refers to pollution and is defined as the volume of freshwater required to assimilate the pollutant load, given natural background concentrations and environmental quality standards. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) has been considered in the study as a reference water quality parameter.

It is established as a functional unit:

- $m^3$of water consumed in 2024**.**

Exclusions

In the indirect blue trace:

- Transport
- Materials used other than: Steel in reinforcement (corrugated), Structural steel, Steel for track rail, Asphalt agglomerate, Insulation (mineral wool, polystyrene), Cement, Large prefabricated, Concrete, Brick, Non-ferrous metals, soils, Glass and graded aggregate. - Derived from the materiality analysis carried out in 2024, with the aim of determining which materials are most relevant in the water footprint calculation and thus determining which materials to prioritize.
  The conclusion of this analysis was the inclusion of timber as a new material to be reported, but no data was available for 2024.
- The consumption of bottled water for human consumption since the quantity is not representative compared to the consumption of water for the company's production processes.
- Management and treatment of waste generated

Base year

The company has set 2024 as the base year.

Relative importance

For the verification it was agreed that omissions, distortions or errors that can be quantified and result in a difference of more than 5% in the water circuit balances (input-output = consumed or evaporated + stored in product) will be considered material discrepancies.

Criteria

The criteria and information considered for the verification were as follows:

- Water Footprint Assessment Manual WFAM (2011).

Finally, the report "FCC CONSTRUCCION Water Footprint Assessment Report", Edition 2, dated 11/04/2025, prepared by the company, was verified.

AENOR expressly disclaims any liability for decisions, investment or otherwise, based on this statement.

Conclusion

Based on the above, in our opinion there is no evidence to suggest that the water footprint information reported in the "FCC CONSTRUCCION Water Footprint Assessment Report", Issue 2, dated 11/04/2025, is not an accurate representation of the water footprint of its activities.

Consistent with this statement, the water footprint data is finally verified below:

	DIRECT (m^3)	INDIRECT (m^3)
HH BLUE	1.343.937	60.432.134
HH GREY	170.729	

The total Water Footprint of FCC CONSTRUCIÓN, S.A., for the year 2024 is **61,946,799 m^3**

In Madrid on 7 May 2025,

Rafael García Meiro
Managing Director / CEO

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Confía

ANNEX 1

List of installations (works and fixed sites)

COUNTRY	TYPE OF WORK	DESCRIPTION OF WORK
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	ZONE I
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	EASTERN ANDALUSIA O.CIVIL
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	LAS PALMAS ESTRUCTUR
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE ANILLO INSULAR TFE
SPAIN	BUILDING	UTE AMP MATERNAL INFANT UTE
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE AMP. NAOS QUAY
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE DEPURACIÓN S.ROQUE
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE STORM TANK
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	SANITATION ARONA
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	PQUE MAQ. PIERA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE ESTACIÓ MARAGALL
SPAIN	BUILDING	UTE REM.INST.ED.ASTA
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	OFFIC. FREE TRADE ZONE F1
SPAIN	BUILDING	C.PENITENC. Z.FRANCA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	ASG REG ELS OMELLONS S8
SPAIN	BUILDING	LLOTJA PESCADORS BCN
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	AC. PONT C/SANTANDER
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	REG S13 LLARDECANS
SPAIN	BUILDING	344VV FREE ZONE F1
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	REG ASG XP3
SPAIN	BUILDING	UTE FIRA P.ZERO
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	REURB.VIA LAIETANA 2
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE MONCADA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	ASG REG SARROCA S13
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	YECLA HIGHWAY
SPAIN	BUILDING	UTE AMP.H.MARINA BAIXA
SPAIN	BUILDING	EAGLE WATERFIRE
SPAIN	BUILDING	UTE ADEC.PALACIO TSJCV
SPAIN	BUILDING	BUILDING CONCEP.ALEIX UMH
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE LOT 1 SON DURETA
SPAIN	BUILDING	REF. COLEG. CEU VCIA
SPAIN	BUILDING	AULARIO PERLETA UMH
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE BENISSA
SPAIN	BUILDING	REF. UNIV. CEU ELCHE
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	Warehouse/machine park
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	EAST AREA. VALENCIA OFFICES
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	EAST ZONE. ZARAGOZA OFFICES
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	CALONGE QUARRY

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COUNTRY	TYPE OF WORK	DESCRIPTION OF WORK
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	Balmes Offices
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE VARIANTE ESTE VALLADOLID
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE ESTAC.LA SAGRERA
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	TRANSPORT
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	NIJAR-RIO ANDARAX
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	AVE TOTANA LORCA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	MANT. LOT 3 METRO MAD
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE DUPLICACION R-3
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	LA ASUNCION-GUARDO
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE TOTANA-TOTANA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	PLAY D VIAS VALLADOLID
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE MONTAJE V SAGRERA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE ARQUITECT. SAGRERA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	SAINT LOUIS SOURCE
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE RENOV. TRAVIESAS
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE TUNNEL RODA BARA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	RINCON DE SOTO
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	Track and electrification for the Valladolid Eastern Railway By-pass
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE DUPL. PALENCIA-LEÓN VÍA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	REUS STATION
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	LINE 200
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE B.M. MURCIA LORCA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	EMERG. VALENCIA-BUÑOL
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	Warehouse in the San Cristóbal industrial estate
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	MACHINERY WAREHOUSE NORTH
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	YESA RESERVOIR UTE
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	CASTILLA LEÓN O. CIVI
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	GALICIA STRUCTURE
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	NORTH STRUCTURE
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	C.E. P. VASCO-RIOJA
SPAIN	BUILDING	SALAMANCA HOSPITAL
SPAIN	BUILDING	UTE REF. HOSP. SORIA
SPAIN	BUILDING	UTE CENTRO.AMB.PAMPLONA
SPAIN	BUILDING	UTE HP CABUEÑES PHASE I
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE PUENTE RIBADESELLA
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE QUINTANAORTUÑO
SPAIN	BUILDING	ARANDA HOSPITAL
SPAIN	BUILDING	UTE NOVO CHUAC F 1.1
SPAIN	BUILDING	O. CTES GDA REALIA
SPAIN	BUILDING	42 VIV. ARROYOFRESNO
SPAIN	BUILDING	74 VIV. TRES CANTOS

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COUNTRY	TYPE OF WORK	DESCRIPTION OF WORK
SPAIN	BUILDING	61 VIV. SAN JOAN DESPÍ
SPAIN	BUILDING	64 VIV. TRES CANTOS
SPAIN	BUILDING	113 VIV. ALCALA 3RD F
SPAIN	BUILDING	108 VIV. TRES CANTOS
SPAIN	BUILDING	122 VIV LES MASIES 3
SPAIN	BUILDING	61 VIV. TRES CANTOS
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	C.E. CENTRE
SPAIN	BUILDING	REMOD SANTIAG BERNABEU
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE EDAR El Endrinal
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	URB.ETAPA1. BERROCALE
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE AMP. VERT. PINTO
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	CONTR.AYTO.Z. GREENS
SPAIN	BUILDING	PUERTOLLANO HOSPITAL
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	METRO FORESTS. 22-24
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	CONTRACT CITY COUNCIL 22-24
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	ATM.STATS.ACCESS F.II
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE F3 MAHOU-CALDERÓN F3 UTE
SPAIN	BUILDING	NEW HEADQUARTERS ELEVEN
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	BRIDGE M507 A. FRESNO
SPAIN	CIVIL WORKS	UTE REHAB. FIRMES R5
SPAIN	BUILDING	GC.ENGINEERING.SERVICES.HEADQUARTERS
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	PARK CENT. MAQUINAR
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	CENTRAL WAREHOUSE AUXILIARY MAT.
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	DIR.GEN.SS.TT
SPAIN	FIXED CENTRE	POZALDEZ PARK
EL SALVADOR	FIXED CENTRE	FCC CO AM SUC EL SAL
NICARAGUA	FIXED CENTRE	AGRENIC CORP.M&S
COSTA RICA	FIXED CENTRE	FCCCO SUC. COSTA RICA
PANAMA	FIXED CENTRE	Panama Branch Office
PANAMA	FIXED CENTRE	FCC CA Panama Machinery Park
MEXICO	FIXED CENTRE	MEXICO BRANCH OFFICE
CANADA	FIXED CENTRE	CANDA
UNITED STATES	FIXED CENTRE	E.C. USA
ROMANIA	FIXED CENTRE	Estr Suc Romania
ROMANIA	CIVIL WORKS	SECTION 3: GURASADA - SIMERIA
ROMANIA	CIVIL WORKS	REHAB CLUJ NAPOCA
ROMANIA	CIVIL WORKS	LUGOJ-TIMISOARA EST
UK	FIXED CENTRE	LONDON
UK	CIVIL WORKS	A465 WALES
NORWAY	CIVIL WORKS	UTE SOTRA LINK CONS JV
NETHERLANDS	CIVIL WORKS	MOTORWAY A9
CHILE	FIXED CENTRE	FCCCO CHILE BRANCH

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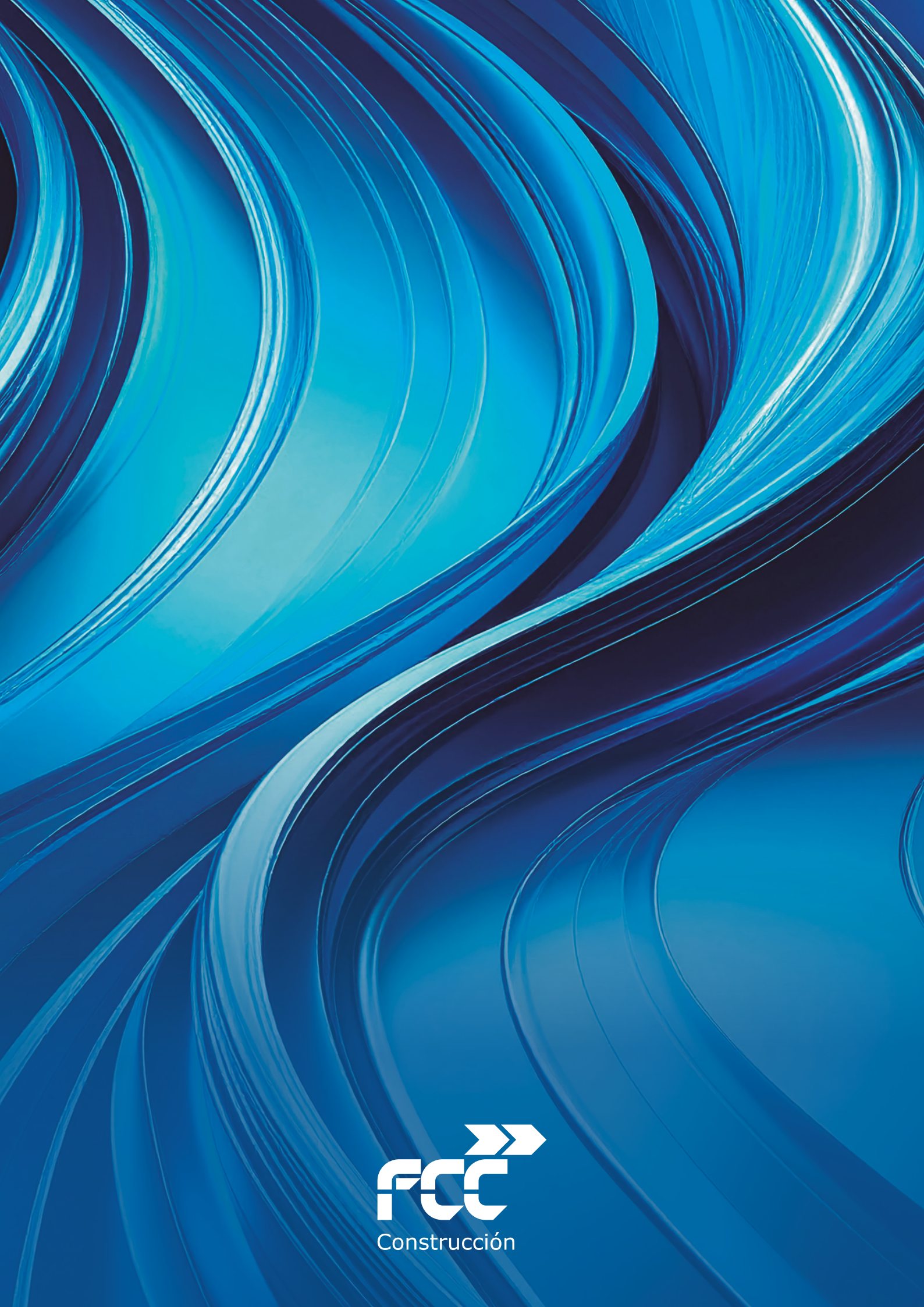
COUNTRY	TYPE OF WORK	DESCRIPTION OF WORK
CHILE	CIVIL WORKS	INDUSTRIAL BRIDGE
COLOMBIA	FIXED CENTRE	E.C. COLOMBIA SPAIN
PERU	FIXED CENTRE	Cost Structure PERU Branch
PERU	CIVIL WORKS	METRO DE LIMA - Central Office
AUSTRALIA	FIXED CENTRE	SYDNEY OFFICE
AUSTRALIA	FIXED CENTRE	MELBOURNE OFFICE
SAUDI ARABIA	CIVIL WORKS	FCS TUNNELS JV NEOM
PORTUGAL	FIXED CENTRE	C.E. PORTUGAL RRC
PORTUGAL	CIVIL WORKS	IP-TORRES-CALDAS C139
PORTUGAL	CIVIL WORKS	PQUE. MAQ. RAMALHO
PORTUGAL	CIVIL WORKS	IP - SMM COIMBRA B
PORTUGAL	CIVIL WORKS	IP - MELEÇAS-TORRES
PORTUGAL	CIVIL WORKS	METRO MONDEGO-PMO C296
PORTUGAL	CIVIL WORKS	PEDREIRA DO ALVITO
PORTUGAL	BUILDING	CS HOTEL D. COMPORTA
PORTUGAL	CIVIL WORKS	LINHA RUBI
PORTUGAL	CIVIL WORKS	CH REGUENGOS MONSARAZ
BULGARIA	FIXED CENTRE	O. CTES. BULGARIA


Construcción