

Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

General Motors Company (GM) is a global company with an innovative spirit and a commitment to action that will help us contribute to our world's changing needs. We design, build and sell trucks, crossovers, cars and automobile parts and provide software-enabled services and subscriptions worldwide. Our automotive operations meet the demands of our customers through our automotive segments: GM North America (GMNA) and GM International (GMI) with vehicles developed, manufactured and/or marketed under the Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet and GMC brands. We also have equity ownership stakes in entities that meet the demands of customers in other countries, primarily in China, with vehicles developed, manufactured and/or marketed under the Baojun, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet and Wuling brands. Cruise is our global segment responsible for the development and commercialization of autonomous vehicle technology. We provide automotive financing services through our General Motors Financial Company, Inc. (GM Financial) segment. Unless otherwise stated, GM Financial and Cruise are not included in the responses to this questionnaire.

With global headquarters in Detroit, Michigan, GM employs 154,000 people (Approximate total. Excludes employees of DMAX Ltd, which was founded in 1999 as a joint venture and became a wholly owned subsidiary of GM in May 2022.). At December 31, 2022, we had over 100 locations in the U.S. (excluding our automotive financing operations and dealerships), which are primarily for manufacturing, assembly, distribution, warehousing, engineering and testing. We have manufacturing, assembly, distribution, office or warehousing operations in 29 countries, including equity interests in associated companies, which perform manufacturing, assembly or distribution operations. The major facilities outside the U.S., which are principally vehicle manufacturing and assembly operations, are located in Brazil, Canada, China, Mexico and South Korea. GM is reporting GHG emissions in reference to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, unless noted otherwise, for operations (Scope 1 & 2), owned or leased facilities, and joint ventures as applicable, as well as for indirect emissions (Scope 3) from upstream and downstream activities, using operational control to define the organizational boundary. We are reporting Scope 1 and 2 emissions by North America, South America, and International (rest of world), and company-wide for Scope 3.

As a responsible corporate citizen, we provide global guidelines to help reduce the impact of our activities on the environment. GM's Management of Environmental Compliance and Guiding Environmental Commitments are the foundation of our updated Global Environmental Policy. The commitments are a guide for all GM employees worldwide, encouraging environmental awareness in daily conduct and in the planning of future products and programs. Although GM-owned and -operated facilities have their own operating plans, all function under the common Global Environmental Policy, which provides an effective foundation for environmental stewardship. We have a robust process to enhance the integration of environmental sustainability practices into daily business decisions and to:

- Comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations globally
- Monitor our performance according to our own Environmental Performance Criteria (EPCs), which are universal corporate performance requirements designed to protect human health and the environment in accordance with the GM Global Environmental Policy
- Conform to key sustainability performance indicators and environmental performance metrics

GM is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, which endorses a framework of principles in the areas of human rights, labor, the environment, and anti-corruption. In 2021, GM signed the UN Global Compact - CEO Water Mandate to support global water security. In addition, GM's commitment supports the Global Compact's ten principles and the company's intent to maintain the principles and to evaluate related global best practices that may be applicable to GM.

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, 2022	December 31, 2022

W0.3

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

- Argentina
- Australia
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- India
- Ireland
- Japan
- Mexico
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea

Switzerland
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?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Small facilities with insignificant water use are excluded.	GM has a robust utility management system operated by a third party globally with invoice verification and auto bill pay in some countries. Small facilities, including some leased buildings, have minimal impact on cost and water security and are not included in the utility bill management system. Based on the water intensity of our included non-manufacturing facilities along with the number and size of our excluded facilities, we estimate that these exclusions represent 0.1% of our total withdrawal and are insignificant.

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, an ISIN code	37045V1008

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Direct Use: Water use in our direct operations is used for pre-treatment of vehicle bodies prior to painting as well as weld cooling, machining, and powerhouse operations making it vital for our operations. We cannot manufacture vehicles without sufficient amounts of good quality water. Also, our employees rely on sufficient good quality water for drinking and sanitation purposes. In the future, as we transition to electric vehicles, production could increase resulting in additional water needs that will be vital to our production and employee use. Indirect use: Our supply chain manufactures automobile parts using raw materials that require significantly more water than our direct operations according to a life cycle analysis of auto parts in the supply chain. Painting operations at Tier 1 facilities require high quality water supply for welding operations and cooling water makeup, making availability extremely important. About 70% of water use in the supply chain is at tiers 2-6 with the majority needed for electric power generation, steel production, mining, and agriculture. Additionally, supply chain employees need safe water for drinking and sanitation. In the future, as we transition to electric vehicles, production and additional parts might be needed resulting in additional water needs for our supply chain that will be vital to their operations and employees.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Neutral	Not very important	GM plants are mostly located in water abundant locations, except for five (5) facilities in water stressed areas. Recycled, brackish and/or produced water in those areas is generally important in our overall planning.

			Within water stressed areas in Mexico, we use recycled water for all manufacturing operations with several facilities having a Zero Liquid Discharge process.
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W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Monthly	Onsite meter reading, readings from water supplier invoice, remote monitoring of water meter consumption	GM measures and monitors 100% of our major facilities water withdrawals using either invoices or meter data on a monthly basis. It is tracked in a global utility database and the data is verified by an independent third party annually. Some small facilities (offices) have water service included in their lease rate and we do not track the water withdrawal. Our estimate is that this represents 0.1% of our water withdrawal. As water management is integrated into our business plan, we set goals for each main facility and track progress on a monthly scorecard

				at the facility, regional, and company level and report to senior management.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Monthly	Onsite meter reading, readings from water supplier invoice, remote monitoring of water meter consumption	GM measures and monitors 100% of our major facilities water withdrawals by source using either invoices or meter data on a monthly basis. It is tracked in a global utility database by source and the data is verified by an independent third party annually. Some small facilities (offices) have water service included in their lease rate and we do not track the water withdrawal. Our estimate is that this represents 0.1% of our water withdrawal.
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Yearly	Various approved analytical methodology (i.e. EPA 40CFR136 testing)	GM measures and monitors 100% of our major facilities water withdrawal quality either from supplier provided test results or our own lab testing on a monthly basis or more frequently as required by local

				<p>regulations. Some small facilities (offices) have water service included in their lease rate and we request water quality from the supplier. Our estimate is that this represents 0.1% of our water discharge quality.</p> <p>Global Workplace Safety System and internal Environmental Performance Criteria outlines the annual sampling requirement.</p>
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Yearly	Onsite meter reading, readings from water supplier invoice, wastewater treatment plant invoice/meter reading	<p>GM measures and monitors 100% of our major facilities industrial water discharges using either invoices, meter data, or engineering estimates. It is tracked in a global environmental database annually.</p> <p>Some small facilities (offices) have water service, including discharge included in their lease rate and we do not track the water discharged. Our estimate is that this represents 0.1% of our water</p>

				discharge.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Yearly	Onsite meter reading, readings from water supplier invoice, wastewater treatment plant invoice/meter reading	GM measures and monitors 100% of our major facilities industrial water discharges by destination using either invoices, meter data, or engineering estimates. It is tracked in a global environmental database annually. Some small facilities (offices) have water service, including discharge included in their lease rate and we do not track the water discharged. Our estimate is that this represents 0.1% of our water discharge.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Yearly	Onsite meter reading, readings from water supplier invoice, wastewater treatment plant invoice/meter reading	GM measures and monitors 100% of our major facilities industrial water discharges by treatment method using either invoices, meter data, or engineering estimates. It is tracked in a global environmental database annually. Some small facilities (offices) have water service, including discharge

				by treatment method included in their lease rate and we do not track the water discharged by treatment method. Our estimate is that this represents 0.1% of our water discharge by treatment method.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Yearly	Various approved analytical methodology (i.e. EPA 40CFR136 testing)	Where required by regulatory agency, GM measures and monitors 100% of our regulated discharges from major facilities. As specified within our regulatory obligations, frequency and analytical testing methods stated by the EPA (40CFR136) are utilized by our 3rd party laboratories in the United States. Some small facilities (offices) have water service, including discharge that are included in their lease rate and we do not track the water quality data. Our estimate is that this represents 0.1% of our water discharge by quality data by standard effluent parameters. Internal

				Environmental Performance Criteria (EPC-003) stipulates parameters and discharge concentrations for review for instances where a site discharge permit does not exist or is not required.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not monitored			At facilities where phosphates, nitrates, pesticides and other priority substances are regulated, GM measures and monitors these parameters; however this data is not collected corporately.
Water discharge quality – temperature	1-25	Yearly	Calibrated portable temperature probe, permanently installed calibrated temperature probe	At facilities where discharge temperature is regulated, GM measures 100% of the discharge temperature. We estimate that about 3% our facilities have temperature monitoring included in their process data management parameters and the remainder are not applicable. We do not monitor temperatures where there is no possibility of

				elevated temperatures as is the case for most of our operations.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Yearly	Onsite meter reading, readings from water supplier invoice, remote monitoring of water meter consumption	Water Consumption is calculated from withdrawal by source and discharge by source data for 100% of our major facilities. We monitor it on an annual basis as our focus for water security is on withdrawal. Some small facilities (offices) have water service, including discharge that are included in their lease rate and we do not track the water withdrawal or discharge data. Our estimate is that small facilities represent 0.1% of our water consumption - total volume.
Water recycled/reused	1-25	Yearly	Onsite meter readings	At GM facilities where water is reused or recycled as part of the major supply, e.g., Zero-liquid discharge, we monitor the volume of recycled water. Where we recycle at a local process,

				e.g. phosphate tank in paint shop, metering is not always used as the volume is not an important parameter, just that we reuse 100% of water from the stage that has higher quality vs. lower quality. We estimate that about 2% of our facilities measure reuse or recycle water on a monthly basis.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Monthly	Various approved analytical methodology (i.e. EPA 40CFR136 testing)	100% of our facilities provide clean water for drinking, sanitation, cooking and cleaning purposes to our employees globally. WASH is monitored on a monthly basis using water quality information to verify that clean water supply is provided to employees. GM has policies and procedures for WASH at all of our global facilities.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	27,325	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Water withdrawal increased by 7.8% from 2021. Although global production was higher in 2022, water intensity at these sites remained elevated due to inefficiencies resulting from the semiconductor shortage and short-term planning to mitigate those effects. We currently expect withdrawal to decrease due to increased process and facility efficiencies.
Total discharges	17,420	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Due to increased volume in 2022, water discharges increased by 8.6% from 2021. Although global production was

						higher in 2022, water discharge at these sites remained elevated due to inefficiencies resulting from the semiconductor shortage and short-term planning to mitigate those effects. We currently expect discharge to decrease due to increased process and facility efficiencies.
Total consumption	8,197	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Water consumption increased by 7.8% from 2021. Global production was higher in 2022, water consumption at these sites increased due to new models and manufacturing including electric vehicles/battery cells. We currently expect consumption to decrease based on investments in water smart

						<p>technology/process and facility. Consumption is calculated using measured and engineering calculations from water balances conducted at various assembly plants and applied to all of GM's water consumption. Using the standard formula of Withdrawal minus Discharge is misleading for consumption due to the large amount of groundwater infiltration into water discharge meter data. Some years we would have shown negative consumption, which is not an accurate representation of consumption.</p>
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W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	1-10	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	WRI Aqueduct	GM used global water withdrawal data and location coordinates from various global sites to assess water stress using the WRI Aqueduct model. Annual results vary based on modelling updates and internal data available for the different sites. In 2022, the WRI Aqueduct and local knowledge

								<p>identified one (1) GM facility in China (Dongyue) and four (4) GM facilities in Mexico (San Luis Potosi, Silao, Toluca and Ramos Arizpe) as high or extremely high (>80%) water stressed, meaning the ratio of total water withdraw als to available renewabl e surface and groundwa ter supplies. In 2021, there were two (2) GM facilities in China (Dongyue and Qingdao) and three</p>
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								(3) GM facilities in Mexico (San Luis Potosi, Silao and Ramos Arizpe) that were considered to be in water stressed areas.
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W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant				GM facilities have minimal withdrawal of rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes. Additionally, GM Assembly plant paint shops require high quality water and treatment costs are excessive for surface water use. Due to proximity and quality issues, we do not expect this source to be relevant in the future.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant				We have no sites near sources of

					Brackish/seawater . Additionally, GM Assembly plant paint shops require high quality water and treatment costs are excessive for brackish/sea water use. Due to proximity and quality issues, we do not expect this source to be relevant in the future.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	1,714	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Groundwater water - renewable is relevant based on GM manufacturing plant locations that can provide significant cost savings for groundwater renewable compared to potentially more expensive third party supplied water. Groundwater-renewable use was 40% higher in 2022 vs. 2021. Global production was higher in 2022, water withdrawal at these sites was higher than in previous years due to inefficiencies

					resulting from the semiconductor shortage and short-term planning to mitigate those effects. We expect an increase in use in the future based on forecasted increased production volume partially offset with water conservation.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Relevant	1,479	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Groundwater water - non-renewable is relevant based on GM manufacturing plant locations that can provide significant cost savings for groundwater-non-renewable compared to potentially more expensive third party supplied water. Groundwater-non-renewable use was 4% higher in 2022 vs. 2021. Groundwater-non-renewable is exclusively from our Mexico facilities. The production volume at our Mexico facilities increased in 2022, resulting

					in a slight increase in groundwater-non-renewable withdrawal. We expect a future increase based on forecasted increased production volume partially offset with water conservation.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant				GM facility locations are not in close proximity to sources of Produced/Entrained water. Additionally, GM Assembly plant paint shops require high quality water and treatment costs are excessive for Produced/Entrained water use. Due to proximity and quality issues, we do not expect this source to be relevant in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	24,131	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Third party water sources are relevant to GM based on manufacturing plant locations being near third party sources that can provide significant cost

					<p>savings compared to other sources. In many instances, third party sources have higher quality levels providing cost savings for reduced pre-treatment costs. Third party water source use was 6% higher in 2022 vs. 2021. Global production was higher in 2022, and water withdrawal was higher than in previous years due to inefficiencies resulting from the semiconductor shortage and short-term planning to mitigate those effects. We expect an increased use in the future based on increased production volume that will be offset with water conservation.</p>
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W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
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			reporting year		
Fresh surface water	Relevant	3,130	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Fresh water discharge is relevant to certain GM locations where GM discharges directly to bodies of water. Fresh Water discharge was 17% higher in 2022 vs. 2021.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant				We have no sites in close proximity of Brackish/sea water for the possibility to discharge as a cost effective method. Additionally, treatment costs are excessive for discharges to brackish/seawater use. Due to proximity and pre-treatment costs, we do not expect this source to be relevant in the future.
Groundwater	Relevant	1,075.98	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Groundwater discharge was significantly higher in 2022 vs. 2021 due to increased production activities, facility

					expansions, retooling, and construction work in some facilities across North America. However, improvements around water reuse systems and waste water treatment plants could help mitigate water increases.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	13,215	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Third party discharge is relevant to GM, as a majority of GM manufacturing sites are in close proximity to 3rd party sewers which further treat its wastewaters. Third Party discharge was 1% higher in 2022 vs. 2021.

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	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	14,673.52	About the same	Increase/decrease in	91-99	GM performs tertiary

				business activity		<p>treatment as its highest level of treatment at a majority of its manufacturing and large nonmanufacturing sites to remove metals, inorganics, and other contaminants through chemical and physical treatment methods. Tertiary treatment is also important at sites in Mexico, where we reuse wastewater as process water to reduce impact on non-renewable well withdrawal. As the water reuse is zero liquid discharge, the only water that is discharged is due to evaporation. The General Motors Environmental</p>
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						<p>I Performance Criteria (GM EPC) are universal performance requirements designed to protect human health and the environment. GM EPC establish minimum baseline performance requirements and supplement applicable laws and regulations. Each GM Operating Unit must comply with the performance requirements of its applicable laws and regulations and to the GM EPC when these requirements are more protective of the environment. One such EPC describes performance requirements</p>
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						to manage wastewater generated from GM Operating Units and storm water associated with the GM Operating Unit's activities in the absence of equally protective laws or regulations. Tertiary treatment volume decreased by 2% in 2022 as compared to 2021.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	455	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	1-10	GM performs secondary treatment as its highest level of treatment for some of its wastewaters generated at its manufacturing and large non-manufacturing sites. The General Motors Environmental Performance Criteria (GM

						<p>EPC) are universal performance requirements designed to protect human health and the environment. GM EPC establish minimum baseline performance requirements and supplement applicable laws and regulations. Each GM Operating Unit must comply with the performance requirements of its applicable laws and regulations and to the GM EPC when these requirements are more protective of the environment. Water treatment was reassessed this reporting year and more appropriately</p>
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						aligned with CDP definitions. Secondary treatment volume decreased by 15% in 2022 as compared to 2021.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	870	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	1-10	GM performs preliminary treatment as its primary treatment method to remove oils in its wastewater at some of its manufacturing sites prior to discharge to a publicly owned treatment facility in most instances. The General Motors Environmental Performance Criteria (GM EPC) are universal performance requirements designed to protect human health and the environment. GM EPC establish

						<p>minimum baseline performance requirements and supplement applicable laws and regulations. Each GM Operating Unit must comply with the performance requirements of its applicable laws and regulations and to the GM EPC when these requirements are more protective of the environment. One such EPC describes performance requirements to manage wastewater generated from GM Operating Units and storm water associated with the GM Operating Unit's activities in the absence</p>
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						of equally protective laws or regulations. Water treatment was reassessed this reporting year and more appropriately aligned with CDP definitions.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	1,645	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	1-10	Each GM Operating Unit must comply with the performance requirements of its applicable laws and regulations and to the GM EPC when these requirements are more protective of the environment. GM Operating Units must ensure that storm water is discharged in a manner protective of human health and the environment. GM has

						<p>unmetered storm water discharges that are discharged directly to the natural environment. We don't consider these wastewater discharges and these unknown volumes of storm water are not included in the wastewater disclosures. Water treatment was reassessed this reporting year and more appropriately aligned with CDP definitions.</p>
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant					<p>GM has offices and other non-manufacturing locations that discharge domestic sewage directly to third parties without pre-treatment.</p>

						Based on people counts at manufacturing and major manufacturing facilities, we estimate that these unmetered discharges represent 2% of our discharge and are not relevant to our water balance. Water treatment was reassessed this reporting year and more appropriately aligned with CDP definitions.
Other	Not relevant					There are no other levels of treatment present.

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	143,974,000,000	27,325	5,268,947.84995425	We based the denominator on total automotive net sales and revenue. We currently expect

				withdrawal efficiency to increase with increased production based on early 2023 forecasts.
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W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
Row 1	Yes

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation	More than 80%	Products contain chemicals listed on Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation. The EU regulation does not cover parts sold in non-EU countries
Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)	More than 80%	Products contain chemicals listed on Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation). The EU regulation does not cover parts sold in non-EU countries
EU Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulation	More than 80%	Products contain chemicals listed on EU Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulation. The EU regulation does not cover parts sold in non-EU countries.
Annex XIV of UK REACH Regulation	More than 80%	Products contain chemicals listed on Annex XIV of UK REACH Regulation. The UK regulation does not cover parts sold in non-UK countries.
Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK Regulation)	More than 80%	Products contain chemicals listed on the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern. The UK regulation does not cover parts sold in non-UK countries.
Brazilian Regulatory Standards	More than 80%	Products contain chemicals listed in Brazilian regulatory standards. The Brazilian regulation

		does not cover parts sold in countries other than Brazil.
Official Mexican Standards (NOMs) / National Inventory of Chemical Substances	More than 80%	Products contain chemicals listed on Official Mexican Standards/National Inventory of Chemical Substances. The Mexican regulation does not cover parts sold in countries other than Mexico.
List of substances (Canadian Environmental Protection Act)	More than 80%	Products contain chemicals listed on List of Substances Canada. The Canadian regulation does not cover parts sold in countries other than Canada.
Other, please specify	More than 80%	Products contain chemicals listed on US Toxic Substances Control Act, Stockholm POPs, Korea-ELV, EU-ELV, China - GB/T 30512

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes		
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	No	We are planning to do so within the next two years	Through the CEO Water Mandate, Science Based Targets for Nature, we plan to engage with other value chain partners regarding water conservation within the next two years. In 2023, a group of GM Water Subject Matter Experts will be presenting water related information to the GM Dealer and Regional Support personnel.

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Procurement spend

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

462

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

1-25

Please explain

All our direct material strategic suppliers are invited to complete the CDP Climate Change and Water Security surveys, in addition to a subset of indirect suppliers and our top strategic logistics suppliers. In 2022, direct suppliers representing 90% of our budgeted annual purchase value participated in CDP. We reached a response rate of over 69% in 2022 among in-scope strategic suppliers and key logistic suppliers with the Water Security survey. Also, among in-scope suppliers, 25% of suppliers are engaging their own suppliers, 78% reporting active target and/or goals, 52% reporting any water-related policy, and finally 59% are reporting water accounting.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Complying with going beyond water-related regulatory requirements

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

76-99

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

- Supplier self-assessment
- Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

Our Supplier Code of Conduct is part of our purchasing process and helps us drive sustainability initiatives among other practices. The Supplier Code of Conduct, among other requirements, asks suppliers to conserve natural resources, including water, implement water management programs to monitor and conserve water, and take measures to increase innovation and efficiency through their companies. We use the EcoVadis platform to assess supplier management systems to support environment including water, labor and human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement.

Water-related requirement

Reporting against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security questionnaire, etc.)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

Unknown

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

Unknown

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

We aim to remedy supplier nonconformance to our Supplier Code of Conduct that includes our expectations on water usage. If we cannot mitigate the risk, we re-evaluate the business relationship. When we become aware of violations or alleged violations of our Supplier Code of Conduct, we respond swiftly and appropriately, up to and including the termination of business relationships.

We conduct annual supplier self-verification surveys to validate adherence to the Supplier Code of Conduct and contractual obligations. Supplier responses to the survey are reviewed and, if required, escalated to remediate risk and noncompliance. We directly address any noncompliance disclosed in surveys or otherwise identified with suppliers.

Water-related requirement

Conducting water-related risk assessments on a regular basis (at least once annually)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

Unknown

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

Unknown

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

We aim to remedy supplier nonconformance to our Supplier Code of Conduct that includes our expectations on water usage. If we cannot mitigate the risk, we re-evaluate the business relationship. When we become aware of violations or alleged violations of our Supplier Code of Conduct, we respond swiftly and appropriately, up to and including the termination of business relationships.

We conduct annual supplier self-verification surveys to validate adherence to the Supplier Code of Conduct and contractual obligations. Supplier responses to the survey are reviewed and, if required, escalated to remediate risk and noncompliance. We directly address any noncompliance disclosed in surveys or otherwise identified with suppliers.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Information collection

Details of engagement

Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers

Collect information on water-related risks at least annually from suppliers

Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

1-25

Rationale for your engagement

GM understands that water security in our supply chain is an industry-wide issue, common to all automotive suppliers. As a result, GM's Supplier Code of Conduct lays out the expectation that all suppliers will increase efficiency and take measures to reduce their water use, in addition to establishing targets and being transparent in their progress. Suppliers are expected to agree to GM's Supplier Code of Conduct or similar code of their own to be eligible for sourcing, and this applies to the entirety of GM's supply base. The intended impact of the engagement, as laid out in GM's Supplier Code of Conduct is to set expectations with GM's suppliers to seek opportunities to conserve water, effectively reuse and recycle water, controls channels of contamination and prevent unpermitted discharges. The Code of Conduct also sets expectation with suppliers to make continuous improvement on reducing their water usage. GM also invites our top strategic logistics suppliers to disclose CDP's Water questionnaire. This group represents 90% of our budgeted annual purchase value. During the past 3 years, we have set a goal of increasing participation among in-scope strategic and key logistic suppliers year-over-year. The intention of this engagement is to monitor and rate our suppliers based on their responses. Suppliers' CDP rating is included in GM's suppliers scorecards.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

GM's Supplier Code of Conduct (SCOC) is incorporated into all GM suppliers contracts, which lays out GM's expectations for water use efficiency and improvement. The intended benefit through expectation set forth in GM's SCOC is for suppliers to conserve water, mitigate contamination of water and continuously improve on reducing water usage. We also measure water security with our supply chain through CDP. In 2022, 462 top, strategic tier 1 suppliers were asked to respond to the CDP Water questionnaire. These suppliers represent 90% of our budgeted annual purchase value participated in CDP. The intended benefit is for suppliers to improve on their water conservation and mitigate operational risks from water usage. Through suppliers engagement, we also conduct energy treasure hunts to drive water-reduction efforts at Tier I and Tier II supplier facilities. The program's success is embedded in its collaborative framework, identifying potential water reduction and financial savings opportunities at suppliers' manufacturing facilities. Each project uses an iteratively developed tool for data collection and assessment. These treasure hunts collectively provided recommendations to save approximately 41,000 cubic meters of water in 2022 (based on supplier self-reported data).

Comment

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

Yes

W2.1a

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

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

Chongqing

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Acute physical

Drought

Primary impact

Increased production costs

Description of impact

From August 15 to August 20, GM and it's suppliers were ordered to cease operations due to elevated drought conditions and a lingering heat wave that created the inability to produce enough electricity via hydroelectric generation to supply the entire region. GM's Chongqing facility complied with the request and was shutdown for around five days.

Primary response

Comply with local regulatory requirements

Total financial impact

0

Description of response

GM works to manage inventory to mitigate risk of vehicle shortages. If production goes down due to unforeseen situations, inventory might be used to supply uninterrupted delivery of vehicles to dealers and work to build inventory once operations are back to normal. The number of vehicles not produced during this down week were ultimately produced in September, which resulted in essentially no financial impact.

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?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Enforcement orders or other penalties	

W2.2b

(W2.2b) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

Type of penalty

Other penalty type, please specify
Administrative NOV

Financial impact

0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Not known

Type of incident

Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Release of wastewaters and water treatment additive to the facility's stormwater catch basin. Leak in wastewater transfer line. Wastewater was a mixture of vehicle wash and floor scrubber water at a concentration for 2.5 ppm chlorine. Line isolated, repaired and area cleaned. Water treatment additive present in periodically discharged fire suppression and water cooling systems. Water treatment additive removed and replaced with approved material, system rerouted to prevent discharge. NOV cites discharge of unnatural quantities of substances is prohibited. No fines associated.

Type of penalty

Other penalty type, please specify
Administrative NOV

Financial impact

0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Not known

Type of incident

Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Discharge of raw or partially-treated sewage from a sanitary sewer manhole vault to the storm sewer. The discharge appeared to be mostly clear, with little to no turbidity, but had a sanitary sewage odor.

The discharge was due to a blocked pipe that caused a backup and overflow from a manhole. The discharge ran onto the pavement and into a catch basin. Materials cleaned from ground and catch basin. Sanitary blockage removed. This was an administrative NOV and there is no cost associated with this penalty.

Type of penalty

Other penalty type, please specify
Administrative NOV

Financial impact

0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Not known

Type of incident

Effluent limit exceedances

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Discharge of measured concentration of total cyanide exceeded the daily maximum limit on February 21, 2022. Local municipality recognizes decreased process and sanitary flows, is adjusting local limits and seeking approval from US EPA. This was an administrative NOV and there is no cost associated with this penalty.

Type of penalty

Other penalty type, please specify
Administrative NOV)

Financial impact

0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Not known

Type of incident

Effluent limit exceedances

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Discharge of measured concentration of total lead exceeded the daily maximum limit on March 22, 2022. Local municipality recognizes decreased process and sanitary flows, is adjusting local limits and is requesting alternate limits from US EPA. This was an administrative NOV and there is no cost associated with this penalty.

Type of penalty

Other penalty type, please specify
Administrative NOV

Financial impact

0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Not known

Type of incident

Effluent limit exceedances

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

On March 22, 2022 a prohibited material, oily sludge, from the wastewater treatment plant, was discharged to the city POTW. Material accumulated in the POTW primary settling tanks, but did not damage the biological treatment system and did not cause pass through in the wastewater to the receiving stream. Clean up of oily sludge discharged was completed and reinstated use of skimmed oil process. This was an administrative NOV and there is no cost associated with this penalty.

Type of penalty

Other penalty type, please specify
Administrative NOV

Financial impact

0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Not known

Type of incident

Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Discharge of cooling water to the storm sewer system. Overflow of system due to failure of cooling tower pump/cell transition. Fluids were captured, tower reprogramed. No financial penalty.

Type of penalty

Other penalty type, please specify
Administrative NOV

Financial impact

0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Not known

Type of incident

Effluent limit exceedances

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Facility exceeded discharge limits for the following:

- BOD for the months of January, February, March, and April 2022.
- TSS during January, February, and April 2022.
- O&G during January 2022.

Adjusted process controls, installed additional treatment equipment with approval of state agency.

Type of penalty

Other penalty type, please specify
Administrative NOV

Financial impact

0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Not known

Type of incident

Incorrect administration of permits, standards, or regulations

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Late payment of water inspection fee. Mailing addresses were updated and payment completed.

Type of penalty

Other penalty type, please specify
Administrative NOV

Financial impact

0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Not known

Type of incident

Incorrect administration of permits, standards, or regulations

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

No exposure termination notification received by regulatory agency after expiration date.

Type of penalty

Other penalty type, please specify
Administrative NOV

Financial impact

0

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Not known

Type of incident

Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Unauthorized discharge of potentially contaminated stormwater to local POTW.
Discharge pump locked to prevent future discharge.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Potential water pollutants are identified in our Workplace Safety System - Global Drinking Water Quality Technical Standard (WSS-PS16-TS01). Discharge water effluent standards and guidance are found in our Environmental Performance Criteria-003 document. Water pollutants include lead, copper, iron, zinc, pH, residual chlorine, total dissolved solids and total coliform bacteria.

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Phosphates

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Inorganic pollutants, oil, nitrates, phosphates, other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants and other physical pollutants are mitigated through wastewater treatment processes prior to discharge to their permitted location. Our manufacturing sites have water discharge permits that identify specific parameters of concern as well as the maximum discharge concentrations of those parameters. The various potential pollutants mentioned can have an adverse impact on the environment if discharged above the permit limitations. Exceeding the permit concentrations could cause water to become polluted, flora/fauna to die, social and economical impact to the area and to GM.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Resource recovery
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Provision of best practice instructions on product use
Water recycling
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
Upgrading of process equipment/methods
Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

Please explain

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
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management

Databases

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

Contextual issues considered

Water regulatory frameworks

Status of ecosystems and habitats

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

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

Comment

Using the water risk evaluation tool - WRI Aqueduct shows baseline water stress and forecasts out to 2040 providing a comparison of risks in 2022 to those in 2030 and 2040. Comparing future growth in our 6-year business plan, shows that the risks are getting worse in the water stressed areas in Mexico and China. Based on our current mitigation plan, future manufacturing planning will incorporate additional measures related to water efficiency and conservation. We use similar activities for our supply chain using life cycle analysis for the high water-users. The results of Aqueduct model are compared to local internal GM knowledge methods to calibrate the model. In 2021, we signed the CEO Water Mandate, a UN Global Compact initiative. In doing so, we joined other global business leaders in addressing key challenges around water security. We are mapping our water progress and achievements against the mandate's six core target areas: direct operations, supply chain and watershed management, collective action, public policy, community education and transparency. GM conducts an analysis on auto parts for water consumption which is included in an annual evaluation using Aqueduct model to determine areas of extreme risk for water security. We analyzed over 100 top water users in the supply chain operating globally and found 16 in High Overall Water Stress areas (>80%) that were all in Mexico, except one in California, US. We used the risk analysis maps to forecast stress in 2030 and 2040 and as most suppliers are located near GM facilities in Mexico, it indicates a worsening of stress in Mexico and mitigation of risk required now and, in the future, as important for water security. As we have not been aware of any supplier disruptions due to water stress, with exception of one incident in August 2022 in China, the assumption is that suppliers are mitigating similar to GM in extreme water stress areas.

Value chain stage

Other stages of the value chain

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?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
Databases

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

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
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

GM has conducted a life cycle analysis on auto parts from 18,936 suppliers for water consumption which is included in an evaluation using Aqueduct model to determine areas of extreme risk for water security. We analyzed over 100 top water users in the supply chain operating globally and found 16 in High Overall Water Stress areas (>80%) that were all in Mexico, except one in California, US. We used the risk analysis maps to forecast stress in 2030 and 2040 and as most suppliers are located near GM facilities in Mexico, it indicates a worsening of stress in Mexico and mitigation of risk required now and, in the future, as important for water security. As we have not been aware of any supplier disruptions due to water stress, with exception of one incident in August 2022 in

China, the assumption is that suppliers are mitigating similar to GM in extreme water stress areas.

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.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	GM uses WRI Aqueduct models that provide a screening tool to identify potential water stressed areas globally in direct operations and prioritized by top 100 supply chains. GM uses LCA for supply chain water use data since it includes water use in all tiers. We use WRI models to provide global risk analysis of water for manufacturing in our own operations and in the supply chain. The time horizons for the assessment are current year, 2030, and 2040. Internal company methods are used at each GM site to review water risk and provide mitigation methods. Each GM site has a site utility manager that is responsible for assessing water risks and implementing	GM also considers several contextual issues in identifying and assessing water-related risks. Water regulatory framework is considered in our Global Drinking Water policy and our endorsement of the CEO Water Mandate both mentioned above. The Global Drinking Water policy also considers access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees. Lastly, GM considers the status of ecosystems and habitats. The Detroit Factory Zero storm water capture and reuse above reflects our consideration of community ecosystems and habitats.	GM has several stakeholders included in identifying and assessing water-related risks. Our customers, investors, and local communities are considered in our 35% reduction of water use intensity by 2035 target. GM strives to be a leader in reducing water use intensity to relieve water stress locally and globally. This is also reflected in our commitment to and endorsement of the CEO Water Mandate. Our employees are included and supported by our internal controls noted within WSS-PS16-TS01 Global Drinking Water Quality Rev 2019Mar01.pdf which outlines and establishes minimum requirements for the supply of potable water to General Motors. Through the establishment of site potable water sampling	Our risk assessment through the Aqueduct Tool and LCA informs our internal decision making for our portfolio spending plans. We invested over \$6 million in expanding the San Luis Potosi facility through 2022 which allowed additional wastewater capture, treatment and re-use. This investment allows additional recycled water to be a source of make-up for the paint sludge, fire protection and other facility wide systems and lowers the quantity of water removed from the wells.

	mitigation methods, if needed		requirements and creating maximum constituent concentrations, GM will protect its employees and processes from harm. In addition to considering employees, GM also considers risk impact on local communities. A great example of this is our storm water capture and reuse at our Detroit Factory Zero facility. The project reduces water stress in the facility and benefits the city of Detroit, MI. By creating a 100- year pond to collect storm water, we reduce storm water discharge to the City which reduces water stress during storm events.	
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W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

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

Yes, only within our direct operations

W4.1a

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

Our Strategic Risk Management (SRM) function facilitates an enterprise risk assessment. This is conducted at least annually and is supplemented with a series of inputs throughout the year. This includes, but is not limited to, external benchmarking and insights, senior leader input through interviews and surveys, and various workshop results, such as SWOT analysis, to understand where our most critical risks and opportunities exist. ESG-related risks, including climate change, are considered as part of our risk assessment process.

We evaluate risks and opportunities based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria. We would begin to consider whether something may be substantive from a financial perspective when the potential impact on consolidated net income is greater than \$100M. We consider additional factors when making our ultimate assessment of whether a risk or opportunity is substantive that are more qualitative in nature. This qualitative evaluation includes consideration of other relevant facts and circumstances, such as strategic significance, potential impact on reputation, and probability of occurrence, among others.

Risk owners are assigned to assess identified risks, and are tasked with evaluating probability of occurrence and potential financial, strategic, and reputational impact. We then determine whether our current response is appropriate given our appetite for the risk or if further mitigation is required.

Note: Risks identified in this questionnaire as having a "substantive" impact will vary from risk to risk based on quantitative and qualitative criteria. The use of "significant," "substantive," "material," or "materiality" in this questionnaire and our other sustainability reporting is not related to or intended to convey matters or facts that could be deemed "material" to a reasonable investor as referred to under U.S. securities laws or similar requirements of other jurisdictions.

W4.1b

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

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	5	1-25	Using WRI Aqueduct high risk overall category, 5 GM direct operation facilities indicated substantive site risk for water stress. Four (4) are located in Mexico and One (1) is in our joint venture plant in China. The Silao Mexico Assembly facility uses deep non-renewable wells that are showing signs of stress and mitigation efforts with near zero liquid discharge are being implemented at the site. The risk at Silao was identified using internal company methods by the site utility manager and mitigated with installation of water reuse equipment. San Luis Potosi, MX site has similar, but deeper non-renewable wells and the risk was identified prior to construction with mitigation by installation of Zero-Liquid Discharge and water reuse. The risks in the one GM JV Assembly plant in northern China is drought related that have recently been mitigated by the government from use of

			alternate water supplies and irrigation consumption reduction.
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W4.1c

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

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Rio Grande - Bravo

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Ramos plant provides about 2% of our total production at GM that includes many key products. The Ramos impact considers approximate production volume out of total volume. Actual impact to revenue would vary depending on the product mix.

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Rio Lema

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Silao plant manufactures about 6% of GM total volume, including key products for our company. The Silao impact considers approximate production volume out of total volume. Actual impact to revenue would vary depending on the product mix.

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Lerma River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Toluca plant is a propulsion system and foundry facilities that manufactures about 2% of GM total volume. The Toluca impact considers approximate production volume out of total volume. Actual impact to revenue would vary depending on the product mix.

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

China Coast

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Dongyue (JV) provides about 4% of our total volume, including key products for China market. The Dongyue (JV) impact considers approximate production volume out of total volume. Actual impact to revenue would vary depending on the product mix.

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Mexico, Northwest Coast

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

San Luis Potosi, MX produces Crossover vehicles and transmissions and is about 2% of our production. The San Luis Potosi impact considers approximate production volume out of total volume. Actual impact to revenue would vary depending on the product mix.

W4.2

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

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Mexico, Northwest Coast

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical

Drought

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

Increased climate events disrupting GM production: In some cases, certain GM facilities produce products, systems, components and parts that disproportionately contribute a greater degree to our profitability than others and create significant interdependencies among manufacturing facilities around the world. Should these or other facilities become unavailable either temporarily or permanently, the inability to manufacture at the affected facility may in the future result in harm to our reputation, increased costs, lower revenues and the loss of customers. We may not be able to easily shift production to other facilities or to make up for lost production. Any new facility needed to replace an inoperable manufacturing facility would need to comply with necessary regulatory requirements, need to satisfy our specialized manufacturing requirements and require specialized equipment.

Each region faces a unique set of climate-related risks that are expected to increase in frequency and intensity. GM facilities in Mexico, could primarily be threatened by the compounding effects of hotter and drier climate conditions leading to extreme heat,

drought and wildfire impacts. Increases in the frequency of drought conditions can further depress water availability for production in water-stressed areas.

For example, GM has key production facilities in North and Central Mexico: (1) Silao Complex (Chevrolet Silverado/GMC Sierra assembly, engine and transmission production), (2) San Luis Potosi Complex (Chevrolet Trax/GMC Terrain/Chevrolet Equinox assembly, stamping and transmission production), (3) Toluca Complex (GPS/Foundry), and (4) Ramos Arizpe Complex (Chevrolet Cruse/Chevrolet Sonic/Chevrolet Blazer assembly, engine production) – areas impacted in 2022 by widespread drought and threat of water supply shortages, events which could impact availability of water and temporarily disrupt our production at any of these facilities.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

50,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact of a future water supply shortage at a GM facility in Mexico would be case specific, and vary depending on the specific plant impacted, the vehicle models produced at that plant, production capacity, profitability of such vehicles, existing mitigation strategies, and other plant and product-specific details. As an example, we estimate a 5% reduction in our production of certain vehicles in North America could approximate a \$50 million reduction in earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)-adjusted, using a one-month impact in this example, and assuming production could not be recovered.

Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response

GM integrated water management into its annual business planning process and set targets for each facility to reduce water use intensity by 35% by 2035. Reduction methods are implemented at a facility level and include conservation with behavioral activities, improving equipment efficiency, and reuse. When plants are located in water-stressed areas, special consideration is given to water treatment technologies. In 2008, a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system was installed at our San Luis Potosi, Mexico Complex. The Complex produces vehicles and transmissions. The ZLD is being operated to reuse water in our operating process, reduce withdrawal from deep wells, and reduce the risk of lack of water for production while providing an opportunity to continue production without interruption.

During 2022 at San Luis Potosi, it was determined that the recycled water was a suitable make-up source for the fire protection system and chilled water system. Additionally, Ramos Arizpe was able to decrease paint sludge system blowdown and alter their wastewater treatment chemicals to produce a higher quality effluent for recycling resulting in additional recycled water available for re-use within the assembly process.

Cost of response

112,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

Our SLP facility produces vehicles and transmissions while the use of a Zero Liquid Discharge system is being operated to reuse water in the process, reduce additional withdrawal from deep wells, and reduce the risk of production impacts due to regional water scarcity. The \$57 million cost includes approximately \$41 million in initial development and installation, while an additional \$16 million was invested on upgrades in order to increase system water re-use capacity and efficiency of the system. In addition to these upgrades, additional system and process investments to the wastewater treatment/water re-use system of approximately \$6 million dollars.

GM continues to invest in the Ramos Arizpe wastewater treatment/water recycling operation, which supports the upcoming launch of the 2024 Chevrolet Blazer EV. The capital cost for the treatment system (2020-2022) is estimated at \$49 million. These upgrades will allow the facility to increase capacity and operate more efficiently, thereby reducing the need for additional well water extraction.

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	To minimize our exposure to water risks in our supply chain, substantive risk due to water scarcity, or other potential supply interruptions for key

	<p>impact anticipated</p>	<p>suppliers, multiple suppliers are sourced for similar parts. We recently began using a supply chain visibility and mapping tool that provides a visualization of GM's footprint, including our own facilities, our Tier I suppliers, and many of our Tier II suppliers. Using this map as a base, we can get answers to questions about supply chain risk by superimposing information like geopolitical events, hurricanes, water scarcity, and other possible disruptions.</p>
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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

GM is committed to finding ways to not only reduce water used in our operations, but to extend the benefits of more efficient processes to others. For example, GM identified an opportunity to reduce water stress in the City of Detroit at our Detroit Hamtramck Assembly plant, now renamed Detroit Factory ZERO, as well as to reduce our operating cost. Based on water stress in the City of Detroit during storm events, due to combined sanitary and storm drains, and the high cost to GM for discharging to the City combined sanitary and storm water system, GM began a project to capture and reuse storm water in 2016 with limited impact. This project was placed on hold in 2019 and re-evaluated in 2021. Designed for a 100 year storm event, the onsite storm water storage capacity was increased in order to treat and reuse the rainwater back into the process. Beginning in late 2023, the savings are projected to equate to nearly \$1.68 million per year for GM. The project also benefits the city of Detroit. By creating a 100- year pond to collect storm water, we reduce storm water discharge to the City which reduces water stress during storm events. The collected water is treated and will be used in cooling towers and for other plant uses. GM is looking to replicate this concept at other sites with similar environmental and economic conditions.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,680,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Cost savings per year in water and sewer cost through the reuse of storm water in direct operations are estimated to save GM \$1.68M annually. The annual \$1.68 million savings includes items such as storm water fees and direct water and sewerage offsets.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

We have developed a listing of our major water users across the Organization and confirmed that our Paint Shops are the largest consumer. In 2022, the Water, Energy and Carbon Optimization Team initiated monthly conversations with the Corporate Paint Team that supports plant based operations. Through these discussions, information pertaining to water consumption, water impact, future trends, alternate water and energy savings technologies/projects, impact to the community and action items were discussed and documented. At the end of 2022, specific water consumption information was being captured from the Paint Shops and being reviewed by the Corporate Team. Based on feedback from that Team, we started to see minor water reductions and anticipate an approximate reduction of up to 25% in the pre-treatment and Electrophoretic deposition (ELPO) system water consumption across the Global footprint in 2023.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3,500,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The water savings will have a positive impact, however, reducing the water intensity per vehicle produced is more in line with our 2035 publicly stated goals (35% reduction by 2035 based on 2010). Utilizing the average paint shop water usage at Canadian and United States facilities, we calculated an impact up to 25% reduction is estimated to be \$3.5 million in water savings for the year.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

GMSA created a Working Group focused on Water Reduction with key stakeholders from GM sites around South America. Throughout the year, 79 water reduction initiatives were found, which 18 were completed and 19 are being implemented. These initiatives allowed the reduction of 23,000 m3 of water.

One initiative involved replacing a biocide used in the painting process with a new product capable of controlling the formation of bacteria in the structure of the phosphating tank.

Through this one efficiency improvement, water consumption was reduced by 8,400 m3/year.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

78,200

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Water savings estimated based on \$3.40 per m3 of water.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Ramos Arizpe Complex

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Rio Lema

Latitude

20.9514

Longitude

-101.388

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

781

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

781

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

804

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

757

Discharges to third party destinations

48

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

234

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

GM's Ramos Arizpe vehicle complex in Mexico produces vehicles and powertrains and is an important, strategic, manufacturing asset. Production was higher in 2022, operations were not as efficient due to chip shortage and short-term planning. Consumption is calculated using water balance and engineering estimates as withdrawal minus discharge method is inaccurate and we are using an engineering estimate for consumption. In 2022, the water reuse capacity was increased at GM Ramos Arizpe complex to reduce the impact on the deep wells and to ensure water supply to this important automotive manufacturing complex.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Silao Vehicle Assembly and Global Propulsion Complex

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Rio Lema

Latitude

20.9514

Longitude

-101.388

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

383

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

383

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

261

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

15

Discharges to third party destinations

246

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

115

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

GM's Silao Mexico assembly complex produces light duty trucks for GM customers and is located in the state of Guanajuato. Light duty trucks comprise a significant portion of our current earnings, therefore Silao is an important strategic part of our manufacturing portfolio. The sole water supply to our Silao facility is from 300-meter deep nonrenewable wells. There was a slight decrease in vehicle production at Silao in 2022 compared with 2021 however with increased water efficiencies, there was a 42% decrease in water withdrawal.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Toluca

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Lerma River

Latitude

19.2826

Longitude

-99.6557

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

116

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

116

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

53

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

38

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

15

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

35

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Production was higher in 2022, operations were not as efficient due to chip shortage and short-term planning. Consumption is calculated using water balance and engineering estimates as the standard calculation of withdrawal minus discharge is inaccurate as groundwater infiltrates into the wastewater treatment system causing the calculated consumption to be lower than actual. Toluca plant is a propulsion system and foundry facilities that manufactures about 2% of GM total volume

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Dongyue Complex

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

China Coast

Latitude

37.4638

Longitude

121.448

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

622

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

622

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

445

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

445

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

187

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Increased production at our JV assembly plant in Dongyue compared with 2021, resulted in a very slight increase in water consumption. Consumption is calculated using water balance and engineering estimates as standard calculation of withdrawal minus discharge is inaccurate as groundwater infiltrates into the wastewater treatment system causing the calculated consumption to be lower than actual, therefore, we are reporting consumption using an engineering estimate for evaporation of 30%.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

San Luis Potosi Assembly complex

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Mexico, Northwest Coast

Latitude

24.0251

Longitude

-104.604

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

199

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

199

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

138

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

138

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

60

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

GM's San Luis Potosi (SLP) vehicle complex in Mexico produces vehicles and powertrains and is an important, strategic, manufacturing asset. SLP plant had an

increase in vehicle production in 2022 compared to 2021 and therefore, water consumption increased accordingly. Consumption is calculated using water balance and engineering estimates as withdrawal minus discharge method is inaccurate and therefore we are using an engineering estimate. The mitigation method of Zero Liquid Discharge for process wastewater reuse helps to reduce the impact on the wells and to ensure water supply to this important automotive complex.

W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

The verification was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064:3, the AA1000 AccountAbility Principles Standard (2008) and Stantec's Standard Operating Procedures developed for accreditation to ISO 14065.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

The verification was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064:3, the AA1000 AccountAbility Principles Standard (2008) and Stantec's Standard Operating Procedures developed for accreditation to ISO 14065.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

There is no requirement to have 3rd party verification of the standard water quality parameters. GM does not plan on implementing 3rd party verification of this data within the next two years. There is internal guidance within our Global Workplace Safety System that requires annual drinking water testing, specifications are noted within the internal guidance.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

There is no requirement to have 3rd party verification of the total volume of water discharged. GM does not plan on implementing 3rd party verification of this data within the next two years.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

There is no requirement to have 3rd party verification of the total volume of water discharged by destination. GM does not plan on implementing 3rd party verification of this data within the next two years.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

There is no requirement to have 3rd party verification of the volume of water discharge by final treatment level. GM does not plan on implementing 3rd party verification of this data within the next two years.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

EPA 40CFR136 Water Quality Testing and other Country specific guidance

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

There is no requirement to have 3rd party verification of the total volume discharged. GM does not plan on implementing 3rd party verification of this data within the next two years. GM has several discharge permits in place which require reporting the volume of water discharged, which is completed via onsite calibrated flow meters.

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	<p>Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy</p> <p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities</p>	<p>GM operates under a water policy that provides clean water for all occupants of our facilities globally as well as sanitation. As we operate in various countries, some without standards, we set maximum contaminant levels in potable water to provide clean water to all. In countries without standards or with lower standards than GM's standards, GM operates under Guiding Environmental Commitments as stated in our Environmental Policy and in section W0.1. We are dedicated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -responsibly using water while taking actions that preserve water quality and conservation across our operations, in our supply chain, and in the communities in which we operate -reducing water used in our operations and being mindful of how our water use affects our communities -communicating best practices on our water reduction and reuse initiatives globally -listening to our employees on ways to conserve water <p>Consistent with UN Goal 6, GM has integrated water management into its business plan, developed a public goal for water intensity reduction of our direct operations, and implemented water efficiency projects and conservation measures at our facilities. GM's Guiding Environmental Commitments require conserving resources, including water at every stage of the product life cycle. Our policy and Guiding Environmental Commitments are publicly available and extend to all GM operations. Performance standards are established monthly to ensure that we</p>

		<p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>Reference to company water-related targets</p> <p>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p>	<p>achieve the goals.</p> <p>As global needs demand new facility construction or existing site improvements, we review our operations to design-in water efficient, reuse and recycling opportunities in order to minimize impact to water resources.</p> <p>Internal controls noted within the Global Drinking Water Quality safety standard outline the purpose of the standard as establishing minimum requirements for the supply of potable water to General Motors. Through the establishment of site potable water sampling requirements and creating maximum constituent concentrations, GM will protect its employees and processes from harm.</p>
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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 or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>The company's risk governance is facilitated through a top-down and bottom-up communication structure, with our CEO serving as chief risk officer. Management of enterprise risks and opportunities, ultimately resides with the CEO, who leads our Senior Leadership Team (SLT). The SLT appoints members to our Risk Advisory Council, an executive-level body with delegates from each business unit, to discuss and monitor the most significant business and emerging risks in a cross-functional setting. They are tasked with championing risk management practices and integrating them into their functional or regional business units. We contemplate climate-related risks in our enterprise risk framework and continuously monitor changes to our overall risk landscape.</p> <p>At the management level, GM's SLT establishes and executes the company's ESG strategy. The SLT are supported by our Office of Sustainability (see CSO response) and our ESG Disclosure Committee.</p> <p>The ESG Disclosure Committee is a cross-functional group that oversees GM's ESG disclosures. It is chaired by our vice president global business solutions and chief accounting officer, vice president sustainable workplaces and chief</p>

	<p>sustainability officer (CSO), and assistant corporate secretary and lead counsel—corporate governance, finance and securities.</p> <p>An example of a key initiative to support water security is GM endorsing the CEO Water Mandate. In 2021, we signed the CEO Water Mandate—a UN Global Compact initiative—joining other global business leaders in addressing key challenges around water security. We are mapping our water progress and achievements against the mandate’s six core target areas: direct operations, supply chain and watershed management, collective action, public policy, community education and transparency.</p>
<p>Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)</p>	<p>The Office of Sustainability is a cross-functional group that uses a “team of teams” approach to guide sustainability initiatives across the company. It is chaired by the vice president of sustainable workplaces and chief sustainability officer (CSO). The CSO reports to the executive vice president of global manufacturing and sustainability, the enterprise-wide leader for sustainability initiatives who develops and coordinates sustainability strategy and efforts across the company. The Office of Sustainability:</p> <p>Monitors the execution of public commitments related to sustainability goals such as carbon neutrality and the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi)</p> <p>Reviews and approves certain social and environmental sustainability strategies, including human rights and sustainable materials strategies</p> <p>An example of a water related key sustainability target overseen by the CSO is to reduce water intensity by 35% by 2035, compared to 2010 baseline.</p>
<p>Board-level committee</p>	<p>The Board is committed to sound corporate governance policies and practices that are designed and routinely assessed to enable GM to operate its business responsibly, sustain our success and build long-term shareholder value. The Board also works with management to integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles into the company’s business strategy.</p> <p>The Board has overall responsibility for risk oversight and focuses on the most significant risks facing GM. It discharges these responsibilities, in part, through delegation to its committees: Audit; Executive Compensation; Finance; Governance and Corporate Responsibility (GCRC); and Risk and Cybersecurity. The GCRC oversees ESG initiatives, strategies and policies that may have a material impact on the company. The GCRC deploys an ESG scorecard to track progress against GM’s public global sustainability targets, including water reduction targets, and conducts annual reviews of ESG topics such as public policy, corporate philanthropy and other sustainability initiatives (including human rights and responsible sourcing).</p> <p>As an example, in consultation with the Audit Committee, the GCRC also approves the company’s annual Sustainability Report and associated disclosures, which includes water related metrics.</p>

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 - some meetings	<p>Monitoring implementation and performance</p> <p>Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Providing employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p>	<p>The Board discharges its risk oversight responsibilities, in part, through delegation to its committees.</p> <p>Each committee has a written charter setting forth its purpose, authority and duties. Overall, the committees enhance the Board’s oversight of areas that are critical to GM’s corporate responsibility and sustainability efforts, including transparent and reliable financial reporting; risk identification and mitigation (including climate change and other ESG issues); ethics and compliance; product and workplace safety; supply chain and human rights; pay-for-performance; data security; diversity, equity and inclusion; Board and management succession planning; consideration of shareholder proposals; and political and lobbying priorities and expenditures.</p> <p>Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (GCRC)</p> <p>The GCRC oversees ESG initiatives, strategies and policies that have a material impact on the company. The GCRC deploys an ESG scorecard to track progress against GM’s public global sustainability targets and conducts annual reviews of ESG topics such as public policy, corporate philanthropy and other sustainability initiatives (including human rights and responsible sourcing). In addition, the GCRC approves the company’s annual Sustainability Report.</p> <p>Risk and Cybersecurity Committee (RCC)</p> <p>The committee oversees risks related to the company’s key strategic, enterprise and cybersecurity risks, including climate change, workplace and product safety and privacy.</p>

			<p>As part of our enterprise risk framework, the RCC considers the potential impacts of climate change. This includes regular reviews of our enterprise risk trends, potential emerging risks and management’s action plans. Recently, the committee evaluated annual risk assessment results, highlighting the most significant risks to our growth strategy and key strategic initiatives.</p> <p>The Audit Committee (AC) In addition to its oversight of the quality, integrity and compliance of GM’s financial statements, the AC reviews the disclosure process and control procedures for ESG disclosures and approves the company’s annual Sustainability Report.</p> <p>Executive Compensation Committee (ECC) The ECC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes an annual determination as to whether the company’s ESG and sustainability goals and milestones are effectively integrated into our compensation programs. • Oversees design and implementation of an executive compensation program that drives alignment with shareholder interests, encourages management to make decisions that drive long-term value creation and does not reward excessive risk-taking, and attracts, motivates and retains the talent required to accelerate GM’s transition to EVs. • Responds to shareholder feedback relative to the alignment of executive compensation with strong performance, including with respect to sustainability goals.
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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
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Row 1	Yes	<p>Expertise related to ESG-related issues, including climate, are among the qualifications considered when recommending incumbent, replacement or additional directors to the Board. Since 2021, the Board has undertaken an annual ESG self-evaluation, designed to ensure that the Board possesses the requisite skills and expertise to oversee the company's ESG opportunities, priorities and risks. The Governance Committee, led by our Independent Lead Director, leads this effort by asking directors to consider their expertise across 20 key ESG subject matter areas. Upon the conclusion of this evaluation in 2022, the Board determined that it has strong ESG expertise and possesses a broad range of skills, qualifications, and attributes that will support the Company's sustainability commitments.</p> <p>As an example, one of our Board members developed environmental expertise addressing reductions in greenhouse gases, waste, effluents, and consumption of natural resources for various manufacturing facilities during his career as a pharmaceutical executive. GM benefits from their experience in this area as it transitions its manufacturing capabilities for an EV future.</p>
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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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

- Assessing future trends in water demand
- Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
- Managing water-related risks and opportunities
- Setting water-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
- Integrating water-related issues into business strategy

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Our CSO leads our efforts in integrating the analysis of GM's most critical climate-related risks and opportunities. This includes working with a cross-functional group of leaders to monitor for significant changes in our climate-related risk and opportunity landscape. The CSO/risk owner works with the SRM Team to define key risk indicators

(KRIs). Enterprise-level risks are thoroughly reviewed by members of the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and the Risk and Cybersecurity Committee (RCC) of the Board of Directors. Our CEO, CFO and General Counsel hold risk reviews of a subset of these risks throughout the year. Our Risk and Cybersecurity Committee is regularly updated on changes to management’s risk responses as any of our enterprise risk trends increase throughout the year. Each SLT member is involved in an annual risk assessment of their business unit to determine their main risks. These are actively managed and regularly reviewed with the business unit’s leadership team.

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	<p>The Executive Compensation Committee (ECC) regularly reviews and discusses plan performance at each meeting. In 2022, the committee performed an in-depth review and analysis of our long-term incentive plan and adjusted certain performance measures to further align with our EV strategy.</p> <p>The ECC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes an annual determination as to whether the company’s ESG and sustainability goals and milestones are effectively integrated into our compensation programs. • Oversees design and implementation of an executive compensation program that drives alignment with shareholder interests, encourages management to make decisions that drive long-term value creation and does not reward excessive risk-taking, and attracts, motivates and retains the talent required to accelerate GM’s transition to EVs. • Responds to shareholder feedback relative to the alignment of executive compensation with strong performance, including with respect to sustainability goals.

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	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization’s water commitments	Please explain
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Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations	The 2022 Short-term Incentive Plan (STIP) is designed to focus our leaders on key financial measures (75% of STIP) and strategic goals (25% of STIP). The total payout for the STIP ranges from 0 to 200 percent based on performance against pre-established targets. The Compensation Committee determines performance to strategic goals using a rigorous assessment process that evaluates final results against pre-established operational goals, safety results, and other measures, including ESG outcomes. The payout for strategic goals performance occurs only if threshold performance of at least one financial measure is met.	Water use per vehicle reduction of 35% from 2010 to 2035 is one of GM's public sustainability goals. The Executive Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors oversees the compliance of the Company's executive compensation programs with applicable legal requirements and makes an annual determination as to whether the Company's ESG and milestones are effectively integrated into the programs.
Non-monetary reward	Other, please specify GM employees reporting to CSO	Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations	Each month, a Water-Energy-Carbon Optimization Team call is conducted with site based Utility and Energy Conservation personnel. During the call, a minimum of three alternating facilities have the opportunity to share and present their water savings project information to the broader group. The project information outlines current versus future water consumption, potential water savings as	An example of a project communicated during the monthly Team discussions, one facility in Michigan was experiencing an unexplainable higher than normal consumption of water. One potential source of loss was determined to be the pressurized site wide fire water protection system, however, no instrumentation relating to water consumption/usage is installed on these systems. The site developed and implemented a project to install a flow meter on the

			<p>well as the scope of the project. The plant personnel are verbally recognized for their project efforts and ultimate water savings.</p>	<p>small pump that keeps the main system pressurized and track the volume of water through that meter. Over a short period of time, it was evident that there were either piping leaks or unintentional draining which required the make-up water pump to run excessively or continuously. Because these types of water losses go to drain and underground leaks are invisible (if applicable), this water stream may go a month or months before being identified. By identifying and repairing these system losses, it was estimated that over 20,000 cubic meters of water has been conserved. This effort supports our corporate water intensity goal of 35% reduction of water intensity based on a 2010 baseline by 2035.</p>
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W6.5

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

- Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
- 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?

Engagement with policy makers is done appropriately at the local level by our site Environmental Leaders (EL) who are part of a central team, Sustainable Workplaces (SW). In addition, SW works with our Global Public Policy team for consistency in activities to influence policy with local municipal entities and state and global country policy makers to ensure we support our Guiding Environmental Commitments.

Site ELs report to the VP of Sustainable Workplaces and identify any inconsistencies in activities related to our water policy and company environmental commitments for guidance

and corrective action. Corrective action plans are tracked in a GM workflow system managed in the software EtQ Reliance to ensure implementation. An example is if a GM facility receives a notice of violation for water discharge, a corrective action plan is developed, tracked, and has regular follow-up actions until resolved.

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	11-15	Strategic planning for facilities includes evaluation of water security in the local areas where new facilities are being planned. Along with other planning activities, water availability and quality are considered. If an area has water stress, then the business plan will include additional capital for water reuse, e.g. Zero Liquid Discharge or other reuse technologies to reduce the stress on local water supplies as needed. Similarly, for existing facilities that discover water stress issues, capital planning will include mitigation for water reuse. An example is at our Assembly plant in Silao, Mexico that is served by deep non-renewable wells where wells began showing stress and a plan was developed and is currently being implemented to increase the amount of water reuse to relieve the stress on the wells. The long term horizons coincide with GM's long term planning cycles for facilities and our future water goal planning will be to 2035.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	GM's water intensity reduction goals are long term (2010-2035) and are integrated into our medium and long-term objectives. Targets are established for regions and sites and progress is evaluated monthly as water withdrawal per unit of production metrics are integrated

			<p>into our Global Manufacturing System (GMS). We implemented targets at all of our global manufacturing facilities for water. If targets are not met, countermeasures are developed to meet the targets and reviewed by management regularly. An example is in North America, where some facilities did not meet their targets and using root cause analysis, countermeasures were developed including employee activities, such as water treasure hunts, repairing leaks and exploring additional water reuse. For example, at one manufacturing site in the US the team determined they could save an estimated 48,000 m3 of water by capturing RO pre/post flush, reject and re-use within the system.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	<p>Strategic planning for facilities includes evaluation of water security in the local areas where new facilities plans reveal, a need for capital investment for water security, including water scarcity, quality, and discharge at facilities, the required funds are included in our 5-year portfolio spending plans. An example is at our Engine & Transmission plant in Ramos Arizpe Mexico that is served by deep non-renewable wells. When the well treatment plant began showing stress, a plan was developed and included in our portfolio plan to spend \$7.3M to upgrade the well water treatment plant. Our 5-year portfolio spending plans is used in combination with our Asset Condition & Planning Tool (ACAP) which tracks the remaining useful life of our equipment through its entire lifecycle. The ACAP data is used to foresee end of life 11-15 years. The long-term planning horizons coincide with GM's long term planning cycles for facilities, which last for 15 or more years.</p>

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)

16

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

-48

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-15

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

-90

Please explain

In 2022, we had 26 projects that were related to water and wastewater treatment infrastructure with capital and operating expense in millions of dollars. The year over year variation in project selection depends on facility priorities and asset performance. In 2022, we prioritized projects in water stressed areas. Approximately 50% of the CAPEX and OPEX funding was for 6 projects at our water stressed facilities in Mexico to assist in reuse and recycling water opportunities. Our anticipated OPEX forward trend decreased for 2023, which could be associated with efficiencies gained with the implementation of water projects in 2022.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	GM’s qualitative climate risk assessment considered two potential climate pathways and builds on previous work to identify, prioritize, and mitigate climate risks. Extreme weather and climate related events may continue to get more frequent and intense (i.e., droughts regarding water usage). Understanding the different emissions pathways enables us to plan for a range of possible climate responses and associated impacts.

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	This assessment involved engaging with stakeholders who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed and summarized potential strategic and reputational impacts for 	Mexican and some US GM facilities are primarily threatened by the compounding effects of hotter and drier climate conditions, leading to extreme heat, drought, and wildfire impacts.	Water is managed locally, with each facility setting its own annual improvement targets in line with the level of water stress in the area. Innovative approaches

	<p>each risk and opportunity, conducted desktop reviews and trends for each risk, and provided insights on current and future risk mitigation strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convened interactive workshops to discuss the qualitative analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities, time horizon, impact and probability, and provide perspectives on how each risk and opportunity could potentially impact GM's planning, operations and strategy • Attended one-on-one conversations with the core project team to explore GM's resiliency to the identified risks and discuss current and future mitigation measures <p>Under a "business as usual", high-carbon pathway (RCP 8.5), global carbon emissions could potentially continue to rise at the current rate with global temperature rises as likely as not to exceed 4°C. Under such a scenario, businesses may experience climate change impacts including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More intense storms and monsoons, heatwaves and droughts 	<p>GM has key production facilities in North and Central Mexico: (1) Silao Complex (Chevrolet Silverado/GMC Sierra assembly, engine and transmission production), (2) San Luis Potosi Complex (Chevrolet Trax/GMC Terrain/Chevrolet Equinox assembly, stamping and transmission production), (3) Toluca Complex (GPS/Foundry), and (4) Ramos Arizpe Complex (Chevrolet Cruse/Chevrolet Sonic/Chevrolet Blazer assembly, engine production). This could reduce water availability for the affected locations causing disruption at the facilities leading to production stoppages, increased downtime, and loss of assets and/or inventory.</p>	<p>have allowed facilities to continue production without disruptions, even in water-stressed areas such as Mexico and China. We have integrated water management into our annual business planning processes and remain dedicated to achieving our 2035 goal to reduce the water intensity of our operations by 35% compared to a 2010 baseline. And in 2021, we signed the CEO Water Mandate—a UN Global Compact initiative—joining other global business leaders in addressing key challenges around water security. We are mapping our water progress and achievements against the mandate's six core target areas: direct operations, supply chain and watershed management, collective action, public policy, community education and transparency.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread supply chain disruption due to severe weather events • Crop failures and biodiversity loss • Loss of land due to sea level rises of up to one meter • More acidic oceans • Atmospheric CO2 concentrations three to four times higher than pre-industrial levels • Demographic shifts as people move to more habitable areas <p>Alternatively, under a lower-carbon pathway (RCP 2.6, 2°C or lower)⁷, aggressive mitigation efforts will halve emissions by 2050. The assumption is that we may expect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major shifts in policy and regulations, such as the introduction of carbon pricing mechanisms • Significant shifts away from fossil fuels • Cheaper, cleaner forms of energy • Atmospheric CO2 concentrations falling by the end of the century • Widespread adoption of electric vehicles 		
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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

GM considers the "True cost of water" when evaluating a business case for water. The True cost includes water supply, energy cost to pump and heat, disposal costs, maintenance, infrastructure, and risk factor cost. We are actively participating with the DOE on their Plant Water Profiler Tool that calculates true cost of water by plant. We are also working with the DOE to analyze the results and compare plants in different regions.

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	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	Other, please specify We are working toward our long term goal to reduce the water intensity of our operations by 35% by 2035, compared to a 2010 baseline.	We are working toward our goal to reduce the water intensity of our operations by 35% by 2035, compared to a 2010 baseline. This target builds on the water conservation work we have done in our GM facilities over the past decade. There is a fixed amount of water that our operations need to run, regardless of the number of vehicles we produce so lower production impacts our water intensity measures. Our water conservation work continues to tackle that underlying water usage and drive down total water usage.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	100% compliance with all water discharges
Water withdrawals	Yes	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Compliance with human rights and public safety
Other	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Reduction in withdrawals per product

Year target was set

2010

Base year

2010

Base year figure

4.77

Target year

2035

Target year figure

3.1

Reporting year figure

4.5

% of target achieved relative to base year

16.1676646707

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

GM has reduced 2022 water intensity by 6% since 2010 with water efficiency projects, water reuse, and conservation activities. The gap between performance and goal for 2022 is in large part due to decreased volumes due to the pandemic and associated semiconductor chip shortage. With aggressive 2035 targets GM has planned, through Water Treasure Hunts, conservation, and efficiency projects in future years, we are forecasting to meet our 2035 goal.

W9. Verification

W9.1

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

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W8 Targets	Water withdrawal at GM operations globally using AA1000 standards	AA1000AS	GM contracted with an independent third party to verify 100% of our water withdrawal at our global operations. (see page 5&6 of the attachment, Table 3)
W8 Targets	Water withdrawal year over year reduction at GM operations globally using AA1000 standards	AA1000AS	GM contracted with an independent third party to verify 100% of our water withdrawal reduction year over year at our global operations to confirm continuous improvement. (see page 5&6 of the attachment, Table 3)
W8 Targets	Vehicle production volume (number of vehicles produced) was verified by an independent 3rd party in 2022.	AA1000AS	GM contracted with an independent third party to verify 100% of our vehicle production at our global operations to confirm the denominator for Water intensity calculation. (see page 5&6 of the attachment, Table 3)

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	GPSC supplier mapping

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	IMDS Regulations EcoVadis Supplier Code of Conduct VOC testing (validation)

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain	Regulatory Reputational Technology Physical	Emergency material (shortages) or changes to materials

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging	Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced	Aiming to have 100% returnable, viably recyclable, reusable or compostable packaging by 2030. In addition, we have internal targets

				that help guide our strategy to help increase recycled content and reduce virgin content.
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W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	
Production of durable plastic components	Yes	Some small amount of parts are molded within GM
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	Yes	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	Some amount produced by Customer Care and Aftersales (CCA) division for GM warehouses
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	

W10.7

(W10.7) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods/components sold and indicate the raw material content.

Row 1

Total weight of plastic durable goods/components sold during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)

Raw material content percentages available to report

Please explain

GM does not currently track this value.

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	Please explain
Plastic packaging used			GM does not currently track this value.

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	None	On average 18,500 pieces of wheel ring foam shipped to supplier for reuse quarterly or 12 truck loads from GM's CCA division.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

W11.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Vice President Sustainable Workplaces & Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)