

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Anglo American is a global diversified mining company. Our portfolio of world class competitive mining operations and undeveloped resources – spanning diamonds (through De Beers), copper, platinum and other precious metals, iron ore, coal and nickel – provides the raw materials to meet the growing consumer-driven demands of the world's developed and maturing economies. The diversification and scale of our portfolio allows us to leverage our financial resources, technical expertise, and supplier relationships towards delivery on our potential and to the benefit of our customers.

De Beers has the global leadership position in diamonds, producing around a third of the world's rough diamonds, by value.

Anglo American has a world-class asset position in copper, with the potential to establish a leading position built around its interests in two of the world's largest copper mines – Los Bronces (a 50.1% owned subsidiary) and Collahuasi (44% owned joint operation), with Reserve Lives of 23 years and 69 years, respectively.

Our Platinum business (held through a 78% interest in Anglo American Platinum Limited) is the world's leading PGM producer, extracting and processing around 40% of all newly mined platinum.

Anglo American's iron ore operations provide customers with niche, high iron content ore, a large percentage of which is direct-charge product for blast furnaces. In South Africa, we have a majority share (69.7%) in Kumba Iron Ore, where the Sishen and Kolomela mines produce leading quality lump ore and also a premium fine ore. In Brazil, we have developed the integrated Minas-Rio operation (100% ownership), consisting of an open pit mine and beneficiation plant in Minas Gerais, which produces a high quality pellet feed product, offering a high iron content and low levels of contaminants. In manganese, we have a 40% share in Samancor Holdings, with operations based in South Africa and Australia.

We are the world's third largest exporter of metallurgical coal and our coal operations in Australia serve customers throughout Asia and the Indian sub-continent, Europe and South America. In South Africa, we supply thermal coal to both the export and domestic energy markets and, from the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, we export throughout the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Asia-Pacific regions. In Colombia, Anglo American, BHP and Glencore each have a one-third shareholding in Cerrejon, one of the country's largest thermal coal exporters.

Our Nickel business is well placed to serve the global stainless steel industry, which depends on nickel and drives demand for it, and to benefit from demand for batteries for electric vehicles.

We will continue to refine and upgrade our asset portfolio as a matter of course in order to ensure that our capital is deployed effectively to generate enhanced and sustainable returns for our shareholders. Anglo American has restructured significantly over the last four years and, as a result, upgraded the overall quality of its portfolio of mining assets since 2013, moving from 68 assets to 36 at the end of 2017. During 2017, we completed the disposal of our 83.3% interest in the Dartbrook coal mine (Metallurgical Coal) to Australian Pacific Coal Limited, our 42.5% interest in the Pandora mine (Platinum) and certain Amandelbult resources (Platinum). In February 2018, we completed the disposal of Platinum's 85% interest in Union mine and 50.1% interest in Masa Chrome Company Proprietary Limited in South Africa to a subsidiary of Siyanda Resources Proprietary Limited. The Group has ceased, or is ceasing, production at a number of operations. Operations that have been closed or placed onto care and maintenance in recent years include: Snap Lake (De Beers) and Peace River Coal (Metallurgical Coal), both in Canada; and Twickenham platinum mine and Thabazimbi (Iron Ore), both in South Africa. Also, in South Africa, the Bokoni mine (Platinum) was placed onto care and maintenance by Platinum's joint venture partner, Atlatsa Resources, during the year.

We see water management as one of the defining challenges of our era, particularly considering almost 50% of all sites are located in regions considered water-stressed. To succeed we will need to be both resilient and innovative. FutureSmart Mining™ is Anglo American's innovation-led approach to responsible and sustainable mining – and it is critical for the future of how we do business. It is about finding new ways to make mining safer, more efficient, more sustainable, more harmonised with the needs of host communities, and with a smaller environmental footprint. We are working towards ambitious 2030 targets as part of our roadmap for developing a near 'waterless mine'.

W-MM0.1a

(W-MM0.1a) Which activities in the metals and mining sector does your organization engage in?

Activity	Details of activity
Mining	Copper Platinum group metals Iron ore Nickel Diamonds Other mining, please specify (Metallurgical coal and Thermal coal)
Processing metals	Copper Platinum group metals Nickel

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2017	December 31 2017

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.

Australia
Botswana
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Namibia
Peru
South Africa
Zimbabwe

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W1. Current state**W1.1****(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.**

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Direct: Good quality freshwater is vital for our employees and fit for purpose water quality is vital for the development and growth of our operations. Water use at our operations ranges from ore processing to dust suppression. Without sufficient good quality water, the integrity of our production and health of our workforce would be compromised. Indirect: Many of the goods we procure rely on good quality water in their production (e.g. steel and timber). Sufficient amounts of freshwater are also important in the supply of largely hydro-based electricity to our Brazilian operations. An insufficient supply of these commodities would pose a risk to operational continuity. Future dependency on freshwater in direct operations will reduce as we implement initiatives to meet our 2030 freshwater reduction targets. With predicted global water shortfall of 40% by 2030 it is anticipated that organisations in our value chain will reduce their dependency on freshwater too.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Not important at all	Direct: A large proportion of our operations are in water stressed regions, emphasising the importance of relying on lower quality water. Lower quality water can be used in many of our processing operations (from dust suppression to ore processing) and reduces our need for potable water. Recycling and process water initiatives are vital to water security at our operations. Currently, approximately 60% of water required is met by recycled water. Indirect use of lower quality or recycled water is not common across our value chain and is not deemed important to Anglo American currently. Future dependency on lower quality water in direct operations will increase as we implement initiatives to reduce freshwater and recycle more. With predicted global water shortfall of 40% by 2030 it is anticipated that organisations in our value chain will also increase their dependency on lower quality water and recycled more too.

W1.2**(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?**

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Anglo American records consumption of water withdrawn by all its operations (100% of facilities) on a monthly basis using metered data. The data are used to track performance against water reduction targets and form an integral part of operational water balances.
Water withdrawals – volumes from water stressed areas	100%	A number of Anglo American facilities are in water-stressed areas. Anglo American records consumption of water withdrawn from all of its water-stressed operations throughout the year on a monthly basis using metered data (100% of facilities).
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Anglo American records the volume of water abstracted from different sources (surface water, ground water and third parties) at 100% of its facilities monthly using metered data. The purpose of reporting these data is to ensure adequate supplies of water for operational use, measure our impact on water sources, reduce our dependence on potable water or stressed sources, and meet external reporting requirements.
Produced water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes	100%	In 2017, Anglo American started to report in line with the ICMM water reporting guideline across all its operations. Our operations in Australia, for example, have been reporting in line with the Water Accounting Framework (WAF) since 2012. Anglo American now records consumption of produced water withdrawn for all (100% of facilities) of its operations. Produced water in this case refers to water entrained in ore. This is recorded monthly and is calculated based on the volume of ore produced.
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Anglo American measures withdrawal quality at its operations where its relevant. The nature of mining and processing is such that large volumes of recycled or lower quality water are used, the quality of which is not vitally important and hence the quality of withdrawals is not necessarily monitored on an ongoing basis. Where this is a legal or process requirement in our operations, this is undertaken. Anglo American measures this water aspect for all its sites (100%) where its required on an ad hoc basis using sampling approaches and laboratories to determine qualities.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Anglo American's water management standard (GTS21) requires operations to develop a water balance model, which includes measuring and monitoring discharges. The total volume of water discharged from Anglo American facilities is monitored and measured monthly and is used to track environmental performance. Anglo American measures this water aspect for all its sites (100%).
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Anglo American's water management standard (GTS21) requires operations to develop a water balance model, which includes measuring and monitoring discharges. The total volumes of discharges per destination are therefore monitored and measured at all (100%) of our facilities monthly.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Water is discharged from various sources/processes at certain Anglo American operations. As a result, varying degrees of treatment are required per source of discharge. Anglo American actively measures the quantity discharged per source at the operation and, where necessary, monitors the quality of the discharged water to ensure that the composition of the water is within the treatment method's specified limits. Anglo American measures this water aspect for all it relevant sites (100%) monthly.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Water quality from discharges is measured at all Anglo American sites (100%) monthly, or more regularly as required, using sampling approaches and laboratories to determine qualities.
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not monitored	Temperature of discharge is monitored by Anglo American at sites where this is a legal requirement. Anglo American measures this water aspect for all it relevant sites (100%) using sampling approaches and laboratories monthly, or more regularly as required.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Anglo American records total volumes of consumption of water from all its operations throughout the year (100% of facilities) monthly using metered data. This is done to track performance indicators and used to see whether water reduction targets are met.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Anglo American records total volumes of recycled / reused data from all of its operations throughout the year (100% of facilities) on a monthly basis. In 2017, Anglo American started implementing and embedding the new water-management standard and associated reporting requirements. The standard guides a risk-based, regional approach to water management, in line with global best practice and the ICMM water reporting guidelines. Following the roll out process and engagements at sites, it was noted that not all Anglo American sites have detailed water balances or hydrological models in place to allow for accurate and consistent reporting of recycled / reused water data across the Group for 2017. As a result the recycled / reused data for some operations is estimated through calculation, whereas with others it is accurately measured using meters.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Workers at all (100%) of our sites are provided with fully functioning WASH services (clean drinking, cooking and cleaning water; solid waste management and drainage; and hygiene information and education). The primary concerns of our company representatives responsible for public health is that of the quality of drinking water, the hygiene of change houses on site and food safety. We regularly swab facilities, undertake deep cleansing of change houses and sample drinking water to verify the quality. The results of these monitoring measures are reported internally monthly.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	306275	About the same	Overall water withdrawals are similar to the previous year, with a slight increase attributed to greater production. In 2017, Anglo American revised its internal water reporting requirements to ensure alignment with the International Council for Mining and Metals (ICMM) guidance, in addition to the 2018 GRI Standards requirements. This revision has fundamentally shifted our site-level reporting of water and as a result we are currently ensuring data consistency and validity for many of the reporting requirements. It is anticipated that future volumes will decrease as we implement reduction measures to meet our 2020 and 2030 water reduction targets.
Total discharges	100375	Lower	Overall there was a slight reduction in water discharges across all the Anglo American operations. The main reason for the decrease is due to the various operations that were divested during 2016. It is not possible to predict whether the future volumes will increase or decrease as discharge volumes in the mining sector are driven primarily by rainfall.
Total consumption	205900	Higher	The slight increase in water consumption can be attributed to increased production levels at various operations, which is balanced by the decreases in withdrawals due to various divested operations. In 2017, Anglo American revised our water reporting requirements to ensure alignment with the International Council for Mining and Metals (ICMM) guidance, in addition to the 2018 GRI Standards requirements. This revision has fundamentally shifted our site-level reporting of water and as a result we are currently ensuring data consistency and validity for many of the reporting requirements. We are working towards ensuring readiness to disclose accurate consumption and re-use/recycling data next year. For the purposes of CDP reporting this year we have reported consumption as withdrawals less discharge, hence our consumption figures balance. However, our consumption data going forward will change as our definition for consumption is more sophisticated than withdrawals less discharge and is in line with ICMM requirements. It is not possible to predict whether the future consumption volumes will increase or decrease as consumption volumes in the mining sector account for rainfall which is difficult to predict.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Provide the proportion of your total withdrawals sourced from water stressed areas.

	% withdrawn from stressed areas	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	55	About the same	WRI Aqueduct <i>Internal company methods is another Identification Tool that is used.</i>	Anglo American Group analyses the water stress position of all its operations on a yearly basis. The water stress position of the Anglo American operations has not changed significantly during the last year. The approach to evaluating whether an operation is in a water stressed area includes consideration of water security, operational water management, water quality and pollution risks, environmental protection and compliance, as well as mine dewatering. Anglo American also assesses the socio-economic needs of the area to understand which other stakeholders require water. Business plans for operations are assessed to understand whether there will be increased water demand from Anglo American. The WRI Aqueduct tool has assisted in this process to guide Anglo American on water stress in the basin.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	86435	Higher	Withdrawals from fresh surface water are relevant as this is regarded as one of the key sources of water collected by mining operations. The slight increase can be primarily attributed to increases in withdrawals at Minas Rio and Gaucho Kue which were ramping up to full production. It is anticipated that future volumes will decrease as we implement reduction measures to meet our 2020 and 2030 water reduction targets.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	33935	Higher	Withdrawals from seawater are relevant as this is regarded as one of the key sources of water for one of our diamond mining operations in Namibia. The increase is primarily due to higher withdrawals at Namdeb, the largest consumer of seawater, due to increased production. It is anticipated that future volumes may increase slightly as the production is expected to increase marginally at the Namdeb operations.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	139176	Lower	Withdrawals from groundwater are relevant as this is regarded as one of the key sources of water for some of our mining operations. The slight decrease can be attributed to improved reporting and the divestment of the Anglo American Platinum Rustenburg operations. It is anticipated that future volumes will decrease as we implement reduction measures to meet our 2020 and 2030 water reduction targets
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Anglo American has not split its groundwater use into renewable and non-renewable sources consistently across Anglo American yet and as such is reporting this category as zero, hence there is no change from the previous year.
Produced water	Relevant	4870	This is our first year of measurement	Produced water is relevant as Anglo American extracts water in the ore that is extracted in mining. This is the first time that entrainment (water or moisture in the ore) is categorised separately for Anglo American Group (Anglo American Coal Australia operations have been reporting this to regulators since 2012), hence there is no comparison to the previous year. It is anticipated that future volumes will increase as we improve our reporting in this category.
Third party sources	Relevant	41859	About the same	Withdrawals from third-party sources are relevant as they can be one of the key sources of water for some of our mining operations. The withdrawal from third party sources is about the same compared to the previous year with increases at some operations balanced off by decreases at others. It is anticipated that future volumes will remain the same as we strive to reduce the use of potable water but increase the amount of waste water from other organisations.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	25648	Lower	Discharge to surface water is relevant as discharge on mining operations does sometimes occur when there are large rainfall events. The decrease can be attributed to a decrease in discharges at Snap Lake, Victor and Gaucho Kue, as well as due to divested operations such as Phosphate Catalao. It is not possible to predict whether the future volumes will increase or decrease as discharge volumes in the mining sector are driven primarily by rainfall.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	32008	Lower	Discharge to seawater is relevant for our diamond mining operation in Namibia that uses and discharges large volumes of seawater. The decrease is due to less discharge at De Beers Namdeb operations, which is the only operation to discharge to seawater. It is anticipated that future volumes of discharge to sea water will increase slightly as the production is expected to increase marginally at the Namdeb operations.
Groundwater	Relevant	3495	Much higher	Discharge to ground water is relevant as selected Kumba operations recharge dewatered ground water back. The increase is due to improved reporting and correct categorisation of discharge data, in line with our shift to the ICMM Reporting guidelines. It is not possible to predict whether the future volumes will increase or decrease as discharge volumes in the mining sector are driven primarily by rainfall.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	39224	Much higher	Discharge to third-party destinations is relevant as discharge at some mining or processing operations requires treatment while in other instances we supply lower quality water to other parties. The large increase is due to greater discharges at New Vaal, Sishen and Kolomela operations. These increases are primarily attributed to improved reporting and correct categorisation of discharge data, in line with our shift to the ICMM Reporting guidelines. It is not possible to predict whether the future volumes will increase or decrease as discharge volumes in the mining sector are driven primarily by rainfall.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) What proportion of your total water use do you recycle or reuse?

	% recycled and reused	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Row 1	51-75	About the same	Recycled / reused water is defined by Anglo American as the total volume of worked water flows to tasks as a proportion (%) of the total volume of water flows to tasks in line with the Water Accounting Framework (WAF) definition. In 2017, Anglo American started to report in line with the ICMM water reporting guideline. Following the roll out process and engagements at sites, it was noted that not all Anglo American sites have detailed water balances or hydrological models in place to allow for accurate and consistent reporting across the Group for 2017. As a result, we don't have completely accurate data for 2017 but would estimate that the volumes recycled, estimated to be at 60%, are about the same as the previous year. A key feature of our water strategy is to reduce our dependency on high quality water through water switching and the use of lower quality water. This will reduce costs and allow more water to be available in the communities in which we operate. Anglo American has set ambitious targets in this regard, namely a 75% recycling rate by 2020. In striving to reduce levels of water usage, with the aim of operating a waterless mine, we are developing new technology initiatives that will result in far less mineral ore having to be processed. Our work towards a waterless mine focuses on evaporation measurement and dry tailings disposal, exploring innovative approaches to dry separation, and non-aqueous processing. For example, Coarse particle recovery (CPR) allows us to float particles at sizes two to three times larger than normal, consuming less energy and increasing production. It enables us to easily extract water from the process, leaving a waste stream that is dry and stackable.

W-MM1.2j

(W-MM1.2j) For your metals and mining operations, provide details of the volume of water recycled or reused by your organization and the proportion of total water use this represents.

	Volume of water recycled or reused by your organization (megaliters/year)	% of total water use recycled or reused	Please explain
Row 1		51-75	Recycled / reused water is defined by Anglo American as the total volume of worked water flows to tasks as a proportion (%) of the total volume of water flows to tasks in line with the Water Accounting Framework (WAF) definition. In 2017, Anglo American started to report in line with the ICMM water reporting guideline. Following the roll out process and engagements at sites, it was noted that not all Anglo American sites have detailed water balances or hydrological models in place to allow for accurate and consistent reporting across the Group for 2017. As a result, we don't have completely accurate data for 2017 but would estimate that the volumes recycled, estimated to be at 60%, are about the same as the previous year. A key feature of our water strategy is to reduce our dependency on high quality water through water switching and the use of lower quality water. This will reduce costs and allow more water to be available in the communities in which we operate. Anglo American has set ambitious targets in this regard, namely a 75% recycling rate by 2020. In striving to reduce levels of water usage, with the aim of operating a waterless mine, we are developing new technology initiatives that will result in far less mineral ore having to be processed. Our work towards a waterless mine focuses on evaporation measurement and dry tailings disposal, exploring innovative approaches to dry separation, and non-aqueous processing. For example, Coarse particle recovery (CPR) allows us to float particles at sizes two to three times larger than normal, consuming less energy and increasing production. It enables us to easily extract water from the process, leaving a waste stream that is dry and stackable.

W-MM1.3

(W-MM1.3) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Yes

W-MM1.3a

(W-MM1.3a) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Product	Numerator: Water aspect	Denominator: Unit of production	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Diamonds	Total water withdrawals	Other, please specify (Thousands of carats)	Lower	Production increased in 2017, with a relatively small increase in water withdrawals, resulting in a lower water intensity. This intensity metric is used internally for tracking water performance.
Platinum	Total water withdrawals	Other, please specify (Produced ounces (koz))	Lower	Water withdrawals decreased due to a number of platinum operations that were divested in the previous year. Production also increased slightly, and this resulted in an overall reduction in water intensity. This intensity metric is used internally for tracking water performance.
Copper	Total water withdrawals	Other, please specify (Kilotons produced)	Lower	Water withdrawals decreased, especially at the Los Bronces operation, while production remained about the same, resulting in a lower water intensity. This intensity metric is used internally for tracking water performance.
Nickel	Total water withdrawals	Other, please specify (Tons produced)	Higher	Water withdrawals increased, particularly at the Barro Alto operation, while production decreased slightly - resulting in an increase in water intensity. This intensity metric is used internally for tracking water performance.
Iron Ore	Total water withdrawals	Other, please specify (Megatons produced)	Higher	Water withdrawals increased greater than production increases, particularly at the Minas Rio operation which was in the process of ramping up, resulting in an increase in the water intensity. This intensity metric is used internally for tracking water performance.
Coal	Total water withdrawals	Other, please specify (Megatons produced)	Higher	Water withdrawals increased at a few coal operations, particularly at the New Vaal operation. Production decreased, resulting in an increase in the water intensity. This intensity metric is used internally for tracking water performance.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

1-25%

% of total procurement spend

1-25

Rationale for this coverage

Anglo American's approach to procurement is guided by the Responsible Sourcing Standard for Suppliers, which details performance expectations across 5 pillars of value: labour and human rights; safety and health; business integrity and ethics; environment and social accountability. Anglo American is in the process of updating the Responsible Sourcing Standard which will include more specific requirements from suppliers with respect to GHG emissions, water usage and management, etc. We undertake engagement with our strategic suppliers and apply a risk based, category management approach for other suppliers. Engagement is through completion of self-assessment questionnaires, audits or one-on-one engagement with Anglo American procurement. No incentive is given to suppliers to report information; however a penalty of non-compliance could result in that supplier losing its contract.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Based on risk ranking, suppliers are requested to complete a self-assessment questionnaire and depending on the level of risk identified, selected suppliers are requested to either provide evidence of a recently conducted 3rd party audit or undertake a new audit. To date, the audit process has been conducted with over 300 suppliers prioritised by risk. The audit process and self-assessment questionnaire have been broken up into the 5 pillars. This ensures that the engaged suppliers can demonstrate compliance with legal requirements and alignment with our values and ethics. This includes water-related fines/incidents and information related to treatment of discharge. This information is used to evaluate risks. 30 suppliers were requested to complete self-assessment questionnaires, of which 18 audits were carried out during 2017. Success is currently measured through the number of self-assessment questionnaires, audits and training sessions conducted with suppliers.

Comment

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

No other supplier engagements

Details of engagement

<Not Applicable>

% of suppliers by number

<Not Applicable>

% of total procurement spend

<Not Applicable>

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Based on risk ranking, suppliers are requested to complete a self-assessment questionnaire and depending on the level of risk identified, selected suppliers are requested to either provide evidence of a recently conducted 3rd party audit or undertake a new audit. To date, the audit process has been conducted with over 300 suppliers prioritised by risk. The audit process and self-assessment questionnaire have been broken up into the 5 pillars. This ensures that the engaged suppliers can demonstrate compliance with legal requirements and alignment with our values and ethics. This includes water-related fines/incidents and information related to treatment of discharge. This information is used to evaluate risks. 30 suppliers were requested to complete self-assessment questionnaires, of which 18 audits were carried out during 2017. Success is currently measured through the number of self-assessment questionnaires, audits and training sessions conducted with suppliers.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

<Not Applicable>

Comment

<Not Applicable>

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and total financial impact.

Country/Region

Canada

River basin

Attawapiskat River

Type of impact driver

Reputation & markets

Primary impact driver

Water-related litigation

Primary impact

Litigation

Description of impact

In December 2016, Wildlands League publicly announced that they were initiating legal action (a private prosecution) against De Beers Canada associated with alleged issues with mercury monitoring at Victor mine. The prosecution alleges that De Beers

Canada's annual reporting of its mercury monitoring programme to the Government of Ontario and Attawapiskat First Nation did not comply with the reporting requirements specified in the permit. The alleged offences are regulatory strict liability offences, so the prosecutor must prove beyond reasonable doubt that De Beers Canada committed the alleged acts, which, if found guilty, could result in fines. Anglo American is defending the case. Given the ongoing work that is happening at Victor to address the mercury issue, Anglo American does not believe that the impact will be substantive.

Primary response

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Total financial impact

10000000

Description of response

Work continues to define the nature of the source of low levels of mercury present in two creeks adjacent to Victor mine. This includes two phases of environmental site assessments to identify and delineate areas of potential environmental concern, followed by a human health and ecological risk assessment, remedial action and risk management planning, and the integration of these aspects into the Victor mine closure plan by mid-2018. The financial impact of \$10million is calculated based on the anticipated closure costs at Victor.

Country/Region

Chile

River basin

Other, please specify (Aconcagua)

Type of impact driver

Physical

Primary impact driver

Variability/inter annual variability

Primary impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Description of impact

The Los Bronces operation experienced a drought from 2012-2015 and then subsequent high precipitation events in 2016 and 2017. The result of this was that sections of the pit and haul roads were flooded during the reporting year, leading to lost production for a 2-week period. This is regarded as a substantive loss for the operation.

Primary response

Other, please specify (Climate change modelling)

Total financial impact

53000000

Description of response

A bespoke piece of climate-modelling analysis was carried out for the Los Bronces underground copper project in Chile in the reporting year. Once a robust and accurate climate model had been established, scenarios were run up to the years 2030, 2040 and beyond. Specific weather parameters were fed into the model to understand the effects of temperature and rainfall changes over time and different altitudes, and how they could potentially affect geomorphology, air emissions and natural hazards. Predictions for rain, snowfall and glacial meltwater were all linked to how they influence water security and are now factored into the water balance of the mine's catchment area. These climate-variability findings will feed into Los Bronces' life of mine plan to better inform planning decisions. The financial impact of \$53million was calculated by estimating the loss of revenue for the 2-week period that the operation could not produce for. The revenue generated by the operation in the reporting year was used to calculate a daily revenue number.

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

No

W-MM3.2

(W-MM3.2) By river basin, what number of active and inactive tailings dams are within your control?

Country/Region

Chile

River basin

Other, please specify (Aconcagua River)

Number of tailings dams in operation

3

Number of inactive tailings dams

5

Comment

Country/Region

Canada

River basin

Attawapiskat River

Number of tailings dams in operation

1

Number of inactive tailings dams

1

Comment

Country/Region

Australia

River basin

Fitzroy

Number of tailings dams in operation

4

Number of inactive tailings dams

1

Comment

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Limpopo

Number of tailings dams in operation

4

Number of inactive tailings dams

0

Comment

Country/Region

Canada

River basin

Mackenzie River

Number of tailings dams in operation

2

Number of inactive tailings dams

2

Comment

Country/Region

Botswana

River basin

Okavango

Number of tailings dams in operation

5

Number of inactive tailings dams

3

Comment

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Olifants

Number of tailings dams in operation

6

Number of inactive tailings dams

0

Comment

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Rio Doce

Number of tailings dams in operation

1

Number of inactive tailings dams

0

Comment

Country/Region

Zimbabwe

River basin

Save

Number of tailings dams in operation

1

Number of inactive tailings dams

0

Comment

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Tocantins

Number of tailings dams in operation

2

Number of inactive tailings dams

1

Comment

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Vaal

Number of tailings dams in operation

3

Number of inactive tailings dams

2

Comment

W-MM3.2a

(W-MM3.2a) To manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailings dams in your control, what procedures are in place for all of your dams?

Procedure	Detail of the procedure	Please explain
Acceptable risk levels	Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels for occupational health and safety Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels for third party safety Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels after mine closure Establishment of company-wide standards for acceptable risk levels	Anglo American has a Group Technical Standard that defines the minimum requirements for Mineral Residue Facilities (MRFs) management, water containment, and water diversion structures management. This Standard applies to all tailings dams, water dams, and mineral waste dumps and stockpiles, either temporary or permanent. The standard is applicable throughout the life-cycle, from site selection and early studies, through design, operation and to post-closure. Tailings dams are governed centrally via globally experienced team, with champions dedicated to each BU. The standard requires 25 key documents with sign-off by the global team. This includes guidance on acceptable risk levels for occupational health and safety, third party safety and post mine closure. The standard is applicable for tailings dams in all countries and is reviewed regularly. An example of the application of the standard is the fact that our Platinum division management took a decision to stop the Mototolo concentrator for three months during the reporting year. This was due to potential safety concerns of the Helena tailings storage facility tailings dam that needed to be stabilised prior to additional tailings deposition taking place.

Procedure	Detail of the procedure	Please explain
Operating plan	<p>An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method</p> <p>An operating plan that includes the consequences of breaching its operating constraints</p> <p>An operating plan that includes application of appropriate engineering practices to the slope materials</p> <p>An operating plan that includes application of appropriate engineering practices to the foundation materials</p> <p>An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials</p>	<p>Anglo American has a Group Technical Standard that defines the minimum requirements for Mineral Residue Facilities (MRFs) management, water containment, and water diversion structures management. This Standard applies to all tailings dams, water dams, and mineral waste dumps and stockpiles, either temporary or permanent. The standard is applicable throughout the life-cycle, from site selection and early studies, through design, operation and to post-closure. Tailings dams are governed centrally via globally experienced team, with champions dedicated to each BU. The standard requires 25 key documents with sign-off by the global team. This includes guidance on acceptable risk levels for occupational health and safety, third party safety and post mine closure. The standard is applicable for tailings dams in all countries and is reviewed regularly.</p>

Procedure	Detail of the procedure	Please explain
Assurance program	<p>An assurance program for the operating phase of the facility that details the procedures for the inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the frequency of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the scope of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews</p> <p>An assurance program that details the competence requirements for the persons undertaking the inspections, audits and reviews</p>	<p>Anglo American has a Group Technical Standard that defines the minimum requirements for Mineral Residue Facilities (MRFs) management, water containment, and water diversion structures management. This Standard applies to all tailings dams, water dams, and mineral waste dumps and stockpiles, either temporary or permanent. The standard is applicable throughout the life-cycle, from site selection and early studies, through design, operation and to post-closure. Tailings dams are governed centrally via globally experienced team, with champions dedicated to each BU. The standard requires 25 key documents with sign-off by the global team. This includes guidance on acceptable risk levels for occupational health and safety, third party safety and post mine closure. The standard is applicable for tailings dams in all countries and is reviewed regularly.</p>

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Six-monthly or more frequently

How far into the future are risks considered?

>10 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
IPCC Climate Change Projections
Internal company methods
Other, please specify (King 4)

Comment

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Six-monthly or more frequently

How far into the future are risks considered?

>10 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Internal company methods
Other, please specify (King 4)

Comment

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Six-monthly or more frequently

How far into the future are risks considered?

>10 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies

Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

IPCC Climate Change Projections

Internal company methods

Other, please specify (King 4)

Comment

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Which of the following contextual issues are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Anglo American conducts extensive water availability and water quality monitoring and analysis of surface water and groundwater resources at all of our sites and the catchments they operate in to assess security of supply and risk. This is done in line with our new water management standard, which has a more structured approach to managing catchment-wide water risks, in partnership with regional stakeholders. For example, in 2017 Anglo American Platinum and Anglo American commissioned the strategic Limpopo regional source-water project in collaboration with the Department of Water and Sanitation, to restate regional water balances of quaternary catchments in Limpopo. The objective is to understand water deficits and surpluses before undertaking a conceptual source-water project to meet shortfalls in collaboration with other industry partners and government. Preliminary findings indicate significant supply shortfalls in 2022 and the importance of water supply and demand management at our operations, other mining operations and municipalities. Anglo American is also using downscaled climatic models to understand the future changes in climate, including the impact on water availability. In 2016, we partnered with the UK Met Office on high-resolution modelling for one of our operations. The scenario data will be used to inform our catchment-based water model. Therefore, we are able to identify possible risks much earlier and incorporate the necessary changes into our planning processes. The use of climate-change risk assessments and climate models, the WRI's Aqueduct tool, and internal methods at operations allows us to forecast and estimate future changes in water availability in the river basins we operate in.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Along with quantity or withdrawal information, Anglo American conducts extensive water availability and water quality monitoring and analysis of surface water and groundwater resources at all of our sites and the catchments they operate in to assess security of supply and risk. This is done in line with our new water management standard, which has a more structured approach to managing catchment-wide water risks, in partnership with regional stakeholders. At an operational level, Anglo American measures quality parameters of both surface water and ground water quality on a monthly basis to track performance. In addition, we are required to report these parameters to the authorities as part of our license requirements. Our principal water-quality-related risks are high salinity and acid rock drainage at some of our coal operations in Australia and South Africa, and at copper operations in Chile. We factor current river basin management plans into our risk assessments to ensure we understand any potential limitations or opportunities that may arise in relation to these plans. This is both in terms of quality and quantities. We use this data and our internal company knowledge to feed into the risk assessments we conduct on site regularly.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Stakeholder conflict over water resources is a significant risk for Anglo American, particularly in Platinum. As part of our risk assessment we identify opportunities to work in partnership with the water utilities and stakeholders to manage the water supply. This catchment-based approach is an integral component of our new Water Management Standard. For example, we recently participated in the Olifants River Catchment Management Forum established with other mining companies, comprised of various local stakeholders. The consortium assesses acid mine drainage in the Olifants river catchment in Mpumalanga, including the feasibility of applying mine-impacted water for irrigation purposes. We also piloted the ICMM water guidance at Minas Rio through a multi stakeholder workshop with particular emphasis on perceived risks. In addition, we use the Socio-Economic Assessment Toolbox (SEAT) to understand our water related socio-economic impacts, enhance stakeholder dialogue and the management of social issues. Our ongoing stakeholder engagement provides us with internal company knowledge that allows us to integrate these issues into our risk processes.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	Anglo American's key procured commodities/raw materials include steel, timber, diesel, chemicals, electricity and explosives. Delays caused by water issues that affect the production of these commodities will reduce production levels and profit margins. The issue surrounding future water implications on key commodities/raw materials are factored into the risk assessment process through engagements and the dissemination of questionnaires to suppliers requesting environmental and water related information. We use the feedback from our internal engagement with our suppliers to feed into our risk management processes.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	Anglo American's corporate water management standard requires sites to manage their water issues in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and other obligations or requirements. We use both internal company knowledge and external legal compliance audits to ensure we stay up to date with current regulatory information and tariffs at a local level. Future potential regulatory changes at a local level can pose significant risks to Anglo American. For example, there is future regulation on the inclusion of water costs in closure cost estimates in South Africa that may lead to increased costs. Our regulatory teams within each country also provide us with new or pending regulatory issues within the water areas to allow us to plan for future changes. The Anglo American Legal department, the Minerals Council South Africa forums and other working groups also inform the business risks related to future regulation. Regulatory and tariff information gathered in this manner is integrated into our on-site water risk assessment processes that are ongoing.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	Biodiversity and habitats are considered as part of the integrated risk management process. Water withdrawn and water outputs from our recycling processes or tailings dams are considered a potential threat to biodiversity. Water discharges and accidental spillages have the potential to disturb local ecosystems and habitats. Bio-monitoring surveys are conducted to determine any possible decline in water body integrity due to permitted discharges at certain sites. For operations that have been identified as having a moderate-to-high biodiversity risk we have developed, and are planning implementation of, biodiversity action plans. The implementation of biodiversity action plans provides a structured framework that ensures ecosystems are functioning in the vicinity of mining activities. Our on-site environmental scientists with internal company knowledge manage these issues and feed relevant information into the risk processes on site.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	Unhygienic conditions pose a risk to public health and inherently the health and safety of our employees, resulting in disruptions to the work force. Access to safe water, adequate sanitation and proper hygiene is a basic human right. As such Anglo American incorporates access to fully-functioning WASH services at all mining operations and hostels. Internal company knowledge is used to integrate the contextual issues of WASH services into the risk assessment process.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Not considered	

(W3.3c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Not relevant, explanation provided	The nature of the commodities that Anglo American produces typically does not require water to transform it for other applications. As a result, our customers are not exposed to significant water risks. Managing the water risks within our broader catchment, including the communities that live alongside our operations, is far more significant and as such our customers are not engaged with regards to water risks. Given the nature of our business which is focussed on mining, we don't anticipate that this will change significantly in the future.
Employees	Relevant, always included	Employees are included in water risk assessment processes where relevant to their work responsibilities. Where required and where relevant, employees that have a responsibility or activity that involve water management will be included in the risk management processes that happen at an operational level. Water targets are also included in performance contracts of relevant managers. In addition, employees are made aware of water risks through communications initiatives around, for example, World Water Day and World Water Week. Engagement with our employees around water is done on a continuous basis through emails, stakeholder workshops and in the day to day running of operations. For example, we have an Environmental Champion of the Quarter Award within Anglo American Platinum. A Water Awareness Quarter was created to increase awareness of the importance of conserving and protecting, specifically from pollution, our water resources. As part of the Water Awareness Quarter we developed a water guideline document that was distributed to all employees. In addition, our facilities have fully functioning "WASH" services at all mining operations and hostels. Any relevant feedback we receive from our employees will subsequently be used in the risk management process.
Investors	Relevant, always included	Investor concerns related to water (and environmental issues generally) are increasingly important given the water related risks that Anglo American is exposed to. The potential risk is that investors divest from Anglo American due to environmental issues such as water that directly impact on Anglo American's ability to generate expected returns. We also consider investors via our materiality panel. We engage with investors through meetings, such as the AGM, interviews and direct electronic queries which occur on a regular basis. These investor views are factored into the company's water risk assessment.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	The concerns and perspectives of local communities are central to our water risk assessments and social-impact assessments as the risk of stakeholder conflict in a catchment can directly impact our operations. Competition for water among users is of increasing importance, as has been shown by demonstrations by local communities about water supply outside some of our Platinum operations in South Africa. We engage with local communities regularly in a formal (e.g. community meetings) and informal (e.g. one-on-one meetings) manner and the views expressed by these communities factor into our water risk assessments. For example, in Peru, the Quellaveco Copper project engages local communities, through the Quellaveco Dialogue Tables, in monitoring its water management practices, and is examining options for providing water or power from its dams. The Quellaveco Dialogue Tables are considered global industry best practice, particularly on community dialogue around water.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	The concerns and perspectives of key NGOs are important considerations in our water risk assessments and social impact assessments as NGOs can create reputational risks and impacts if Anglo American is perceived as not proactively addressing water. An example of how we address this is the partnership between Iron Ore Brazil's Minas-Rio operation and BioAtlântica Institute (IBio), a non-profit organisation that works to improve the environmental quality and promote integrated management of regional resources. The objective of this partnership is the development of an Environmental and Productive Zoning Plan for the Santo Antonio river sub-basins, which is the first step of the Water Availability Master Plan. We also participate in several important water-related forums, such as the Strategic Water Partners Network (SWPN) programme aimed at addressing South Africa's water shortages. These engagements are typically done face-to-face on a specific needs basis throughout the year and feed into the risk assessment process thereafter, where relevant.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Competition for scarce resources is increasing and the needs and rights of other users are central to our legal and social license to operate. Water forums are developed and often led by Anglo American operations to ensure that the requirements of all the mining companies, other water users and the municipalities are known and risks determined through these forums. We engage with the water forums in meetings and workshops on a regular basis throughout the year and this information is used in our risk assessments. For example, we recently participated in the Olifants River Catchment Management Forum established with other mining companies. Anglo American has worked with Exxaro and the Strategic Water Partners Network (SWPN) programme to develop the first draft water-loss-reduction plan for Gauteng province. This programme aims to reduce the business-interruption risks in Gauteng and earn water credits.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	Engagement with regulators, such as the Department of Water and Sanitation in South Africa and the Water Department in Chile, is important as they are responsible for setting the regulations, developing water pricing reforms and reviewing and approving our water use licenses. Regulatory risks are critical and thus the concerns and perspectives of regulators are critical inputs to our water risk assessments. Our engagement with the regulators is done regularly throughout the year in face-to-face meetings and workshops. We also engage with local municipalities as the water services authorities through partnerships to improve the overall water availability in the regions in which we operate. We provide assistance (financially and technical) with demand side management and water conservation programmes as well as infrastructure development.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	Anglo American understands that the management of the river basins we operate in can have direct consequences on mining operations, such as inadequate supply of water or community unrest. The river basin management can impact on water quality and quantity provided to Anglo American. Where Catchment Management Associations or regional river basin management authorities have been set up at a local level, Anglo American will engage with this stakeholder. For example, at the Union Mine at one of our Platinum operations we actively participate on a regular basis with the Thabazimbi Catchment Management Association. The Association discusses water security, water conservation and feedback by the Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation about New Water Use License Applications and legislation changes if any. For this reason, Anglo American incorporates these stakeholders into its water risk assessment process.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, always included	We take a lead role to co-ordinate stakeholders into interest groups that work together with regulators, including the respective municipality, water catchment agency and governments, to manage the local water issues. Demand on water use from other interest groups in the catchments we operate in can create risks such as community unrest for those operations. Examples of how we address this include in Anglo American Platinum where we lead the Olifants River Joint Water Forum, various mining forums in the areas where we operate. In Chile, our Los Bronces Copper operation participates in the round tables as part of the Maipo Irrigation Society and Mapocho River Supervisory Board to coordinate the use of water rights in the area that we operate in. This engagement usually takes place throughout the year in the form of regular face-to-face meetings.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	We have started to facilitate more insight into the risk of supply of key commodities, we have attempted to request environmental and water information from suppliers such that it is possible to determine whether the interruption of the supply of products would result in production prices increasing. This process is new, but is likely to be considered within future water risk assessments. In addition, we hosted our first FutureSmart Mining Open Forum on water in 2015. The focus was to find more efficient ways to mine but also, crucially, to reduce our impact and create a positive legacy for the surrounding environment and local communities. The first forum had representation from more than 75 different market sectors, 30 companies, 16 countries and six continents, including some of our suppliers.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	We constantly engage with the water supply companies through face-to-face meetings on a regular basis throughout the year. In many of the less developed areas in which we operate, we look to play a leading role in supplying water to communities. This mitigates societal risks and contributes to our social license to operate. For example, Kumba Iron Ore pumps excess water from its open-cast mining pits to Sedibeng Water, the local water services provider. Sedibeng treats the water and supplies it to the local communities.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Not considered	

W3.3d

(W3.3d) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

Anglo American uses internal knowledge to assess water risks at each operation. This approach allows Anglo American to provide specific details of water related risks in the areas in which they operate. Key risks are identified following a bottom up approach and reflected within a structured framework such that they are systematically managed. This risk management process is aligned with the ISO 31000 international risk management standards and the King Code of Corporate Governance for South Africa (King IV). Anglo American is also using IPPC future climate projections as a tool to understand future water risks.

The tools used in the risk management process evaluate risk at both a company and facility level. Our water management standard ensures coverage of risks at all levels of the value chain as the standard adopts a catchment-wide approach to managing water risks. This ensures both upstream and downstream users and suppliers are catered for when assessing and managing water risks. The use of future climate projections and modelled climate data also ensures that a long-term view (30 to 40 years ahead) is accounted for in assessing water risks.

The risk-response decision making process for strategic, operational and project-related risks, including those from water, follows four well-defined processes: 1. Identifying risks; 2 analysing risks and controls to manage identified risks; 3 determining management actions required; and 4. reporting and monitoring.

The tools used in the risk process cover different timescales. IPPC future climate projections are used to understand water risks in the long-term (30 to 40 years ahead) whereas the other tools are used for short and medium-term operational risks, which can be 5 years in the future.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

'Substantive change' would be anything that could materially affect our ability to meet business objectives and, or, is of material importance to stakeholders. Materiality is defined as a matter that, in the view of the Board, senior management and key stakeholder groups, is of such importance that it could in the short, medium or long term:

- have a significant influence on, or is of material interest to our stakeholders
- substantively influence the company's ability to meet its strategic objectives
- has a high degree of inter-connectivity with other material issues.

From a financial perspective and with respect to water a 'substantive change' would be a disruption to our operations or supply chain caused by a water incident that results in a change in production or increase in costs. A water incident may, for example, include a community protesting around water supply and preventing usual operations or insufficient supply of potable water from a municipal supplier.

Financially Anglo American defines substantive change as a loss in revenue or increase in operating costs of more than \$25 million.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	13	76-99	For the purposes of CDP water reporting Anglo American considers all of its operating mines to be exposed to water risks with a potential to have a substantive financial impact. Offices, exploration and divested mines are not included.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Limpopo

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

26-50

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

28483061

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. There are 15 individual sites in the Limpopo WMA - these have been grouped into a single facility.

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Olifants

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

33688107

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. There are 10 individual sites in the Olifants WMA – these have been grouped into a single facility.

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Vaal

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

3177586

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. There are 5 individual sites in the Vaal WMA - these have been grouped into a single facility.

Country/Region

Zimbabwe

River basin

Save

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

1751860

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Less than 1%

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. There are 3 individual sites in the Save Basin - these have been grouped into a single facility.

Country/Region

Botswana

River basin

Okavango

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

21280736

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. There are 2 sites in the Okavango Basin - these have been grouped into a single facility.

Country/Region

Namibia

River basin

Other, please specify (South Atlantic Coast)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

10824972

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. There are 3 individual sites towards the South Atlantic Coast of Namibia - these have been grouped into a single facility.

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Rio Doce

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

40428442

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change.

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Tocantins

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

2858504

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. There are 2 individual sites in the Tocantins Basin - these have been grouped into a single facility.

Country/Region

Chile

River basin

Other, please specify (Aconcagua)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

53989285

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. There are 3 individual sites that withdraw water from the Aconcagua River - these have been grouped into a single facility.

Country/Region

Peru

River basin

Other, please specify (Asana River)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

0

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Less than 1%

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. Note that there are no production values or revenue data for this river basin, as it includes only one project, which is not yet operational.

Country/Region

Canada

River basin

Attawapiskat River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

2975443

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change.

Country/Region

Canada

River basin

Mackenzie River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

2859309

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. There are 2 sites in the Mackenzie River Basin - these have been grouped into a single facility.

Country/Region

Australia

River basin

Fitzroy River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

20299407

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Anglo American regards all of our operating mines to be exposed to water risks that could have a substantive change. There are 5 individual sites in the Fitzroy Basin – these have been grouped into a single facility.

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Region

Chile

River basin

Other, please specify (Aconcagua)

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Increased water scarcity

Primary potential impact

Reduced revenues from lower sales/output

Company-specific description

Water scarcity and stress is considered one of Anglo American's most significant water risks considering 50% of operations are located in water scarce areas. For example, Los Bronces which is Anglo American's largest operation in Chile and one of the largest copper deposits in the world is particularly exposed to water stress as the mine is located in a semi-arid area with little to no surface and groundwater. The water constraints have resulted in production constraints as water is an element needed in the processing plant leading to reduced revenue from lower output. This has forced the team to develop and implement a series of water-efficiency measures and seek alternative, non-competing sources of water to ensure the continuity of adequate water supply for the operation. This is resulting in an increase in costs associated with purchasing and transporting water.

Timeframe

Current up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Potential financial impact

90500000

Explanation of financial impact

There was no impact on production in the reporting year. However, water restrictions had a net negative impact on production at Los Bronces of approximately 18,000 tonnes in 2015 which translates into a \$90.5million impact.

Primary response to risk

Increase investment in new technology

Also: • Engage with local communities • Engage with NGOs/special interest groups

Description of response

Los Bronces continues to mitigate water supply challenges by implementing technical solutions that promote water efficiency and water resilience. Water is transported to the operation via a 56-kilometre pipeline from the Las Tórtolas tailings dam using a special water-recycling system. The water recycling system at the Los Bronces operation was a significant investment and allows the site to recycle more than 78% of available water. Other reduction initiatives include reducing the evaporation in tailing dams as well as improving tailings deposition. The site designed an evaporation cover trial that was implemented in the reporting year in conjunction with a feasibility study for expanding the use of thickeners, and investigating other technology to recover water from tailings dams as part of its long-term efficiency plan. This includes innovative approaches like artificial aquifer recharge assessment, which has potential for social, catchment scale benefits and tailing underdrainage using horizontal directional drilling. The operation is also expanding its engagement with regional stakeholders and potential water partners and evaluating new water sources, ranging from water transfer schemes, to regional desalination.

Cost of response

70000000

Explanation of cost of response

Recent water project expenditure at Los Bronces was US\$70 million which excludes the operational costs of purchasing water. These are once off costs and derived from quotations and invoices.

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Olifants

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Increased water scarcity

Primary potential impact

Increased compliance costs

Company-specific description

Anglo American Coal South Africa's operations are located in the Olifants river catchment in Mpumalanga. This catchment is under significant water stress because of historical coal mining impacts, compounded by impacts from agriculture, industry and sewage pollution. The main water quality issue associated with many Coal operations is that mine affected water is saline. One of the risks associated with this saline rich water is possible water quality non-compliance when discharging to the environment. For example, in the previous reporting year there were two incidents for Coal South Africa's operations and both related to the overflow of mine affected water into the receiving environment. More stringent discharge requirements are likely to result in increased compliance costs and reputational risk. The potential impacts may involve an increase in operational costs and long-term reduction in shareholder value. New draft legislation in South Africa, which incorporates water liability in closure costs, has been published and may result in significant increases in current closure liabilities across the industry. Active treatment of this saline water with available technology is likely to result in significant cost increases to operations.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Potential financial impact

1500000000

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact relates to the total establishment capex cost of the eMalahleni water-reclamation plant which was incurred historically.

Primary response to risk

Increase investment in new technology

Also: • Engage with local communities • Engage with NGOs/special interest groups

Description of response

At Coal South Africa, long term integrated water management plans are being developed for sites to mitigate non-compliance risks and post closure water management liabilities. These will be based on the development of robust conceptual hydrogeological models, which will provide high confidence level water and salt balances and improve prediction and quantification of risks at the receptor. At Coal South Africa, water-treatment plants are used extensively to treat mine-affected water. The flagship eMalahleni water-reclamation plant, built in 2007, treats up to 50 million litres of mine-affected water every day and supplies water to the eMalahleni Municipality. Coal South Africa is now piloting passive water-treatment technologies at three of its sites. Passive technologies are more sustainable because they do not require active human intervention in the long term, or power. In all cases, the treated effluent is suitable for irrigation of crops in local communities. This will reduce our potential closure liability estimate. Mafube mine was selected by the Department of Water and Sanitation as the first trial site to demonstrate varying aspects of mine-water irrigation for crop production. The first crop of maize has harvested and approximately 14t/ha of maize was harvested compared to 8t/ha of dryland maize.

Cost of response

1500000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of the response relates specifically to the costs Anglo American contributed to the Mafube irrigation trial project. These costs are for infrastructure and other studies and are a once off cost.

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Limpopo

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Increased water scarcity

Primary potential impact

Constraint to growth

Company-specific description

The Mogalakwena complex is water secure for production under current production conditions. Further expansion of the Mogalakwena Complex is, however, potentially hindered by regional water scarcity due to increased demand and low water assurance associated with drought conditions. This is further compounded by climate change, with modelling predicting highly variable drought and wet cycles with a potential 10% increase in high and low rainfall margins, as well as shorter and wetter rainy periods, with longer dry periods per annum. The mine is located in an area where there are rapidly growing demands for water to support agricultural, mining, industrial and domestic consumption in order to support ongoing economic development and growth. The mine has been engaging in regional water resource development programs and is actively investing in water efficiency to supply the demand for future expansions.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Potential financial impact

3300000

Explanation of financial impact

Mogalakwena's revenue for the reporting year was \$1.2billion. If the operation is stopped for a day due to water supply concerns this equates to approximately \$3.3million per day.

Primary response to risk

Secure alternative water supply

Also: • Engage with suppliers Water related capital expenditure

Description of response

In order to mitigate the current risk of current water supply to Mogalakwena, we have 1. Test filtered tailings to dewater tailings; 2. Upgraded the Polokwane Sewage Works which will provide an additional 6ML of water to the mine by late 2018; 3. Undertaken tailings seepage recovery and explored additional groundwater resources; 4. Evaluated the utilisation of additional wastewater effluent from Municipal Wastewater treatment plants in Limpopo.

Cost of response

6000000

Explanation of cost of response

A once-off \$6 million investment by Anglo American Platinum will be made to support the upgrade of Polokwane's sewage works for quality improvement and to secure an additional 6 Ml/d for Mogalakwena Complex. Of the \$6 million, we have spent \$3.8 million to date, with \$1.5 million being incurred in the reporting year. The work will be completed in the next financial year.

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Rio Doce

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Increased water scarcity

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

One of the biggest challenges faced by the Minas-Rio operation is the water scarcity that affects the South-Central region of Brazil. Since 2012, rainfall has been below the historical average. These lower rainfall rates have had an impact on the water availability in the Peixe River, which is responsible for the supply of up to 80% of fresh water for primary activities at the Minas-Rio operation (steady state). The low levels of water also impact the quality of the water in the Peixe River. In the reporting year, from 24th of July to 1st of November, the operation completely shut down water abstraction from the Peixe River, due to the mandatory limits imposed by the operation's water abstraction permit in a condition of regional water scarcity. During this restriction period in 2017, water availability to support operations reached critically low levels and, while operations were sustained mainly by the contingency water volumes stored in the tailings dam, water abstraction from the tailings dam was exploited almost to complete exhaustion. Only with emergency actions taken in order to maximise the use of "water" ponds isolated within the tailings dam at the end of the dry season, it was possible to prevent an operational stoppage. In addition, the quality of water in the river is poor, due to the impact of unregulated discharge from other sources. The poor quality water impacted the processing ability of the plants and leads to increased operational costs.

Timeframe

Current up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Potential financial impact

3800000

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact of \$3.8million represents the potential loss of revenue from a day's lost production due to water scarcity issues. This is calculated from the revenue generated by the operation in the reporting year. Although this hasn't happened yet at Minas Rio this has occurred at other Anglo American operations.

Primary response to risk

Increase investment in new technology

Also: • Engage with local communities • Engage with NGOs/special interest groups

Description of response

To mitigate this risk, the water resources team at Minas Rio developed an operational water balance, hydrological model and simulations to predict water abstraction stoppage periods in the Peixe River during the dry season. The current contingency plan has been implemented comprising the acquisition and installation of additional pumping capacity at the tailings dam to increase the use of process water recirculated and stored in the tailings dam reservoir, as per its design. In addition, as risk mitigation against water security for the entire site the operation collaborated with the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) on the first application of the ICMM's new water stewardship framework based on adopting a catchment-based approach that requires inclusive engagement and collaboration with all relevant stakeholders on shared water challenges. The process brought together members of the local communities, municipalities, water basin committees and civil society organisations to better understand and manage shared water risks in the San Antonio water catchment. This enabled Anglo American to better understand stakeholder concerns and aspirations related to the use of water in Minas-Rio; identify major water issues and risks in the catchment and across mine life cycle; and build a response strategy to address water risks.

Cost of response

6000000

Explanation of cost of response

In the order of US\$6 million was spent on modifying the chemistry of the water as well as the acquisition and installation of additional pumping capacity at the tailings dam to increase the use of process water recirculated and stored in the tailings dam reservoir. The cost estimates were derived from incurred operational costs and invoices and were a once off cost.

Country/Region

Chile

River basin

Other, please specify (Aconcagua)

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Leaching of pollutants to groundwater bodies

Primary potential impact

Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

Company-specific description

At Copper's El Soldado operation, sulphate seepage from the El Torito tailings dam has the potential to impact downstream water bodies and groundwater wells used by the local community. Sulphate concentration limits in the monitoring wells and the dam lagoon have exceeded the permit conditions and the Chilean regulations for potable and irrigation water. The impacts are being mitigated by way of the installation of drains and further studies are being undertaken. Long term sustainable and more effective solutions have been evaluated, designed and are included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the tailings dam expansion that was submitted in the reporting year to enable rapid implementation. There is a potential risk of fines or penalties from the authorities as well as impacts on the communities that use downstream wells if the water is polluted.

Timeframe

Current up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Potential financial impact

6000000

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact represents the most significant fine issued by the authorities in Chile for environmental non-compliance and represents the worst-case scenario. This impact is potentially ongoing for the life of the mine (30 to 40 years) or until such time as the issue has been resolved.

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Also: • Increased capital expenditure

Description of response

Superficial drains were complemented by the installation of underground drains to capture the seepage. These drains were installed during 2016 and the seepage water is pumped back to the tailings dam. Additional studies to identify solutions and technologies to mitigate sulphate in the tailings dam water are underway.

Cost of response

1000000

Explanation of cost of response

The installation of the underground drains to capture seepage cost approximately US\$1 million in the previous reporting year and was derived from invoices. This was a once off cost.

Country/Region

Chile

River basin

Other, please specify (Aconcagua)

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Leaching of pollutants to groundwater bodies

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

At Copper's Los Bronces operation, acidic water is generated in the inactive Donoso waste rock dump. Los Bronces is in a climatic

region of considerable variability, which experienced increased precipitation rates in 2016 and 2017, following a prolonged drought that ended in 2015. Although this was below the average precipitation, snowfall on the waste dump in 2017 increased the rate of acid mine drainage during that period. This is being controlled, however, with no discharges during the year. The operation manages the discharge of acid mine drainage into the environment using an engineering design to contain, manage and treat melting ice on the waste rock dump, and is currently developing a permanent solution to the issue. In addition, the operation developed a Water Discharge Strategy in compliance with ICMM requirements and given the local context of the Los Bronces Operations. The objectives of this strategy are to comply with regulatory changes as well as ensure early warning plans are implemented to trigger specific actions as required and ensure baseline data is available in a timely manner. The primary potential impact is increased operating costs in developing a system to manage and treat the polluted water. Secondary impacts include fines or penalties from pollution of the groundwater.

Timeframe

Current up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Potential financial impact

60000000

Explanation of financial impact

\$60 million is the estimated cost of building a water treatment plant, derived from engineering quotes, and represents the worst-case scenario as the site is investigating alternatives including recycling and re-use. These costs would only be incurred between 2020 and 2022 if it is necessary to build the water treatment plant.

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Also: • *Increased capital expenditure*

Description of response

The first phase in addressing this risk was carried out in 2016 and involved the installation of a sophisticated collection system to collect and recycle the acid mine water through the tailings facility. The second phase may involve building a water treatment plant, which would only be required between 2020 and 2022. However, the site is engaging with the authorities and investigating alternatives including recycling and re-use and have agreed together on the plan for mitigating the risk.

Cost of response

30000000

Explanation of cost of response

The installation of a sophisticated collection system to collect and recycle the acid mine water through the tailings facility cost approximately US\$30 million and was a once-off cost.

Country/Region

Canada

River basin

Other, please specify (Mackenzie River and Attawapsikat)

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Leaching of pollutants to groundwater bodies

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

The impact of water quality from our mining operations on surface and ground water sources is an issue at three of Anglo American's North American sites: 1. De Beers Snap Lake underground mine operation is located in an area of excessive water where the host rock surrounding the ore body is fractured. This has resulted in the inflow of excess water including ancient, naturally occurring "connate" groundwater that is high in mineral salts and requires special attention so that the mine remains in compliance with water licence requirements. 2. At the Trend Coal operation (currently on care and maintenance), elevated concentrations of selenium in the surrounding environment pose a risk. The development of lower cost selenium (Se) mitigation

measures will significantly reduce the operating and rehabilitation costs for the mine. 3. At De Beers Victor mine (Attawapsikat River Basin) the site work continues to define the nature of the source of low levels of mercury present in two creeks adjacent to Victor mine. This includes two phases of environmental site assessments to identify and delineate areas of potential environmental concern, followed by a human health and ecological risk assessment, remedial action and risk management planning, and the integration of these aspects into the Victor mine closure plan by mid-2018.

Timeframe

Current up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Potential financial impact

100000000

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact is the potential cost Anglo American may have to pay for a water treatment facility at Trend mine should the site reopen. The timing of this unknown.

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Also: • Increased capital expenditure

Description of response

1. Snap Lake mine was storing large volumes of water underground due to high concentrations of dissolved solids including naturally occurring mineral salts, which required treatment before discharge to conform to prescribed limits. As a result of market conditions, the operation was placed under extended care and maintenance in 2016. Monitoring and reporting in support of the various regulatory commitments around water management will continue throughout this phase. 2. The Trend operation is also under care and maintenance. However, a program of work is underway to better manage selenium (Se) export to local creeks, which includes conducting work to improve the design of the demonstration treatment plant and exploring additional mitigation options. In November, the regulators approved the deferral of the construction of the two additional Se treatment plants. With the mine in care and maintenance, it is anticipated that these treatment plants will only be constructed when mining resumes. 3. Victor mine carries out continuous monitoring and review to mitigate any mercury discharges. Victor's Annual Mercury Monitoring Report was completed and published in July 2016. In response to comments received from various stakeholders, the detailed report provides additional data and analysis not included in previous annual reports, including information over and above that required by the regulator.

Cost of response

100000000

Explanation of cost of response

Cumulatively these three sites are spending approximately \$100 million on water management per annum as a result of the impacts associated with water quality. This is a recurring cost.

Country/Region

Chile

River basin

Other, please specify (Aconcagua)

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Pollution incident

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Also: • Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

Company-specific description

One of main risks faced by Anglo American is the uncontrolled release of dirty water or tailings into the environment from inadequate pipeline infrastructure. For example, during the reporting year an uncontrolled water release from the ventilation system at Los Bronces, while preparing the pipeline for mineral pulp transport, resulted in a discharge of 823 m3 into a river.

Timeframe

Current up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

Likely

Potential financial impact

100000000

Explanation of financial impact

Given the scale of the incident at Los Bronces, the potential financial impact at that operation was immaterial. However, should a significant pipeline failure occur this could have significant potential financial implications in excess of \$100million.

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Also: • *Increased capital expenditure*

Description of response

Remedial action at Los Bronces included removing 10 m3 of soil at the exit of the downstream Vizcachas tunnel; environmental sampling (flora, fauna, and soil) and monitoring of downstream water bodies. The incident was reported to the local government agency, authorities and stakeholders, including notifying agricultural users to close-off irrigation systems from potential contamination. In addition to the on-site remedial action at Los Bronces, Anglo American commissioned a detailed asset review of all pipelines across the Group.

Cost of response

10000000

Explanation of cost of response

Anglo American commissioned a detailed asset review of all pipelines across the Group. The cost of this is estimated at \$10million and will be a once-off cost.

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Limpopo

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Inadequate infrastructure

Primary potential impact

Constraint to growth

Company-specific description

All Anglo American Platinum operations in South Africa and Zimbabwe are in water stressed areas. Increasing water scarcity in South Africa because of rising demand, deterioration of bulk infrastructure and intermittent droughts, exacerbated by the El Nino weather effect, will continue to pose a challenge to our operations and future expansions. Water supply from bulk water infrastructure typically provided by both local and national government has been and continues to be a significant concern. Further expansion of the Mogalakwena Complex is potentially hindered by limited water access and ongoing drought conditions. Water supply to the Rustenburg and Thabazimbi circles has been a concern for several years because of a continued increase in the demand for potable water in the area by other users. The primary impact is constrained growth and increased operational costs

from sourcing alternative water supplies.

Timeframe

>6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Potential financial impact

3300000

Explanation of financial impact

Mogalakwena's revenue for the reporting year was \$1.2billion. If the operation is stopped for a day due to water supply concerns this equates to approximately \$3.3million per day.

Primary response to risk

Other, please specify (Engage with regulators and policymakers)

Description of response

Anglo American has been actively involved in partnerships, through the Olifants River Water Forum and Lebolelo pipeline, to source water into the Northern and Eastern Limb platinum operations and communities. This has included collaboration with 30 organisations to provide bulk water services to mines and communities in the area. Used (grey) water is also sourced for the Northern Limb operations through partnerships with the municipalities of Polokwane and Mokopane. In addition, Anglo American has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Global Water Development subsidiary of private infrastructure developer Blackstone. The aim is to identify and develop water-related infrastructure projects as private/public partnerships, financed and managed by Blackstone. As a consequence, in 2017 our Platinum division commissioned the strategic Limpopo regional source-water project in collaboration with the Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation, to restate regional water balances of quaternary catchments in Limpopo. The objective is to understand water deficits and surpluses before undertaking a conceptual source-water project to meet shortfalls in collaboration with other industry partners and government. Preliminary findings indicate significant supply shortfalls in 2022 and the importance of water supply and demand management at our operations, other mining operations and municipalities. The project is currently evaluating source-water options.

Cost of response

1000000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of the response is related to initial once off consulting fees for the strategic Limpopo regional source-water project.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Anglo American aims to eliminate the use of fresh water from mining processes. Our work towards a waterless mine focuses on evaporation measurement and dry tailings disposal, exploring innovative approaches to dry separation, and non-aqueous processing. Mining operations store water in dams to ensure a reliable water supply and enable recycling, but evaporation accounts for 10% to 25% of water lost. We are testing a new technology developed by Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) to more accurately measure and manage evaporation rates. Significant water losses are also incurred in tailings disposal. Fine particle slurries are particularly difficult to dewater and current dry disposal options have prohibitive capital and operating costs. In partnership with an innovation leader, we are conducting promising research, testing bespoke polymers to separate water from fine slurries. This lower-cost dewatering technology creates dry, stackable tailings. To minimise the amount of water sent to tailings in the first place, we are also exploring innovative methods for more targeted comminution (crushing and grinding ore to the required particle size), dewatering waste far earlier in the process. Early estimates indicate the potential for a 30% to 40% reduction in water used per unit of mineral production. We are confident these dry processing techniques will allow us to re-use 80% of process water, moving us closer towards the waterless mine.

Estimated timeframe for realization

>6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Potential financial impact

15000000

Explanation of financial impact

An example is provided for the Los Bronces operation. The operation loses 25% of its water to evaporation on a yearly basis. The site uses approximately 30million m3 per year of new fresh water at approximately \$2/m3. The installation of evaporation covers will eliminate this evaporation loss and can result in cost savings of approximately \$15million.

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

New R&D opportunities

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

One of the great challenges facing the mining industry is how to extract more metal with less waste, while minimising costs and our environmental footprint. Our Concentrate the Mine™ concept integrates different enabling technologies to deliver a large increase in output, with a significant reduction in energy and water use. Coarse particle recovery (CPR) allows us to float particles at sizes two to three times larger than normal, consuming less energy and increasing production. It enables us to easily extract water from the process, leaving a waste stream that is dry and stackable. CPR will allow us to re-use 80% of process water and can be applied to most Anglo American assets. It represents an important change because water sent to tailings disposal often represents the biggest water loss at a mine. We are achieving outstanding results at the pilot plant at Los Bronces copper mine in Chile and exceeding performance targets for productivity, and water and energy consumption, offset by a minor recovery loss. We are now preparing to extend the pilot from Copper to our Platinum business and give more momentum to precision processing.

Estimated timeframe for realization

>6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Potential financial impact

18000000

Explanation of financial impact

An example is provided for the Los Bronces operation. The operation uses 30million m3 per year of new fresh water at approximately \$2/m3. The use of CPR technology can result in savings of up to 30%, translating into a cost saving of approximately \$18million.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, total water accounting data and comparisons with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Limpopo

Latitude

-24.007

Longitude

28.928

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

27205

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

1236

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

25970

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". The decrease in withdrawals and consumption is due to various Platinum operations (in the Rustenburg region) that were divested in 2016. The increase in discharges can be attributed to excessive rainfall at Platinum operations during January & February that resulted in higher discharge.

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Olifants

Latitude

-26.155

Longitude

28.836

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

26944

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

8823

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

18120

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". The increases across the categories can be attributed to production increases at Khwezela (renamed joint Landau and Kleinkopje mines) and Zibulo opencast mine. Overall the increase in withdrawals was greater than the increase in discharges, leading to higher consumption volumes.

Facility reference number

Facility 13

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

South Africa

River basin

Vaal

Latitude

-27.737

Longitude

22.997

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

53654

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

28271

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

25383

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". The increase in withdrawals and discharges is due to production increases at Kolomela mine and Sishen mine. This was offset by various production decreases, especially at Voorspoed operation. The higher discharge volumes, compared to withdrawals, resulted in a lower consumption number.

Facility reference number

Facility 10

Facility name (optional)**Country/Region**

Zimbabwe

River basin

Save

Latitude

-19.623

Longitude

30.094

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1359

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

311

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1048

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". The decrease in withdrawals is due to lower production levels at Unki mine. The increase in discharges is due to very high rainfall levels in January and February 2017. This has resulted in lower consumption overall.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)**Country/Region**

Botswana

River basin

Okavango

Latitude

-21.308

Longitude

25.368

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

22542

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

22542

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Overall withdrawals and consumption volumes have remained about the same. There were increases due to increased production levels at Jwaneng, Orapa, Letlhakane and Damtshaa; but this was balanced by the decrease due to the Morupule operation that was divested during 2016. There was zero discharge as none of the Botswana operations discharge water, unless there is excessive rainfall.

Facility reference number

Facility 11

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

Namibia

River basin

Other, please specify (South Atlantic Coast)

Latitude

-22.564

Longitude

17.081

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

40773

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

20950

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

19824

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". There was a slight decrease in production levels at De Beers Marine Namibia, resulting in decreased discharges. Withdrawals increased and hence consumption volumes increased.

Facility reference number

Facility 9

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Rio Doce

Latitude

-18.881

Longitude

-43.429

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

28698

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

15103

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

13595

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". The increases across the categories can be attributed to production increases at the Minas Rio operation due to ramping up of the operation.

Facility reference number

Facility 12

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

Brazil

River basin

Tocantins

Latitude

-15.073

Longitude

-48.967

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

7492

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

1

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

7491

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". The increases across the categories is due to higher production levels at the Barro Alto and Codemin operations.

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name (optional)**Country/Region**

Chile

River basin

Other, please specify (Aconcagua River)

Latitude

-33.148

Longitude

-70.286

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

34968

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

1246

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

33722

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". The decrease in withdrawals and consumption is due to slightly less production at the Los Bronces operation. The increase in discharges can be attributed to higher production at the El Soldado operation.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

Peru

River basin

Other, please specify (Asana River)

Latitude

-17.149

Longitude

-70.616

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1130

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

108

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1022

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). This river basin has one operation, Quellaveco, which in 2017 was still in the development and feasibility analysis stage. This resulted in higher withdrawals and consumption volumes. In 2016 the discharge volumes were high because water was discharged from a Water Storage Pond for maintenance (with approval from the Peruvian water authority). This didn't occur in 2017 hence discharges are lower.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

Canada

River basin

Attawapiskat River

Latitude

52.822

Longitude

-83.887

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

32907

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

12037

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

20870

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". The increase in withdrawals and consumption is due to higher production levels at the Victor operation.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

Canada

River basin

Mackenzie River

Latitude

63.435

Longitude

-109.201

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

4361

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

4692

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". The decreases across the categories is due to the ongoing closure of Snap Lake (which is currently on care and maintenance).

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)**Country/Region**

Australia

River basin

Fitzroy

Latitude

-24.631

Longitude

150.061

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

14854

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

1397

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

13457

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Water withdrawals are directly measured. Consumption data is estimated (withdrawal minus discharge). Thresholds for comparison: +/-5% "about the same"; +/-10% "higher/lower" and +/-100% "much higher/much lower". There were various increases and decreases in production levels across the different operations in this river basin; however, the overall decreases are due to two operations that were divested during 2016, namely Callide and Foxleigh.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide withdrawal data by water source.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

13585

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

13620

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

79

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

20077

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

314

Third party sources

6473

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 13

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

4873

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

45615

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

3165

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 10

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1395

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1358

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

21184

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 11

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1761

Brackish surface water/seawater

33930

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

5083

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 9

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

25976

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

1068

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

1643

Third party sources

12

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 12

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

5257

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

64

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

2172

Third party sources

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

24939

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

8444

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

1585

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

974

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

155

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

6694

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

26213

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3823

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

538

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

9073

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

1012

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

681

Third party sources

4088

Comment

W5.1b

(W5.1b) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide discharge data by destination.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name

Fresh surface water

74

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

1108

Third party destinations

54

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name

Fresh surface water

1759

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

847

Third party destinations

6217

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 13

Facility name

Fresh surface water

1406

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

288

Third party destinations

26576

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 10

Facility name

Fresh surface water

311

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

0

Third party destinations

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name

Fresh surface water

0

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

0

Third party destinations

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 11

Facility name

Fresh surface water

0

Brackish surface water/Seawater

20950

Groundwater

0

Third party destinations

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 9

Facility name

Fresh surface water

4035

Brackish surface water/Seawater

11058

Groundwater

3

Third party destinations

8

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 12

Facility name

Fresh surface water

0

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

0

Third party destinations

1

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name

Fresh surface water

205

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

1041

Third party destinations

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

Fresh surface water

108

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

0

Third party destinations

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Fresh surface water

12037

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

0

Third party destinations

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name

Fresh surface water

4484

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

208

Third party destinations

0

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name

Fresh surface water

807

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

0

Third party destinations

590

Comment

W5.1c

(W5.1c) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide the proportion of your total water use that is recycled or reused, and give the comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

% recycled or reused

Please select

Comparison with previous reporting year

Please select

Please explain

Recycled / reused water is defined as the total volume of worked water flows to tasks as a % of total volume of water flows to tasks in line with the Water Accounting Framework (WAF). In 2017, Anglo American started to report in line with the ICMM guideline. Following the roll out, it was noted that not all sites have detailed water balances or hydrological models. As a result, we don't have completely accurate data for all operations in 2017 and hence this is not reported per facility.

W5.1d

(W5.1d) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been externally verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

Water recycled/reused

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	Anglo American's Water Policy requires us to develop and invest in technology, optimise efficiency and prevent environmental degradation in our operations which demonstrates our commitment to performance standards, including the commitment to monitor performance regularly. The Policy includes a commitment to understand and respond to the water risks and opportunities within our supply chain. Anglo American implements that through supplier evaluation and performance standards. It also includes a commitment to customer education as it requires us to share knowledge, build capacity and establish common outcomes. Anglo American achieves this through engagement with our suppliers and regulators and partnerships with our water utilities. One of the five principles in the policy is that Anglo American recognises water as an environmental and human right. Anglo American recognises that there is a clear link between water impacts and climate change.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Water is a matter identified as material to our stakeholders and our business requiring Board-level responsibility. Understanding the effects of water on our business and how it may impact our value chain is important as we aim for a waterless mine in the future. At Anglo American, water is the responsibility of the Sustainability Committee of the Board. The Committee oversees, on behalf of the Board, material policies, processes, and strategies designed to manage sustainability risks and opportunities. The Committee meets quarterly and comprises the chairman; chief executive; Group technical director and non-executive directors. Business unit CEOs and Group directors of HR and corporate relations also participate in the meetings. Key Performance Indicators related to the achievement of Anglo American's water targets are embedded into the CEO's Performance contract which reaffirms the significant role water plays in our business.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	Matters relating to water are included in each quarterly report to the Sustainability Committee of the Board, and also feature periodically as stand-alone items on the agenda. The Group technical director will brief the Sustainability Committee of the Board, depending on the issue at hand. In addition to the discussions at the Sustainability Committee, the Audit Committee reviews the company’s material risks, including water, twice a year. The Remuneration Committee takes into account financial as well as sustainability indicators in its decision-making process. The governance mechanisms in place at Anglo American ensure that the most senior leaders within the business are regularly and accurately informed of the most important water related risks and opportunities. The responsibility for water management is delegated down into the organisation. For example, as part of the new water management standard being implemented within Anglo American, every site is appointing a water manager to co-ordinate multi-disciplinary implementation of the water standard and water-management plan in alignment with the Anglo American strategy. Anglo American also has regional water-management co-ordinators. This assists in driving proactive water management throughout the business.

W6.3

(W6.3) Below board level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Water falls under the management responsibility of the Group's technical director (equivalent to the COO), who is a member of the Board and the Group Management Committee (GMC). The GMC is comprised of the chief executive, business unit CEOs, Group directors of corporate functions and the Group general counsel. The Group technical director is supported by the Group head of safety and sustainable development and the head of environment. The GMC is supported by corporate, operational and investment sub-committees. The Group technical director is responsible for providing the Sustainability Committee of the Board with a quarterly report on water management and an annual detailed review. Material operational water issues or incidents are reported to the executive and Board on a risk basis and can occur more frequently than quarterly.

W-FB6.4/W-CH6.4/W-EU6.4/W-OG6.4/W-MM6.4

(W-FB6.4/W-CH6.4/W-EU6.4/W-OG6.4/W-MM6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

Yes

W-FB6.4a/W-CH6.4a/W-EU6.4a/W-OG6.4a/W-MM6.4a

(W-FB6.4a/W-CH6.4a/W-EU6.4a/W-OG6.4a/W-MM6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	Indicator for incentivized performance	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Other, please specify (Water managers)	Reduction of water withdrawals	The CEO scorecard is compiled every two months and is the basis for the CEO's performance reporting to the Board. Each business unit CEO has a scorecard that is aligned with what is in the Group CEO scorecard. These include water targets. The Anglo American chief executive and business unit CEO's scorecards include performance on water. In 2017, the Board approved the inclusion of our 2020 and 2030 water targets within the executive. These targets are focussed around ensuring water security for our operations and ultimately driving towards our goal of a waterless mine. Our short-term target is to reduce absolute freshwater intake by 20% by 2020 using 2015 as the baseline year. The indicators for incentivised performance are thus directly linked to these long-term water targets. A scaled weighting is applied to the achievement of these indicators which influences the quantum of the monetary reward that each individual receives during that year. In 2017, the Board approved the inclusion of our 2020 and 2030 water targets within the executive. These targets are focussed around ensuring water security for our operations and ultimately driving towards our goal of a waterless mine. Our short-term target is to reduce absolute freshwater intake by 20% by 2020 using 2015 as the baseline year. The indicators for incentivised performance are thus directly linked to these long-term water targets for the water managers. A scaled weighting is applied to the achievement of these indicators which influences the quantum of the monetary reward that each individual receives during that year.
Recognition (non-monetary)	Other, please specify (Operational staff)	Reduction of water withdrawals Behavior change related indicator Water-related community project	Anglo American's Platinum Division has an Environmental Champion of the Quarter Award. A Water Awareness Quarter was created as part of this award to create and increase awareness of the importance of conserving and protecting, specifically from pollution, our water resources. Our ultimate goal is to develop a culture of environmental protection among our employees. As part of the Water Awareness Quarter we developed an annual water guideline document that was distributed to all employees. Each operation was then required to submit their response towards the criteria in the guideline. The winner was chosen based on criteria such as the site's water management procedures, infrastructures and system; extensive employee and community engagement and education about water conservation; and innovation and creative thinking regarding water preservation.
Other non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

In 2017, Anglo American started implementing and embedding a new water-management standard and associated reporting requirements. The standard guides a risk-based, regional approach to water management, in line with global best practice and the ICMM water reporting guidelines. The standard also ensures that all activities, including public policy engagement, is done consistently. At Anglo American, the water management standard is championed by the Sustainability Committee, whose role is to ensure that the company operates in a sustainable manner. This Committee also oversees all direct and indirect activities that aim to influence water-related policy. This ensures that there is further consistency and alignment between external and internal water-related activities. If inconsistency is discovered, this will be addressed by the members of the Sustainability Committee. As an integral part of Anglo American's strategy, the new 2020 targets will support enhanced business performance through cost reduction and aligns with the environmental value pillar objectives of water management. Should any inconsistency in policy engagement be observed by Anglo American this will be raised at the Sustainability Committee. Appropriate actions will be recommended and implemented depending on the level of inconsistency.

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Anglo American aspires to be a global leader in sustainable mining. Subsequently, Anglo American have developed a Sustainability Strategy, integral to FutureSmart Mining™ (Anglo American's innovation-led approach to sustainable mining), to innovate and deliver step change results across the entire mining value chain. The strategy is built around three Global Sustainability Pillars, namely Trusted Corporate Leader, Thriving Communities and Healthy Environment. Water is one of the key elements within the Healthy Environment pillar. The principal water-related risks to the business and integrated into the strategy are security of supply, excess water management (groundwater and surface water) and water quality being impaired because of an uncontrolled discharge into the environment. To ensure that these water issues are integrated into the long-term business objectives Anglo American started implementing and embedding the new water-management standard and associated reporting requirements. The standard guides a risk-based, regional approach to water management, in line with global best practice and the ICMM water reporting guidelines. Anglo American have invested more than \$10 million across the Group to address gaps in meeting the new standard. In addition, long-term water targets and goals have been set to 2030. A long-term time horizon of more than 30 years has been chosen as this aligns with the life of mine plans and long-term nature of mining.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Anglo American aspires to be a global leader in sustainable mining. Subsequently, Anglo American have developed a Sustainability Strategy, integral to FutureSmart Mining™ (Anglo American's innovation-led approach to sustainable mining), to innovate and deliver step change results across the entire mining value chain. The strategy is built around three Global Sustainability Pillars, namely Trusted Corporate Leader, Thriving Communities and Healthy Environment. Water is one of the key elements within the Healthy Environment pillar. The principal water-related risks to the business and integrated into the strategy are security of supply, excess water management (groundwater and surface water) and water quality being impaired because of an uncontrolled discharge into the environment. To ensure that these water issues are integrated into the long-term business objectives Anglo American has started investing in technology to reduce water consumption with the aim of operating a waterless mine. Our work towards a waterless mine focuses on evaporation measurement and dry tailings disposal, exploring innovative approaches to dry separation, and non-aqueous processing. A long-term time horizon of more than 30 years has been chosen as this aligns with the life of mine plans and long-term nature of mining.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Anglo American aspires to be a global leader in sustainable mining. Subsequently, Anglo American have developed a Sustainability Strategy, integral to FutureSmart Mining™ (Anglo American's innovation-led approach to sustainable mining), to innovate and deliver step change results across the entire mining value chain. The strategy is built around three Global Sustainability Pillars, namely Trusted Corporate Leader, Thriving Communities and Healthy Environment. Water is one of the key elements within the Healthy Environment pillar. The principal water-related risks to the business and integrated into the strategy are security of supply, excess water management (groundwater and surface water) and water quality being impaired because of an uncontrolled discharge into the environment. To ensure that these water issues are integrated into the long-term business objectives Anglo American allocates capital to water projects. We are involved in partnerships with a range of stakeholders in a range of infrastructure and development projects to improve water security for their operations as well as to help supply the needs of communities. We financially assist the projects throughout their life cycles, resulting in increased capital expenditure. For example, we have spent \$440million on a water supply project in Peru. A long-term time horizon of more than 30 years has been chosen as this aligns with the life of mine plans and long-term nature of mining.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

	Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)	Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)	Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)	Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)	Please explain
Row 1	10	500	10	10	Water OPEX is estimated as Anglo American does not have completely accurate data for all its operations. The anticipated forward trend is set to increase significantly as Anglo American does additional preventative water-related maintenance. Like OPEX, water related CAPEX is also estimated as defining water-related CAPEX is difficult as there is no clear definition for water CAPEX. CAPEX is also anticipated to increase as Anglo American ensures there is sufficient supply of water for all its operations.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Has your organization identified any water-related outcomes from your climate-related scenario analysis?

Yes

W7.3b

(W7.3b) What water-related outcomes were identified from the use of climate-related scenario analysis, and what was your organization's response?

	Climate-related scenario(s)	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Company response to possible water-related outcomes
Row 1	RCP 2.6	Anglo American completed studies with Imperial College London and the UK Met. Office, to rank the vulnerability of all Group Operations and projects to long-term climate change. The highest-risk sites were in Chile and Peru, with several others also vulnerable to extreme weather events. Low and high-resolution studies have followed at specific operations. Water security is one of the key impacts assessed as part of the climate related scenario analysis.	Among the key adaptation measures are the considerations for catchment impacts, including long-term water supply security, the community exposure and changes in mine and equipment design (for example, stormwater drainage).

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

Anglo American is currently working with Columbia University to quantify a methodology for determining the financial risk related to water. This methodology uses water valuation practices.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Previously Anglo American set operational water targets through the implementation of a water efficiency target tool (WETT). The tool forecast the projected business-as-usual (BAU) water demand of individual operations and established a register of water-saving projects, linking the two to deliver future performance targets. Each water target was expressed as an absolute reduction in total water consumption to be achieved by 2020 against the projected BAU water demand for that operation. Aligned to the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, our new Sustainability Strategy sets out a number of ambitious medium to long term targets that will drive the work we are doing around the natural environment. This includes water recycling and withdrawal targets and goals to be achieved by 2020 and 2030 respectively. In 2017, we started reporting against a more comprehensive and rigorous set of performance indicators across the Group. By mid-2018, all sites will have detailed, dynamic operational water balances, supported by regional water balances that are linked to regional climatic data. We have already set Business Unit level targets to achieve the Company Level targets and have set site-specific targets for those operations which have a complete operational water balance. By the end of 2018, we will have a more consistent baseline of data with which to determine targets, KPIs and water action plans for each site. These will be used to implement towards achieving the 2030 stretch targets. We have subsequently replaced the WETT targets with the new 2020 and 2030 targets.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water recycling/reuse

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

Our water targets are focussed around ensuring water security for our operations and ultimately driving towards our goal of a waterless mine. Our short-term target is for 75% of our total operational water requirements to be met by recycling/re-using water by 2020 using 2015 as the baseline year.

Quantitative metric

% increase in water recycling/reuse

Baseline year

2015

Start year

2016

Target year

2020

% achieved

80

Please explain

Anglo American has already achieved a 60% recycling/re-using rate versus its target of 75%. This represents an 80% achievement.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

Our water targets are focussed around ensuring water security for our operations and ultimately driving towards our goal of a waterless mine. Our short-term target is to reduce absolute freshwater intake by 20% by 2020 using 2015 as the baseline year.

Quantitative metric

Absolute reduction in total water withdrawals

Baseline year

2015

Start year

2016

Target year

2020

% achieved

65

Please explain

Anglo American has already achieved a 13% reduction in absolute freshwater intake versus its target of 20%. This represents a 65% achievement.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal

Other, please specify (Water recycling/reuse)

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Water stewardship

Description of goal

A key feature of our water strategy is to reduce our dependency on high quality water through water switching and the use of lower quality water. This will reduce costs and allow more water to be available in the communities in which we operate. Our goal therefore is to increase our water re-use and recycling to greater than 85% by 2030. This will assist us in reaching our ultimate goal of achieving a waterless mine which is part of our overarching sustainability strategy. The goal will be achieved through a number of ways including behavioural change as well as implementing new technologies such as evaporation measurement and dry tailings disposal, exploring innovative approaches to dry separation, and non-aqueous processing.

Baseline year

2015

Start year

2016

End year

2030

Progress

The indicator used to measure this is the percentage recycling rate. Anglo American has already achieved a 60% recycling/re-using rate versus its goal of 85%. We consider this to be successful considering we have already achieved more than 70% of this goal.

Goal

Other, please specify (Water withdrawals)

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Water stewardship

Description of goal

A key feature of our water strategy is to reduce our dependency on high quality water through water switching and the use of lower quality water. This will reduce costs and allow more water to be available in the communities in which we operate. Our goal therefore is a 50% reduction in abstraction of freshwater from water-scarce regions by 2030. This will assist us in reaching our ultimate goal of achieving a waterless mine which is part of our overarching sustainability strategy. The goal will be achieved through a number of ways including behavioural change as well as implementing new technologies such as evaporation measurement and dry tailings disposal, exploring innovative approaches to dry separation, and non-aqueous processing.

Baseline year

2015

Start year

2016

End year

2030

Progress

The indicator used to measure this is the absolute volume reduction in freshwater withdrawals. Anglo American has already achieved a 13% reduction in absolute freshwater intake versus its target of 50%. This represents a 26% achievement and considered an acceptable threshold for success.

Goal

Other, please specify (Record no Level 3 (or above) incidents)

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Risk mitigation

Description of goal

Anglo American seeks to minimise the adverse effects of mining activities on surrounding surface and ground water to avoid affecting the water security of stakeholders. Poor quality water is harmful to the environment and human health, can affect mining and processing equipment, and present closure liabilities. Reporting, investigating and sharing lessons learnt from environmental incidents (actual and potential) forms an essential part of improving controls to prevent repeats and of integrating environmental consciousness into core business processes. Anglo American reports five levels of environmental incident severity. Level 3-5 incidents (ranging from moderate to high impact) are featured in the chief executive's report to the Board. Anglo American has set a goal of no Level 3-5 incidents by 2020.

Baseline year

2015

Start year

2016

End year

2020

Progress

Anglo American has made significant progress towards the goal with a steady decline over the past three years in the number of environmental incidents in all categories. In 2017, there were no Level 4 or Level 5 incidents reported for the second consecutive year. The Group reported two Level 3 environmental incidents during 2017, compared with, four in 2016, six in 2015 and 14 in 2014. Based on the progress made, it is expected that the goal will be achieved by 2020. The current progress in reducing these incidents is considered an acceptable threshold for success.

W9. Linkages and trade-offs

W9.1

(W9.1) Has your organization identified any linkages or tradeoffs between water and other environmental issues in its direct operations and/or other parts of its value chain?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Describe the linkages or tradeoffs and the related management policy or action.

Linkage or tradeoff

Tradeoff

Type of linkage/tradeoff

Increased dust generation

Description of linkage/tradeoff

Fugitive dust emissions from mining pose environmental/health concerns to employees and communities as well as legislative issues to the operations. Dust emissions are primarily caused by large vehicles on dirt roads and on tailings dams that are not appropriately vegetated or managed. Anglo American Platinum operates in water-stressed areas and failure to keep dust levels within acceptable limits may result in fines/penalties. Increased dust levels may also result in community complaints and worsening community relationships if the dust levels outside our boundaries impact on the community. This is exacerbated by the ongoing drought as well as a changing climate with increasing dry and windy conditions. The trade-off to addressing dust is increased water consumption for dust suppression on areas such as roads within the mines. This in turn increases the amount of diesel consumed as dust suppression is done using bowsers and vehicles.

Policy or action

Anglo American Platinum is managing this trade-off by using dust suppressants (i.e. at the Mogalakwena Complex) which forms a durable surface on the soil/ground, binding smaller dust particles to form larger particles that are less prone to become airborne. This reduces the amount of water and diesel required for dust suppression. Although the cost of dust suppressants is higher than the cost of applying water on the roads, the use of dust suppressants is more effective. This reduces potential legal liabilities and ensures better relations with the communities.

Linkage or tradeoff

Linkage

Type of linkage/tradeoff

Increased biodiversity

Description of linkage/tradeoff

During the open-cast coal mining process at Anglo American's Coal operations, the lack of vegetation on mining sites causes the infiltration of excess rainwater and surface water into the soil profile. The action that has contributed to causing this is insufficient concurrent rehabilitation of surface areas. The impact of this is additional contaminated water that may need to be treated at end of life of mine. This saline water in our Coal mines in South Africa is a potential future risk. It has been shown that a free-draining model will allow for more water to run-off and thereby reduce the amount of water that needs to be dewatered in future operations. This can be achieved by undertaking concurrent rehabilitation of the site. Anglo American measures this impact monthly through the amount of rehabilitated land, specifically the areas reshaped and re-seeded.

Policy or action

By reducing our rehabilitation backlog, we will be able to ensure that infiltration is reduced and free-draining water (surface run-off) occurs on our mining sites. This in turn will improve the quality of water that may need to be treated at the end of life of mine and potentially improve the biodiversity of the catchment as less contaminated water will be produced. To ensure this happens, our Coal operations have included concurrent rehabilitation targets in the performance contracts of the General Managers which demonstrates how this aspect is integrated into the strategy of the business. There has been a measured improvement in the areas reshaped and re-seeded over the last 3 years within the Anglo American's Coal operations.

W10. Verification

W10.1

(W10.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1d)?

No, we do not currently verify any other water information reported in our CDP disclosure

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director: Technical & Sustainability	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

W11.2

(W11.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms