2025

Water Footprint Assessment Report



Construcción

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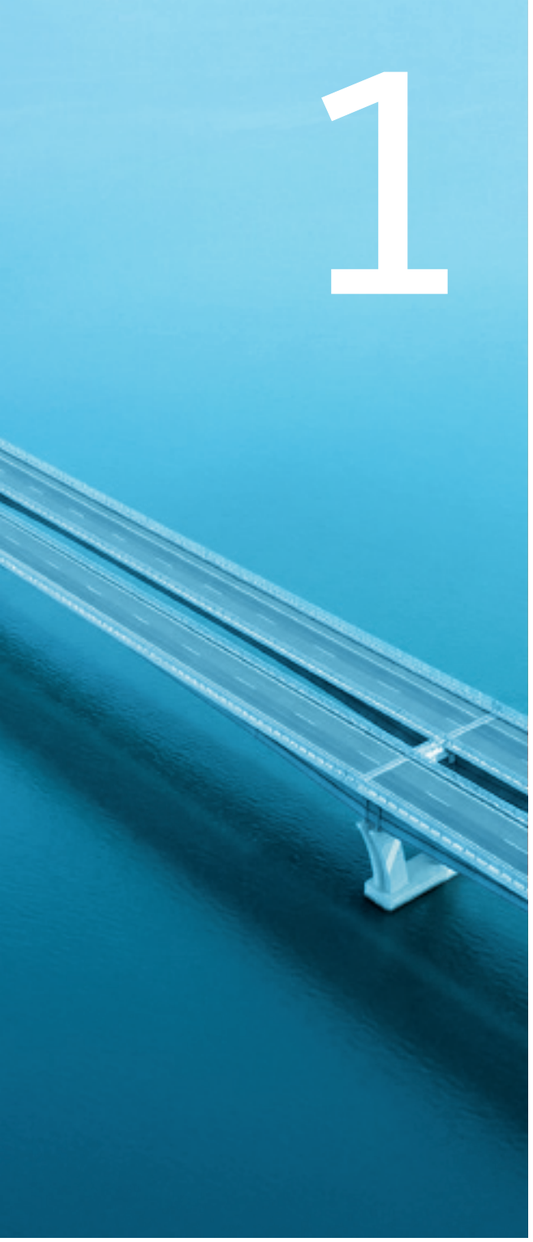
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Construcción



1

FCC Construcción's commitment

FCC Construcción, with more than 125 years of history, is the construction company of the FCC Group. Present **in more than 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, prefab manufacturing, corporate image, facility maintenance, energy efficiency, etc.) and it also has extensive experience in the development of projects under concession.

2025 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 internalising the importance of sustainable water management.

Rehabilitation of various railway sections - Portugal



This year represents **one of the major milestones achieved**: the implementation of the Water Footprint calculation independently, following the guidelines of the *Water Footprint Network (WFN)*. In its second 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, for the second year running, the **Water Footprint Calculation Course** was given for those employees interested in the subject, with the aim of increasing their knowledge of the importance and tools for water management, in order to actively contribute to the objective of achieving sustainable water management in the company.

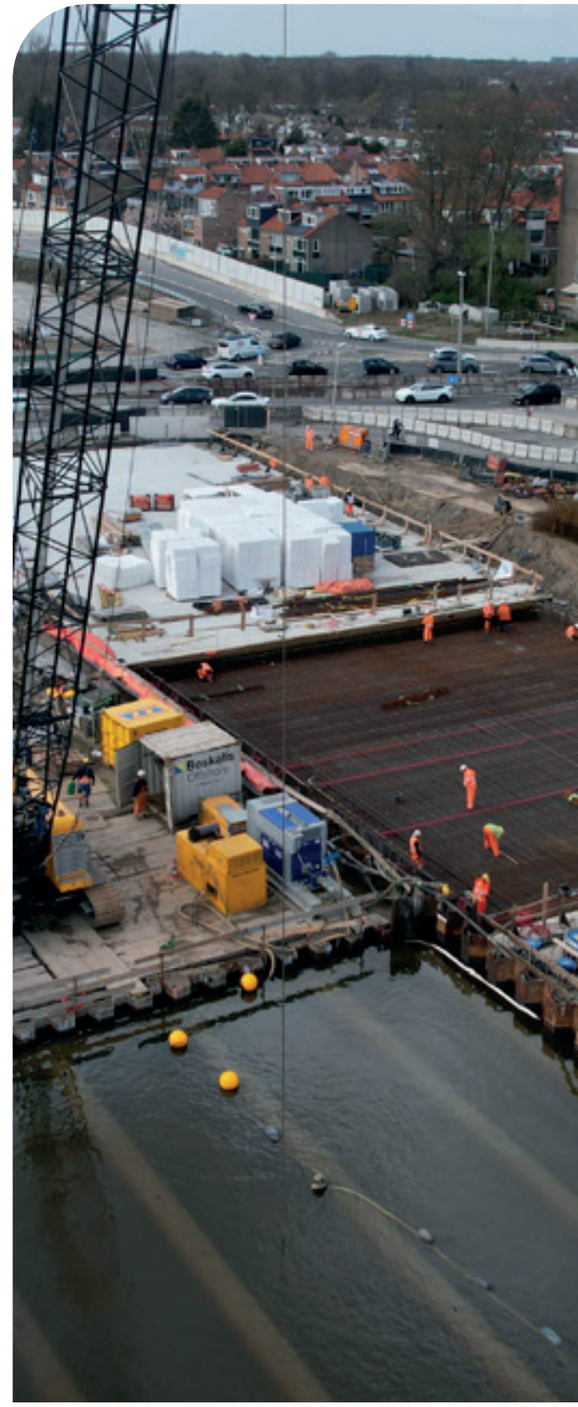
1.1. Characteristics of the FCC Construcción Water Footprint Report

This report contains the Water Footprint inventory for the year 2025 for the activities carried out in the works and fixed centres of FCC Construcción located in Australia, Saudi Arabia, Bulgaria, Bulgaria, Canada, Qatar, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Spain, the United States, Ireland, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Romania and the United States.

This report is based on the *Water Footprint Assessment Manual* a global standard developed by AENOR and based on the ***Water Footprint Network*** (originally coined 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).

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 centres, covering both direct and indirect consumption of water resources. The assessment focuses on identifying the areas of greatest impact and providing a solid basis for the implementation of sustainable water management strategies.



A9 Highway Extension - Netherlands



Benissa Bypass - Spain

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

- **The identification of the impact on the use of water resources.** Determining 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 optimise water use, minimising environmental impact and promoting sustainability, as well as promoting awareness among workers.
- **Regulatory compliance.** To ensure that FCC Construcción's activities comply with international regulations and standards related to water management.
- **Transparency and communication.** To provide clear and precise information for communication with interested parties, 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.



2

Organisational boundaries, operational boundaries and exclusions

2.1. Spatiotemporal resolution

The Water Footprint can be assessed at different levels of spatiotemporal detail. This 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, quality of the data and methodology used, the level of resolution is **intermediate (level B)**. This level offers a more detailed spatiotemporal 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 taken into account to define this level:

- **Spatial resolution**: FCC locates its works and fixed sites at a specific geographical point.
- **Temporal resolution:** data is collected and recorded on a monthly basis for each site or fixed site.

Gouvães Dam - Portugal



- **Source of required water use data**: specific data or estimates of consumption are obtained by geographic location and during the year.
- **Typical use of data accounting**: the collected data constitute a knowledge base for rough identification. This level of accounting is appropriate for providing a basis for understanding where hotspots can be expected to be found 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 to 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 is considered, those that derive from consumption whose costs FCC Construcción assumes.

2.3. Limits of the report

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

Blue Water Footprint

The Blue Water Footprint is the volume of fresh water, surface or underground, which is 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.



Castrovido Dam - Spain

Direct Blue Water Footprint

This is the direct consumption of water 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.
- Consumption of surface water.
- Consumption of ground wate.
- 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 (in fixed 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 impact on water consumption derived from 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, according to their quantity and quality.

2.4. Materiality analysis and exclusions

In 2021, FCC Construcción carried out a materiality analysis with the ultimate aim of improving the calculation of its Carbon Footprint and checking its response to the requirements of the UNE-EN ISO 14064-1:2019 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Standard.

Additionally, in 2024, it carried out a materiality analysis, with the support of an external consultant, with the ultimate aim of determining which materials are most relevant in the calculation of the Water Footprint, and thus determine which materials to prioritise. This analysis considered the materials reported in FCC Construcción's management system and those potentially influential in the calculation of the Water Footprint, such as wood. A study has therefore been carried out on wood consumption 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.



La Sagrera Station - Spain



3

Uncertainty and maximum relative importance

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 **4.9%**.

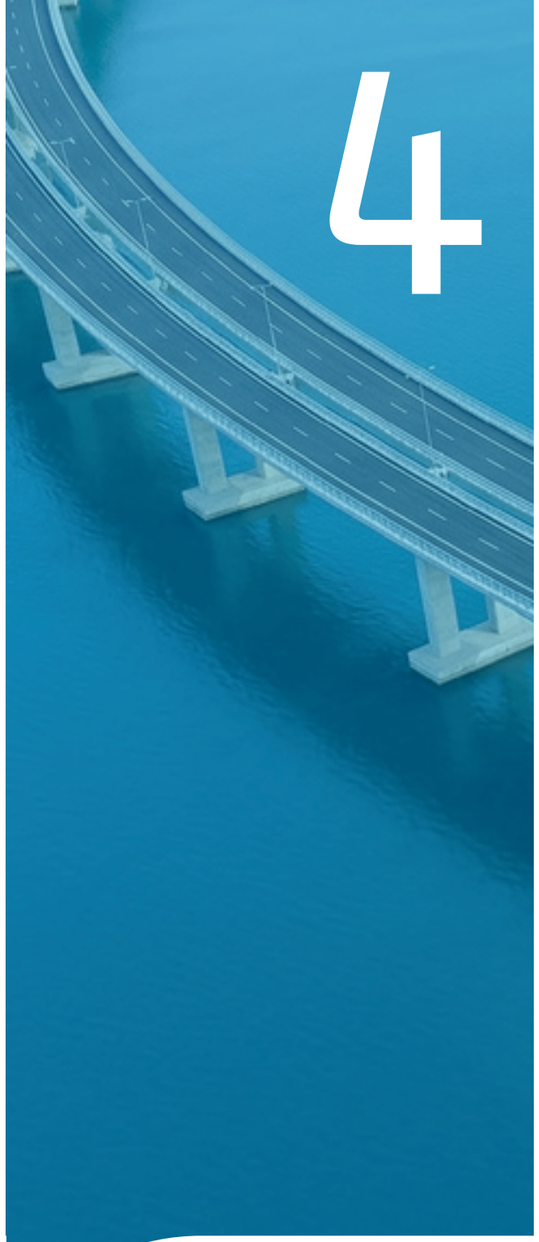
The conversion factors used to carry out the FCC Construcción Water Footprint inventory come from official sources and are specific for each of the categories established. These factors are selected in order to minimise uncertainty as far as possible, taking into account the global nature of the calculation.

The activity data used come 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 relative importance level of **4.5%** of the total declared Water Footprint has been established.

Yesa Reservoir - Spain





4

Quantification of the Water Footprint

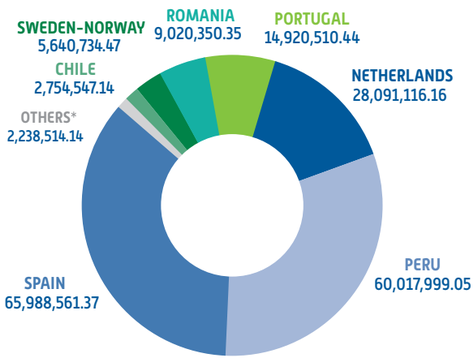
This section presents the quantification of FCC Construcción's Water Footprint in the year 2025, the impact generated on water consumption in Australia, Saudi Arabia, Bulgaria, Canada, Qatar, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Spain, the United States, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Romania.

The result of the total Water Footprint of FCC Construcción classified into Total Water Footprint, Blue Footprint and Grey Footprint is shown.

Tarragona Dock - Spain



Total Water Footprint Consumption (m^3) By country



Total
188,672,333.14

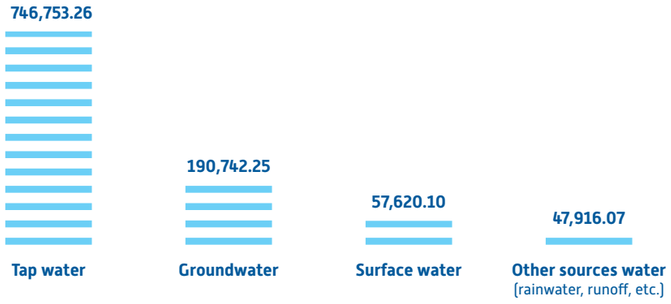
(*) Detail of "Others" category (Less than 1.0%)
The following countries were grouped in the "Others" sector of the chart due to their small proportion compared to the total:

Australia: 1,341,723.55
Canada: 27.99
Colombia: 67.78
Costa Rica: 146.77
El Salvador: 61.32
United States: 172.01
Mexico: 145.07
Nicaragua: 1,660.81
Panama: 2,388.34
United Kingdom: 892,120.32
Rest of Eastern Europe: 0.18

Total Water Footprint Consumption (m^3) By type of Water Footprint

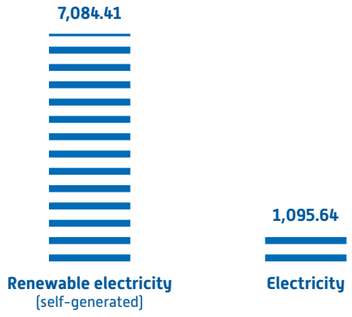


Direct Blue Water Footprint (m^3) Water consumption by source



Total
1,043,031.68

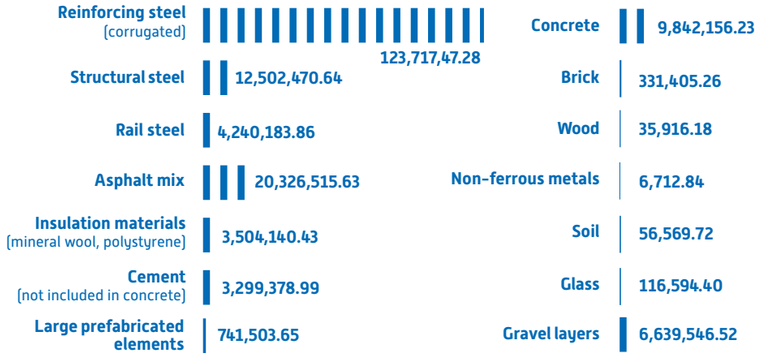
Indirect Blue Water Footprint (m^3) Associated with electricity consumption



Total
8,180.05

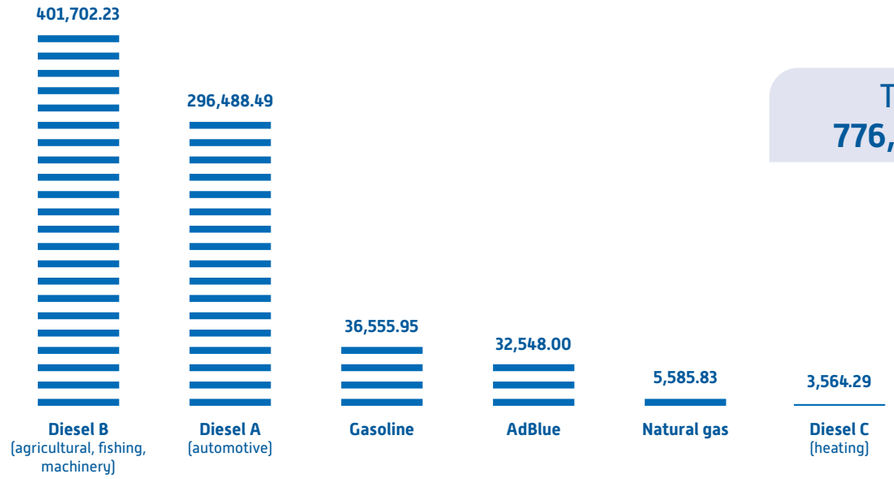
Third-party renewable electricity (certified origin) is not shown in the chart as its Water Footprint is 0 m^3

Indirect Blue Water Footprint (m^3) Associated with material consumption



Total
185,360,570.64

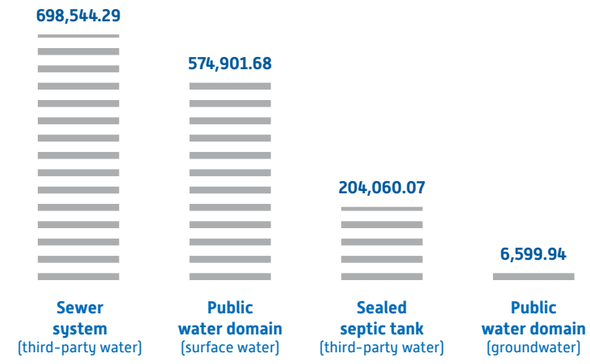
Indirect Blue Water Footprint (m^3) Associated with fuel consumption



Total
776,444.79

Fuel oil, Biodiesel, Bioethanol and Biomass are not shown in the chart as their Water Footprint is 0 m^3

Direct Grey Water Footprint (m^3) Associated with maximum authorized discharge volume



Total
1,484,105.98

Maritime-terrestrial public domain (seawater) is not shown in the chart as its Water Footprint is 0 m^3



5 Base year

In 2024, FCC Construcción carries out the evaluation of its Water Footprint for the first time, establishing this as its base year for comparison purposes for subsequent years. Due to the inclusion of new materials in the calculation (wood and AdBlue), and the improvement in the criteria for selecting the factors, 2025 is established as the new base year for the calculation.

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

- Changes in operational limits, which produce significant changes in the Water Footprint.
- Structural changes in FCC Construcción that have a significant impact on the base year Water Footprint.
- Changes in the methodologies used to quantify the Water Footprint and/or improvements in the accuracy of the factors that produce significant changes in the calculation of the Water Footprint.
- Discovery of significant errors or the accumulation of a large number of minor errors that, in aggregate, have a significant impact on the total Water Footprint.

Port of Callao - Peru





6 Quantification methodology

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

FCC Construcción uses a centralised approach, integrating the activity data received from each of the sites and fixed centres 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.

Direct Blue Water Footprint

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

- Consumption of water from the supply network.
- Consumption of surface water.
- Consumption of underground water.
- Consumption of water from other sources.

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

Gouvães Dam - Portugal



Indirect Blue Water Footprint

Associated with energy consumption

- Associated with the import and consumption of electricity. For this calculation, the consumption of electrical energy (on site or in the fixed centre), as invoiced to FCC Construcción, is multiplied by the factors that have been determined based on specific official sources for these sources of electricity.
- 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 determined on the basis of 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), Gasoline, Natural gas, Biodiesel, Bioethanol, Biomass and AdBlue.

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 used. 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, insulation (mineral wool, polystyrene), cement (not included in concrete), prefab materials, concrete, brick, wood, non-ferrous metals, soil, glass.



Mures Railway Bridge - Romania

Grey Water Footprint

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

The reference parameter that has been selected as a water quality indicator 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.

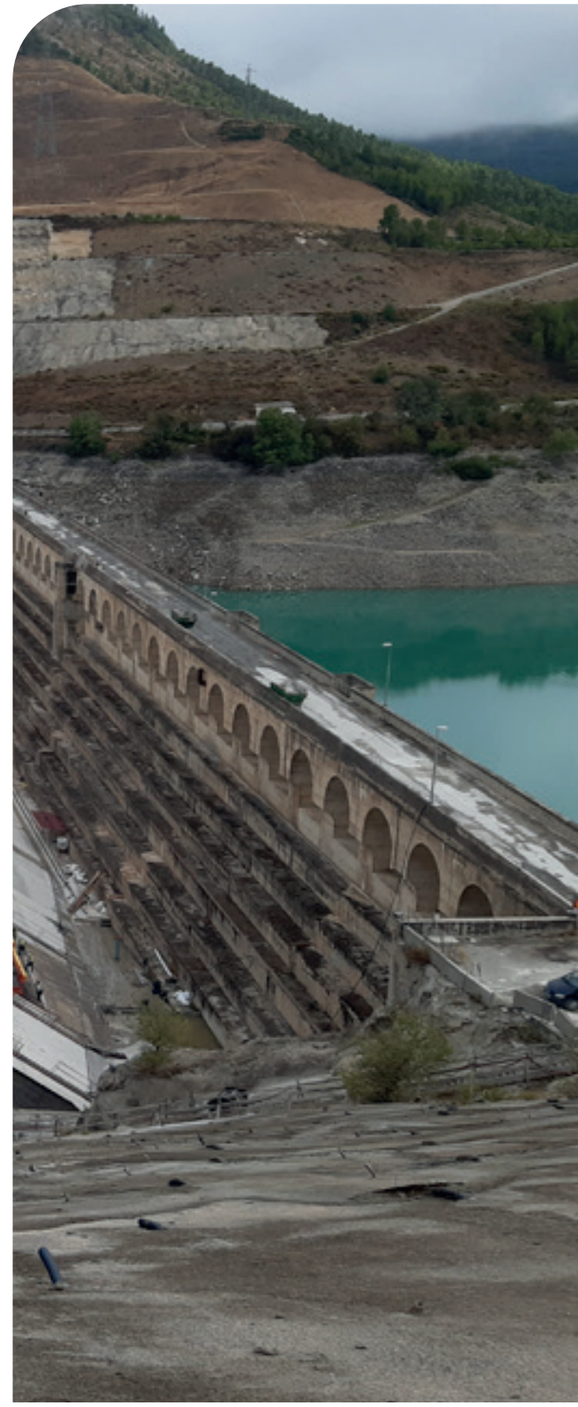
The legislation used as a reference to establish these parameters is as follows:

- Royal Decree 16/1999, of 22 April, on Industrial Waste Water Discharges to the Sewage System of the Region of Murcia.
- Royal Decree 140/2003, of 7 February, establishing the sanitary 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, establishing 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 by SimaPro using the *AWARE Method Version 2.0 according to the characteristics of the activity data (electricity, fuel, material, etc.)*.

The *AWARE Method (Available Water Remaining)* 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 Assessment (LCA), allowing a detailed and contextualised assessment of the environmental impacts.



Yesa Reservoir - Spain



7

Sustainability Analysis

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 final objective is to raise awareness in order to establish strategies to improve sustainability and optimise the use of water in the company's operations.

To assess the sustainability of FCC Construcción's Water Footprint, a Causal Analysis Methodology based on Systems Theory (CAST) has been applied. Three streams of quantitative and qualitative data are integrated, triangulating the data and reviewing them to obtain a final "relevance" score. The data should be interpreted taking into account that the lower the score, the more sustainable the site is considered to be.

The location of operational sites and facilities during the verification period is taken into account along three dimensions: environmental, social and economic. The scope of this analysis includes Blue Direct Water Footprint and Grey Water Footprint.

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

Bajo Frío Dam - Panama



The sustainability analysis of the Water Footprint consists of a comparison between the human Water Footprint and what the Earth can sustainably support. A number of 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.
- On the other hand, secondary impacts 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 water-dependent manufacturing industries and reduce the attractiveness of natural areas for tourism. A detailed analysis must therefore consider these impacts in order to establish water use strategies to minimise negative effects and ensure sustainable and responsible development.

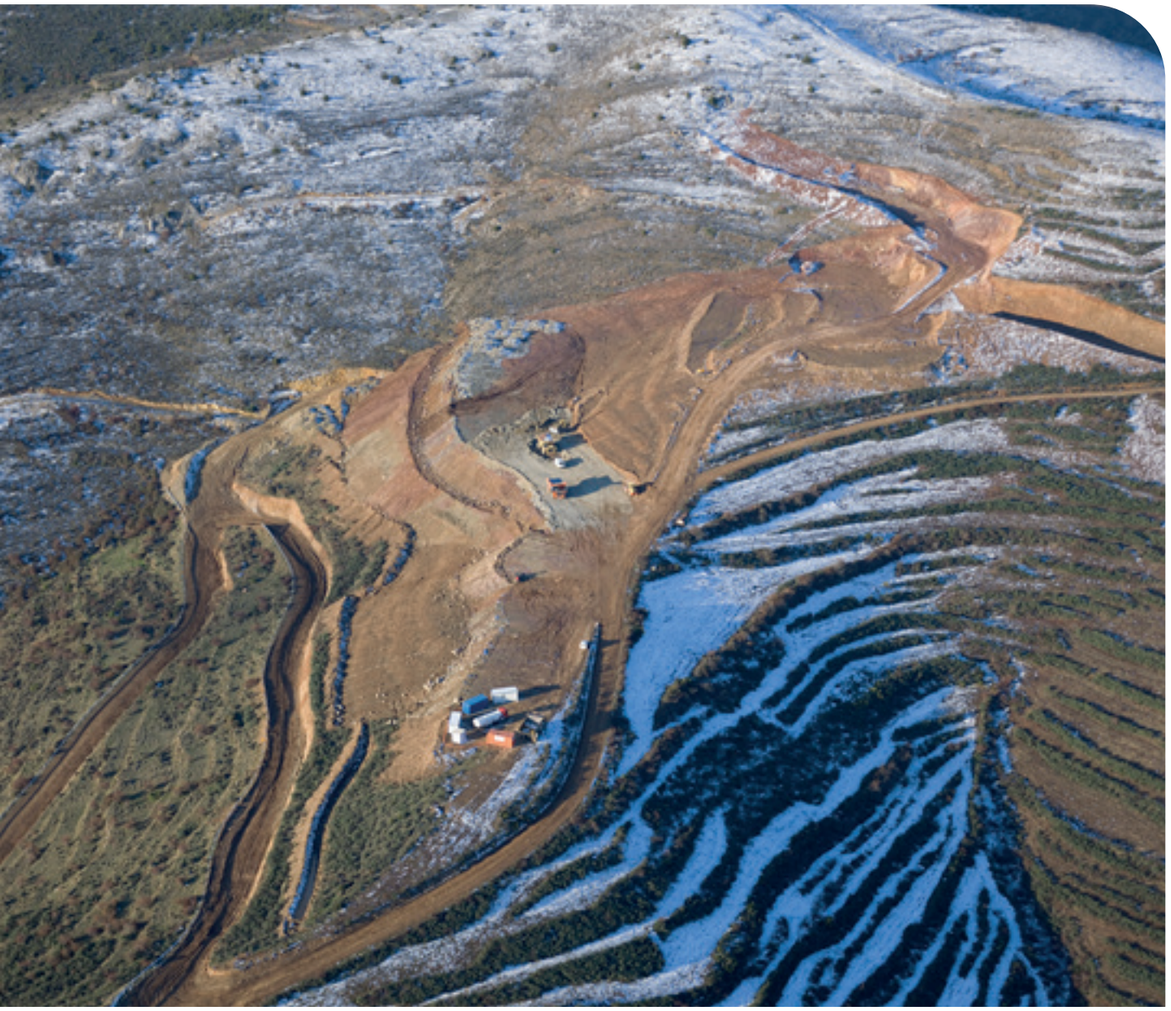
Sotra Bridge - Norway



Environmental dimension

In order to analyse the impact generated in the environmental dimension, **Water Stress** has been established as a determining factor. The baseline Water Stress is an indicator established by the Aqueduct Alliance initiative of the World Resources Institute, a global, non-governmental research organisation that studies sustainable management practices in climate, clean energy, food security, forests, water, sustainable cities and oceans. The Aqueduct initiative studies water risks around the world, measuring, mapping and publishing them, all freely available. It has used the Aqueduct 4.0 database, which contains a comprehensive Water Stress ranking for each country.

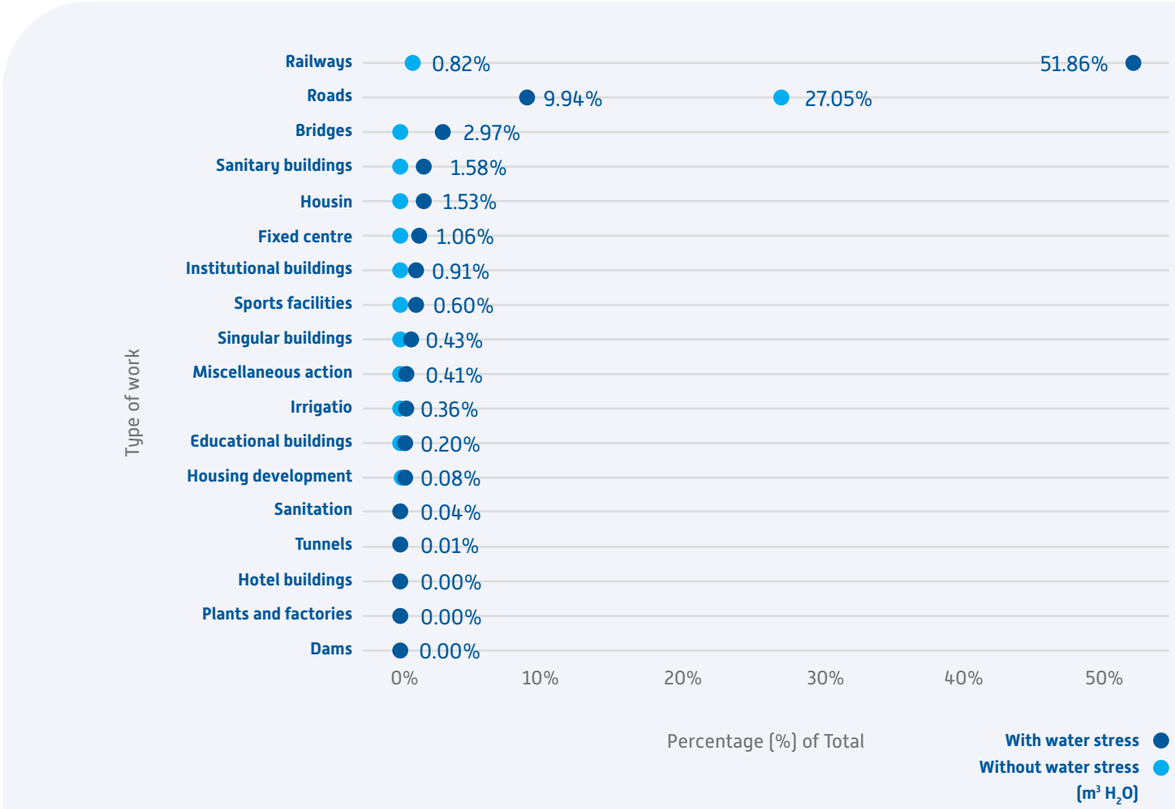
Water Stress is defined as the situation where the demand for freshwater exceeds the quantity available during a given period, or where its quality is insufficient to meet human and environmental needs. This can occur due to factors such as drought, overuse of water resources, pollution and climate change. This factor varies from country to 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: Australia, Chile, Spain, United States, Mexico, Peru, Portugal.



El Enciso Dam - Spain

Direct Blue Water Footprint Consumption versus Water Stress (%)
By type of work

Direct water consumption is shown below:



Social and economic dimension

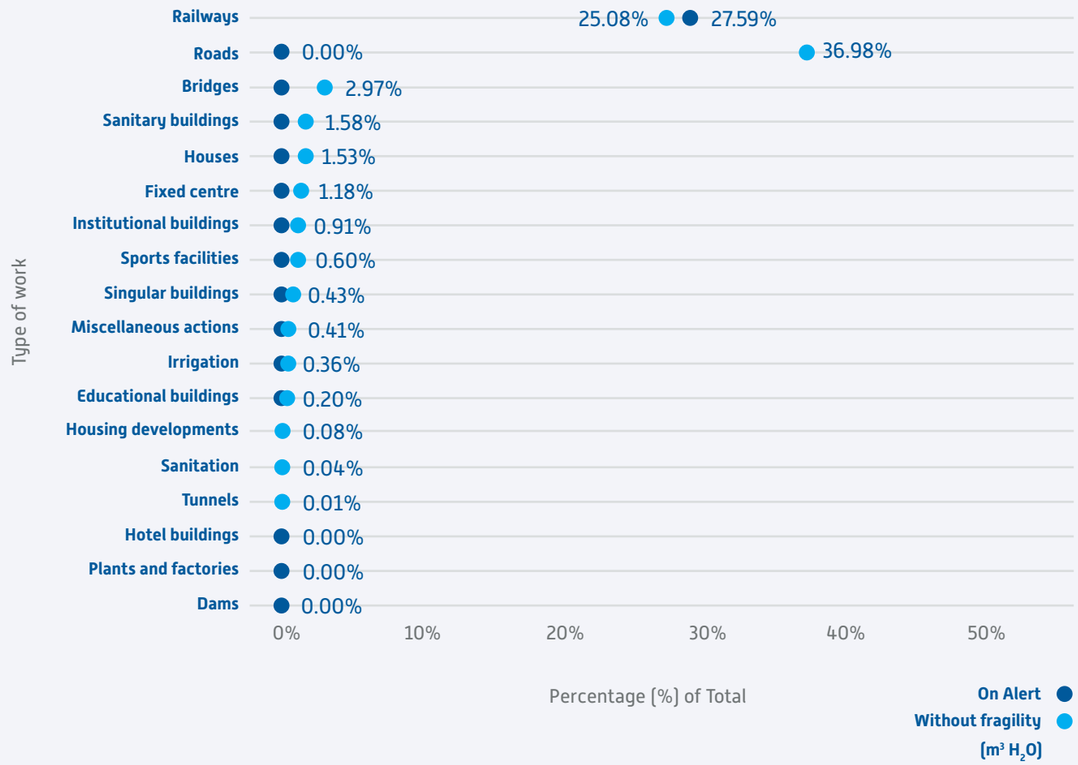
In order to analyse the impact generated in the social and economic dimension, the **State Fragility Index** has been established as a determining factor.

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

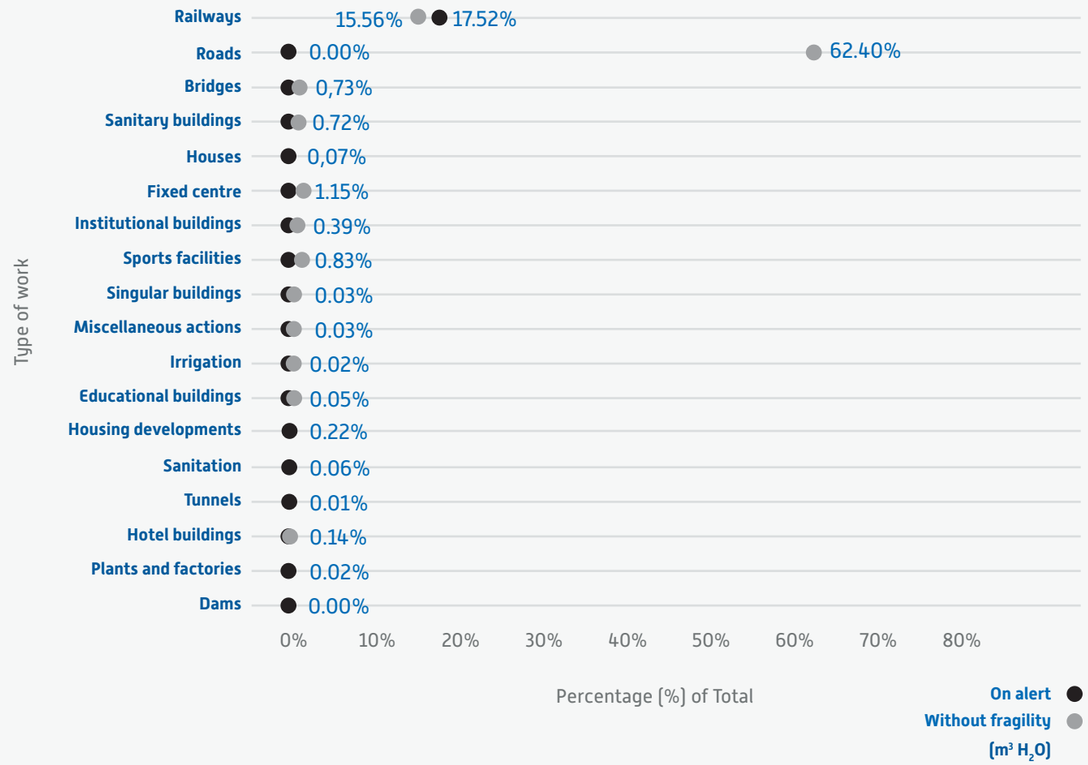
This factor varies from country to country, based on the socio-economic characteristics of each geographical area. The countries within the scope of FCC Construcción that are considered to be on alert are Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru.

Direct Blue Water Footprint Consumption versus State Fragility (%)
By type of work

The direct consumption of water and the discharges generated are shown below:



Direct Grey Water Footprint Consumption versus State Fragility (%)
By type of work



Benissa Bypass - Spain



Analysis of the sustainability of the Water Footprint CONCEPT	TOTAL (m^3 H_2O)	VOLUME (m^3 H_2O)	PERC. (%)
Consumption and discharge in Water Stress Zones (of total organisation)	**188,672,333.14**	145,027,167.89	76.87%
Consumption and discharges in socially fragile areas (over total for the organisation)		60,019,948.03	31.81%

Size

FCC Construcción's projects are very diverse in scope, type of work and contribution to the organisation's Water Footprint. That is why it is necessary to consider the calibre of the project when evaluating the impact of the project on sustainability. The percentage contribution of the project to the organisation's total Water Footprint is established as a determining factor. This indicator is obtained by exponentiating the percentage contribution of each project to the Water Footprint by a contribution exponent.

This calculation of the calibre makes it possible to know the true impact of each work or fixed site on the total Footprint.

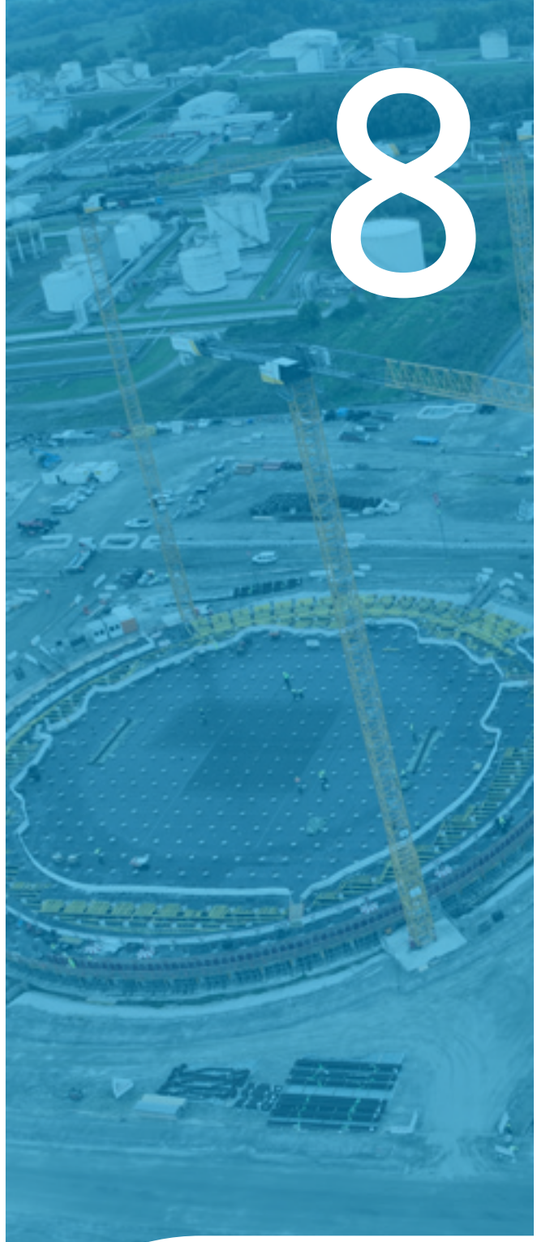
Relevance calculation

We understand relevance as the final score, including the indicators of water stress, social fragility and calibre, which determine the importance in terms of sustainability of the Water Footprint for FCC Construcción. The three indices mentioned are added together, obtaining a value that classifies each work in one of five categories: very low relevance, low relevance, medium relevance, high relevance and very high relevance.

Nº WORKS	METHODOLOGY	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	VERY HIGH
151	Water stress + social fragility + relevance	6	94	50	1	0

Ermida Dam - Portugal





8

Continuous improvement

FCC Construcción is a company committed to the environment and sustainability. For this reason, 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. This year 2025 different actions have been carried out to improve this exercise.

- The list of materials has been extended to include wood, with the aim of obtaining a more realistic result on the impact generated by the consumption of building materials.
- Emphasis has been placed on the monitoring and estimation of discharges, both at construction sites and at fixed centres, in order to better control discharges and obtain a more reliable result.
- Internal training has been given to raise awareness of the importance of water and its sustainable management.
- The methodology for analysing results has been improved with the aim of obtaining a better result in the Sustainability Analysis of our activities at a global level.

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.

Yesa Reservoir - Spain





Hall Zero Fira - Spain

Declaration of conformity of AENOR

AENOR

Water Footprint Verification Statement

AENOR
CALCULATED
WATER FOOTPRINT

AENOR Verification Statement for

FCC CONSTRUCCIÓN, S. A

relating to the period

2025

In Madrid, on 26-march-2026

Rafael García Meiro
Chief Executive Officer/CEO

AENOR

CLIENT:1994/0112/VHH/01

Introduction

FCC CONSTRUCCIÓN, S. A has commissioned AENOR Confia, S.A.U. (AENOR) to carry out a limited review of the Water Footprint for 2025 limited of its activities defined in the report issued by the organization on March 26, 2026, in edition 3.2, which is part of this Declaration.

FCC CONSTRUCCIÓN, S. A The company, with registered office at Avenida del Camino de Santiago, 40, Building III, 3rd floor - 28050 Madrid (Spain), was responsible for reporting its Water Footprint in accordance with the WATER FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT MANUAL published by the Water Footprint Network

Objective

The objective of the verification is to provide stakeholders with a professional and independent assessment of the information and data contained in the Water Footprint Report issued by **FCC CONSTRUCCION, S.A.**

Scope of Verification

During the verification, the information was analyzed according to the control approach established in the Water Footprint Assessment Manual published by the Water Footprint Network.

The scope of the verification applies to the activities carried out at the centers indicated below:

Company	Activity	Location
FCC CONSTRUCCIÓN, S.A.	Construction	Avenida del Camino de Santiago, 40 edificio III, planta 3º - 28050 Madrid (España) List of works in Annex 1

Established functional unit:

• m^3 of water in 2025

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Exclusions and cut-off criteria:

Materials that do not reach 5% of the total are excluded.

A study of the organization's Water Footprint was carried out according to the Water Footprint Network's manual for calculating the Water Footprint, considering the direct and indirect blue water footprint, due to the incorporation of water from inputs related to energy acquisition or material consumption, as well as the grey water footprint.

The indirect blue footprint considers only that associated with energy consumption (associated with the import of electricity and associated with fuel consumption in stationary or mobile sources) and that associated with the consumption of materials (steel in reinforcement (corrugated), structural steel, steel for railway rails, asphalt concrete, insulation (mineral wool, polystyrene), cement (not included in concrete), large prefabricated elements, concrete, brick, wood, non-ferrous metals, soil, glass and gravel).

The following have not been included in the Water Footprint:

- Green water footprint

- Transportation

- Materials used other than: Reinforcing steel (corrugated), Structural steel, Steel for track rails, Asphalt, Insulation (mineral wool, polystyrene), Cement, Large prefabricated elements, Concrete, Brick, Non-ferrous metals, Soil, Glass, Crushed stone, and Wood (included in 2025). - Derived from the materiality analysis carried out in 2024, with the ultimate goal of determining which materials are most relevant in the water footprint calculation and thus determining which materials to prioritize.

- Bottled water consumption for human consumption because the quantity is not representative compared to the water consumption for the company's production processes.

- Management and treatment of generated waste

Base year

The organization has established 2025 as its base year.

Relative importance

For verification purposes, it was agreed that material discrepancies would be considered any omissions, distortions, or errors that can be quantified and result in a difference greater than 5% with respect to the total declared.

Criteria

The criteria and information considered for the verification were:

• WATER FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT MANUAL published by the Water Footprint Network

AENOR expressly disclaims any liability for investment or other decisions based on this declaration.

Conclusión

Based on the above, and in accordance with the limited assurance level, there is no evidence to suggest that the information reported in the organisation's report does not provide a fair representation of the water footprint of its activities:

TYPE OF FOOTPRINT	UD	DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL
Blue Water Footprint	m3	1.043.031,68	186.145.195,48	187.188.227,16
Grey Water Footprint	m3	1.484.105,98		1.484.105,98

ANNEX 1 LIST OF WORKS

APPENDIX 1 LIST OF PROJECTS

NORTEES

NORTE

170542 EMBALSE

YESA UTE

2V74 HOSPITAL SALAMANCA
3N27 UTE REF. HOSP. SORIA
3Q75 UTE CENTR.AMB.PAMPLONA
3R48 UTE HP CABUEÑES FASE I
3S06 UTE PUENTE RIBADESELLA

3T08 UTE QUINTANAORTUÑO
3T28 HOSPITAL DE ARANDA
3T58 UTE NOVO CHUAC F 1.1

Portugal Region

PORTUGAL

3Q70 IP-TORRES-CALDAS C296
3R81 IP - SMM COIMBRA B
3S07 IP-MELEÇAS-TORRES C296
3S30 METRO MONDEGO-PMO C296
3T15 CS HOTEL D. COMPORTA
3T57 LINHA RUBI
3T77 CH REGUENGOS MONSARAZ
3U18 CONDUTA MORGAVEL
3U72 BARRAGEM DO PISÃO
3V12 CH VIDIGUEIRA
3V51 HOTEL 8.40 WEST

ESTEES ESTE

128930 UTE REM.INST.ED.ASTA
128934 C.PENITENC. Z.FRANCA
128938 REG S13 LLARDECANS
128939 344VV ZONA FRANCA F1
128941 REG ASG XP3
128943 UTE FIRA P.ZERO
128944 REURB.VIA LAIETANA 2
128945 UTE MONTCADA
128951 REG S9.1 LES BORGES
128952 MEJORA CONEX. A2-B40
128953 E.JUDICIAL MARTORELL
128954 UTE FIRA ARQUITECTUR
128956 MEJORA MUELLE APMT
168867 UTE AMP.H.MARINA BAIXA
168869 UTE ADEC.PALACIO TSJCV
168872 UTE LOT 1 SON DURETA
168873 REF. COLEG. CEU VCIA
168874 AULARIO PERLETA UMH
168875 UTE BENISSA

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168876 REF. UNIV. CEU ELCHE
168877 EDIF FA1-FA2 POWERCO
168881 NOU MESTALLA
168884 PLANTA TIRME
168885 UTE BARRIO PORFIRIO
3U12 CTA. ITINERARIO 8
586101 CANTERA EL PILAR

SURES

SUR

3099 UTE ANILLO INSULAR TFE
3S42 UTE AMP MATERNO INFANT
3S83 UTE DEPURACIÓN S.ROQUE
3T04 UTE TANQUE TORMENTAS
3T18 SANEAMIENTO ARONA
3V16 UTE OBRA METROMÁLAGA
3V55 NUEVA UD HOSPITAL MA

CENTROES

CENTRO

3038 REMOD SANTIAG BERNABEU
3039 UTE EDAR EL ENDRINAL
3P76 URB.ETAPA1.BERROCALE
3R03 HOSPITAL PUERTOLLANO
3S13 BOSQUES METRO. 22-24
3S14 CONTRATA AYTO 22-24
3S44 ACCESO ESTAD.ATM F.II
3S93 UTE F3 MAHOU-CALDERÓN
3T01 NUEVA SEDE ONCE
3T93 UTE REHAB. FIRMES R5
3T98 JEFATURA SERV.INF.GC
3U32 REHAB.MERCAD.LEGAZPI
3U60 EQUIP.DEP. AT.MADRID
3U62 UTE L1 URB.LA SOLANA
3U87 UTE PUENTE VENTAS

AENOR

TRANSPORTES ES (CONVENSA)

TRANSPORTES (CONVENSA)

143733 UTE VARIANTE ESTE VALLADOLID
143755 UTE ESTAC.LA SAGRERA
3N93 NIJAR-RIO ANDARAX
3095 AVE TOTANA LORCA
3P84 MANT. LOTE 3 METRO MAD
3R06 UTE DUPLICACION R-3
3R56 LA ASUNCION-GUARDO

3R66 UTE TOTANA-TOTANA
3R85 PLAY D VIAS VALLADOLID
3S04 UTE MONTAJE V SAGRERA
3S05 UTE ARQUITECT. SAGRERA
3S10 UTE AVE PLASEN-BADAJOZ
3S43 FUENTE SAN LUIS
3T19 UTE RENOV. TRAVIESAS
3T21 UTE TUNEL RODA BARA
3T36 RINCON DE SOTO
3T41 Vía y electrificación para la Variante Este ferroviaria de Valladolid
3T64 UTE DUPL. PALENCIA-LEÓN VÍA
3T64E UTE DUPL. PALENCIA-LEÓN CATENARIA
3T71 UTE FASE B ARQ.SAGRE
3T84 ESTACION REUS
3U03 LINEA 200
3U11 UTE B.M. MURCIA LORCA
3U50 EMERG. VALENCIA-BUÑOL
3U55 TRAVIESAS TARDIENTA
3U83 P.N. ORENSE
3U99 P.N. MIERES
3V01 UTE GUILLAREI REDOND
3V37 UTE SANT FELIU
3V44 ATOCHA-PINTO
3V53 O.E.. TUNEL ABDALAJIS
3V70 UTE MIV CENTRO 2025-27
3V76 MANT SUP METRO LOTE 3

AENOR

Total TRANSPORTES ES
ED CORP
EDIFICACIÓN CORPORATIVA
3S97 113 VIV. ALCALA 3ª F
3T31 108 VIV. TRES CANTOS
3T33 122 VIV LES MASIES 3
3U21 61 VIV. TRES CANTOS
3U54 74 VIV. MICENAS
Total ED CORP
OrienteMedio
AUSTRALIA
3U31 UTE 490 VIV SOC CAIRNS
3U66 CTRA BARWON HEADS
Total Middle East
AméricaSur
CHILE
3Q26 PUENTE INDUSTRIAL
PERÚ
632001 METRO DE LIMA - Oficina Central
Europa
RUMANIA
3L35 TRAMO 3: GURASADA - SIMERIA
3S18 REHAB CLUJ NAPOCA
3S31 LUGOJ-TIMISOARA EST
REINO UNIDO
3P64 A465 WALES
SUECIA-NORUEGA
3R07 UTE SOTRA LINK CONS JV
PAÍSES BAJOS
3P14 AUTOPISTA A9
3T79 UTE PALLAS REACTOR

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Water Footprint Verification Certificate

AENOR
CALCULATED
WATER FOOTPRINT

VHH-2025/0003

AENOR certifies that the organization

FCC CONSTRUCCIÓN, S.A.

is in conformity with the requisites of the WATER FOOTPRINT NETWORK standard

for the activities: Design and execution of civil and building works, residential and non-residential.

Verification period: 2025

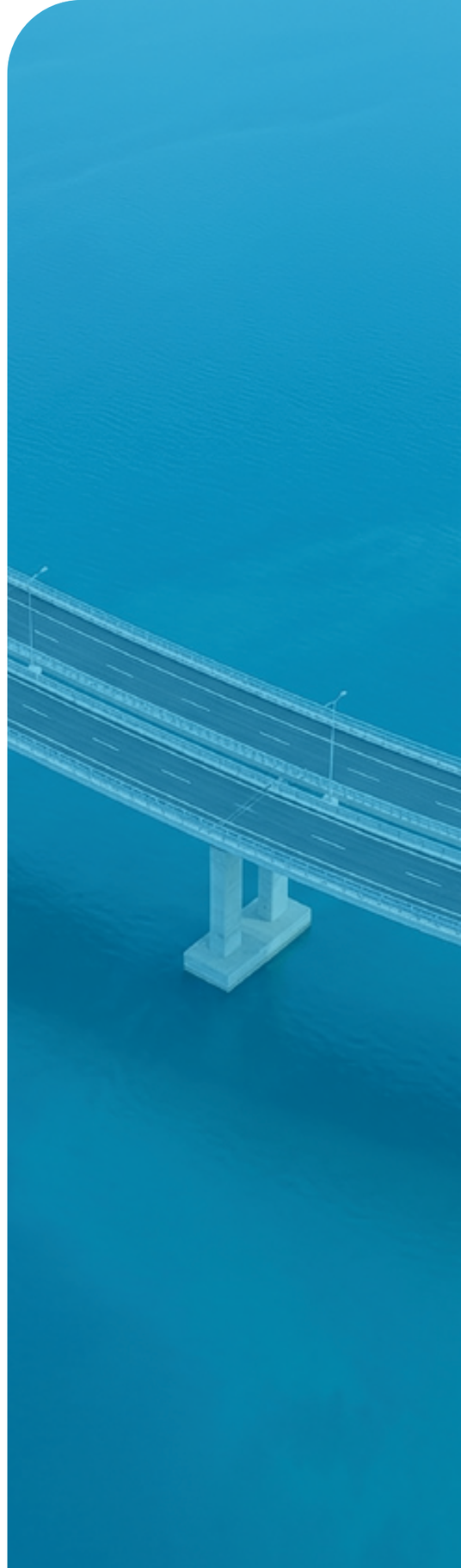
TOTAL DIRECT BLUE WATER FOOTPRINT (m3) 1.043.031,68
INDIRECT BLUE WATER FOOTPRINT (m3) 186.145.195,48
TOTAL DIRECT GREY WATER FOOTPRINT (m3) 1.484.105,98

which is/are carried out in: Avenida CAMINO DE SANTIAGO, 40. 28050 - MADRID

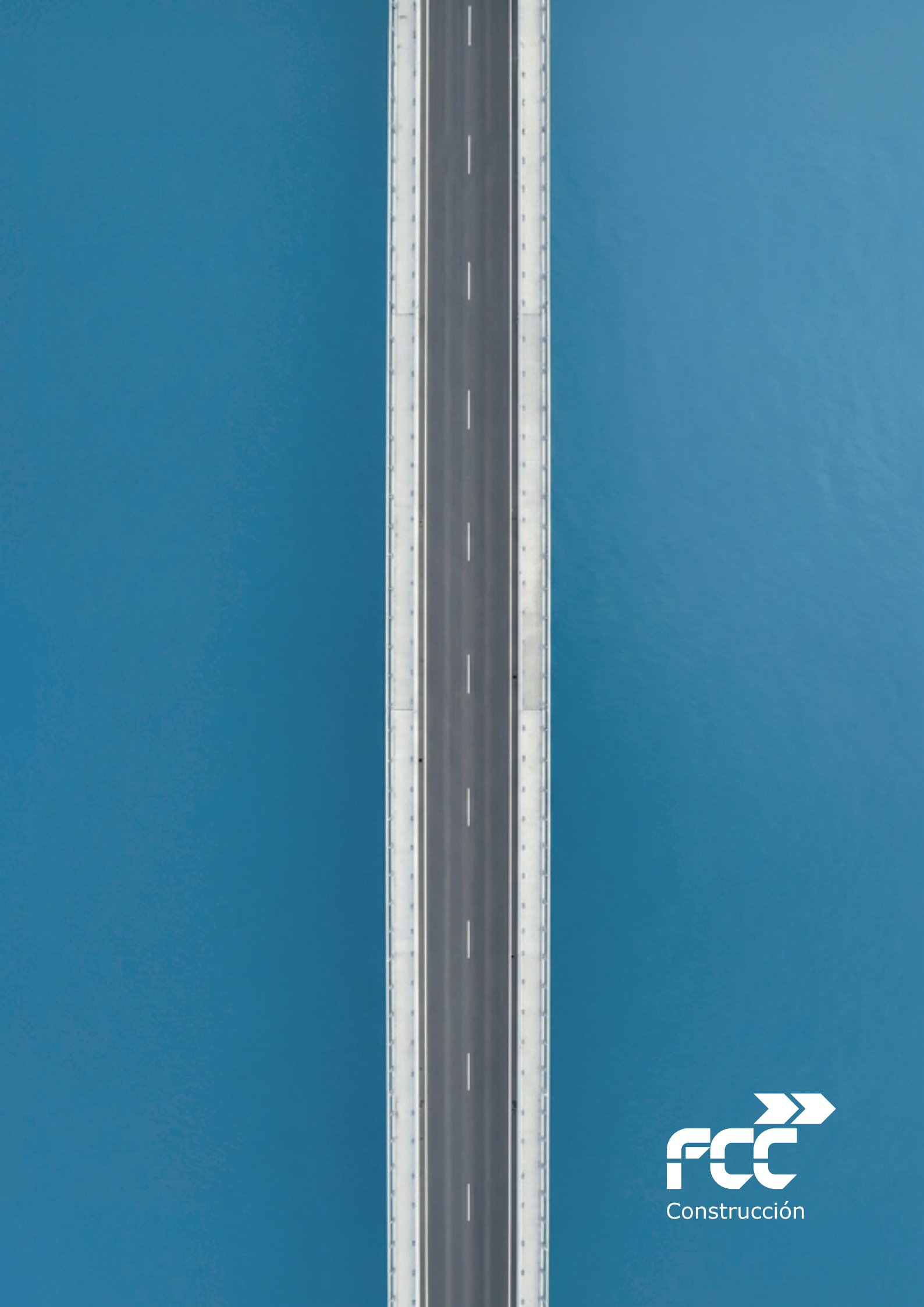
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Construcción



Construcción