2024-2025 Water Restoration Progress Report

Intel Corporation

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction

Water is a critical resource for semiconductor fabrication. By responsibly managing water, guided by our Global Water Policy, we can meet our business needs, as well as those of the communities that we share a home with. Our water strategy has three main objectives:

- **reduce** the water used in our operations through innovative water conservation projects,
- **reclaim** water within our operations through large investments in state-of-the-art water treatment facilities, and
- **restore** water to our watersheds in collaboration with local communities.

This report provides a summary of our watershed restoration efforts during 2024 and 2025, including new projects funded and the amount of water restored for all projects funded to date. Information about progress toward our overall net positive water goal and water conservation efforts within our operations can be found in our annual Corporate Responsibility report.

1.1 Net Positive Water Commitment

As a part of our corporate responsibility strategy, Intel aims to achieve net positive water by 2030, through onsite water conservation efforts aimed at reducing our freshwater use, and funding watershed restoration projects that will restore more fresh water than we consume. This report summarizes the progress toward our commitment to restore volumes greater than our freshwater use at a state level and taking into account watershed context – a key component to achieving net positive water.

1.2 Project Selection Methodology

Intel considers a range of project types and evaluates them based on a set of criteria, including:

- Credible organization with proven project development record and capacity
- Located in source watershed, tied to water supply, or connected to the local community
- Feasible project timeline that includes project initiation and completion in the relative near-term
- Potential for long-term or permanent benefit (i.e., able to deliver water benefit for multiple years) or short-term benefit (typically one year) that addresses a critical water challenge and aligns with our program objectives.

These criteria are designed to prioritize projects that deliver measurable water benefits while supporting water resource-related business needs. Other criteria used to assess the overall value of projects include:

- Potential to catalyze and/or scale up water solutions
- Community and employee engagement
- Ability to leverage additional funding through matching grants or other sources
- Favorable project cost vs. benefit ratio.

1.3 Benefit Quantification Approach

Intel's water restoration commitment is based on restoring a cumulative annual volume of water to the environment. The anticipated restore benefits are assessed by our external consultant, LimnoTech, based on an estimated volume of water that is saved, protected, treated, or returned to the environment through funding and project implementation. Benefits are calculated through a comparison between a pre-project condition and the expected, improved condition once the project is completed.

Upon completion of each project, the restore benefit is quantified based on project results reported by implementing organizations. Restore water benefits are calculated following the Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA) methodology developed by LimnoTech in collaboration with Quantis, Valuing Nature, and the World Resources Institute (WRI) (Reig et al., 2019). The restore water benefit indicator calculated and the quantification methodology applied varies by project type and depends on the project objectives, the activities implemented, and the information and data available to support the calculation. It is recognized that the estimated benefits have some uncertainty. To reduce this uncertainty, scientifically defensible methodologies and conservative assumptions are employed in the quantification process, in combination with available data and project information.

Consistent with the established quantification methodologies, restore water benefits are counted in the year the project is completed or partially completed if actual benefits are achieved during the year, and in each subsequent year, provided that the project is maintained and continues to function as intended. Ongoing project performance verification is provided to Intel annually by the implementing organizations. In situations where there are multiple project funders and Intel funds cover less than 100% of the project cost, the restore water benefit is adjusted to reflect the Intel-funded portion of the total project cost (i.e., cost share). For projects where investments were made before Intel's involvement (e.g., land acquisition), the total project cost is estimated based only on investments that pertain specifically to creating measurable water benefits achieved as a result of Intel's financial support of the project.

2.0 Water Restoration Progress in 2024-2025

During 2024 and 2025, we continued to fund water restoration projects located in the watersheds that we impact and the communities where we operate, including new projects benefitting Licking County – Ohio – USA, Anhalt-Bitterfeld – Germany, Penang – Malaysia, and Bengaluru – India.

Intel-funded projects restored approximately 5.8 billion gallons of water to local watersheds in 2024 and 2025 combined – approximately 2.9 billion gallons each year (see summary in Table 1). At a global level, this represents 106%[1] in 2024 and 103% in 2025 (by volume) of our

[1] Net positive water % represents the total volume of water returned and restored globally. Some locations have returned and restored significantly more than their target, resulting in a global total greater than 100%. Net positive water is achieved when each region achieves their specific target.

freshwater withdrawals returned and restored to our communities through efficient water management, water reuse, collaboration with municipalities, and project funding that enabled water restoration in local watersheds. However, performance varies by region, and achieving net positive water requires each country to meet its individual target. This contributed to achieving net positive water in four countries through 2024 and 2025 – US, India, Costa Rica, and Mexico[2].

Intel Location (by watershed)	Total Number of Projects Funded (through 2025)	Restore Benefit Achieved in 2024 (Million Gallons, MG)	Restore Benefit Achieved in 2025 (Million Gallons, MG)
Arizona, USA	21	1,296	1,158
California, USA	3	233	229
New Mexico, USA	4	135	133
Oregon, USA	7	962	966
Texas, USA	1	0.2	0.2
Ohio, USA	1	0	0
Bangalore, India	3	55	78
Belen, Costa Rica	2	120	120
Guadalajara, Mexico	1	95	100
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	1	0	0
Leixlip, Ireland	1	0	0
Penang & Kulim, Malaysia	2	41	47
Anhalt-Bitterfeld, Germany	1	0	20
Global Total	**48**	**2,937**	**2,851**

Table 1. All water restoration projects funded through December 31, 2025.

2.1 Project Summaries

During 2024 and 2025, Intel funded 4 new projects:

- Licking River Floodplain Wetland Restoration – Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) / H2Ohio Program, 27 million gallons per year (MGY) expected volume benefit
- Rewetting of the Old Badetz Pond Area – Middle Elbe Biosphere Reserve Administration, 20 MGY expected volume benefit
- Penang Schools Water Saving Program (Phase II) – CLEAN International, 30 MGY expected volume benefit
- Tyvakanahalli Lake Restoration – CLEAN International, 32 MGY expected volume benefit when lake fills to capacity.

[2] The Mexico site was net positive in 2024 but not included in 2025 goals and programs because the site was not material (dropped below headcount threshold) in 2025. Refer to the Apex assurance letter in CSR report appendix for information on our site materiality assessment.

Information on these projects are included below, and the summaries of all projects funded from 2017 through 2023 can be found in our Annual Water Restore Reports.

Licking River Floodplain Wetland Restoration

Location: Licking County, Ohio, USA

Implementing organization: Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) / H2Ohio Program

Estimated restore benefit: 27 MGY

Project timeline: initiated in 2024

Spot checking grade of middle wetland pool
(Photo credit: E. Saas, ODNR)

Dillon Lake is a flood control and recreational use reservoir operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and managed in partnership by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR). Flowing into Dillon Lake is the Licking River, one of Ohio's streams that have become disconnected from nearby floodplain habitat that once served as a natural overflow mechanism to temporarily store floodwater. When a waterbody is disconnected from its floodplain, nutrients that would otherwise deposit on the floodplain are instead funneled quickly downstream where they often reach a larger, slower reach of river or lake and contribute to over-enrichment of nutrients, fueling harmful algal blooms, such as what is seen in Dillon Lake.

The ODNR H2Ohio Program is leading this project with the goal of converting cropland in the Dillon Wildlife Area into a floodplain wetland treatment train to reduce the sediment and nutrient loading to Dillon Lake. The project will be designed to expand on existing freshwater forested/shrub wetland habitat by restoring the floodplain on agricultural fields, helping improve watershed function in a region supporting Intel's operations. This would result in approximately 100 acres of restored forested/shrub wetland habitat that will be reconnected to the Licking River and inundated during storm events.

The estimated restore benefit is based on the increased inundation volume in the constructed wetland. The project was completed in May 2025. However, due to a drought,the inundation events estimated to result in restoration benefits of 27 MGY will likely occur in 2026.

Rewetting of the Old Badetz Pond Area

Location: Anhalt-Bitterfeld, Germany

Implementing organization: Middle Elbe Biosphere Reserve Administration

Estimated restore benefit upon completion: 20 MGY

Project timeline: initiated in 2024; began restoring water in 2025

The Middle Elbe Biosphere Reserve is a protected area located in Germany's state of Saxony-Anhalt. The Reserve contains the largest complex of floodplain forest in Central Middle Europe and shelters many endangered species. The area is used mainly for agriculture to produce grasses for livestock feeding. It is bordered by several agricultural drainage channels, which lower groundwater levels in the underlying peat.

This project's objective is to help restore this wetland by blocking drainage channels. This will restore groundwater levels in the peat underlying 20 hectares. In the summer months, the project area will be allowed to drain and enable a local farmer to produce hay. This project will cover the constructions for water retention as well as compensate the farmer for the anticipated impacts to grassland forage yield and quality.

The restored area will serve as an important habitat to provide a resting area for birds, as well as for feeding and breeding of birds such as cranes and meadow breeders, like the lapwing. The project will also result in increased surface water storage, the gradual change into more wet-tolerant vegetation, and the protection of existing peatland soils. This may contribute to climate change mitigation by acting as a "carbon sink" that can store a larger amount of carbon dioxide.

Badetz Pond area after rewetting
(Photo credit: S. Smolinski)

The estimated volumetric benefit is calculated as the increase in annual groundwater and surface water storage resulting from the restoration. The project was completed in 2024 and restored 20 MGY of water in 2025.

Penang Schools Water Saving Program (Phase II)

Location: Penang, Malaysia

Implementing organization: CLEAN International

Estimated restore benefit upon completion: 30 MGY

Project timeline: initiated in 2024; began restoring water in 2025

Malaysia has an abundance of water in terms of high annual rainfall but some states such as Penang are considered water stressed due to population growth, increased development, increased agriculture and industry, and low water tariffs. Sustainable infrastructure to help conserve water, as well as education on the importance and value of water, are crucial to make a lasting difference in reducing water stress in this region.

The objectives of the project are to conserve water and educate students and residents on the importance and value of water in a region supporting Intel's operations. Phase I of this project was funded in 2021, with the first benefits achieved in 2022. This project, or Phase II of this effort, expands on the success of the first phase to cover an additional 100 schools in Penang.

Students learning through education program
(Photo credit: Water Watch Penang)

In 2025, CLEAN International installed water saving features at 28 of the 100 schools involved in the water saving program in Penang, resulting in nearly 6 million gallons of water restored in 2025. The equipment includes automatic push taps on faucets and nozzles throughout the schools, as well as pressure reduction washers in taps to reduce overall water use. Throughout the program, students at the schools play a key role in the establishment of the water conservation and education program. This engagement in schools has a ripple effect as students share their knowledge with families, take action to help reduce water consumption and help incorporate their learnings into everyday life.

The estimated volumetric benefit is calculated as the reduced freshwater withdrawal resulting from installation of water saving technologies.

Tyvakanahalli Lake Restoration

Location: Bengaluru, India

Implementing organization: CLEAN International

Estimated restore benefit upon completion: 32 MGY

Project timeline: initiated in 2024; began restoring water in 2025

Bengaluru, the capital of the State of Karnataka, was once known as the "city of lakes" because of the region's rich green environment and famous lakes. Over the last few decades, dozens of lakes in the city have vanished and many of the lakes in Bengaluru are full of sediment or completely dried up. In addition, groundwater levels have dropped significantly in Bengaluru.

CLEAN International and SayTrees are working to address water scarcity through restoration of lakes, such as Tyvakanahalli Lake, as part of a city-wide effort. Lake rejuvenation increases the ability to capture monsoon and other rains and promote groundwater recharge.

The objective of this project was to rejuvenate the lake, which increases the ability to capture monsoon and other rains to promote groundwater recharge and improve biodiversity in a region supporting Intel's operations. This lake was initially overgrown and predominantly filled with silt and vegetation. This project rejuvenated the lake by desilting 9.39 acres and planting 1,300 trees around the lake. These activities helped alleviate morphological stressors of blocked inlets and altered lake boundaries. The sediment dredged from the lakes was used to build the bunds and a walking path around the lake. Residents now have increased water access for daily use and backyard gardens and wildlife are benefiting from a sustainable source of water. Currently, biodiversity at this lake is being monitored with acoustic sensors.

The volumetric benefit is calculated as increased volume captured due to the increased storage capacity. In 2025, the lake filled to 60% of its capacity and is estimated to have restored 19 million gallons. At full capacity it is estimated that it will restore 32 million gallons per year.

Tyvakanhalli Lake before restoration (left) and after restoration (right) (Photos: CLEAN International, 2026)