CERTIFICATION REPORT

Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)

Audit Number: AO-000278

WSAS WATER STEWARDSHIP ASSURANCE SERVICES

SITE DETAILS

Site: **Abbott Spain - Granada**
Address: CAMINO DE PURCHIL 68, 18004, Granada, SPAIN
Contact Person: MARIA LUISA MONTEALEGRE
AWS Reference Number: AWS-000445
Site Structure: Single Site

CERTIFICATION DETAILS

Certification status: Certified Core
Date of certification decision: 2022-Oct-10
Validity of certificate: 2025-Oct-10

AUDIT DETAILS

Audited Service(s): AWS Standard v2.0 (2019)
Audit Type(s): Initial Audit
Audit Start Date: 2022-Jul-18
Lead Auditor: Claudia M. Jaime

Audit team participants:

Gregorio Crespo, Local Auditor
Claudia M Jaime, Lead Auditor

Site Participants:

-, Director
-, Director de Investigación
-, Director Tech Center
-, Production manager
-, Director Garantía de Calidad
-, Financial controller
-, Factory Engineer
-, Project Engineer
-, Quality Technician
-, Human Resources
-, Manager EHS & Op. Ex.
-, EHS Head
-, EHS Manager Nutrition
-, Manager Supply Chain
-, Purchasing Technician
-, Consultant

ADDITIONAL INFO

Summary of Audit Findings: A total of two minor non-conformities and five observations were raised during the audit process.

The audit team recommends certification of Abbott Granada at Core level pending approval of the corrective actions plan.

The Client is requested to define corrective actions for each of the non-conformities and submit these to WSAS within 60 days of receipt of the audit report by 12/11/2022.

Minor non-conformities must be resolved and closed out at the next annual audit.

APPROVAL OF CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN:
The site has submitted a corrective action plan, which has been approved by WSAS.
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Scope of Assessment: The scope of services covers Initial certification audit for assessing conformity of Abbott Granada against the AWS International Water Stewardship Standard Version 2.

Abbott Granada produces nutritional powder products. Abbott Granada product portfolio includes a variety of products for pediatric nutrition and targeted nutrition for adults : Similac (baby formula), Pediasure (pediatric nutrition), Ensure (adult nutrition), glucerna (nutrition for patients with diabetes), prosure (nutrition for patients with cancer), etc. , and including location The Abbott Laboratorios S.A. Nutritional Products Plant is located less than 2 km east of the city of Granada. The facilities are located in the metropolitan area of Granada, in the Vega de Granada. It is bordered to the east by the Purchil road (GR-3418) and the Genil Gorda irrigation channel, to the north and west by the Cartuja road and to the south by the rest of the industrial estate where it is located. Among the companies that can be found in this industrial estate we can highlight BioSearch, S.A., Lactalis Puleva, SLU, etc. Just to the south of the industrial estate is the Beiro River as it passes through the Vega de Granada.
The vega of Granada is formed from the depression of the river Genil and forms a wide flood plain gently sloping towards the west with average gradients of 1%. It extends 50 km from east to west and 35 km from north to south, covers an area of approximately 1,500 km2, and is situated at an altitude of over 500 m above sea level. It is bordered to the north by a series of mountain ranges belonging to the sub-Baetic group; to the east by the Sierra Arana and Sierra Nevada, forming the eastern edge and the head of the depression; the southern edge is formed by Betic units, with the Albuñuelas plateau and the Sierras of Almijara and Tejeda to the southeast; lastly, closing off to the west, is the Sierra Gorda, a mountain range with the Sierra Nevada and Sierra Gorda.
The Vega de Granada is crossed longitudinally by the river Genil, which receives, within it, the contributions of numerous tributaries; among them are the rivers Aguas Blancas, Darro, and Cubillas (the latter, together with its tributaries the rivers Colomera and Velillos) on the right bank, while on the left bank it receives the confluences of the rivers Monachil and Dílar. Some of these rivers are regulated by surface reservoirs, such as those of Canales (River Genil), Quéntar (River Aguas Blancas), Cubillas (River Cubillas) and Colomera (River Colomera).

The audit was conducted onsite on 18-20 July 2022.
The onsite visit included the assessment of the production area, storage area, reception and offices visited onsite as part of the audit.

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FINDINGS

NUMBER OF FINDINGS PER LEVEL	
Observation	5
Minor	2

WSAS
2 Quality StreetNorth Berwick, EH39 4HW, UNITED KINGDOM

FINDING DETAILS

Finding No:	TNR-001504
Checklist Item No:	1.1.1
Status:	For information
Finding level:	Observation
Checklist item:	The physical scope of the site shall be mapped, considering the regulatory landscape and zone of stakeholder interests, including: - Site boundaries; - Water-related infrastructure, including piping network, owned or managed by the site or its parent organization; - Any water sources providing water to the site that are owned or managed by the site or its parent organization; - Water service provider (if applicable) and its ultimate water source; - Discharge points and waste water service provider (if applicable) and ultimate receiving water body or bodies; - Catchment(s) that the site affect(s) and is reliant upon for water.
Findings:	The site's physical scope of the site shall be mapped, considering the regulatory landscape and zone of stakeholder interests.

Finding No:	TNR-001506
Checklist Item No:	1.2.1
Status:	Closed
Finding level:	Minor
Due date:	2023-Jul-18
Checklist item:	Stakeholders and their water-related challenges shall be identified. The process used for stakeholder identification shall be identified. This process shall: - Inclusively cover all relevant stakeholder groups including vulnerable, women, minority, and Indigenous people; - Consider the physical scope identified, including stakeholders, representative of the site's ultimate water source and ultimate receiving water body or bodies; - Provide evidence of stakeholder consultation on water-related interests and challenges; - Note that the ability and/or willingness of stakeholders to participate may vary across the relevant stakeholder groups; - Identify the degree of stakeholder engagement based on their level of interest and influence.
Findings:	The water-related challenges should also be listed and allocated to each of the identified stakeholders.
Corrective action:	1. Include a table in the stakeholders section of the AWS Manual which lists the most relevant water-related challenges linked to the stakeholders. 2. Establish an annual frequency for review of the shared water-related challenges of stakeholders.
Evidence of implementation:	AWS Manual which includes the shared water-related challenges linked to each of the stakeholders.

Finding No:	TNR-001505
Checklist Item No:	1.2.2
Status:	For information
Finding level:	Observation
Checklist item:	Current and potential degree of influence between site and stakeholder shall be identified, within the catchment and considering the site's ultimate water source and ultimate receiving water body for wastewater.
Findings:	The site does not address the degree of potential influence between the site and other stakeholders, this can develop naturally as joint activities are developed.

Finding No:	TNR-001511
Checklist Item No:	1.4.1
Status:	For information
Finding level:	Observation
Checklist item:	The embedded water use of primary inputs, including quantity, quality and level of water risk within the site's catchment, shall be identified.
Findings:	Indirect water use is the water used within an organization's supply chain. Developing an understanding of indirect water use is something that is increasingly recognized as good practice.

Finding No:	TNR-001342
Checklist Item No:	1.5.1
Status:	For information
Finding level:	Observation
Checklist item:	Water governance initiatives shall be identified, including catchment plan(s), water-related public policies, major publicly-led initiatives under way, and relevant goals to help inform site of possible opportunities for water stewardship collective action.
Findings:	The site should update its sustainable water management plan and include all actions being developed to improve basin governance and signed agreements. These are referred to in the signed Abbott meeting minutes.

Finding No:	TNR-001492
Checklist Item No:	2.3.2
Status:	Closed
Finding level:	Minor
Due date:	2023-Jul-18
Checklist item:	A water stewardship plan shall be identified, including for each target: - How it will be measured and monitored - Actions to achieve and maintain (or exceed) it - Planned timeframes to achieve it - Financial budgets allocated for actions - Positions of persons responsible for actions and achieving targets - Where available, note the link between each target and the achievement of best practice to help address shared water challenges and the AWS outcomes.
Findings:	The site should establish the methods to be used in monitoring each of their WSP objectives.
Corrective action:	Include a column in the Water Stewardhsip Plan that specifies the method of monitoring each objective.
Evidence of implementation:	AWS monitoring plan for the AWS objetives.

Finding No:	TNR-001513
Checklist Item No:	4.1.2
Status:	For information
Finding level:	Observation
Checklist item:	Value creation resulting from the water stewardship plan shall be evaluated.
Findings:	The value creation could be improved by expanding the evaluation and evaluating also the value for the site (provide a financial water cost-benefit component and report on its financial investment in water stewardship and the services and benefits achieved). Please note that this should be accompanied by the analysis of any potential value creation.

Signature WSAS

Report Details

Report	Value
Report prepared by	Claudia M. Jaime
Report approved by	Lurdes Brandao
Report approved on (Date)	12/09/2022

Surveillance

Proposed date for next audit
2023-Jul-18

Stakeholder Announcements

Date of publication	Location
2022-May-24	AWS web page
2022-May-24	WSAS web page
2022-Jun-09	ABBOTT Spain/Abbott International

Comment The stakeholder announcement has been published 30 days before the audit was conducted.

Catchment Information

Catchment Information
The fertile plain of Granada and its development. The vega of Granada is formed from the depression of the river Genil and forms a wide flood plain, gently sloping towards the west with average gradients of 1%. It has an extension of 50 km from east to west and 35 km from north to south, covering an area of approximately 1,500 km and is situated at an altitude of more than 500 m above sea level.
It is bordered to the north by a series of mountain ranges belonging to the sub-Baetic group; to the east by the Sierra Arana and Sierra Nevada.
Sierra Arana and Sierra Nevada form the eastern edge and the head of the depression; the southern edge is made up of Baetic units. Southern edge is made up of Betic units, with the Albuñuelas plateau and the Almijara and Almijara. Almijara and Tejeda mountain ranges to the southeast; lastly, closing off to the west, the Sierra Gorda mountain range, giving as a way out of the depression the corridor opened by the river Genil in the direction of Loja (Consejeria de Environment. Junta de Andalucía 2015).
The vega of Granada is a sedimentary basin irrigated by the river Genil and its tributaries, which, together with its important aquifer, has provided the necessary water resources for agricultural activities and has allowed a high agricultural activities and allowed for a high population density.
The abundant availability of water resources, together with the agro-biological quality of the soils, has made the development of agriculture possible since ancient times. The development of a highly productive agriculture and it is around the agricultural activity, has given rise to a highly anthropized and structured landscape (Consejeria de Medio Ambiente. Junta de Andalucía 2015). Specifically, the facilities are located within what is known, according to the Plan de Ordenación de la Vega de Granada, as the Vega Central. It includes the traditional irrigated land fed by irrigation ditches from the Genil and its tributaries, where the most important watercourses are such as Monachil, Beiro and Dilar.

Client Description and Site Details

Client/Site Background

Abbott Granada produces nutritional powder products. Abbott Granada product portfolio includes a variety of products for pediatric nutrition and targeted nutrition for adults : Similac (baby formula), Pediasure (pediatric nutrition), Ensure (adult nutrition), glucerna (nutrtion for patients with diabetes), prosure (nutrtion for patients with cancer), etc.

Summary of Shared Water Challenges

Summary of Shared Water Challenges

The challenges shared with stakeholders and with the Hydrographic Confederation of the Guadalquivir have been defined in section 8.1 of the Handbook.

An example of the challenges of the main stakeholders of Abbott Granada are:
• Improvement of drinking water supply and wastewater discharge facilities. Stakeholder: Puleva, Emasagra, Water Institute (University of Granada). WASH. Actions proposed: Installation of a new PVC collector to replace the existing concrete one (included in the Sustainable Water Management Plan). Parties responsible: PULEVA.
• Improvement in the preparation and coordination of response to possible emergencies. Stakeholders: Puleva. IWRA. Actions proposed: Development of a joint emergency drill (included in the Sustainable Water Management Plan). Parties responsible: Abbott. Head of EHS with Puleva.
• Development of project for the regeneration of the Genil river section at its confluence with the Beiro river. Stakeholder: CHG. IWRA. Actions proposed: Revegetation of 86 units of autochthonous species and subsequent maintenance. Parties responsible: Abbott. Head of EHS.
Shared challenges in the Hydrographic Confederation of the Guadalquivir.
The Andalusian Government has promoted the Andalusian Water Pact, with the consensus of the political forces represented in the Andalusian Parliament, the economic and social agents, the environmental organizations, the citizens' platforms in defense of public water management and Andalusian society as a whole.
The conclusions of this Pact represent the Shared Challenges to be faced over the coming years by the Regional Government of Andalusia, with the collaboration of the different Stakeholders. Examples of these shared challenges are:

• Promotion of the reuse of reclaimed water, especially in coastal areas, as an alternative resource that introduces circular economy criteria. Promotion of desalination as a strategic resource;

• Creation of a tool that provides real-time information on available resources and consumption, both in terms of quantity and quality. in terms of both quantity and quality. Special attention to groundwater research and control of abstractions.

0.1 General Requirements for Single Sites, Multi-Sites and Groups

0.1.1 *Eligibility Criteria*

0.1.1.1 *The site(s) occupy one catchment OR an exception has been granted.* ✓ Yes

Comment: The Site is located in a single catchment.

0.1.1.2 *The scope of the proposed certification shall be under the control of a single management system.* ✓ Yes

Comment: The Site is managed under a single system.

0.1.1.3 *The scope of the proposed certification shall be homogeneous with respect to primary production system, water management, product or service range, and the main market structures.* ✓ Yes

Comment: The scope of the production system of the site is homogeneous.

1	STEP 1: GATHER AND UNDERSTAND	
1.1	*Gather information to define the site's physical scope for water stewardship purposes, including: its operational boundaries; the water sources from which the site draws; the locations to which the site returns its discharges; and the catchment(s) that the site affect(s) and upon which it is reliant.*	
1.1.1	*The physical scope of the site shall be mapped, considering the regulatory landscape and zone of stakeholder interests, including:* *- Site boundaries;* *- Water-related infrastructure, including piping network, owned or managed by the site or its parent organization;* *- Any water sources providing water to the site that are owned or managed by the site or its parent organization;* *- Water service provider (if applicable) and its ultimate water source;* *- Discharge points and waste water service provider (if applicable) and ultimate receiving water body or bodies;* *- Catchment(s) that the site affect(s) and is reliant upon for water.*	Obs.

Comment

The physical scope of the site shall be mapped, considering the regulatory landscape and zone of stakeholder interests, including all the requirements shown below:

- Site boundaries: Has been included in the handbook sections:
- 2.1 Location of the installations.
- 2.5 Hydrology of the area.
- 2.5.1 Groundwater hydrology.
- 2.5.2 Surface hydrology.
- 3.1 Operational limits

- Water-related infrastructure, including piping network, owned, or managed by the site or its parent organization: It has been analysed in the infrastructure plans described below:
- Plan 1. General Plan Facilities-v2
- Plan 2. General Water Supply-v2.
- Plan 3. Raw sewage and Rainwater

- Any water sources providing water to the site that are owned or managed by the site or its parent organization:

The main water supply at the Abbott Granada plant comes from a well located inside the factory premises. The location of the well is shown in Drawing I General Plant.

In addition, the Abbott factory can use treated and hard water from Puleva, as established in the contract between the two companies, the connection point being the one shown in Drawing 2 General Water Supply.

On the other hand, there is another intake of treated water from Puleva, which corresponds to the water consumed in both the R&D building and the auxiliary building (offices).

In terms of the quantities consumed from each source, Puleva's consumption of hard or treated water is very low compared to Pozo's water, accounting for less than 0.1% of Puleva's hard water in 2021, and 6.8% of Puleva's treated water, most of which is used in the auxiliary and R&D buildings.

Moreover, depending on its treatment, three types of water are provided to various parts of the plant.

- Hard water, is used directly for irrigation, cleaning, and fire protection systems, as well as feeding the decalcification and reverse osmosis plant.

- Treated water (decalcified), used for cleaning process piping. It comes from well water, which is treated by decalcification. After decalcification, this stream is mixed with 5% osmosis water to improve its properties. Decalcified water uses hypochlorous acid as a disinfectant. In this case, a distinction is made between factory-treated water and treated water for R&D and auxiliary buildings. auxiliary.

- Ingredient water (osmosed), is used for the reconstitution of powdered raw materials. The hard water is used as feed water for the demineralized water plant, where it is treated by reverse osmosis. There are two tanks of 8000 l capacity each one for storage. This plant uses hypochlorous acid as a disinfectant in the process piping, an antifouling agent, as well as hydrochloric acid for pH regulation of the water for the osmosis water module which works on decalcification. The hypochlorous acid is generated through the hydrolysis of brine by a dedicated unit for each water quality (treated and ingredient). The general flow of the three water streams can be seen in Drawing 2 General Water Supply.

By way of summary, the following graphs show the amount of water of each type consumed between 2018 and 2021, also analyzing this point in the Water Balance carried out:

- Water service provider (if applicable) and its ultimate water source;
- 93%. Water from the well owned by Abbott (Hydrographic Confederation of the Guadalquivir).
- 6,82%. Treated water from PULEVA that supplies the R&D&I.
- 0,09%. Hard water.

- Discharge points and wastewater service provider (if applicable) and ultimate receiving water body or bodies:

In relation to Abbott Granada's wastewater management, there are three identified flows, two corresponding to process wastewater, which is treated at the adjacent Puleva plant, and one for rainwater:

- The wastewater from the process is channeled through a channel in which there is a "Parshal" channel to measure the flow and a pH meter, to Puleva.

- The wastewater from the auxiliary building (sanitary and kitchen) joins the outlet of the previous connection just at the boundary with the Puleva plot.

- The wastewater from the R&D building (laboratories, pilot plant and sanitary) goes through a different channel to the previous one, also to the Puleva facilities.

- Puleva manages the wastewater from the three Abbott buildings, together with that generated at its facilities, by pumping it to a collector of the municipal water company (EMASAGRA), from which it goes to the municipal wastewater treatment plant at "Puente de los Vados".

- The rainwater is then fed through the sewerage network directly into the irrigation ditch that runs alongside the plant.

ABBOTT Granada has a contract with Puleva, so it pays a discharge fee and Puleva is responsible for the management of this wastewater which, together with the wastewater generated by itself and that of another company located in the same business park (Biosearch), is sent to the municipal wastewater treatment plant where there is a pre-treatment of industrial wastewater, which is currently managed by Emasagra, a company in which Granada City Council has a shareholding.

In Plan 3. Wastewater and Rainwater are showing the three identified flows, as well as the connection points with Puleva company.

- Catchment(s) that the site affect(s) and is reliant upon for water: The "Vega de Granada" aquifer (MASb ES050MSBT000053202) stretches from east to west from the city of Granada to Huétor Tájar and is located on both banks of the river Genil. It belongs entirely to the province of Granada. The sheets of the National Topographic Map (scale 1:50.000) that the mass occupies are: nº 1008 (18-41) Montefrío, 1009 (19-41) Granada, 1025 (18-42) Loja and 1026 (19-42) Padul.

The majority of requirements are addressed in full. The site's physical scope of the site shall be mapped, considering the regulatory landscape and zone of stakeholder interests.

1.2 *Understand relevant stakeholders, their water related challenges, and the site's ability to influence beyond its boundaries.*

1.2.1	*Stakeholders and their water-related challenges shall be identified. The process used for stakeholder identification shall be identified. This process shall:* *- Inclusively cover all relevant stakeholder groups including vulnerable, women, minority, and Indigenous people;* *- Consider the physical scope identified, including stakeholders, representative of the site's ultimate water source and ultimate receiving water body or bodies;* *- Provide evidence of stakeholder consultation on water-related interests and challenges;* *- Note that the ability and/or willingness of stakeholders to participate may vary across the relevant stakeholder groups;* *- Identify the degree of stakeholder engagement based on their level of interest and influence.*	closed
Comment	The site has drawn up a stakeholder map and assessed who are the most relevant stakeholders and from there decided who are the most relevant stakeholders according to their level of interest and influence. The site presents the Excel document "Copy of Stakeholder Map Abbott AWS ed9 rev" which identifies nine types of stakeholders: Public Administrations, Water Management Companies, Suppliers, Irrigation Communities, Associations, Research Centres, Environmental Groups, other Abbott factories, other AWS certificate holders. Describes the physical scope of each of them, identifying whether they belong to the same basin or to other basins. Includes a map identifying stakeholders according to their level of interest and influence. The majority of key stakeholders have been identified and numerically mapped in terms of their interest and influence on the Site. The scale of water challenges in a catchment can range from minimal to highly significant depending on local circumstances. In order to complement and enrich the analysis performed, the water-related challenges should also be listed and allocated to each of the identified stakeholders. The site should identify the water-related challenges of stakeholders as a part of the stakeholder engagement process. ***Finding No: TNR-001506***	
1.2.2	*Current and potential degree of influence between site and stakeholder shall be identified, within the catchment and considering the site's ultimate water source and ultimate receiving water body for wastewater.*	Obs.
Comment	The site has decided the degree of influence with respect to the interviews with other AWS certificate holders such as Nestle Waters, Iberoesparragal, and Abbott International. The site presents the type of communication with other stakeholders according to their commitment to sustainable water management. With the most important stakeholders, meetings are proposed to learn about shared challenges and opportunities. With other less relevant stakeholders it proposes an exchange of questions through questionnaires, other users can raise suggestions and actions to be developed with the site (AWS manual on pages 26 and 27). While it does not address the degree of potential influence between the site and other stakeholders, this can develop naturally as joint activities are developed.	
1.3	*Gather water-related data for the site, including: water balance; water quality, Important Water-Related Areas, water governance, WASH; water-related costs, revenues, and shared value creation.*	
1.3.1	*Existing water-related incident response plans shall be identified.*	Yes

Comment

There is a self-protection manual based on the IT-47_13_01-SM technical instruction on self-protection measures. Section 3 of the self-protection manual defines the different types of emergencies. Among others, it has been possible to verify chemical product spillage, flooding, etc... The last real emergency report (2020) has been checked. Three emergencies: Power cut, concentrated soda spill (30/10/2020), and diluted soda spill (09/11/2020).

The concentrate of 30/10/2020 is analyzed. Spillage in the factory CIP retention basin. Procedure IT-47_13-02-SM is applied.

Response to Water Incidents has been included in section 5.3 of the Handbook.

Abbott has identified all those facilities, storage and processes that could cause accidental contamination which could affect process water, or even groundwater or surface water in the basin. These sources are identified in Plan 1 General Plant of Installations, with the following being the most important:
- Storage of Corrosive Products R&D
- Oil Storage Tanks
- Storage of Flammable Products (Aromas)
- Hazardous Waste Storage
- Chlorine Generation Plant
- Osmosis Plant
- Corrosive Products Loading and Unloading Area
- CIP Chemicals Storage Tanks
- Chilled Water Plant

On the other hand, Abbott has different documents for responding to water-related incidents, such as the following:
- Emergency Plan
- IT-471301-SM Emergency Measures
- IT-310002-SM Identification of Environmental Aspects and Impacts
- EREVAASPIMP-SM identification of environmental aspects and evaluation of impacts in accident scenarios. Environmental risk assessment
- AN-Operations-Granada Business Continuity Plan (BCP)

Documented water-related incident response plans are in place that identify responses to potential water incidents.

1.3.2 *Site water balance, including inflows, losses, storage, and outflows shall be identified and mapped*

Yes

Comment

In relation to the Water Balance at the Abbott Plant, the Water Supply, pre-treatments (osmosis and de-calcification), consumption by Processes, and final Discharge have been considered separately.

The company has defined the Water Flow Diagrams in the Plant, which show the flow meters that provide the consumption data with which this Balance has been carried out. The calibration of this equipment was verified during the audit process.

The company has detailed plans of the entire network of water supply and wastewater discharge pipes per plant, which have been described in previous sections.

1.3.3 *Site water balance, inflows, losses, storage, and outflows, including indication of annual variance in water usage rates, shall be quantified. Where there is a water-related challenge that would be a threat to good water balance for people or environment, an indication of annual high and low variances shall be quantified.*

Yes

Comment

Considering all the data included in the previous sections, an overall water balance of the Abbott Granada plant has been drawn up, and the following table of data has been obtained, showing the final consumption and discharge data for 2021, as well as the consumption at each stage of the process (p.36):

Total water input: 300,411 m3
Total discharge: 173,161 m3
Total factory consumption: 127,250 m3

It can be concluded that, considering the total consumption (300,411 m3 in 2021), 57.64% corresponds to wastewater discharge and 42.36% to in-plant consumption.

On the other hand, with regard to Plant Consumption, a diagram is included below showing all the consumption recorded and the losses of the System (ver file of the indicator 1.3.2).

As can be seen, the consumption of Water in Product (18%) and Evaporation associated with the CIP cleaning process (18%) stand out, registering values of uncontrolled uses of treated water of 12% and, finally, the rest of the unquantified uses of 12%.

In section 8 of the handbook, there is not a water-related challenge that would be a threat to good water balance for people or the environment. Annual high and low variances have been quantified. Record of site water balance assessed monthly and annually provided.

1.3.4 *Water quality of the site's water source(s), provided waters, effluent and receiving water bodies shall be quantified. Where there is a water-related challenge that would be a threat to good water quality status for people or environment, an indication of annual, and where appropriate, seasonal, high and low variances shall be quantified.*

Yes

Comment

Process Water Quality
Considering the Quality Control of Abbott Granada, it is necessary to respond to the legal requirements regarding Water for Human Consumption, and more specifically to Royal Decree 140/2003, which establishes the sanitary criteria for the quality of water for human consumption, including the modifications made by RD 314/2016 and RD 902/2018.

Some examples of water quality control were compliance with the articles:
- 2.1. Scope of application.
- Drinking water quality requirements
- Article 16. Laboratory requirements.
- Types of analytical controls.
- Frequency of controls and analyses.

In order to respond to these requirements, and others defined internally in relation to Process Water and Waste Water, the Quality Assurance Department of Abbott Granada has defined the following Technical Instructions:
- IT-805-GC: Treated water.
- IT-806-GC: Cooling circuit water.
- IT-807-GC: Wastewater control.
- IT-811-GC: Boiler water.
- ITMP-001983-GC: Water as an ingredient.

In recent years, no exceedances of the established limits have been detected. limits have been detected in recent years.

The following water analyses were carried out during the audit:
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.TORRES 2y3. LEG.MUESTRA220069606.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.1. AE.MUESTRA220069599.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.1. LEG.MUESTRA220069598.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.2. AE.MUESTRA220069601.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.2. LEG.MUESTRA220069600.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.3. AE.MUESTRA220069603.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.3. LEG.MUESTRA220069602.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.TOWER 1. AEMUESTRA220069605.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.TOWER 1. LEG.SAMPLE220069604.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.TORRES 2y3. AE.SAMPLE220069607.

Wastewater Quality
As indicated above, wastewater is controlled in accordance with IT-807-GC Control of Waste Water, periodically measuring COD, BOD5, Suspended Solids, and Oils and Fats. Suspended Solids and Oils and Fats, and on a continuous basis, by means of an analyser installed at the Point of Puleva, the pH and TOC (Total Organic Carbon).

In this respect, it should be noted that the limit value established by Puleva for the management of Abbott's discharge is 1,500 mg O2/l BOD5.

Highlighting the fact that the parameters remain stable, without major peaks and in fairly controlled values, with a downward trend in the concentration of oils and fats and COD. Considering the Total Organic Carbon, although there are fluctuations, it remains below 600 mg/l during the last years. Considering the pH, its basic character is also remarkable, being in general between 10 and 12. In the second half of 2020, there was no record of data due to the failure of the pH meter. There is a slight drop in pH that coincides with the changes implemented in the osmosis plant, with the second membrane module and pH adjustment of the water.

1.3.5 *Potential sources of pollution shall be identified and if applicable, mapped, including chemicals used or stored on site.*

Yes

Comment

Sources of pollution have been identified and mapped.

Abbott has identified all those facilities, storage and processes that could cause accidental contamination which could affect process water, or even groundwater or surface water in the basin. These sources are identified in Plan 1 General Plant of Installations, with the following being the most important:
- Storage of Corrosive Products R&D
- Oil Storage Tanks
- Storage of Flammable Products (Aromas)
- Hazardous Waste Storage
- Chlorine Generation Plant
- Osmosis Plant
- Corrosive Products Loading and Unloading Area
- CIP Chemicals Storage Tanks
- Chilled Water Plant

These sources of pollution and chemicals used or stored on site have been mapped in Plan 1. General Plan Facilities-v2 (attached to the indicator 1.1.1) pag.37.

1.3.6 *On-site Important Water-Related Areas shall be identified and mapped, including a description of their status including Indigenous cultural values.*

Yes

Comment

The site has identified and mapped IWRA on site:
- Water supply well to the facility, as this is the most important point for the plant's water consumption.
- Rainwater that goes to the irrigation ditch that surrounds the facility, as it could be the recipient of potential accidental spillages.

1.3.7 *Annual water-related costs, revenues, and a description or quantification of the social, cultural, environmental, or economic water-related value generated by the site shall be identified and used to inform the evaluation of the plan in 4.1.2.*

Yes

Comment

In relation to the cost of water, Abbott carries out an annual calculation of the costs associated with water treatment in the factory, considering the supplies of hard water and treated water from Puleva, wastewater management, acid and soda supply, steam supply, and electricity consumption associated with water management, with the following data having been obtained over the last 4 years:

- The levels of access and adequacy of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) at the site will be identified.

Therefore, considering the total cost per 1,000 pounds of product, it is concluded that processes have been optimized to reduce the cost of WASH treatment at Abbott Granada.

An analysis is made of the electricity consumption associated with the different processes included in Water Management, especially regarding pumping, and the following data was obtained in 2021, showing that the processes that consume the most electricity are the well pumping, the CIP cleaning system and the Reverse Osmosis System.

Other indirect costs associated with the supply of drinking water and the sanitization of the fountains are shown below, in addition to those corresponding to the consumption of acid, soda, steam, chilled water, treated water, and wastewater management in the R&D Building, together with the figure for 2021.

There are other costs derived from general Factory works that have not been quantified, related to preventive maintenance tasks, or monitoring and measurement.

Finally, a report on the impact of Abbott in Andalusia has been carried out, considering its contribution to GDP, employment, and tax revenue, which would be affected globally in the event of problems with the water supply to the plant, as production would come to a complete halt.

1.3.8 *Levels of access and adequacy of WASH at the site shall be identified.* Yes

Comment

In relation to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), there is a commitment by management to ensure access to safe drinking water, as well as the maintenance of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Management that guarantees access to drinking water, as well as the maintenance of adequate sanitation and hygiene conditions for all workers at the plant.

In relation to drinking water, it is supplied through a series of bottled water fountains located in the plant. water fountains are located throughout the plant, with a consumption of 40,714 litres, corresponding to 3,570 bottles of 11 litres and 76 bottles of 19 litres.

According to current regulations, there must be 25 toilets for each man and 15 toilets for each woman. Considering the total number of male and female employees (including permanent employees, temporary employees and interns) there are 211 men and 103 women at Abbott Granada, with 31 toilets for men and 15 for women. women, with 31 toilets installed for men and 14 for women, resulting in a ratio of 6.8 toilets per man and 6.8 toilets per woman. of 6.8 WCs/man and 7.4 WCs/woman. As for the showers, there are 7 showers for men and 5 for women. The use of masks, sanitizers and toilets within the site was observed during the site walk-through.

Hygiene and food safety is very important for Abbott, as is demonstrated by the certification based on the ISO 22000 Standard, and the General Hygiene Plans, which guarantee the application of elements such as pest control, waste control, cleaning, good manufacturing practices, etc.

Abbott, through the management of its discharges and the prevention of possible episodes of contamination of surface and groundwater in the basin, aims to ensure that the hygiene conditions of the water in the basin remain adequate for the rest of the consumers.

All WASH aspects have been comprehensively addressed.

1.4 *Gather data on the site's indirect water use, including: its primary inputs; the water use embedded in the production of those primary inputs the status of the waters at the origin of the inputs (where they can be identified); and water used in out-sourced water-related services.*

1.4.1 *The embedded water use of primary inputs, including quantity, quality and level of water risk within the site's catchment, shall be identified.* Obs.

Comment

The site presents the analysis of its input suppliers that are located within the Genil basin, which is where the factory is located.
This identification has been carried out in the Abbott Stakeholder Map included as an Annex, and the following conclusions can be highlighted:
- There are some service providers who carry out work at the Abbott plant and, therefore, their consumption is not considered indirect, but direct, as it is Abbott's water consumption. These are cleaning and maintenance suppliers (Apleona, Anticimex, Desnivel Agranaltura).
- Some product suppliers have been identified in the basin that do not use water in their production process, as they are only product suppliers and do not carry out manufacturing or production activities (Herogra and Soluciones Eficientes Agua), as well as the supplier of the laundry service (Ilunion), which does use water in its process.
- Suppliers have also been identified that may have significant water consumption in their processes, but are located outside the basin, such as all those related to the supply of raw materials or packaging materials.
- Finally, Puleva has been identified, which supplies water of different qualities: hard water, treated water (consumption data are given in point 5.1.2 and the quality control process in section 5.2.1) and receives waste water (consumption and quality data are given in sections 5.1.5 and 5.2.2), so it is not an indirect use of water.
In conclusion, there are no input suppliers involving the use of virtual water.

1.4.2 *The embedded water use of outsourced services shall be identified, and where those services originate within the site's catchment, quantified.* Yes

Comment The site presents the list of its service providers located within the Genil basin, which is where the factory is located.
Indirect water consumption by Abbott Granada, considering the suppliers that use water in the process they carry out for Abbott and which are located in the Upper Genil basin, which are limited to Ilunion.

1.5 *Gather water-related data for the catchment, including water governance, water balance, water quality, Important Water-Related Areas, infrastructure, and WASH*

1.5.1 *Water governance initiatives shall be identified, including catchment plan(s), water-related public policies, major publicly-led initiatives under way, and relevant goals to help inform site of possible opportunities for water stewardship collective action.* Obs.

Comment The site has five water governance objectives in its sustainable water management plan:
Feasibility analysis of the installation of its own WWTP on land adjacent to the Abbott Granada plant.
Preparation and publication of an Annual Summary Report on Sustainable Water Management.
Completion of the procedure for the renewal of the concession for the consumption of well water and extension of consumptive consumption.
Search for alternatives for the maintenance of the water consumption monitoring system at the plant (EFT).
Feasibility analysis for receiving drinking water from EMASAGRA as an alternative to the existing well at the Abbott facilities.
The focus of these initiatives does not correspond optimally with the approach of indicator 1.5.1, the completion of a procedure is part of legal compliance, it does not identify initiatives that are being developed by government entities, NGOs or associations.
While it seeks to establish partnerships to improve its water availability, its actions do not seem to be aligned with basin-wide efforts.

The Site does not include the actions taken and agreements set out in the document "Minutes of CHG Meeting signed ABBOTT registration entry".

1.5.2 *Applicable water-related legal and regulatory requirements shall be identified, including legally-defined and/or stakeholder-verified customary water rights.* Yes

Comment The site hires a company (ECOGESTOR) that updates the applicable environmental laws and regulations every two months.
Section on obligations and audits. It includes the laws, regulations and treaties in force. Abbott conducts internal audits and verifies compliance.

An extension of the approval for consumptive consumption of 125,000 m3 to 200,000 m3 has been requested.
Annual reports are made to notify consumption in the first quarter of the following year.

Water-related legal and regulatory requirements are identified and documented in a Legal Register, dates of expiry are tracked, and all requirements were met at the time of the audit.

1.5.3 *The catchment water-balance, and where applicable, scarcity, shall be quantified, including indication of annual, and where appropriate, seasonal, variance.* Yes

Comment The site presents extensive information on the hydraulic condition of the basin including monthly variations of water availability in reservoirs, as well as the variation of surface runoff (AWS manual p64). The Water Balance establishes a situation of equilibrium between water inflows and outflows, it should be noted that the main outflow corresponds to surface drainage (rivers). The Guadalquivir Hydrological Plan establishes an available resource of 185.60 Hm3/year for this aquifer (AWS manual p73).

1.5.4	*Water quality, including physical, chemical, and biological status, of the catchment shall be identified, and where possible, quantified. Where there is a water-related challenge that would be a threat to good water quality status for people or environment, an indication of annual, and where appropriate, seasonal, high and low variances shall be identified.*	Yes

Comment

Knowledge of catchment water quality helps an organization to understand any risks it may face, and its own potential to impact on catchment water quality. The site identifies that For more than 30 years, the physico-chemical and microbiological quality of inland waters has been systematically monitored by CHG. These controls have taken the form of sampling at a network of fixed points, where in situ measurements and analytical determinations have been carried out in the Laboratory. These controls were aimed at verifying compliance with the European Directives on the different uses of water. This monitoring was updated in 2008 to improve the physical-chemical and microbiological quality control systems for surface water in accordance with the Water Framework Directive (WFD). One of the main aims of the WFD is the achievement and maintenance of good Ecological and Chemical Status of surface waters and good Quantitative and Chemical Status of groundwater bodies (AWS manual p74). A sample of surface water quality results for some streams and rivers is included.
According to the initial documents belonging to the third cycle of hydrological planning of the DHG, in the study area the surface water bodies that do not comply with the Environmental Quality Standards for priority substances are defined below. These non-compliances are of industrial origin.
- Upper section of the river Genil and lower sections of the rivers Darro and Dílar (ES050MSPF011009058), which is characterised by non-compliance with the EQS for di(2-ethylhexyl)6 phthalate and lead.
- River Genil downstream of the river Cubillas to the Iznájar reservoir (ES050MSPF011016002) which has non-compliances for lead (AWS Manual p81).
In relation to groundwater quality the site presents in attached figure.
The site has gathered data on water quality issues in the catchment, with a scientific approach, and there was evidence of water quality issues.

1.5.5	*Important Water-Related Areas shall be identified, and where appropriate, mapped,and their status assessed including any threats to people or the natural environment, using scientific information and through stakeholder engagement.*	Yes

Comment	The site describes that depending on the regulatory basis applicable to the different categories of protected areas, these are designated and controlled by different administrations (competent authorities). In each Demarcation the basin organisation is obliged to establish and keep up to date a Register of Protected Areas, in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive - WFD) and Article 99a of the consolidated text of the Water Law (TRLA). Water catchment areas for water supply. The following table lists the abstractions for water supply in reservoirs, indicating the code and name of the abstraction, the SINAC code and the body of water in which they are located. Production areas for economically significant aquatic species It is necessary to protect the quality of waters where aquatic species are harvested or farmed, both to allow the development of these species and to protect the health of consumers. Fishing grounds This includes waters used for fishing or fishing preserves. Bodies of water for recreational use Rivers, beaches, wetlands and other types of water bodies are areas of enjoyment for people who use them for recreational purposes, such as bathing or water sports. Nitrate Vulnerable Zones One of the most important sources of diffuse pollution is the excessive or inappropriate application of nitrogen fertilisers in agriculture. Water catchment areas for water supply. The following table lists the abstractions for water supply in reservoirs, indicating the code and name of the abstraction, the SINAC code and the body of water in which they are located. Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May on the treatment of urban waste water sets out a series of measures to ensure that such water is properly treated before discharge. Habitat or species protection areas Habitat or species protection areas are those declared where the maintenance or improvement of the state of the water is an important factor in their protection. Protection perimeters for mineral and thermal waters The concept of mineral and thermal waters refers to a group of waters that due to their peculiar geological characteristics and specific uses are clearly differentiated from the so-called common waters. River nature reserves River nature reserves are established by the River Basin Hydrological Plan, in accordance with the provisions of articles 42.1 b) of the TRLA and 22 of the RPH. Underground nature reserves proposed in the 2022-2027 Hydrological Plan. The repercussion on environmental flows, even more so in the headwater sections of the demarcation, above the regulation of reservoirs, in many cases coinciding with natural areas, could be very important. Lake nature reserves proposed in the PHG 2022-2027 Lake nature reserves are understood to be those lakes or bodies of water of the lake category, and their beds, in which, having representative characteristics, the pressures and impacts produced as a result of human activity have not altered the natural state that led to their declaration. Wetlands. According to Article 42 of the RPH, "wetlands of international importance included in the Ramsar Convention List of 2 February 1971, as well as wetlands included in the National Inventory of Wetlands in accordance with Royal Decree 435/2004, of 12 March, which regulates the National Inventory of Wetlands" must be included in the register of protected areas. All these areas of water-related importance are very diverse and for very broad purposes, allowing the site to identify which are the most important for it and to develop specific actions (AWS Manual, p 86 -110).	
1.5.6	*Existing and planned water-related infrastructure shall be identified, including condition and potential exposure to extreme events.*	Yes

Comment

The site describes that the Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible is the competent body for the management of water supply services provided to users. The surface hydraulic system of the metropolitan area of Granada is made up of a series of surface regulation elements (reservoirs) and large pipelines whose purpose is to supply water to irrigate the Vega de Granada and to satisfy the urban demands of the metropolitan area of Granada.
According to water management criteria, the area can be subdivided into the following subsystems:
- Canales-Quéntar subsystem
- Cubillas-Colomera subsystem
- Bermejales subsystem

Drinking water distribution
According to Emasagra data, the drinking water distribution network system in the metropolitan area of Granada is sectorised.
Among the facilities available to the company for the distribution of drinking water to the city of Granada and the rest of the municipalities served, we can highlight the following.
- Process control centre.
- A managed supply network with a length of 1,796 km.
- A drinking water treatment plant (DWTP).
- 86 storage tanks with a capacity of 225,993 m3.
- 20 networks distributed over 5 supply zones.
- 47 wells.
- 42 drinking water pumping stations.
- Controlled variables: pressure, chlorine flow, turbidity, PH, tank level.
- Control of more than 150 autonomous remote stations with decentralised operation.
- Operational centre 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and mobile operational centre.

According to the Emasagra Sustainable Development Report 2019, the main catchment and supply data are as follows:

Drainage and treatment infrastructure
The last stages of the integral urban water cycle correspond to the collection of wastewater (sewerage), treatment and, where appropriate, the reuse of treated wastewater or discharge into the natural environment. Two stages are distinguished according to the volume to be transported through the pipe network:
- The downstream phase begins with the collection of wastewater from users' homes through an urban sewerage network and ends with its concentration in a large collector.
- The upstream phase includes the transport of this concentrated wastewater and its treatment in specific installations.
As in the case of supply, the low level phase is strictly a municipal competence, while the functions included in the high level can be resolved by supra-municipal management structures.
In the upper Genil basin there are a total of 16 urban wastewater treatment plants (WWTP).
The wastewater treatment plants closest to the study area are linked to the treatment system managed by Emasagra, and are part of the Sierra Nevada-Vega Sur supply subsystem, to which the following facilities correspond:
- EDAR Sur (EDAR Churriana), which allows the treatment of the flow generated by a total of 425,000 equivalent inhabitants (https://www.emasagra.es/depuracion).
- West WWTP (Los Vados WWTP), which treats a total of 223,000 equivalent inhabitants.
- Pradollano WWTP in the municipality of Monachil.
The treatment process consists of the following stages: pre-treatment, primary treatment or decanting, biological treatment, secondary decanting and discharge.
The development of water infrastructure is ongoing and several projects related to water treatment are under development (AWS Manual p.104).

1.5.7 *The adequacy of available WASH services within the catchment shall be identified.* Yes

Comment

The site indicates that, according to the UN, in Spain, 98% of the Spanish population has access to drinking water and 97% has an adequate sanitation system. The basin where the factory is located is within the level of these data.
Data on the amount of water treated and reused in the basin is included.
The vast majority of the wastewater is treated, 85% is reused and only 15% of the water is discharged to receiving bodies (AWS Manual p103).
The site has supplied evidences to demonstrate that they have identified and assessed the adequacy of either on site or catchment WASH services.

1.6 *Understand current and future shared water challenges in the catchment, by linking the water challenges identified by stakeholders with the site's water challenges.*

1.6.1 *Shared water challenges shall be identified and prioritized from the information gathered.* Yes

Comment

The challenges shared with stakeholders and with the Hydrographic Confederation of the Guadalquivir have been defined in section 8.1 of the Handbook.

An example of the challenges of the main stakeholders of Abbott Granada are:
• Improvement of drinking water supply and wastewater discharge facilities. Stakeholder: Puleva, Emasagra, Water Institute (University of Granada). WASH. Actions proposed: Installation of a new PVC collector to replace the existing concrete one (included in the Sustainable Water Management Plan). Parties responsible: PULEVA.
• Improvement in the preparation and coordination of response to possible emergencies. Stakeholders: Puleva. IWRA. Actions proposed: Development of a joint emergency drill (included in the Sustainable Water Management Plan). Parties responsible: Abbott. Head of EHS with Puleva.
• Development of project for the regeneration of the Genil river section at its confluence with the Beiro river. Stakeholder: CHG. IWRA. Actions proposed: Revegetation of 86 units of autochthonous species and subsequent maintenance. Parties responsible: Abbott. Head of EHS.

Shared challenges in the Hydrographic Confederation of the Guadalquivir.

The Andalusian Government has promoted the Andalusian Water Pact, with the consensus of the political forces represented in the Andalusian Parliament, the economic and social agents, the environmental organizations, the citizens' platforms in defense of public water management and Andalusian society as a whole.

The conclusions of this Pact represent the Shared Challenges to be faced over the coming years by the Regional Government of Andalusia, with the collaboration of the different Stakeholders. Examples of these shared challenges are:
• Promotion of the reuse of reclaimed water, especially in coastal areas, as an alternative resource that introduces circular economy criteria. Promotion of desalination as a strategic resource.
• Creation of a tool that provides real-time information on available resources and consumption, both in terms of quantity and quality. in terms of both quantity and quality. Special attention to groundwater research and control of abstractions.

1.6.2 *Initiatives to address shared water challenges shall be identified.* Yes

Comment

Shared challenges have been analyzed in the stakeholder interview. Among others, the following actions were analyzed:
• Actions proposed: Installation of a new PVC collector to replace the existing concrete one (included in the Sustainable Water Management Plan). Parties responsible: PULEVA.
• Actions proposed: Development of a joint emergency drill (included in the Sustainable Water Management Plan). Parties responsible: Abbott. Head of EHS with Puleva.
• Actions proposed: Revegetation of 86 units of autochthonous species and subsequent maintenance. Parties responsible: Abbott. Head of EHS.

1.7 *Understand the site's water risks and opportunities: Assess and prioritize the water risks and opportunities affecting the site based upon the status of the site, existing risk management plans and/or the issues and future risk trends identified in 1.6.*

1.7.1 *Water risks faced by the site shall be identified, and prioritized, including likelihood and severity of impact within a given timeframe, potential costs and business impact.* Yes

Comment

Understanding water risks to the site is one of the most important parts of the business case for water stewardship. Identifying the risks and addressing them will help the site to protect itself from any unexpected costs. The site presents the analysis of WATER RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE AREA.
It describes the methodology and criteria used during the analysis.
Based on the outcome of the Risk Assessment, Abbott prepares the Sustainable Water Management Plan, which sets out Objectives that include the following information:
- How it will be measured and monitored;
- The measures to achieve and maintain (or exceed) it;
- The time frames foreseen to achieve it;
- The resources allocated to the actions;
- The positions of those responsible for the actions and for the achievement of the objectives; and
- Relationship between each objective and the achievement of best practice to help address shared water challenges and AWS outcomes.
- Expected benefits from the development of the Objective, including identification of Important Water Areas for improvement
The Sustainable Water Management Plan is reviewed at least annually and whenever it is deemed appropriate due to significant changes, new actions or any other circumstances that recommend it.
The results are presented in Annex VII Risk and Opportunity Assessment which identifies four high risks related to groundwater quality due to the presence of nitrates, high consumption of water used during production, insufficient structure for the discharge of waste water in a segment of the plant, Contamination of surface and ground water in the Vega de Granada by waste water discharges from municipalities without WWTP.
Estimates of severity and business impact are included in the assessment.

1.7.2 *Water-related opportunities shall be identified, including how the site may participate, assessment and prioritization of potential savings, and business opportunities.* Yes

Comment

The site presents the analysis of AREA WATER RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.
The results are presented in Annex VII Risk and Opportunity Assessment which identifies eight opportunities for improvement.
Provision of an alternative source of drinking water supply, in addition to the well water currently used.
Development of projects to save water consumption at the plant (waterless urinals, sensors on taps, rainwater recovery).
Project to optimise the recovery of reject water from the Reverse Osmosis system installed at the plant.
Project to increase the level of solids in the reconstitutions, which will involve less water use in the preparation of the batches.
Facilitating the waste of maltodextrins in poor condition or expired and non-conforming products to the EMASAGRA WWTP for the improvement of its process and the generation of biogas.
Active participation in the improvement of the existing conditions on the banks of the rivers of the Vega de Granada.
Development of actions to raise awareness and involve Abbott Granada employees in sustainable water management (delivery of percolators, revegetation project, etc.).
Feasibility analysis of the use of public calls for proposals for the improvement of water management, such as the Strategic Project for Economic Recovery and Transformation (PERTE) for the Digitalisation of the water cycle. Including potential improvements and business opportunities.

1.8 *Understand best practice towards achieving AWS outcomes: Determining sectoral best practices having a local/catchment, regional, or national relevance.*

1.8.1 *Relevant catchment best practice for water governance shall be identified.* Yes

Comment

From the SWOT Analysis and Risk Assessment carried out, Abbott has determined the best practices to achieve the AWS outcomes which have been defined in section 11 of the Handbook.

WATER GOVERNANCE
• Involvement of management at all levels, both at group and factory level, in sustainable water management.
• Environmental management culture as demonstrated by environmental and energy management certifications and the implementation of AWS.
• High level of qualification and involvement of the plant's employees in the search for improvements in sustainable water management, especially those included in the work team.
• Development of actions to raise awareness and involvement of Abbott Granada employees in sustainable water management.
• Exhaustive analysis of water management in the upper Genil basin and at the Granada water plant to be carried out with the support of a specialized company.
• Operational control criteria defined for the management of water-consuming processes.
• Development of SWOT context analysis and assessment of risks and opportunities for the approach of the sustainable water management plan.
11 BEST PRACTICES TO ACHIEVE RESULTS (AWS manual pp. 113-115)

1.8.2 *Relevant sector and/or catchment best practice for water balance (either through water efficiency or less total water use) shall be identified.* Yes

Comment

From the SWOT Analysis and Risk Assessment carried out, Abbott has determined the best practices to achieve the AWS outcomes which have been defined in section 11 of the Handbook.

WATER BALANCE
• System for monitoring water consumption in the areas and processes of the plant.
• Agreement with irrigators for the use of rainwater collected at Abbott in the irrigation ditch that runs alongside the plant.
• Weekly monitoring reports on the main processes related to water management such as osmosis, decalcification, boilers, cooling, and process.
• Analysis of water consumption by type of process and source, allowing the most significant consumption points to be identified and improvements to be made.
• Programmed excessive water consumption alarms for the chilled water plant, multiple uses of hard water in the factory, and cooling towers.
• Ongoing consumption optimization projects such as optimization of osmosis reject recovery, waterless urinals, tap sensors, and rainwater recovery
• Possibility of recovery of water and reagents from CIP cleaning using ultrafiltration
11 BEST PRACTICES TO ACHIEVE RESULTS (AWS manual pp. 113-115)

1.8.3 *Relevant sector and/or catchment best practice for water quality shall be identified, including rationale for data source.* Yes

Comment

From the SWOT Analysis and Risk Assessment carried out, Abbott has determined the best practices to achieve the AWS outcomes which have been defined in section 11 of the Handbook.

WATER QUALITY
Analytical control of water ingredients treated water and wastewater
• Existence of continuous measurement of PH and TOC (Total Organic Carbon) in the Abbott discharge to Puleva.
• Carrying out emergency drills related to possible discharges of hazardous products and waste.
• Quality Risk Management & FMEA (Failure Modal Analysis and Effects) analysis related to wastewater management.
11 BEST PRACTICES TO ACHIEVE RESULTS (AWS manual pp. 113-115)

1.8.4	*Relevant catchment best practice for site maintenance of Important Water-Related Areas shall be identified.*	Yes
Comment	From the SWOT Analysis and Risk Assessment carried out, Abbott has determined the best practices to achieve the AWS outcomes which have been defined in section 11 of the Handbook. MAINTENANCE OF IMPORTANT WATER-RELATED AREAS (IWRA) • Define and implement measures to reduce the consumption of well water and therefore reduce the impact of Abbot's activity on the well itself. • Participation in the improvement of the existing conditions on the banks of the Beiro and Genil rivers, specifically in the section where the two rivers meet. • Use of the clean rainwater collected at the plant for irrigation purposes by distributing it via Genil's acequia Gorda.	
1.8.5	*Relevant sector and/or catchment best practice for site provision of equitable and adequate WASH services shall be identified.*	Yes
Comment	From the SWOT Analysis and Risk Assessment carried out, Abbott has determined the best practices to achieve the AWS outcomes which have been defined in section 11 of the Handbook. EQUITABLE AND ADEQUATE WASH • Management commitment to providing safe drinking water and sanitation and hygiene for all workers. • History of health inspections with very positive results in terms of water quality. • Very comprehensive legionella control and monitoring program, carrying out more actions than required by legislation.	

2	STEP 2: COMMIT & PLAN - Commit to be a responsible water steward and develop a Water Stewardship Plan

2.1 *Commit to water stewardship by having the senior-most manager in charge of water at the site, or if necessary, a suitable individual within the organization head office, sign and publicly disclose a commitment to water stewardship, the implementation of the AWS Standard and achieving its five outcomes, and the allocation of required resources.*

2.1.1 *A signed and publicly disclosed site statement OR organizational document shall be identified. The statement or document shall include the following commitments:*
- That the site will implement and disclose progress on water stewardship program(s) to achieve improvements in AWS water stewardship outcomes
- That the site implementation will be aligned to and in support of existing catchment sustainability plans
- That the site's stakeholders will be engaged in an open and transparent way
- That the site will allocate resources to implement the Standard.

Yes

Comment

The Accountable Person for the Water Management in the factory is the Plant Manager, who relies on those responsible for the processes involved to make decisions (Environmental Management, Maintenance, Operation, Engineering, Quality Control, etc.). The team established for Sustainable Water Management is a file attached.

Abbott has a Legal Requirements Assessment Procedure (IT-520001-SM) which specifies that an Annual Assessment of legal requirements is carried out. The results of the identification and assessment of legal compliance are described in the AWS Annual Report. This report includes any violations associated with the site's water compliance and the relevant corrections.

The person responsible for the preparation and communication of the AWS Annual Report is the Head of EHS. This person is also responsible for the process for submissions to regulatory agencies.

2.2 *Develop and document a process to achieve and maintain legal and regulatory compliance.*

2.2.1 *The system to maintain compliance obligations for water and wastewater management shall be identified, including:*
- Identification of responsible persons/positions within facility organizational structure
- Process for submissions to regulatory agencies.

Yes

Comment

The site presents as evidence two documents, the first one a letter from the Head of EHS of Abbott. With the result of the verification of compliance with legal requirements and other requirements corresponding to 2021, where it indicates that the degree of compliance was 100%, which implies that there is a system in place for legal compliance that works efficiently.
The submission process is described in general terms in the matrices included in the Excel document "FIT-520001-SM-01- legal and other requirements", which includes year, period, responsible person, legislation and requirement.

2.3 *Create a water stewardship strategy and plan including addressing risks (to and from the site), shared catchment water challenges, and opportunities.*

2.3.1 *A water stewardship strategy shall be identified that defines the overarching mission, vision, and goals of the organization towards good water stewardship in line with this AWS Standard.*

Yes

Comment

The site features the "AWS Strategy" document which contains Abbott's overall Strategy and Sustainable Water Management Policy published on the Company's website (https://www.abbott.com/policies/environmental.html). It includes Abbott Grenada's Mission, Vision and Values in relation to Sustainable Water Management.

2.3.2 *A water stewardship plan shall be identified, including for each target:*
- How it will be measured and monitored
- Actions to achieve and maintain (or exceed) it
- Planned timeframes to achieve it
- Financial budgets allocated for actions
- Positions of persons responsible for actions and achieving targets
- Where available, note the link between each target and the achievement of best practice to help address shared water challenges and the AWS outcomes.

closed

Comment

The site features the "AWS Strategy" document which contains Abbott's overall Strategy and Sustainable Water Management Policy published on the Company's website (https://www.abbott.com/policies/environmental.html).

In the "AWS Manual" document and the records generated by Abbott Grenada, the document states that on an annual basis the following will be done the following actions will be carried out for the correct maintenance of the Sustainable Water Management System:
- Review of the AWS Manual, considering the following elements: - General Context;
- Physical Scope of the Site for Sustainable Water Management - Water related data in the Basin;
- Data related to Water Management at Abbott Grenada (Indicators, Water Balance, Quality Control, etc.) - Review and update of the Identification and categorisation of the Water Management Site (Indicators, Water Balance, Quality Control, etc.).

- Review and update of Stakeholder Identification and categorisation, considering the following: - New Stakeholders.
- Change in the situation of the identified Stakeholders.
- Follow-up of actions planned with Stakeholders.
- Planning of communications and meetings with Stakeholders.
- Relevant Stakeholders.
- Information on indirect water use.
- Development of a Context Analysis (SWOT).
- Development of Water Management Risk and Opportunity Assessment.
- Reviewing Best Practices for Sustainable Water Management.
- Updating the Sustainable Water Management Plan, considering the following: o Evaluation of the previous year's Sustainable Water Management Plan o Setting of new Objectives.
- Assessment of Legal Requirements.
- Updating of Emergency Measures for Water-related accidents and development of drills.
- Preparation of an Annual Report and an Annual Summary Report on Sustainable Water Management and dissemination to Stakeholders.

Finding No: TNR-001492

2.4 *Demonstrate the site's responsiveness and resilience to respond to water risks*

2.4.1 *A plan to mitigate or adapt to identified water risks developed in co-ordination with relevant public-sector and infrastructure agencies shall be identified.*

Yes

Comment

A plan to mitigate or adapt to identified water risks developed in co-ordination with relevant public-sector and infrastructure agencies has been identified in the record Sustainable Water Management Plan. This plan includes 16 objectives.

3	STEP 3: IMPLEMENT - Implement the site's stewardship plan and improve impacts

3.1 *Implement plan to participate positively in catchment governance.*

3.1.1 *Evidence that the site has supported good catchment governance shall be identified.* Yes

Comment

The site includes within its sustainable water management plan, actions that help to improve good governance in the basin such as:
- Reduction of water consumption in its processes.
- Purification of all its wastewater.
- Preparation and publication of an Annual Summary Report on Sustainable Water Management.

The company has established agreements with the Guadalquivir Hydrographic Confederation to strengthen sustainable water management.
The company in coordination with CHG will develop a revegetation project, for which a company specialised in revegetation will be contracted.
In addition, the Site promotes and participates in meetings aimed at raising awareness of the challenges they will face by obtaining this certification and the intention to motivate other stakeholders to face the shared water challenges within their basin. In the interviews it was possible to hear that members of the academy receive as very good news the generation of new information and possible new projects together; as well as local water authorities are happy for other actors to get involved in water management.

3.1.2 *Measures identified to respect the water rights of others including Indigenous peoples, that are not part of 3.2 shall be implemented.* Yes

Comment

The site during the identification of stakeholders indicates that "due to the social organisation and laws in force in Spain, women, minorities, vulnerable and indigenous groups are not considered in a differentiated way in terms of water management, so there are no differentiated Stakeholders representing these social groups". Therefore, no specific measures are implemented for the groups of people defined in this indicator.

3.2 *Implement system to comply with water-related legal and regulatory requirements and respect water rights.*

3.2.1 *A process to verify full legal and regulatory compliance shall be implemented.* Yes

Comment

Abbott has a Legal Requirements Assessment Procedure (IT-520001-SM) which specifies that an Annual Assessment of legal requirements is carried out. The results of the identification and assessment of legal compliance are described in the AWS Annual Report. This report includes any violations associated with the site's water compliance and the relevant corrections.

The records shown below have been analysed:
- Final legal requirements verification report
- FIT-520001-SM-01 Legal and other requirements 2021. Rev March 2022.

No non-compliance with legal requirements has been identified during the audit.

The degree of compliance was 100%.

In the interview with stakeholders, no legal non-compliances were reported to the audit team.

3.2.2	*Where water rights are part of legal and regulatory requirements, measures identified to respect the water rights of others including Indigenous peoples, shall be implemented.*	Yes
Comment	The governance system is governed by a broad regulatory framework that provides the necessary legal coverage for water management and the protection and conservation of water bodies. Spanish legislation establishes that in order to use water, a permit is required from the competent administration, defined in the Water Law and known as an administrative concession. The administrative concession is therefore the title that legitimizes the use of surface water or groundwater under certain conditions. The resulting legal titles are registered in the Water Register. As a result of the water legislation in force until 1985, there are also groundwater users who opted to remain in the private property regime, and whose rights are registered in the Catalogue of Private Waters. The resolution (Ref TC-6033/06) dated 08/10/2010 is analysed. Section 8.2 of the Manual includes the challenges shared with the Confederación Hidrográfica del Guadalquivir. The minutes of the meeting between Abbott and the Confederación Hidrográfica del Guadalquivir and the Irrigation Community are analyzed.	
3.3	*Implement plan to achieve site water balance targets.*	
3.3.1	*Status of progress towards meeting water balance targets set in the water stewardship plan shall be identified.*	Yes
Comment	In order to promote continuous improvement within the framework of sustainability, Abbott Granada has initiated a process for the development and implementation of a Sustainable Water Management System, in accordance with the AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship). Progress towards meeting water use efficiency targets was demonstrated, and these targets have been integrated into the water stewardship plan.	
3.3.2	*Where water scarcity is a shared water challenge, annual targets to improve the site's water use efficiency, or if practical and applicable, reduce volumetric total use shall be implemented.*	Yes
Comment	The site presents the AWS Manual Document in which it describes its policies including the development of an annual action plan with specific objectives. The site did not identify water scarcity as a shared challenge.	
3.3.3	*Legally-binding documentation, if applicable, for the re-allocation of water to social, cultural or environmental needs shall be identified.*	Yes
Comment	Spanish law does not give the site legal competence to reallocate water for social, cultural or environmental needs.	
3.4	*Implement plan to achieve site water quality targets*	
3.4.1	*Status of progress towards meeting water quality targets set in the water stewardship plan shall be identified.*	Yes

Comment	It is analysed, in the management plan, where the objectives associated with water quality (AWS scope) have been identified. Five objectives have been defined: - 01/2018. Cleaning of the Genil river. Implemented - 02/2022. Monitoring of the quality of surface and groundwater in the Vega de Granada. In progress - 11/2022. Installation of alarms similar to those of Puleva, relating to the characteristics of Abbott Wastewater. In progress - 19/2022. Making the Abbott well available for taking samples for research into the possible presence of new contaminants in the aquifer developed by the Institute. Understudy. - 20/2022. Periodic monitoring of the quality of well water, ingredient water (osmosis), and wastewater. Implemented. The organization shown how it is progressing against its plan.	
3.4.2	*Where water quality is a shared water challenge, continual improvement to achieve best practice for the site's effluent shall be identified and where applicable, quantified.*	Yes
Comment	Monitoring of the quality of surface and groundwater in the Vega de Granada. Sitio basin. The presence of nitrate levels above the established limit at some monitoring points in the Vega de Granada aquifer is due to fertilizers and other agricultural treatments. The only goal is the 02/2022: Consultation of the data published by the CHG in relation to the characteristics of the Groundwater and Surface Water of the Upper Genil Basin. To be carried out every six months. Last in 13/04/2022. All the values related to Surface and Groundwater in the AWS Manual have been compiled, noting some Points where Nitrates are above the maximum limit.	
3.5	*Implement plan to maintain or improve the site's and/or catchment's Important Water-Related Areas.*	
3.5.1	*Practices set in the water stewardship plan to maintain and/or enhance the site's Important Water-Related Areas shall be implemented.*	Yes
Comment	The site has the following objectives in its sustainable water management plan: - Preparation and publication of an Annual Summary Report on Sustainable Water Management. - Planning and execution of an emergency drill related to wastewater management between Abbott and Puleva. - Development of a Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) related to wastewater management. - Monitoring of the status of the project to extend the Los Vados WWTP and its connection to the municipalities of the Vega de Granada. - Development of the River Revegetation Project near the Plant. The sustainable water management plan describes the progress of each of these projects and the benefits generated.	
3.6	*Implement plan to provide access to safe drinking water, effective sanitation, and protective hygiene (WASH) for all workers at all premises under the site's control.*	
3.6.1	*Evidence of the site's provision of adequate access to safe drinking water, effective sanitation, and protective hygiene (WASH) for all workers onsite shall be identified and where applicable, quantified.*	Yes

Comment

Process Water Quality
Considering the Quality Control of Abbott Granada, it is necessary to respond to the legal requirements regarding Water for Human Consumption, and more specifically to Royal Decree 140/2003, which establishes the sanitary criteria for the quality of water for human consumption, including the modifications made by RD 314/2016 and RD 902/2018.

Some examples of water quality control were compliance with the articles:
- 2.1. Scope of application.
- Drinking water quality requirements
- Article 16. Laboratory requirements.
- Types of analytical controls.
- Frequency of controls and analyses.

In order to respond to these requirements, and others defined internally in relation to Process Water and Waste Water, the Quality Assurance Department of Abbott Granada has defined the following Technical Instructions:
- IT-805-GC: Treated water.
- IT-806-GC: Cooling circuit water.
- IT-807-GC: Wastewater control.
- IT-811-GC: Boiler water.
- ITMP-001983-GC: Water as an ingredient.

In recent years, no exceedances of the established limits have been detected. limits have been detected in recent years.

The following water analyses were carried out during the audit:
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.TORRES 2y3. LEG.MUESTRA220069606.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.1. AE.MUESTRA220069599.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.1. LEG.MUESTRA220069598.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.2. AE.MUESTRA220069601.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.2. LEG.MUESTRA220069600.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.3. AE.MUESTRA220069603.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.COND.3. LEG.MUESTRA220069602.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.TOWER 1. AEMUESTRA220069605.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.TOWER 1. LEG.SAMPLE220069604.
- GRA. LAB. ABBO.TORRES 2y3. AE.SAMPLE220069607.

Wastewater Quality
As indicated above, wastewater is controlled in accordance with IT-807-GC Control of Waste Water, periodically measuring COD, BOD5, Suspended Solids, and Oils and Fats. Suspended Solids and Oils and Fats, and on a continuous basis, by means of an analyser installed at the Point of Puleva, the pH and TOC (Total Organic Carbon).

In this respect, it should be noted that the limit value established by Puleva for the management of Abbott's discharge is 1,500 mg O2/l BOD5.

Highlighting the fact that the parameters remain stable, without major peaks and in fairly controlled values, with a downward trend in the concentration of oils and fats and COD. Considering the Total Organic Carbon, although there are fluctuations, it remains below 600 mg/l during the last years. Considering the pH, its basic character is also remarkable, being in general between 10 and 12. In the second half of 2020, there was no record of data due to the failure of the pH meter. There is a slight drop in pH that coincides with the changes implemented in the osmosis plant, with the second membrane module and pH adjustment of the water.

WASH
In relation to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), there is a commitment on the part of the Management to guarantee access to drinking water, as well as the maintenance of adequate Sanitation

and Hygiene conditions for all workers. adequate sanitation and hygiene conditions for all workers at the plant.

Drinking water is supplied through a series of bottled water fountains located throughout the plant, with a consumption of 40,714 liters, corresponding to 3,570 bottles of 11 liters and 76 bottles of 19 liters.

According to current regulations, there must be 25 toilets for each man and 15 for each woman. Considering the total number of male and female workers and including both permanent and temporary employees and interns, there are 211 men and 103 women at Abbott Granada, with 31 WCs installed for men and 14 for women, giving a ratio of 6.8 WCs/man and 7.4 WCs/woman. As for showers, there are 7 showers for men and 5 for women.

On the other hand, hygiene and food safety is very important for Abbott, as is demonstrated by the certification based on the ISO 22000 Standard, and the General Hygiene Plans, which guarantee the application of elements such as pest control, waste control, cleaning, good manufacturing practices, etc.

On the other hand, Abbott, through the management of its discharges and the prevention of possible episodes of contamination of the surface and groundwater in the basin, aims to ensure that the hygiene conditions of the water in the basin are maintained in a way that is appropriate to the needs of the environment. Look section "wastewater quality" describe above.

3.6.2 *Evidence that the site is not impinging on the human right to safe water and sanitation of communities through their operations, and that traditional access rights for indigenous and local communities are being respected, and that remedial actions are in place where this is not the case, and that these are effective.* Yes

Comment In the interviews with stakeholders, it was communicated that the water assessment reflects that there is no impingement on the human right to safe water and sanitation. Rather, the site is improving access to safe drinking water.

3.7 *Implement plan to maintain or improve indirect water use within the catchment:*

3.7.1 *Evidence that indirect water use targets set in the water stewardship plan, as applicable, have been met shall be quantified.* Yes

Comment The site includes in addition to the data presented in the previous indicator messages about the technological change implemented by the provider and the results obtained (message Abbott-Ilunion meeting, laundry service).

3.7.2 *Evidence of engagement with suppliers and service providers, as well as, when applicable, actions they have taken in the catchment as a result of the site's engagement related to indirect water use, shall be identified.* Yes

Comment The site includes in addition to the data presented in the previous indicator messages about the technological change implemented by the provider and the results obtained (message Abbott-Ilunion Meeting (laundry service).

3.8 *Implement plan to engage with and notify the owners of any shared water-related infrastructure of any concerns the site may have.*

3.8.1 *Evidence of engagement, and the key messages relayed with confirmation of receipt, shall be identified.* Yes

Comment The site includes messages about the technological change implemented by the provider and the results achieved (Abbott-Ilunion meeting message, laundry service).

3.9 *Implement actions to achieve best practice towards AWS outcomes: continually improve towards achieving sectoral best practice having a local/catchment, regional, or national relevance.*

3.9.1 *Actions towards achieving best practice, related to water governance, as applicable, shall be implemented.* Yes

Comment

Objectives of the management plan implemented:
- 04/2022: Elaboration and publication of an Annual Summary Report on Sustainable Water Management
- 10/2022: Search for alternatives for the maintenance of the Plant Water Use Monitoring (EFT) system.

Other Water Governance Evidence are:
- Local Water and Energy Policy. May
- Corporate Water Policy. May
- Certificates in 50001 and 14001
- Stakeholder engagement minutes.
- Training of the 9 members of the department in AWS.

3.9.2 *Actions towards achieving best practice, related to targets in terms of water balance shall be implemented.* Yes

Comment

The following actions and objectives have already been effectively implemented.

Objectives of the management plan implemented:
01/2020: Fit a water recirculation pump to avoid continuous pumping.
02/2020: Change in formulation of the dry mix ratio. Requiring less water to make more product
01/2021: Delivery of employee percolators (300 pcs in total).
02/2021: Decrease in indirect water consumption
03/2022: Installation of Ultrafiltration Technology for the recovery of water and reagents in CIP cleaning

Best practice for water balance implemented
• System for monitoring water consumption in the areas and processes of the plant. Frequency: Continuous.
• Agreement with irrigators for the use of rainwater collected at Abbott in the irrigation ditch that runs alongside the plant. Frequency: Continuous.
• Weekly monitoring reports on the main processes related to water management such as osmosis, decalcification, boilers, cooling, and process. Frequency: Weekly.
• Analysis of water consumption by type of process and source, allowing the most significant consumption points to be identified and improvements to be made. Frequency: Monthly.
• Programmed excessive water consumption alarms for the chilled water plant, multiple uses of hard water in the factory, and cooling towers. Frequency: Continuous.

3.9.3 *Actions towards achieving best practice, related to targets in terms of water quality shall be implemented.* Yes

Comment	The following actions and objectives have already been effectively implemented. Objectives of the management plan implemented - 01/2018. Cleaning of the Genil river. Implemented - 20/2022. Periodic monitoring of the quality of well water, ingredient water (osmosis), and wastewater. Implemented Best practice for water balance implemented WATER QUALITY • Analytical control of water ingredients treated water and wastewater. Frequency: Continuous. • Existence of continuous measurement of PH and TOC (Total Organic Carbon) in the Abbott discharge to Puleva. Frequency: Continuous. • Carrying out emergency drills related to possible discharges of hazardous products and waste. Frequency: Annual. • Quality Risk Management & FMEA (Failure Modal Analysis and Effects) analysis related to wastewater management. Frequency: Annual.	
3.9.4	*Actions towards achieving best practice, related to targets in terms of the site's maintenance of Important Water-Related Areas shall be implemented.*	Yes
Comment	The following actions and objectives have already been effectively implemented. Objectives of the management plan implemented 01/2014. Rainwater use for irrigation 02/2015. Replacement of outdoor sewerage pipes 06/2022. Planning and execution of an emergency simulation exercise related to wastewater management between Abbott and Puleva. 07/2022. Development of an FMEA (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis) related to wastewater management. 16/2022. Development of a Reforestation Project for the stretch of river near the plant. Best practice for water balance implemented MAINTENANCE OF IMPORTANT WATER-RELATED AREAS (IWRA) • Define and implement measures to reduce the consumption of well water and therefore reduce the impact of Abbot's activity on the well itself. Frequency: Annual. • Participation in the improvement of the existing conditions on the banks of the Beiro and Genil rivers, specifically in the section where the two rivers meet. Frequency: Annual. • Use of the clean rainwater collected at the plant for irrigation purposes by distributing it via Genil's acequia Gorda. Frequency: Annual.	
3.9.5	*Actions towards achieving best practice related to targets in terms of WASH shall be implemented.*	Yes

Comment	The following actions and objectives have already been effectively implemented. Objectives of the management plan implemented 05/2022. Collaboration with Puleva in the replacement of the wastewater pipeline from the industrial centre outlet to the Emasagra collector Best practice for water balance implemented EQUITABLE AND ADEQUATE WASH • Management commitment to providing safe drinking water and sanitation and hygiene for all workers. Frequency: Continuous. • History of health inspections with very positive results in terms of water quality. Frequency: Annual. • Very comprehensive legionella control and monitoring program, carrying out more actions than required by legislation. Frequency: Annual.

4	STEP 4: EVALUATE - Evaluate the site's performance.

4.1 *Evaluate the site's performance in light of its actions and targets from its water stewardship plan and demonstrate its contribution to achieving water stewardship outcomes.*

4.1.1 *Performance against targets in the site's water stewardship plan and the contribution to achieving water stewardship outcomes shall be evaluated.* ✓ Yes

Comment: The site presents in its sustainable water management plan 24 targets for the period 2020-2022. All targets proposed in 2020 and 2021 are implemented with significant water savings and improved water use efficiency. Of the 20 targets proposed for 22:
- 5 are in progress
- 6 are under study and
- 9 are implemented.

It should be noted that the results are diverse, such as a study or diagnosis, an economic or technical proposal. They can result in water savings, improved water governance or project development, construction of infrastructure. The proposed objectives include all outcomes of sustainable water management.

4.1.2 *Value creation resulting from the water stewardship plan shall be evaluated.* 🔍 Obs.

Comment: The water stewardship plan describes what kind of value was created but in generic wording.

4.1.3 *The shared value benefits in the catchment shall be identified and where applicable, quantified.* ✓ Yes

Comment: The site produced and shared the summary report on sustainable water management. The report describes the benefits generated by the actions undertaken by the site.

4.2 *Evaluate the impacts of water-related emergency incidents (including extreme events), if any occurred, and determine the effectiveness of corrective and preventative measures.*

4.2.1 *A written annual review and (where appropriate) root-cause analysis of the year's emergency incident(s) shall be prepared and the site's response to the incident(s) shall be evaluated and proposed preventative and corrective actions and mitigations against future incidents shall be identified.* ✓ Yes

Comment: No water-related emergency incidents have occurred during the last three (3) years.

Even when minor disruptions in Abbott water distribution have taken place due to their own maintenance, Abbott has their own water reserves to continue with production as planned.

There is a self-protection manual based on the IT-47_13_01-SM technical instruction on self-protection measures. Section 3 of the self-protection manual defines the different types of emergencies. Among others, it has been possible to verify chemical product spillage, flooding, etc... The last real emergency report (2020) has been checked. Three emergencies: Power cut, concentrated soda spill (30/10/2020), and diluted soda spill (09/11/2020).

Improvement in the preparation and coordination of response to possible emergencies. Stakeholders: Puleva. IWRA. Actions proposed: Development of a joint emergency drill (included in the Sustainable Water Management Plan). Parties responsible: Abbott. Head of EHS with Puleva).

4.3 *Evaluate stakeholders' consultation feedback regarding the site's water stewardship performance, including the effectiveness of the site's engagement process.*

4.3.1	*Consultation efforts with stakeholders on the site's water stewardship performance shall be identified.*	Yes
Comment	The site shares evidence of consultation with various stakeholders: - Puleva - Ilunión - Guadalquivir Hydrographic Confederation - Irrigation community MINUTES OF THE MEETING Diputación. Provincial Water Management EMASAGRA Meeting Meeting Water Institute MEETING MINUTES Junta de Andalucía Sergio Arjona PULEVA MEETING MINUTES Stakeholder consultation was undertaken with several key stakeholders, evidences of consultation focussed on facilitating input on the site's water stewardship performance were made available.	
4.4	*Evaluate and update the site's water stewardship plan, incorporating the information obtained from the evaluation process in the context of continual improvement.*	
4.4.1	*The site's water stewardship plan shall be modified and adapted to incorporate any relevant information and lessons learned from the evaluations in this step and these changes shall be identified.*	Yes
Comment	The Resilience Plan is monitored and updated as follows: - Monitoring: The monitoring of the actions proposed is carried out in accordance with the frequency defined in the Sustainable Water Management Plan, with evidence of this being included in the Plan itself. - Updating: As with all the previous elements that give rise to the Resilience Plan, such as the Analysis of Shared Challenges, the Context Analysis, the Risk Assessment, the Sustainable Water Management Plan, and the Self-Protection Plan, it is reviewed annually. The water stewardship plan is maintained as a live document that gets updated with performance and where new actions are added. It is clear the document has been updated and easy to trace when and what was updated.	

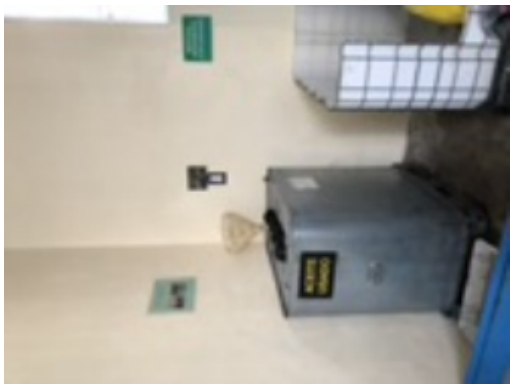
5	STEP 5: COMMUNICATE & DISCLOSE - Communicate about water stewardship and disclose the site's stewardship efforts
5.1	*Disclose water-related internal governance of the site's management, including the positions of those accountable for legal compliance with water-related local laws and regulations.*
5.1.1	*The site's water-related internal governance, including positions of those accountable for compliance with water-related laws and regulations shall be disclosed.* ✓ Yes
Comment	Once the assessment has been carried out, three types of initial communication with stakeholders are proposed, as shown in the diagram in the previous section. Stakeholders, as shown in the diagram in the previous section.Thus, these standard communications, which are included as Annexes, in addition to expressing Abbott's commitment to sustainable water management and the AWS Standard, have the following characteristics: - Communication type 1: This is sent to the most important stakeholders and includes a proposal to hold a meeting to learn about their own and shared challenges and opportunities in relation to shared challenges and opportunities in relation to Sustainable Water Management. - Communication type 2: This is carried out to the most important Stakeholders, and includes a brief questionnaire to find out the Stakeholder's interests, challenges, objectives, and main uses of water. - Communication type 3: This is addressed to less important Stakeholders, and includes an e-mail address for the Stakeholder to make suggestions for actions to be taken in collaboration with Abbott in order to improve Water Management. It is verified that the document "Annual_Report_AWS_2022_complete_ed.3" has been communicated to the stakeholders on 04/07/2022. 39 stakeholders have been the total of sent but 18 of acknowledgments of receipt.
5.2	*Communicate the water stewardship plan with relevant stakeholders.*
5.2.1	*The water stewardship plan, including how the water stewardship plan contributes to AWS Standard outcomes, shall be communicated to relevant stakeholders.* ✓ Yes
Comment	The site presents evidence that the report has been sent to all relevant stakeholders, in addition they held meetings to: Present their concern and commitment to sustainable development in different activities, including strengthening sustainable water management. As a result, it has launched an initiative to implement the AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) standard. The structure and requirements of the Standard are presented in general terms.
5.3	*Disclose annual site water stewardship summary, including: the relevant information about the site's annual water stewardship performance and results against the site's targets.*
5.3.1	*A summary of the site's water stewardship performance, including quantified performance against targets, shall be disclosed annually at a minimum.* ✓ Yes

Comment	The site describes in the AWS manual how it has communicated its results with Type 1 stakeholders. Abbott Granada has developed a Sustainable Water Management Resilience Plan, for which it has carried out the following actions: - Communication with Stakeholders: Through the different communications held with Stakeholders, Abbott Granada has been able to identify shared challenges and those that may pose risks to be considered in the Resilience Plan. The evidence of communication proves that communication has taken place throughout the year. The evidence can be found in the document folder: Stakeholder Minutes Type 1.
5.4	*Disclose efforts to collectively address shared water challenges, including: associated efforts to address the challenges;engagement with stakeholders; and co-ordination with public-sector agencies.*
5.4.1	*The site's shared water-related challenges and efforts made to address these challenges shall be disclosed.* ✓ Yes
Comment	The shared challenges are described in section 4 of the AWS 2022 Annual Report in edition 3. These shared challenges were communicated to the different stakeholders in the meetings held with them anc it is verified that the document "Annual_Report_AWS_2022_complete_ed.3" has been communicated to the stakeholders on 04/07/2022. 39 stakeholders have been the total of sent but only 18 acknowledgments of receipt were received.
5.4.2	*Efforts made by the site to engage stakeholders and coordinate and support public-sector agencies shall be identified.* ✓ Yes
Comment	This is addressed in full by the various evidence provided in relation to the earlier requirements. However, the site has moved beyond just identification and cooperation, but into deep collaboration with various public-sector agencies and community stakeholders.
5.5	*Communicate transparency in water-related compliance: make any site water-related compliance violations available upon request as well as any corrective actions the site has taken to prevent future occurrences.*
5.5.1	*Any site water-related compliance violations and associated corrections shall be disclosed.* ✓ Yes
Comment	There have not been any compliance issues, as reflected in the various correspondence and confirmed during the various stakeholder interviews, so no disclosure has been required.
5.5.2	*Necessary corrective actions taken by the site to prevent future occurrences shall be disclosed if applicable.* ✓ Yes
Comment	This has not been necessary, as there have not been any water-related compliance violations and associated corrections actions required. The site has demonstrated that it has protocols in place to deal with emergencies (spills) and reports are made that include: - Problem definition, measurements of the current situation (at the time of the emergency). - Personnel involved. - Root cause analysis. - Implementation of improvements and. - Monitoring of results to prevent recurrence.
5.5.3	*Any site water-related violation that may pose significant risk and threat to human or ecosystem health shall be immediately communicated to relevant public agencies and disclosed.* ✓ Yes
Comment	This has not been necessary, as there have not been any water-related compliance violations and associated corrections actions required.

Photographic Evidence from Audit

Yes

Comment: During the visit to the site we visited the chemical storage and handling of contaminated waste, material reception. In addition to the production lines. IWRA on-site. It was also possible to observe the IWRA in the catchment.



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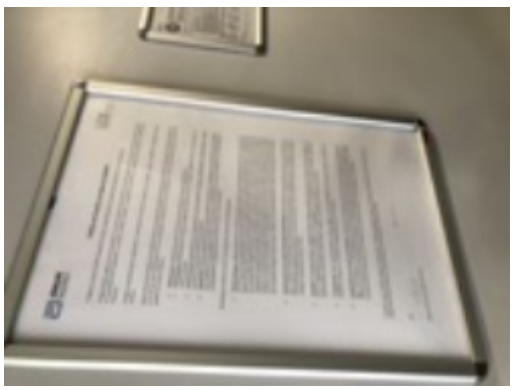

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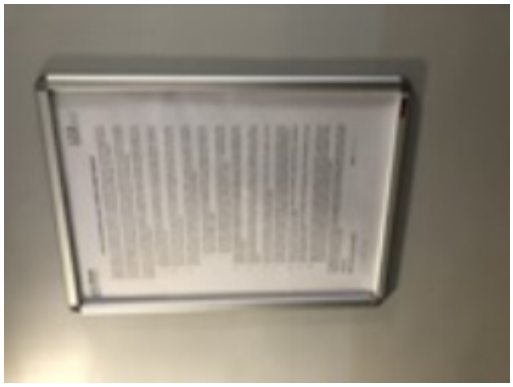

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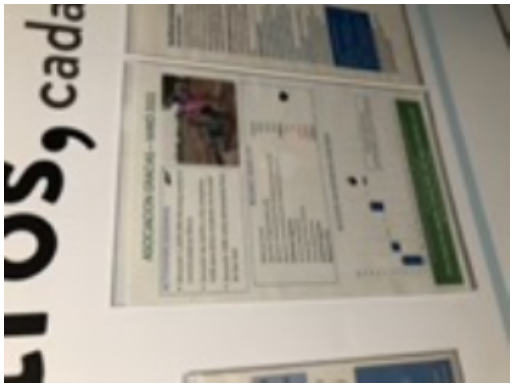

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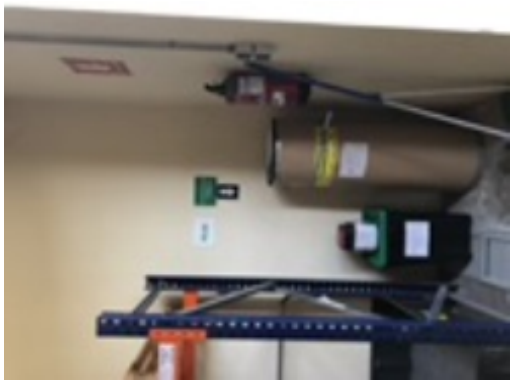

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