

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Enerplus Corporation (Enerplus) has a diversified portfolio of oil and gas properties throughout Western Canada and the United States. Throughout 2021, Enerplus produced an average of approximately 92,221 BOE/day, with 61% of the total production from crude oil and natural gas liquids and 39% of the total production originating from natural gas.

We have corporate offices located in Calgary, Alberta, and Denver, Colorado. Enerplus has ten field offices located throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan, Colorado and North Dakota. As of December 31, 2021, Enerplus employed a total of 425 people, including full-time benefit and payroll consultants, 210 of whom were in Canada and 215 of whom were in the United States.

Enerplus strives to continuously improve the efficiency of its energy consumption, reduce our greenhouse gas emissions intensity and provide resources, training and technology to meet our environmental objectives. In 2021, we set a short-term target to reduce our methane emissions intensity, and continued towards our long-term target to reduce our GHG emissions intensity. In addition, we also set short and mid-term targets to reduce freshwater use in our completion operations, and established a mid-term health and safety target. We have several additional ongoing environmental initiatives, including:

- greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the upgrading of small pneumatic venting equipment;
- site environmental inspection and audit program;
- water management planning including an increased focus on water reuse and recycling;
- waste management and recycling programs;
- fugitive emissions management program; and
- the remediation and reclamation of decommissioned landscapes.

In 2021, Enerplus reported its key environmental and safety metrics in its ESG Report and its TCFD Aligned Reporting Table. Enerplus' efforts in key performance indicator disclosure and community engagement demonstrate our commitment to responsible resource development and to continuous improvement in environment, health, safety and social performance.

W-OG0.1a

(W-OG0.1a) Which business divisions in the oil & gas sector apply to your organization?

Upstream

W0.2

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

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Canada
United States of America

W0.4

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

USD

W0.5

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

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

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

No

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	ERF
Yes, a Ticker symbol	ERF

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Water is vital for drilling, completions, operations and maintenance. Often non-freshwater can be used in place of freshwater, however it must be chemically compatible with the operational equipment, formation, and be economically viable. Early in development stages, the primary use of freshwater is for drilling and completions (i.e. hydraulic fracturing), because recycled/brackish/produced water is usually not economical or readily available. The Direct Use Importance Rating of Vital was chosen because without sufficient freshwater, development would no longer be economically viable (i.e. increased costs would lead to capital spent elsewhere for greater potential return on investment). Indirectly, freshwater is important to Enerplus' supply chain. For example, steel is used in oil and gas well construction, pipelines and facilities, and steel manufacturing requires freshwater. Therefore, sufficient amounts of economically viable, good quality freshwater are important for the production of steel.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Vital	Sufficient volumes of recycled and produced water are vital for Enerplus' operations. The primary use of recycled and produced water is for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) waterfloods. Water is vital to maintain voidage replacement ratio (VRR) in the reservoir. For every barrel of oil removed from the reservoir, a barrel of water must be added to the reservoir. If water was not available to maintain VRR, waterflood operations would no longer be possible. In 2019, Enerplus began investigating through chemical analysis the possibility of introducing produced water into its North Dakota completions operations, with the intent of utilizing less freshwater. In 2020, Enerplus built off of its previous chemical testing work and successfully exceeded its targeted reduction in freshwater use per completions by incorporating produced water into our fracturing program. Enerplus continued this performance by exceeding its 2021 targeted reduction in freshwater use per completions once again. From an indirect use perspective, sufficient amounts of recycled and produced water are important to Enerplus' supply chain as well. For example, steel manufacturing uses large amounts of recycled and produced water for once-through cooling. Sufficient amounts of economically viable recycled and produced water are important for the production of steel for equipment such as pipelines.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	In most operational jurisdictions, water use reporting is a regulatory requirement. Standard practice dictates that 100% of water volumes withdrawn, purchased and received from third parties are measured, monitored and tracked. All water volumes are measured either with meters for continuous flows (i.e. pipelines) or by volumetric calculations (by volume per load multiplied by number of loads) for trucked water. Water metrics are used internally to evaluate performance and are also reported externally to regulators.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	As a standard practice, 100% of water withdrawals are measured and monitored. Water sources are classified as surface water, ground water, produced water and third party water from another organization or municipal water sources. Regulator approval is required for withdrawing water from surface and groundwater sources. Water limits are imposed within the water use approvals in addition to requirements for water meters to track the volume and report on the usage.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	100%	Associated water produced along with oil and gas must be included with regulatory volumetric accounting (i.e. production accounting). All water volumes are measured either with meters for continuous flows (i.e. pipelines) or volumetric calculations (by volume per load multiplied by number of loads) for trucked water.
Water withdrawals quality	100%	The chemical composition and compatibility of all withdrawn water must be determined for operational purposes. Some parameters are metered continuously (temperature, hydrogen sulfide content, pressure, etc.) while other parameters are measured through laboratory analytical analysis initially and again at periodic or set intervals to ensure any material changes are detected (i.e. salinity, radioactive ions, scale forming bacteria, etc.).
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	As a standard practice, 100% of water discharge volumes are metered and monitored. Water removed by truck is measured by volumetric calculations (by volume per load multiplied by number of loads) for trucked water with volumes tracked by both sending and receiving parties.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Discharge of industrial use water to surface environment or receiving waterbody is not permitted. A vast majority of the water is discharged into deep underground formations (greater than 600 meters depth) to maintain reservoir pressure in waterflood operations or disposed via deep well injection. The water volumes in these destinations are monitored through continuous monitoring devices. Water discharged through a third party will have volumes documented by both the sender and receiver through the truck ticket process. As a standard practice, 100% of water discharge volumes are regularly measured and monitored.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Water discharge treatment is determined by discharge destination. As a standard practice, 100% of water discharge volumes are documented. For Enerplus' operations, discharged water went to two sources, deep well injection or third party disposal.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Water discharge quality is analyzed to ensure chemical compatibility between discharged water and the receiving reservoir. As a standard practice, water discharge quality is monitored to ensure it is within acceptable parameters to avoid adverse effects within injection systems. Some parameters are metered continuously (temperature, hydrogen sulfide content, pressure, etc.) while other parameters are measured through laboratory analysis initially and again at periodic or set intervals to ensure any material changes are detected (i.e. salinity, radioactive ions, scale forming bacteria, etc.).
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	All oil and gas facilities and pipelines have minimum and maximum water temperature requirements. It is necessary to know that water temperature is within the specified temperature window at all times to avoid damage to equipment and pipeline integrity. Water discharge temperature is metered continuously and monitored through the use of automated alarms.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Detailed water volumetric accounting is a regulatory requirement and this data is crucial for reservoir engineers to understand the fluid dynamics and VRR implications to production. As a standard practice, 100% of water volumes consumed are measured and monitored through continuous metering and supplier invoices if purchasing from a third party.
Water recycled/reused	100%	As a standard practice, 100% of water that is recycled and reused is measured and monitored through continuous metering or volumetric calculations.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	All Enerplus facilities supply appropriate WASH services to ensure that the quality and quantity of water provided meets the safety standards for all workers and the communities where we operate.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	13340	Higher	Withdrawal volumes were 6% higher in 2021 compared to 2020. The increase is due to an increase in well completion activities which requires the use of large amounts of water for hydraulic fracturing activities.
Total discharges	12978	Higher	Discharge volumes were 10% higher in 2021 compared to 2020. The majority of Enerplus' discharge activities are attributed to Canadian operations where produced water is reused for enhanced oil recovery purposes. As assets mature, more water is present in the produced volumes.
Total consumption	362	Much lower	Consumption volumes were 55% lower in 2021 compared to 2020. The decrease is due to the use of more produced water for voidage replacement ratios (VRR) in Canada and reusing produced water for other operational purposes in North Dakota, such as hydraulic fracturing during completions activities.

W-OG1.2c

(W-OG1.2c) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed – by business division – and what are the trends compared to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year %	Please explain
Total withdrawals - upstream	13340	Higher	Withdrawal volumes were 6% higher in 2021 compared to 2020. The increase is due to an increase in well completion activities which requires the usage of large amounts of water for hydraulic fracturing activities.
Total discharges – upstream	13614	Higher	Discharge volumes were 16% higher in 2021 compared to 2020. The majority of Enerplus' discharge activities are attributed to Canadian operations where produced water is reused for enhanced oil recovery purposes. As assets mature, more water is present in the produced volumes.
Total consumption – upstream	362	Much Lower	Consumption volumes were 55% lower in 2021 compared to 2020. The decrease is due to the use of more produced water for voidage replacement ratios (VRR) in Canada and reusing produced water for other operational purposes in North Dakota, such as hydraulic fracturing during completions activities. The increased efficiency of recycling/reusing water will cause discharge volumes to increase and consumption volumes to decrease.
Total withdrawals - midstream/downstream	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total discharges – midstream/downstream	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total consumption – midstream/downstream	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total withdrawals – chemicals	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total discharges – chemicals	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total consumption – chemicals	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total withdrawals – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total discharges – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total consumption – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (We do not operate in areas where water is highly stressed.)	Enerplus does not withdraw water from areas with high water stress.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	1382	Much higher	Fresh surface water withdrawals increased by 108% compared to 2020. In 2021, the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic decreased coupled with improved crude oil prices allowed Enerplus to increase its drilling and completion activities in North Dakota. The main increase of surface water withdrawals is due to increased drilling and completions activities.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Enerplus does not have operations in areas where brackish surface water/seawater is an available source.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	135	Lower	Renewable groundwater withdrawals decreased by 16% compared to 2020. At Enerplus' Ante Creek facility, shallow groundwater volumes were offset by using water from an existing deep water well source that was being accessed for operational purposes.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Relevant	551	About the same	Non-renewable groundwater withdrawals increased by 5% compared to 2020. Volumes increased slightly in Canadian operations due to the need to maintain voidage replacement ratio in the reservoir.
Produced/Entrained water	Relevant	11271	Lower	Produced water withdrawals increased by 1% compared to 2020. The majority of Enerplus' produced water volumes are attributed to Canadian operations where associated water is a significant portion of the hydrocarbon production. The change is insignificant and aligns with expected operations from the previous year.
Third party sources	Relevant	0.33	Much lower	Third party water withdrawal decreased by 98% compared to 2020. In previous years, Enerplus operated a polymer injection facility in Medicine Hat, Alberta, as part of the enhanced oil recovery (EOR) program in the area. The water needs for this program were sourced from the City of Medicine Hat's wastewater treatment plant. The polymer plant is no longer operating, therefore reducing the need for third party water sources.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Discharge of oil field water to fresh surface water is not permitted by regulations in any jurisdictions Enerplus operates. All discharged water is released into deep groundwater formations through disposal wells or to third party disposal sites.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Enerplus does not discharge water to this destination as it is not available in its areas of operations.
Groundwater	Relevant	11956	Higher	Water discharge increased by 16% compared to 2020. In 2021, the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic decreased allowing business to slowly resume back to routine operation levels. This allowed wells that were shut-in in the previous year to resume production, resulting in an increase in water associated with production, which then needs to be replenished through voidage replacement ratio (VVR) practice. Enhanced oil recovery activities reuse produced water, which accounts for the largest category of water discharge.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	1021	Lower	Water discharged to third party destinations decreased by 38% compared to 2020. In 2021 the company reused more of it's produced water in North Dakota resulting in lower volumes required to be trucked away for disposal.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Enerplus discharges water into formations for enhanced oil recovery purposes, to disposal wells through deep well injection, or to third party disposal services. Tertiary treatment of water is not a requirement for any of those discharge destinations.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	11956	Higher	11-20	In 2021, secondary treatment volumes increased by 20%. Corporately, Enerplus recycled 90% of the water withdrawn. Enerplus' primary use of water is for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) waterfloods in its Canadian operations. Water is vital to maintain voidage replacement ratio (VRR) in the reservoir. For every barrel of oil removed from the reservoir, a barrel of water must be added to the reservoir. The water being reinjected for EOR purposes are treated by filtration and chemicals to protect the formation.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	1021	Much lower	21-30	In 2021, primary treatment discharged water decreased by 38%. Regulations in the region determine the level of water treatment that must be applied for the destination source. In Enerplus' operating areas, water discharged to deep disposal wells and third party sources goes through a primary treatment to remove large debris, large particles and oil substances.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Water discharge to the natural environment is not permitted in any of Enerplus' operating areas, therefore this category is not relevant.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Primary filters remove large debris, large particles and oil substances to protect the equipment the water flows through. This proactive measure is beneficial within Enerplus' boundaries even if the water discharged will be destined for third party disposal where the water is further treated.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Not applicable.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	1524898793	13340	114310.254347826	The anticipated trend for the following year will be a decrease in water withdrawal volumes as the drilling and completions plan is expected to be 20% less than 2021. Enerplus also reuses produced water in it's completion activities, which would contribute to a decrease of freshwater demand for operational use.

W-OG1.3

(W-OG1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

Yes

W-OG1.3a

(W-OG1.3a) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

Business division

Upstream

Water intensity value (m3)

0.04

Numerator: water aspect

Freshwater withdrawals

Denominator

Barrel of oil equivalent

Comparison with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Enerplus' water intensity increased by 40% compared to an intensity of 0.03 m3 in 2020. In 2021, the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic decreased allowing business to slowly resume routine operation levels. Improved crude oil prices allowed Enerplus to increase its drilling and completions program in North Dakota which resulted in the need for increased water usage in 2021 compared to 2020.

W1.4

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

Yes, our suppliers

W1.4a

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

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend

1-25

Rationale for this coverage

We focus on suppliers who provide services such as bulk water, water pumping, water transfer, or water treatment/disposal services. We do not currently ask all suppliers to routinely or consistently disclose a standard set of information or data pertaining specifically to water. It is done on a case-by-case or situational basis. When required, we ask suppliers to report on specific items such as the source, the supply and availability, the disposal methods, volumes and usage, etc. In these situations, the reporting is a critical part of the scope of work as it may be required for regulatory reporting. In addition, reporting would be part of supplier performance. Poor reporting is viewed as poor performance which may influence supplier selection.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Engagement with suppliers is critical to meet business and regulatory reporting requirements. In addition, engagement may lead to increasing our knowledge of new technologies and process improvements resulting in technical or commercial improvements. We can learn to improve our processes and potentially reduce our use of water, leading to cost savings. Success is measured in two ways, first by meeting the applicable regulatory reporting requirements, and second by the identification and implementation of technical or commercial improvements. An example would be our use of the services of TruClear Water Solutions. TruClear Water Solutions employs a variety of water treatment solutions for flowback water and production water to reduce the amount of freshwater used for hydraulic fracturing.

Comment

NA

W1.4b

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

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Encourage/incentivize innovation to reduce water impacts in products and services

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend

1-25

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement with suppliers to reduce their water use is important to Enerplus. Although we do not have formal water specific criteria as part of our standard bid templates and evaluation process, we do incorporate water stewardship, risk management and targets if applicable and required for the scope of work which we are sourcing. We play a role in communicating the importance of decreasing water usage and adherence to reporting and regulatory requirements and look to learn and develop business relationships with suppliers who show innovation with process improvements and new technologies to help decrease costs and improve overall sustainability performance.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Selection of suppliers who share same water goals as Enerplus. Measures of success include a stronger knowledge and awareness of usage and impacts, implementation of new technologies and processes, reducing the risk of unintended use or improper disposal or treatment, and price benefits from decreased water use.

Comment

NA

Type of engagement

Onboarding & compliance

Details of engagement

Requirement to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management
Requirement to set and meet minimum standards for treatment of discharge

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend

1-25

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Enerplus has corporate targets pertaining to reducing freshwater usage per completion. It is important to engage with our suppliers to ensure they are aware of this target and help support Enerplus' achievement of it. Reporting to regulatory bodies and meeting minimum standards of discharge is also an important piece of compliance which we require our suppliers to be diligent about.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Measures of success include satisfactory reporting to meet all internal and external reporting requirements and proper handling according to minimum standards for treatment of discharge.

Comment

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

No

W2.2

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

No

W3. Procedures

W-OG3.1

(W-OG3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities in the oil & gas sector that may have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

All products used for oil and gas activities on Enerplus locations have associated Safety Data Sheets (SDS) that identify and classify potential water pollutants and the potential impacts to ecosystems and human health if released into a water system. These SDS's are reviewed prior to any product use and are kept on file for future reference. All personnel are trained in the proper use of chemicals, how to read an SDS, and adhere to the proper handling and safety precautions. SDS's conform with ISO Standard 11014:2009.

Enerplus also identifies water quality by performing water chemical analysis tests taken from various points along the operational process. Water approvals issued by regulators often mandate regular testing, monitoring and reporting requirements.

W-OG3.1a

(W-OG3.1a) For each business division of your organization, describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts on water ecosystems or human health of potential water pollutants associated with your oil & gas sector activities.

Potential water pollutant	Business division	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Chemicals	Upstream	For example, a potential impact of chemicals used within the hydraulic fracturing process, including biocides, is the contamination of shallow groundwater aquifers. The pathway would be through the wellbore if a cement barrier were to leak. The scale would be relatively minimal as the loss of pressure would be detected and the operation would be halted, limiting the potential impacts. The magnitude would be difficult to determine as detailed monitoring, chemical decomposition modelling, and sampling would be required to quantify impacts.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching and leakages Community/stakeholder engagement Emergency preparedness	Wellbore cement is x-rayed and gamma-logged to ensure integrity. Once hydraulic fracturing operations begin the injection pressure is monitored closely for anomalies. Any unexpected pressure reading leads to an immediate halt of operations. Prior to fracturing operations, any existing water wells in the vicinity are sampled and tested for routine parameters. If any impacts to groundwater are thought to have occurred, a follow-up sampling event occurs to conduct before/after water sample comparisons. No detectable changes in groundwater chemical composition indicates success.
Hydrocarbons	Upstream	Depending on the quantity and substance of the particular hydrocarbons, the release of pollutants into a nearby waterbody could potentially cause impacts to surrounding vegetation and contaminate downstream water sources.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching and leakages Community/stakeholder engagement Emergency preparedness	Enerplus takes a variety of preventative measures that focus on the prevention of accidental releases of any produced materials into the environment. Our proactive program incorporates risk rating assets on potential impacts to the environment, regular inspections, training, maintenance on the pipelines and facilities and installation of emergency shut down systems and alarms to limit released volumes in the event of a release. Site specific Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) are developed for all operating areas. In the event of a release, Enerplus will activate the ERP and spill response strategies to control and contain the source to mitigate impacts to people and the environment (land, air, water and wildlife).

W3.3

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

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

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

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management

Tools and methods used

Other, please specify (Internal company methods, materiality assessment, scenario analysis)

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Status of ecosystems and habitats

Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Regulators

Suppliers

Water utilities at a local level

Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

W3.3b

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

A comprehensive risk assessment is completed for all of Enerplus' operational areas. An in-depth understanding of all potential risks is necessary to quantify the likelihood and severity of the risks, and to develop mitigation strategies to bring the risks within acceptable levels. The risk assessment includes risks to direct operations and the potential risk for interruption within the supply chain. These risk assessments include water related risks, as access to economically viable water is vital to our continued operations.

Risk-response is translated into economic metrics for the purpose of comparing project risks across varied jurisdictions and operational areas. For example, risk of adequate water supply would be assigned a cost that would represent the risk of using an alternative source of water if supply disruption were to occur with the primary source. If the risk cost were greater than potential project profits, the project would have to be de-risked prior to implementation.

Annual project risk assessments are conducted to assess the short (1-3 years), medium (3-10 years) and long-term (10+ years) time horizons. While project risk assessments are typically conducted annually, special circumstances can lead to risk assessments being conducted more frequently than annually.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

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

No

W4.1a

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

Substantive impact is defined as impacting the economic viability of an operational area or facility, triggering a new evaluation of whether the facility is a net asset or liability. For instance, if the cash flows no longer exceed the anticipated abandonment or the cumulative positives are less than the book value (up front capital), there may be net loss.

Metrics used to determine substantive impact include: proved reserves, annual production, net income, cashflow, fixed and variable operational costs, finding and development costs and capital efficiencies. These metrics are reviewed annually. Due to variable economic parameters, specific thresholds used to determine if substantive vary by operational area.

Enerplus defines substantive as applicable to direct operations only.

One example of substantive impact considered would be the lack of economically viable freshwater for hydraulic operations. If regional water shortages led to surface water withdrawal curtailments, water may have to be purchased from alternative vendors at additional costs. At some tipping point the economics of the well might no longer make business sense. These evaluations are done throughout the project lifecycle.

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	During annual asset area reviews, the likelihood and potential severity of water risks are assessed using internal company knowledge and conversations with vendors and regulators. While the risk of water supply disruption exists, in all cases the water risks were deemed to be temporary in nature and limited in geographic scale. During a disruption to water supply a contingency water source would be used. During annual asset reviews, no risks with potential business impacts greater than the assigned thresholds were identified. Risk assessments are completed annually, with additional ad hoc assessments conducted as required.

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Supplier water risk was assessed but no substantive risk was identified. By using available databases and conversations with vendors, Enerplus conducted a risk assessment of supply chain water risk and concluded these risks are not substantive, with no potential business impact greater than \$10M. Individual areas of increased water risk were identified, however these areas were seasonal and limited in geographic scale to specific river basins. Adequate project planning would mitigate these risks to acceptable levels. Geographically diversified operations reduce our water related risks to acceptable levels that are not likely to cause significant business impacts. In the event that a supply disruption occurs, alternative supply would be secured, minimizing business impacts. Risk assessments are completed annually, with additional assessments taking place throughout the year as required.

W4.3

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

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

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Cost savings

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

In North Dakota, Enerplus uses temporary above ground pipelines to move water from the water source to the wellsite for our hydraulic fracturing operations. Typically, water is hauled to the site by water tankers. We saw many positive results including cost savings, a significant reduction in the number of trucks using local roads, decreased road noise, decreased dust, reduction in vehicle emissions, and reduced impacts to wildlife. In 2021, 45,860 truck loads were eliminated by transportation of water through the use of above ground pipelines.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3538340

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact was derived by comparing inclusive costs of moving water by means of pipeline and trucking. Depending on site location, the reduction cost of conveying water is realized based on 10-mile distance. Temporary surface pipeline costs averages \$0.81/bbl (USD), while water trucking costs averages \$1.26/bbl (USD).

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Cost savings

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Enerplus has voluntarily modified our hydraulic fracturing fluids to allow the reuse of highly saline produced water as a substitute to freshwater during completion operations. These efforts allowed Enerplus to conserve over 3 million barrels of freshwater in 2021.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2139586

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact was derived by calculating the amount of freshwater needs that are being reduced due to the ability to reuse produced water in completion activities. The cost for freshwater averages \$0.76/bbl (USD). This cost reflects the direct savings attributed to not purchasing additional freshwater for use in completions.

W6. Governance

W6.1

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

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

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	Enerplus is committed to proactively mitigating our impacts on water resources. Although we require water to explore and produce oil and natural gas, we always comply with all regulations to extract and dispose of water appropriately. Additionally, wherever possible, we use non-potable water and we recycle water to reduce the amount of freshwater we use. We continue to work with communities to do all we can to mitigate regional water issues. In addition to this, we had produced water from our North Dakota operations chemically tested to determine feasibility of reuse throughout our hydraulic fracturing operations. The success of our 2020 target led to a 2021 target to achieve a 25% freshwater use reduction through the incorporation of produced water in our completions operations in our FBIR drilling program, which we successfully exceeded by 6% corporately. We are continuing to work towards our newly restated medium-term target of a 50% produced water inclusion per well completion by 2025. We will achieve this inclusion by reducing our freshwater use per completion, on average.

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Enerplus Board of Directors Reserves, Safety and Social Responsibility (RS&SR) Committee was established to guide the development and implementation of an effective RS&SR management system and to ensure activities are planned and executed safely and responsibly. Additionally, the committee is tasked with overseeing environmental and regulatory compliance, safety performance and emergency response plans, stakeholder engagement activities and associated ESG performance metrics. The RS&SR Committee reviews the corporation's performance related to RS&SR quarterly to ensure that long-range preventative programs are in place to limit or mitigate future liability. The RS&SR Committee is comprised of three independent directors, at a minimum, which are appointed annually following the annual general meeting of the Corporation. Enerplus' Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the board liaison role. The RS&SR board committee chair presents verbal and/or written reports regarding the corporation's RS&SR performance, committee meetings and discussions at quarterly meetings of the board of directors.

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	The manager of the Corporate Sustainability department briefs the board on relevant matters related to water risks, such as potential water short areas due to regional climate trends. The board oversees all new capital projects, major capital expenditures, guides business plans and risk management policies. If water risks are deemed substantive, mitigations must be put in place to bring the water related risks within acceptable risk tolerances.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Significant experience (>10 years) relating to strategic management of environmental, social, and health & safety. Expertise in capital markets and ESG oversight.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

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

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Other, please specify (Awareness and understanding of pertinent trends, risks and opportunities are presented and discussed quarterly, at a minimum.)

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The CEO is ultimately responsible for all financial business decisions within the company. Any substantive risks including water-related issues that arise that may affect a projects economic viability will be reported to the CEO during recurring accountability monthly meetings when asset managers provide updates to the senior leadership team.

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

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Other, please specify (Awareness and understanding of pertinent trends, risks and opportunities are presented and discussed quarterly, at a minimum.)

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Any substantive risks including water-related issues that arise that may affect a projects economic viability will be reported to the CFO during recurring accountability monthly meetings when asset managers provide updates to the senior leadership team.

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

Safety, Health, Environment and Quality committee

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Other, please specify (Awareness and understanding of pertinent trends, risks and opportunities are presented and discussed quarterly, at a minimum.)

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Part of the ESG Management Committee's role is to oversee, review and guide risk management policies, guide annual budgets, guide business plans, oversee major capital expenditures, monitor and oversee progress against goals and targets for addressing climate and water-related issues.

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

Environment/Sustainability manager

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

To understand and report water-related risks and opportunities to the ESG Management Committee, which includes the executive team, at a minimum of quarterly, or as new risks and opportunities present themselves.

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

Business unit manager

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

To understand and report water-related risks and opportunities to the executive team at a minimum of monthly, or as new risks and opportunities present themselves.

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

Facilities manager

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

To understand and report water-related risks and opportunities to the executive team at a minimum of monthly, or as new risks and opportunities present themselves.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Operational goals and targets pertaining to water management and freshwater use reduction are part of the organization's compensation structure and scorecard which applies to all company employees including C-suite members.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Director on board Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Other C-suite Officer (All executives are included.) Other, please specify (All executives are included.)	Reduction in consumption volumes Other, please specify (Target specifies reduction in freshwater use in completions and increase in produced water reuse in completions.)	Target specifies reduction in freshwater use in completions and increase in produced water reuse in completions.
Non-monetary reward	Please select	Please select	

W6.5

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

Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

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

The process used to ensure consistency between activities to influence public policy and our own water policy is to communicate with a single point of contact that is well versed on our water policy. In Canada, the communication path between industry and government is primarily managed by the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP), the main trade association for our industry. CAPP engages with individual organizations and compiles response letters that go directly to the government. These response letters must align with industry best practices, water policies, and commitments prior to being signed off on by member companies. In the US, communication pathways between industry and government include the American Exploration & Production Council (AXPC), the Colorado Oil & Gas Association (COGA), and the Western Energy Alliance (WEA). AXPC is a member based industry trade association which promotes advocacy and education through regulator engagement. COGA is at the forefront of the legal, legislative, and regulatory issues facing its member companies and is continually setting the benchmark for innovation and creativity in our education and outreach strategy. WEA is a non-profit trade association engaged in all aspects of environmentally responsible exploration and production of oil and natural gas in the western US.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

No, and we have no plans to do so

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	21-30	The availability of an economically viable water source is integrated into long-term project reviews. All risks including water related risks that could impact the economic viability of a project are reviewed annually as part of the long range planning reviews. Risks deemed not acceptable will be mitigated to a point where they are deemed an acceptable risk.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	21-30	Enerplus does not operate in any water-stressed areas. Looking forward as per our long range plans, we do not believe we will be operating in water-stressed areas based upon our current assets. The strategy for addressing water related issues in the long range plan will be the same as addressing all individual risks - to identify them and mitigate them to an acceptable level before proceeding.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	To date, no water specific financial planning aspects have been required as no substantive risks to water availability have been identified.

W7.2

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

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

139

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

-3

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

76

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

39

Please explain

Enerplus' water related CAPEX spend increased by 139% compared to 2020. In 2021, Enerplus completed 162% (24) more wells compared to the previous year. Higher costs were also associated with higher water oil ratio (WOR), leading to increased water handling expenses. The anticipated trend for 2022 is a 3% decrease for CAPEX due to a decreased level of drilling plans for 2022. Water OPEX spend increased by 76% compared to 2020. In 2021, Enerplus acquired Bruin E&P HoldCo, LLC, and Williston Basin assets from Hess Corporation which nearly doubled water handling volumes, therefore increasing costs. The anticipated trend for 2022 is expected to be a 39% increase in OPEX due to additional increases in water volumes and continued increase in water handling rates driven by high WTI and inflationary pressure on trucking rates and diesel fuel.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	High level climate-related scenario analysis is included within ongoing project review and long range planning project risk assessments. This consists mainly in relation to climate-related water scarcity causing water availability concerns.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization’s business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Climate-related Other, please specify (Internal company knowledge)	A scenario analysis was conducted to better understand water scarcity related to climate change. Enerplus' operations are focused on and around the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation (FBIR), which is adjacent to the Missouri River and Lake Sakakawea. The Missouri River Basin and Lake Sakakawea are significant water resources with significant senior water rights owned by the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara (MHA) Nation. Parameters for this analysis include our acreage position, our future position and plans for this acreage, and our evolving operational practices.	Through this scenario analysis, it was determined that water scarcity is not a risk to Enerplus' operations due to the significant water resources available in relation to the organizations 10 to 15 future-year position of oil and gas development within impacted acreage.	Despite determining no substantive water-related outcomes, Enerplus has proactively modified its hydraulic fracturing design to allow significant reuse of highly saline produced water from oil wells in the area to reduce our need for freshwater inputs.

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

Yes

Please explain

Enerplus develops an internal price on water based on the cost of water procurement. The internal price can vary for each project and is based on a number of factors including the location, water source and transportation method (pipeline vs. trucking, etc.).

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Please select	

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals Activity level specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals Basin specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	In 2021, Enerplus set a public short-term freshwater reduction target, which is a 25% reduction in freshwater use per well completion, on average, in our FBIR operations, based on our 2019 baseline. Enerplus successfully exceeded this target corporately by 6%. In addition, Enerplus set a mid-term freshwater reduction target, which is a 50% reduction in freshwater use per well completion corporately by 2025, on average, based on our 2019 baseline. Exceeding our short-term 2021 target has us well on our way to achieving our mid-term freshwater use reduction target. Additionally, Enerplus always strives to use alternatives to freshwater whenever economically viable and technically feasible. For all projects, the economic viability and technical feasibility assessments comparing alternatives to fresh surface water have been completed. In cases where economics allow, freshwater alternatives are used.

W8.1a

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water recycling/reuse

Level

Basin level

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

In 2021, Enerplus targeted a 25% reduction in freshwater use per well completion, on average, in our Fort Berthold Indian Reservation (FBIR) operations, relative to our 2019 baseline.

Quantitative metric

Baseline year

2019

Start year

2021

Target year

2021

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

Enerplus exceeded its 25% freshwater use reduction per well completion, on average, in our FBIR operations, by 6%, equating to a 31% reduction in freshwater use per well completion, on average, corporately.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water recycling/reuse

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

Enerplus set a mid-term freshwater reduction target, which is a 50% reduction in freshwater use per well completion corporately by 2025, on average, based on our 2019 baseline.

Quantitative metric

Baseline year

2019

Start year

2020

Target year

2025

% of target achieved

62

Please explain

Exceeding our short-term target achievement puts Enerplus in a strong position to achieving its mid-term target as we are continuing to operationalize strategies to apply across our additional operating areas.

W8.1b

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

Goal

Other, please specify (Use alternatives to freshwater)

Level

Site/facility

Motivation

Corporate social responsibility

Description of goal

Enerplus defines freshwater as surface water and shallow groundwater sources (depths less than 150 meters). Using alternatives to freshwater when economically feasible is an industry best practice. This goal also aligns with Enerplus' social responsibility beliefs. When water is sourced, alternatives to freshwater are prioritized when economically viable. In 2019, Enerplus began an investigative study into the feasibility of treating its produced water to include it in completion operations in our North Dakota operations, thereby reducing our use of freshwater. This study was successful and led to our establishing a freshwater use reduction of 25% per well completion in 2021, and subsequently exceeding the target by 6%.

Baseline year

2019

Start year

2021

End year

2021

Progress

The indicators used to gauge progress is the volume of freshwater used. A decrease in the volume of freshwater usage would indicate success in meeting this goal. In 2021, Enerplus' freshwater usage in Canada contributed to 0.52% of freshwater volumes while corporately, freshwater represents 10.36% of total water consumption. In 2021, Enerplus used 31% produced water, on average, per corporate well completion, exceeding our established target by 6%. Enerplus' freshwater consumption increased by 108% from 2020, however, this is due to impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic improving, which allowed businesses to slowly resume routine operation levels. Improved crude oil prices in 2021 also contributed to Enerplus' ability to increase its drilling and completion activities for the year.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

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

W10. Sign off

W-FI

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

Enerplus has verified its data relating to produced and freshwater breakdowns per completions, on average, as this pertains to our mid-term freshwater use per completion reduction target.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Manager, Corporate Sustainability	Environment/Sustainability manager

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms