

Water Security and Water Management

TFM recognizes water as a critical natural resource for operational continuity, environmental stewardship, and long-term business resilience. The Company manages water-related risks through site-level water management plans, operational controls, water efficiency programs, and climate and water risk assessments aligned with Thai Union Group sustainability commitments.

TFM conducts water risk assessments using internationally recognized tools and methodologies, including:

- Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) Water Risk Filter
- World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas

The assessments evaluate:

- Physical water stress and scarcity risks
- Flood and drought risks
- Regulatory and reputational risks
- Water quality and wastewater-related risks
- Climate-related water impacts
- Long-term operational resilience
- Site-Level Water Management Plans

TFM's operational sites, including Thailand's site in Samutsakorn (TFM-SS), Songkhla (TFM-SK), and PT Thai Union Kharisma Lestari (TUKL) in Indonesia, operate under formal site-level water management plans designed to manage water use efficiency, water-related operational risks, wastewater control, and regulatory compliance.

The site-level water management plans include:

- Water use monitoring and reduction programs
- Water efficiency improvement projects
- Wastewater treatment and discharge management
- Water recycling and reuse initiatives
- Water risk assessment and mitigation measures
- Emergency preparedness and business continuity planning for water-related risks
- Compliance monitoring and operational controls

TFM continues to strengthen site-level water governance through regular monitoring, risk reviews, and continuous improvement initiatives.

Water Withdrawal and Water Sources

TFM monitors water withdrawal by source to improve transparency and support responsible water resource management.

Water withdrawal sources include:

- Third-party municipal or industrial water supply
- Groundwater withdrawal where legally permitted
- Surface water withdrawal where applicable

At present, TFM's operational water withdrawal is primarily sourced from third-party water suppliers and permitted groundwater sources. Surface water withdrawal from rivers, lakes, and natural ponds is not material to current operations.

Water Risk Mitigation Investments and Projects

TFM invests in water efficiency and water risk mitigation projects to strengthen operational resilience and reduce environmental impacts associated with water consumption and wastewater management.

Water-related initiatives include:

- Wastewater treatment system upgrades
- Water recycling and reuse projects
- Process optimization and water efficiency improvements
- Leak prevention and monitoring systems
- Water quality monitoring and compliance management
- Employee awareness and operational engagement programs

TFM continues to evaluate additional water risk mitigation and water efficiency investment opportunities as part of its long-term sustainability and climate resilience strategy.

Third-Party Assurance of Water Data

TFM's water consumption and environmental performance data are subject to independent third-party assurance by LRQA as part of the Company's sustainability reporting assurance process.

The assurance engagement is conducted in accordance with AA1000AS v3 Type II assurance requirements and moderate assurance level standards.

The assurance scope includes selected environmental performance indicators, including:

- Water withdrawal
- Water discharge
- Water consumption

The assurance process includes reviews of:

- Data management systems
- Internal verification procedures
- Environmental data controls
- Site-level evidence and operational records

TFM continues to strengthen environmental data governance, reporting transparency, and assurance practices aligned with internationally recognized ESG reporting standards.

Site-Specific Water Reduction Targets

TFM recognizes groundwater as an important natural resource that must be managed responsibly to support long-term water security, environmental sustainability, and operational resilience.

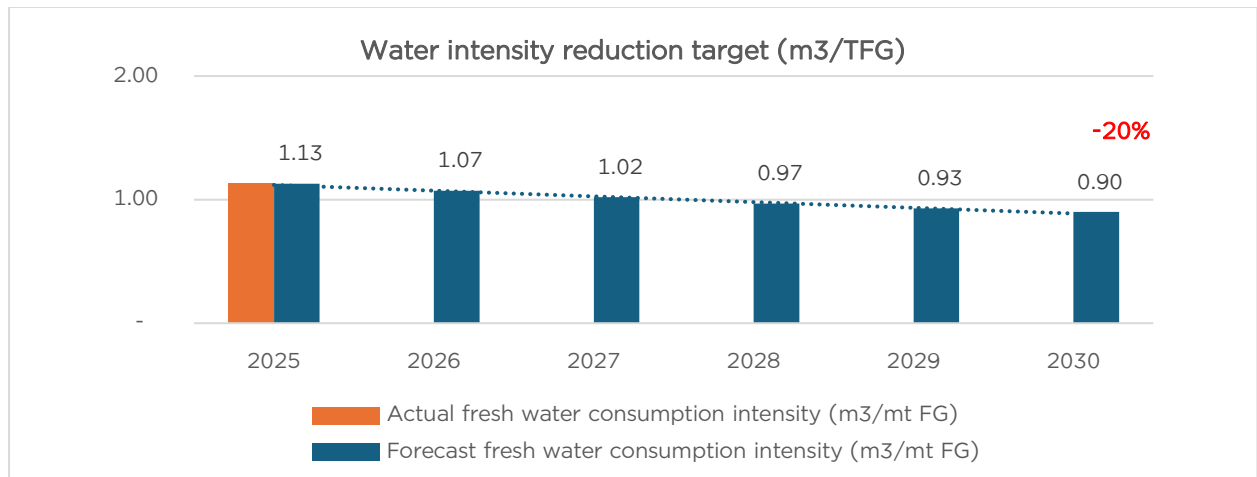
Water consumption from 2023-2025

Water withdrawal	Unit	2023	2024	2025
Municipal water	cubic meter	11,760	12,576	8,947
Surface water	cubic meter	166,975	47,446	43,054
Groundwater	cubic meter	141,871	139,147	145,714
Water reused	cubic meter	177,516	177,516	106,051

Between 2023 and 2025, TFM continued to strengthen water efficiency and responsible water management across its manufacturing operations. Despite ongoing operational

activities and production demand, the Company maintained a focus on reducing water consumption and improving water use efficiency through continuous improvement initiatives.

The Company has established a target to reduce groundwater withdrawal intensity by 20% by 2030 compared with the 2025 baseline. The target is measured as groundwater withdrawal intensity relative to production output to support efficient water use while accommodating operational growth.



The groundwater reduction target applies to operational sites where groundwater is used under legally permitted conditions, including selected manufacturing operations

TFM’s groundwater reduction strategy includes:

- Improving process water efficiency
- Optimizing cleaning and production operations
- Reducing water loss and leakage
- Increasing water recycling and reuse opportunities
- Enhancing water monitoring and metering systems
- Upgrading wastewater treatment and water recovery systems
- Raising employee awareness on water conservation practices

The Company also conducts periodic water risk assessments using internationally recognized tools, including WWF Water Risk Filter and WRI Aqueduct, to identify water stress exposure and strengthen long-term groundwater management and operational resilience.

TFM's water risk assessments, conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WWF Water Risk Filter, have identified that its manufacturing sites face meaningfully

different water stress profiles. TFMSS in Samut Sakhon province is situated in the Chao Phraya basin, rated Extremely High for baseline water stress under the Aqueduct tool and carrying a Basin Physical Risk score of 3.88/5.0 under the WWF Water Risk Filter, which is projected to rise to 4.46/5.0 by 2050. TFMSK in Songkhla carries a High water stress rating, with a current Basin Physical Risk score of 2.66/5.0, projected at 2.74/5.0 by 2050. TUKL in East Java is located in the Solo River basin (Java–Timor basin), rated High for baseline water stress under the Aqueduct tool and carrying a WWF Basin Physical Risk score of 3.60/5.0 at the 2020 baseline, projected to rise to 3.91/5.0 by 2030 and 4.17/5.0 by 2050 under the current trend scenario. The TUKL site's escalating risk trajectory warrants continued monitoring as physical water risk in the Solo basin is expected to intensify.

TFM acknowledges that the scale and urgency of water reduction required at the Samutsakhon facility is greater than at Songkhla and Indonesia, given the Extremely High and increasing water stress trajectory in the Chao Phraya basin. The company's overall target to reduce water withdrawal by 20% by 2030 is therefore expected to be achieved in material part through reductions at the Samutsakhon site.

Assessed against water stress ratings and volumetric scale, Samutsakhon represents TFM's most material water risk exposure. It is located in the highest-stress basin of TFM's three sites, it accounts for the largest share of company-wide production and water withdrawal, and its production growth trajectory means that without active and targeted reduction measures, absolute withdrawal is likely to rise, increasing water risk exposure. Thus, the company's overall target to reduce total water withdrawal by 20% by 2030 applies most critically to the Samutsakhon facility, where the combination of high baseline stress, flat historical withdrawal, and growing production presents both the greatest risk and the greatest opportunity for impactful reduction. Site-level water performance across all three facilities is monitored through TFM's environmental management system and reviewed through SHE governance processes.

Collaboration on Water Management

TFM manages water-related risks and operational water use primarily within its own operational footprint.

At present, TFM does not operate within a shared industrial water management zone requiring formal collaborative water governance with co-located companies. Therefore, collaboration with co-located industrial operators on shared water infrastructure or water basin management is currently considered not applicable (N/A) to TFM operations.

Where relevant, TFM continues to engage with:

- Local regulatory authorities
- Water service providers
- Communities
- Industry and sustainability stakeholders to support responsible water management and environmental compliance.

Power Generation Water Metrics (EWT41 Series)

TFM is a manufacturing and aquaculture feed production company and does not operate power generation facilities as part of its core business activities.

Therefore, water withdrawal and water consumption metrics associated with electricity generation activities under the EWT41 series are considered not applicable (N/A) to TFM operations.

Electricity used within TFM operations is primarily sourced from external electricity providers rather than self-operated power generation facilities.