ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT 2025

Consolidated environmental report for the Linz, Steyrling and Traisen locations

voestalpine Steel Division
www.voestalpine.com/stahl

voestalpine
ONE STEP AHEAD.

The content of the updated 2025 Environmental Report comply with the requirements of EMAS III Regulation No. 1221/2009 as amended. The content of the updated 2018 Environmental Report comply with requirements of the EMAS III Directive and refer to the validated locations in Linz, Steyrling and Traisen and the respective companies voestalpine Stahl GmbH, voestalpine Grobblech GmbH, voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH, voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG, voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH, voestalpine Standortservice GmbH, Logistik Service GmbH, Cargo Service GmbH and voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG. The industry-specific reference document (EU) 2021/2053 of the European Commission was taken into account in the preparation of the 2025 Environmental Report.
This document is a translation of the consolidated German document.

CONTENT

FOREWORD

The 2025 Environmental Report of the Steel Division in the voestalpine Group emphasizes the central importance of environmental awareness in each of our business activities. We see sustainability as an integrated and comprehensive component along the entire value chain.

Environmental protection begins with the choice of raw materials, continues through modern production processes and ends not least with the recycling of our products. Our environmental management systems are based on the highest international standards and support this holistic approach. By continuously optimizing our processes—for example in the areas of energy efficiency, emission reduction and the circular economy—we continuously improve our environmental performance. Technological innovation and sustainable thinking are closely linked.

Our focus is on a comprehensive shift toward CO_2-reduced steel production. With our greentec steel, we have defined a clear and long-term transformation that is already taking concrete forms: Roughly one billion euros are currently being invested in an electric arc furnace at the Linz site, and the project is proceeding according to schedule. Our step-by-step transition from the coal-based blast furnace route to a green-power-based electric steel route will begin to take concrete shape in 2027. As a result by 2029, we will reduce Group-wide CO_2 emissions by around 30%, which is a major contribution to the achievement of national and global climate goals. This currently makes greentec steel the largest climate protection program of an industrial company in Austria.

Another central element of our sustainability strategy is the responsible utilization of energy. In this manner we invest specifically in our own supply of renewable energy and were able to reach another milestone by expanding our photovoltaic systems. Our PV systems generate so much electricity every year that an average electric car could circle the earth roughly 10,000 times. Further projects that focus on the utilization of sustainable energy are already in the planning stages.

We are also working hard on future technologies to achieve steel production with net zero CO_2 emissions. Our Carbon Direct Avoidance research projects aim to prevent greenhouse gas emissions before they occur. For example, at the Linz site we are implementing Hy4Smelt, Austria's largest research project in the area of climate protection.

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In our view, sustainability involves far more than just the aspect of environmental compatibility and is deeply rooted in each area of the company from health and safety to diversity and the development of innovative, durable and recyclable products. We take targeted measures to conserve resources, particularly in the circular economy. We use secondary raw materials, extend the service life of our products and, thanks to the multi-recyclability of steel, enable a closed material cycle.

The 2025 Environmental Report documents how seriously we take our responsibilities. We define ourselves through our plans of action, but even more through their implementation. For a climate-neutral industry, for a sustainable society, for future generations.

DI Hubert Zajicek, MBA
Member of the Management Board at voestalpine AG
Chairman of the Management Board in the Steel Division

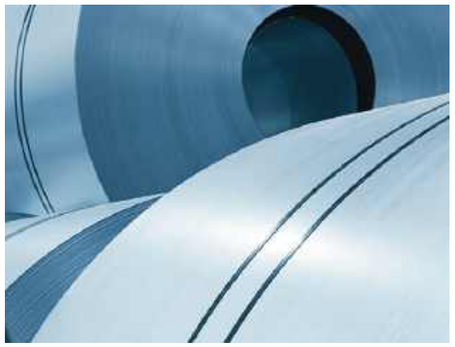
OVERVIEW OF THE voestalpine Group

In its areas of business, voestalpine boasts worldwide leadership in combined material and processing expertise. As a leader in technology and industrial goods, the voestalpine Group focuses on products and systems made of steel and other metals and provides unsurpassed quality in technology-intensive industries and market niches. voestalpine is committed to the global climate targets and is working intensively on technologies aimed at reducing its CO_2 emissions with the long-term objective of decarbonizing production.

With its highest-quality products and systems made of steel and other metals, voestalpine is one of the leading suppliers to the automotive, household-appliance as well as energy and aviation industries worldwide. voestalpine is also the world market leader in complete railway infrastructure systems, tool steels and special sections. With its headquarters in Linz and a total of more than 500 subsidiaries and locations in more than fifty countries, voestalpine is represented on all five continents of the world. Each company in the voestalpine Group is assigned to one of four divisions. The voestalpine Group achieved a sales volume in the 2024/25 financial year of 15.7 billion euros and an operative result (EBITDA) of 1.3 billion euros. The Group employed roughly 49,700 employees. Employees hold 14,7 percent of the corporate shares. The voestalpine Group consists of four divisions, and in their core segments, these divisions are among the leading suppliers in Europe or in the world.

THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF THE voestalpine Group AND THEIR PRODUCT PORTFOLIOS ARE AMONG THE LEADING SUPPLIERS IN EUROPE OR EVEN WORLDWIDE.

Steel Division



High Performance Metals Division

Metal Engineering Division

Metal Forming Division

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE PROTECTION ARE PART OF OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COMING GENERATIONS.

COMPANY PRINCIPLES

As a globally acting producer of high-quality steel products, the Steel Division strives toward leadership in the areas of quality, technology and profit in the European steelmaking industry and meets the challenge of combining growth and competitiveness with sustainable action. The integrated management systems for quality, work safety and health, the environment, risk, sustainability and information management make a valuable contribution to the achievement of these objectives, which is why the Management Board has adopted the following principles:

CUSTOMER ORIENTATION

Understanding our customers and their expectations in our products, services and organization is one of our highest priorities. The expectations of our customers are the basis for how they define the quality of our company. We orient our processes to customer expectations and thus lay the foundation for sustainable customer satisfaction.

WORK SAFETY AND HEALTH

The company and its employees are mutually responsible for safety and health. This is how we create safe and healthy working conditions. We create safe places to work for all our employees, promote an atmosphere of self-responsibility and help our staff members conscientiously adopt safe and healthy practices both at work and in their leisure time.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMPLIANCE

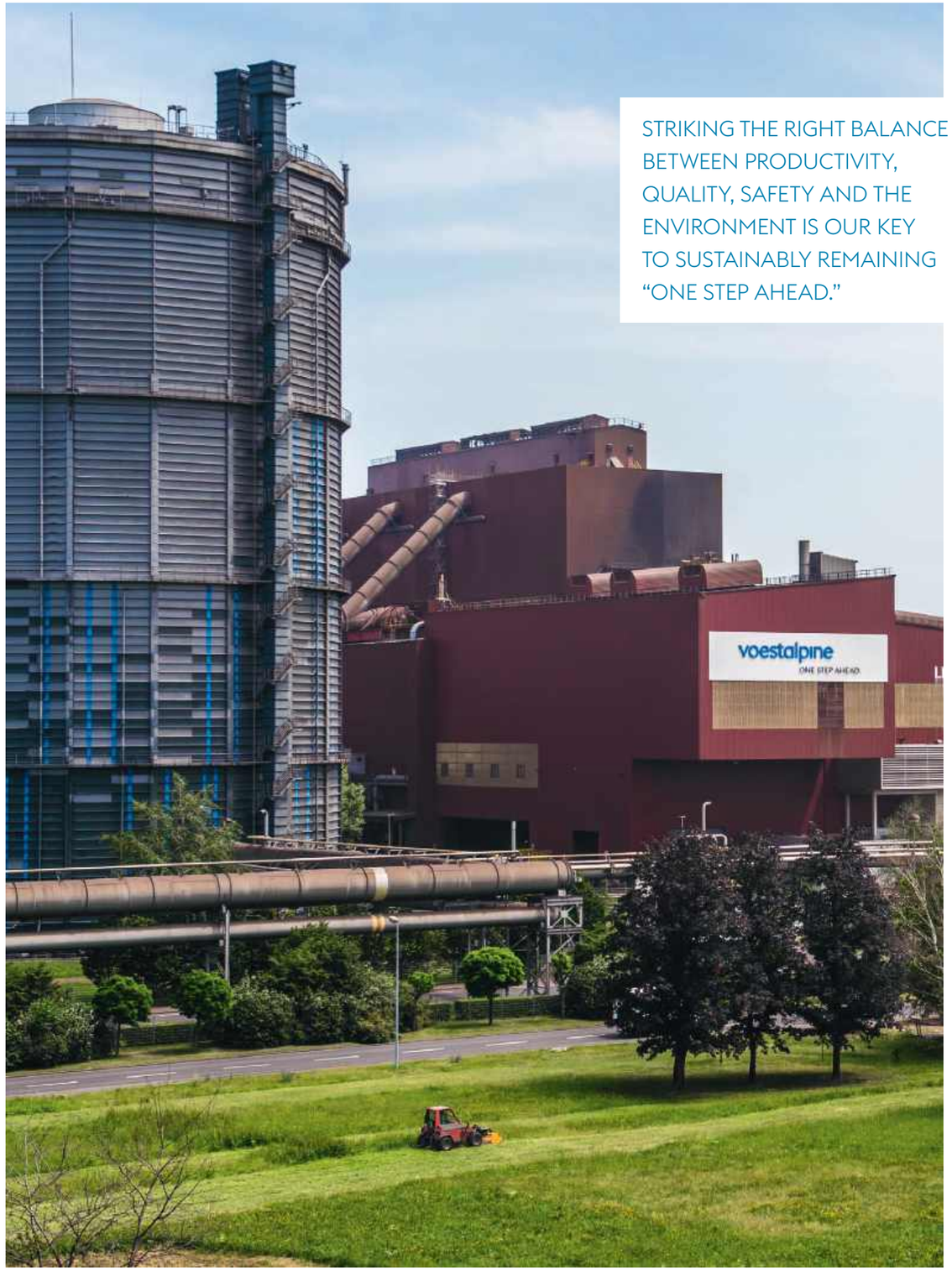
We uphold human rights pursuant to the UN Charter and the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and we fully support the UN Global Compact. We comply with the laws of each country in which the Steel Division of voestalpine does any business. In our view, compliance is an expression of a culture that is built on ethical and moral principles. We promote appreciative and respectful interaction and take a strong stand against workplace discrimination and harassment.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Active environmental protection is firmly anchored in our company. It affects all areas of our organization and is geared to achieving the most economically efficient use of resources and minimizing the environmental impact of our processes and products. Our corporate strategy and environmental guidelines fully comply with international climate objectives and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and we implement the most effective technologies available for a circular economy, lifecycle assessment and the minimization of emissions to the air, soil and water. The Steel Division is expected to be fully decarbonized and to have achieved CO_2 neutrality by the year 2050 at the latest.

EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT

Competent, motivated and conscientious staff members are the most important force in our company. Appropriate measures are taken to maintain the qualifications of each employee as well as to promote and adapt them to future requirements. We create a modern and attractive place to work, a place where each of our employees can flourish.



STRIKING THE RIGHT BALANCE BETWEEN PRODUCTIVITY, QUALITY, SAFETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT IS OUR KEY TO SUSTAINABLY REMAINING "ONE STEP AHEAD."

INNOVATION AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

We are not satisfied with a performance that is anything less than excellent. Innovative and sustainable product and process development supported by digitalization builds the foundation for accessing new markets, meeting future customer requirements and implementing new production technologies. Operational excellence and the continual improvement and digitalization of processes and management systems are the prerequisites to success and added value in our company. Each employee is tasked with the challenge of making continual improvement.

STRATEGIES, OBJECTIVES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Our strategy analyzes and takes megatrends and environmental issues into account in identifying opportunities and risks in a timely manner, in recognizing and adapting strategic objectives and subsequently communicating them. In compliance with applicable law, the management systems of the Steel Division effectively achieve our qualitative, ecological and social objectives.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The determination and treatment of opportunities and risks that can either promote or endanger the growth of corporate value are important management tasks and are thus an integral part of our integrated management activities on a company level.

PREVENTION

Accidents at work, health hazards, adverse effects to the environment, quality issues, information security incidents and damage to production systems can be avoided through preventive measures. Errors and incidents that occur in spite of our every effort are seen as an opportunity to improve. For this reason they are documented, analyzed and corrected.

SUPPLIERS

We foster sustainable partnerships based on mutual trust and understanding with our suppliers in order to ensure the highest levels of sustainable performance for our customers, whom we include in our development activities. We work together with our customers in further optimizing the quality of processes, products and services. Supply chain management in the Steel Division identifies the social and environmental effects and risks of important suppliers and takes these effects and risks into account during supplier evaluation and development.

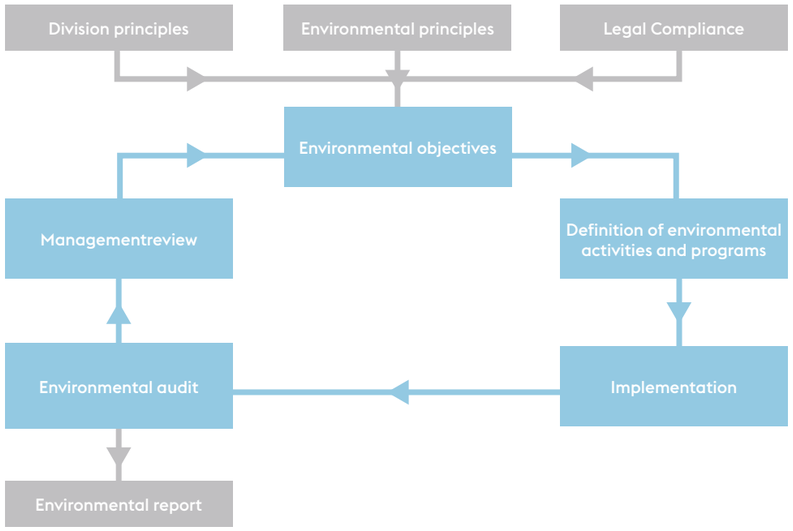
COMPANY AND PARTNERSHIPS

At voestalpine, we work together with a large number of partners and interest groups. Open and regular communication with respect to the concerns and expectations of every partner and interest group is the basis for finding common solutions based on sustainability. At the top of our list of priorities is careful consideration of their interests and compliance with pertinent regulations in the course of our daily work.

ENVIRONMENT IN THE STEEL DIVISION

Overview of focal points and organization

Responsible action in the interest of sustainability is an integral part of the corporate culture at voestalpine. Numerous measures to improve the environment have been successfully implemented over several decades.



At the beginning of the 1970s, company management decided for the first time to implement a program with environmental principles and targets and to involve the employees in this effort. The former Environmental Protection and Environmental Technologies department was established in 1985. The department worked continually to raise awareness for environmental issues and to establish a strong environmental management system.

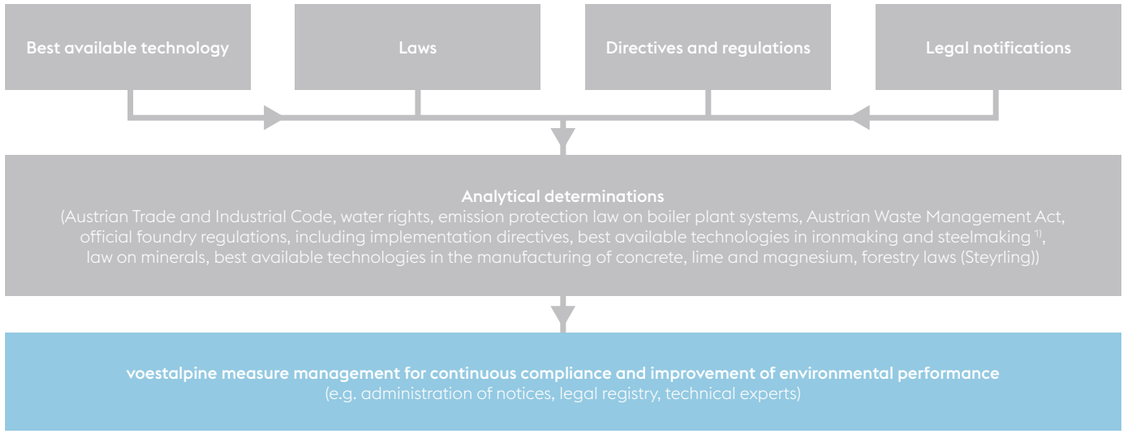
Active environmental protection is now firmly anchored in the activities of our employees and in our corporate principles.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BEGINS WITH EVERY INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE AND IS FIRMLY ANCHORED IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE COMPANY.

LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The Linz, Steyrling and Traisen locations of voestalpine operate a certified/validated environmental management system pursuant to ISO 14001 and EMAS. As part of the integrated management system, concrete objectives have been identified, a program has been in place to implement measures and regularly audit progress. The same applies to our legal compliance policies that ensure company adherence to all applicable legal regulations. Any non-consensual operation is reported to the authorities, and appropriate corrective measures are taken. Specialized environmental skills and expertise have been made possible only by creating a high level of environmental awareness among the employees throughout the Group.

COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS



The production facilities of voestalpine have been subject to ongoing environmental adaptations that meet state-of-the-art requirements.
The BAT conclusions (BAT = best available technology) to be implemented in accordance with the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) are systematically and proactively processed and documented by a team of company experts with competent authorities. Any improvement measures are implemented in accordance with established time schedules. Implementation is reviewed internally as well as in the context of environmental inspections.

[1] Best available techniques in relation to the production of iron and steel

ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Environmental responsibility is firmly anchored in the corporate philosophy of voestalpine.

To this end, we strive to use resources such as raw materials and energy sparingly along the entire production chain and to minimize the environmental impact of processes and products.

In doing so, we comply with the following principles of environmental protection and contribute to the environmental fundamentals of the World Steel Association.

HOLISTIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR PRODUCTS

voestalpine produces and develops products and system solutions in close cooperation with its customers and suppliers, fully taking ecological demands such as long-life, resource preservation and optimum recyclability into account.

OPTIMIZATION OF PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

voestalpine runs its facilities in an economically sensible manner using the best available technology to minimize the environmental impact. Efficient use of raw materials and energy is of prime importance to voestalpine.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

voestalpine facilitates the development of environmental management systems in its Group companies. The core of these management systems is the observance of environmental obligations and the maintenance of continuous improvement programs.

EMPLOYEE INTEGRATION

voestalpine sees environmental protection and continuous improvement as the task of each individual employee at all levels and in all areas of business. Responsible and expert employees ensure the best possible modes of operation of technical facilities and contribute through environmentally aware behavior to continuous improvement.

OPEN AND OBJECTIVE DIALOG

As the basis for shared and sustainable solutions, voestalpine maintains open and objective dialogs with internal and external interest groups in all issues relevant to the corporate Group's environmental impact. The Group-wide exchange of knowledge between all production sites is particularly encouraged.


LHS
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voestalpine Steel Division

As a global manufacturer of high-quality steel products, the Steel Division of the voestalpine Group assumes a major role in shaping a clean and livable future.

In steel production, the Steel Division has set benchmarks in the current production route and is now pursuing an ambitious step-by -step plan to achieve climate-neutral steel production with its greentec steel. In an initial step, the Steel Division supplies each flat steel product in a CO_2-reduced greentec steel edition and is working on the implementation of climate-friendly production technologies based on renewable energies. Renowned automotive manufacturers and component suppliers rely on the highest-quality steel strip manufactured in the Division as well as on the customer support that it provides on a global basis. The Steel Division is one of the most prominent partners to the European House and Machinery industries. The Division manufactures heavy plates and cast products for applications under the most difficult conditions in the energy industry and provides customized solutions for the expansion of renewable energy.

voestalpine Stahl GmbH

The parent company of the division is voestalpine Stahl GmbH, which operates a fully integrated metallurgical plant with all the process steps, including the coke plant, sintering plant, blast furnaces, steelmaking plant, hot-rolling and cold-rolling mills as well as galvanizing and organic coating lines.

Our products include high-quality hot-rolled, cold-rolled, electrogalvanized, hot-dip galvanized and organic-coated steel strip to form the foundation for a wide variety of further processing steps. The lime used in production at the Linz site has been mined at the Steyrling lime plant in Upper Austria since 1948. Approximately 50% of the limestone is processed in shaft furnaces into burned lime. The most significant customers are the steelmaking facilities in Linz and Donawitz. A smaller share of the fine burned lime is sold to the construction industry, wastewater treatment facilities or the fertilizer industry. 50% of the mined lime is used as splinters (unburned lime), primarily in the sintering plant in Linz as well as in surrounding cement plants. A small portion that is also unburned leaves the works as armor stones, primarily for use in slope reinforcements along waterways.

voestalpine Stahl GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
stahl@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/stahl

voestalpine Grobblech GmbH

A company that provides products and solutions to demanding niche markets, voestalpine Grobblech GmbH is a fully owned subsidiary of voestalpine Stahl GmbH and has its headquarters in Linz, Austria.

The company is known throughout the world as a supplier of thermomechanically rolled structural steels for offshore rigs, sour-gas-resistant hot-rolled tube plates and high-strength deep-ocean plates for pipeline construction. In the field of renewable energies, voestalpine Grobblech supplies high-quality steels for offshore wind turbines and onshore wind towers, for pressure pipelines of hydropower plants and for the storage and transport of liquid natural gas (LNG) and hydrogen.

Along the CO_2 and H_2 value chain, voestalpine Grobblech supplies a wide range of special products, including corrosion-resistant clad sheets or H_2-resistant grades for pressure vessels and pipelines, actively supports decarbonization worldwide and plays a significant role in the energy transition.

As the world's largest manufacturer of roll-bonded clad plates and heads, the company supplies shell plates and heads for advanced vessels from a single source. An innovative solution provider in the areas of steel structures and bridge building, the company is a premium supplier of high-strength and wear-resistant steels for vehicle, crane and mining applications.

voestalpine Grobblech GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
grobblech@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/grobblech

voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH

The voestalpine Steel & Service Center is the center of competence in the processing of high-quality steel strip and heavy plate in the voestalpine Steel Division.

In collaboration with voestalpine Steel Service Center Polska and voestalpine Steel Service Center Romania, the group of companies employs roughly 750 employees and achieves an annual sales volume of well more than one billion euros.

The product range includes slit steel strip, sheet metal, tailored blanks for the automotive industry and tailor-made cut sheets for machinery. High-quality products can be produced in the usual voestalpine quality because the raw material is sourced from the steelmaking facilities of the Steel Division.

voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
ssc@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/ssc

voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH

Wholly owned by voestalpine Stahl GmbH, voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH currently employs approximately 210 staff members. The company offers a complete portfolio of top-quality steel castings, from a few kilograms to 200 tons in weight.

The company stands for innovative and total solutions that go far beyond the supply of castings. With a broad portfolio of high-quality steel castings, voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH supplies tailor-made products and services to a number of key industries, particularly in the area of energy production, including hydroelectric and offshore/wind generation of electricity as well as oil and gas. Mechanical engineering and railway systems are also important areas of application. Medium to heavy castings with complex geometries are manufactured based on the individual customer requirements and in more than 100 different steel grades, including those that contain high-temperature-resistant nickel-based alloys. voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH combines experience in the casting sector with a high level of innovation in order to meet even the most demanding customer requirements.

Qualified and committed employees accompany the entire process from the initial idea to the finished component. The range of services ranges from engineering, material and casting simulation and mold production to casting, heat treatment, machining and quality assurance. This holistic support creates true added value through high product quality, short delivery times and long-term partnerships. State-of-the-art system technology, digital manufacturing methods and a high degree of automation offer economic advantages as well as maximum safety for employees and environmental compatibility. New and future-oriented technologies in production, including 3D sand printing and automated robot welding systems, enable particularly efficient, resource-saving and high-precision production of the most complex castings.

voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
giesserei@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/giesserei_linz

Environmental focus of voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH

The topic of sustainability is firmly anchored in the strategic orientation of the voestalpine Giesserei Group across its locations. Focus on sustainability entails winning important battles in the interest of gradually reducing the carbon footprint in each area of production and the organization. This includes several important factors. The introduction of new technologies such as 3D sand printing and automated manufacturing processes, cross-site innovations and targeted measures to increase energy efficiency in production. Great importance is attached to the economical and sustainable use of raw, auxiliary and operating materials, for example in the area scrap recycling in an effort to increase material efficiency and reduce emissions. Material technology research makes an important contribution to the development of new and sustainable material strategies.

Another key success factor is the employee commitment. They are the technological experts and contribute actively to the transformation process that will lead us to even more sustainable production in the foundry.

voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG

Wholly owned by voestalpine Stahl GmbH, voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG currently employs approximately 230 staff members. The company is a globally renowned and reliable supplier of high-quality castings in weights ranging from a few kilograms to 10 tons.

The company is traditionally known for its high-quality steel casting solutions and belongs to the voestalpine Giesserei Group. Based in Traisen, Lower Austria, the company specializes in the development and manufacture of sophisticated castings for global customers in the energy and mechanical engineering sectors. The portfolio includes the serial production of special applications in light machine construction as well as components for rail vehicles. At the current time, a total of 10,000 tons of HBI are produced each year.

Environmental focus of Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG

With help from the Competence Center for 3D Sand Printing, complex sand molds can be produced directly from CAD data without having to produce any costly and time-consuming wood models. This enables maximum flexibility in production, accelerates development processes and significantly reduces resource consumption. The proximity to the Traisen river in a natural setting shapes the company's environmental awareness. Resource conservation and sustainability are firmly anchored in its corporate culture. Two arc furnaces and two induction furnaces enable flexible and energy-efficient production, depending on the required volumes. At the Traisen site, high-quality and corrosion-resistant steels can be produced 100% from scrap. Another contribution to resource conservation is sand recycling in the casting process, which means that approximately 93% of the molding sands are regenerated and reused. 3D sand printing contributes to sustainability by reducing the use of materials, reducing transport routes and reducing waste.

The company is taking forward-looking paths in the energy supply sector. In addition to the use of hydropower to generate energy, investments are currently being made in expansion of the photovoltaic infrastructure. The PV system will achieve a total output of 496.49 kWp in the future, thus setting a further milestone on the path to more climate-friendly production. The supply of process and drinking water is provided by an on-site spring and a well.
Another forward-looking project is heat recovery. Excess thermal energy is recovered from the compressors in a heat exchanger and is fed into the local district heating network. Since November 2024, approximately 60 MWh has been consumed each month—enough to supply roughly 50 to 60 households in an environmentally friendly manner.

With this consistent focus on innovation, efficiency and environmental compatibility, voestalpine Giesserei Traisen positions itself as a sustainable partner for sustainable steel casting solutions.

voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG
Mariazeller Strasse 75
3160 Traisen, Austria
T. +43/50304/13-0
office.traisen@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/giesserei_traisen

voestalpine Standortservice GmbH

A fully owned subsidiary of voestalpine Stahl GmbH, voestalpine Standortservice GmbH has been active since 2011 as an infrastructure service provider for the Steel Division and third-party companies at the Linz site. The areas of responsibility include vocational medicine, plant security and the works fire department.

Works Fire Department
The works fire department is responsible for fire protection at the Linz site. In addition to firefighting and active prevention of hazards (technical operations), the works fire department is also an expert contact for issues regarding holistic fire protection and preventive measures. In addition to ongoing inspections and testing of fire protection equipment, great attention is also paid to ensuring that employees undergo regular training and receive further education.

Vocational Health Center
The Vocational Health Center offers occupational medicine, occupational health checkups, physiotherapy, company rescue services and company health programs. The occupational medical staff carries out occupational medical examinations pursuant to the Ordinance on Health Monitoring at the Workplace (VGÜ) and works preventively together with the occupational safety department.
Both acute and chronic conditions are treated at the medical center. Treatments can be augmented with our physiotherapy for both acute conditions and preventive cases. Emergency paramedics are available 24 hours a day. A major focus is on promoting occupational health at our site.

Works Security
The works security services of voestalpine Standortservice GmbH range from consultation focusing on security issues in the planning and startup of alarm systems, the creation of safety and security strategies and daily activities in securing the works premises. State-of-the-art security services are guaranteed by highly qualified personnel, personal dedication, continuous education and training of our employees as well as by effective cooperation with internal and external blue-light organizations.

voestalpine
Standortservice GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0

Logistik Service GmbH

Logistik Service GmbH (LogServ) was established in 2001 as an affiliated company of voestalpine Stahl GmbH.
The company is a full-service provider for industrial logistics and offers innovative solutions tailored to specific needs and company processes.

Customers are primarily at home in metal production and processing, construction and processing industries, mechanical engineering and plant building and the automotive and automotive supply industries.

In the railway sector, Logistik Service GmbH serves operators of plant and connecting railroads, private railway traffic companies and private freight car rental companies. At the voestalpine site in Linz, LogServ operates Austria's largest railway feeder line and its own Danube river port with efficient unloading facilities.

Logistik Service GmbH
Lunzerstraße 41
4031 Linz, Austria
T. +43/732/6598-0
office@logserv.at
www.logserv.at

Cargo Service GmbH

Cargo Service GmbH (CargoServ) was established in 2001 as a wholly owned company of Logistik Service GmbH with headquarters in Linz. The company is established in the European railway network and offers as a private player alternative strategies for block train freight transportation in the public railway network.

Railway and other services are performed for customers outside the Group in the field of freight logistics.

The company is also developing new process-optimized strategies for international transport as part of a comprehensive logistics network.

As a private rail transport company with a high level of expertise, CargoServ offers a comprehensive range of services.

Cargo Service GmbH
Lunzerstraße 41
4031 Linz, Austria
T. +43/732/6598-0
office@cargoserv.at
www.cargoserv.at

voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG

Laser-welded blanks allow creative solutions for more security and less weight in the automobile. As a 100% subsidiary of the Metal Forming Division, voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG has been providing innovative components in large-scale serial production since 1997 to renowned customers in the automotive industry.

The services of voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG include the development, optimization and quality-controlled production of laser-welded blanks with linear, semi-linear and non-linear weld seams for applications in the automotive industry. The primary product of voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG are laser-welded blanks. that is produced through layer-joining two or more sheets of differing thicknesses, material strengths or with different coatings. Blanks are important preliminary products for pressed parts used in the car bodies. This range of tailor-made products, referred to in the international market as tailor-welded blanks, makes significant contributions with respect to improved cost efficiency, weight reduction, environmental stability and functional optimization in the field of automotive body parts.

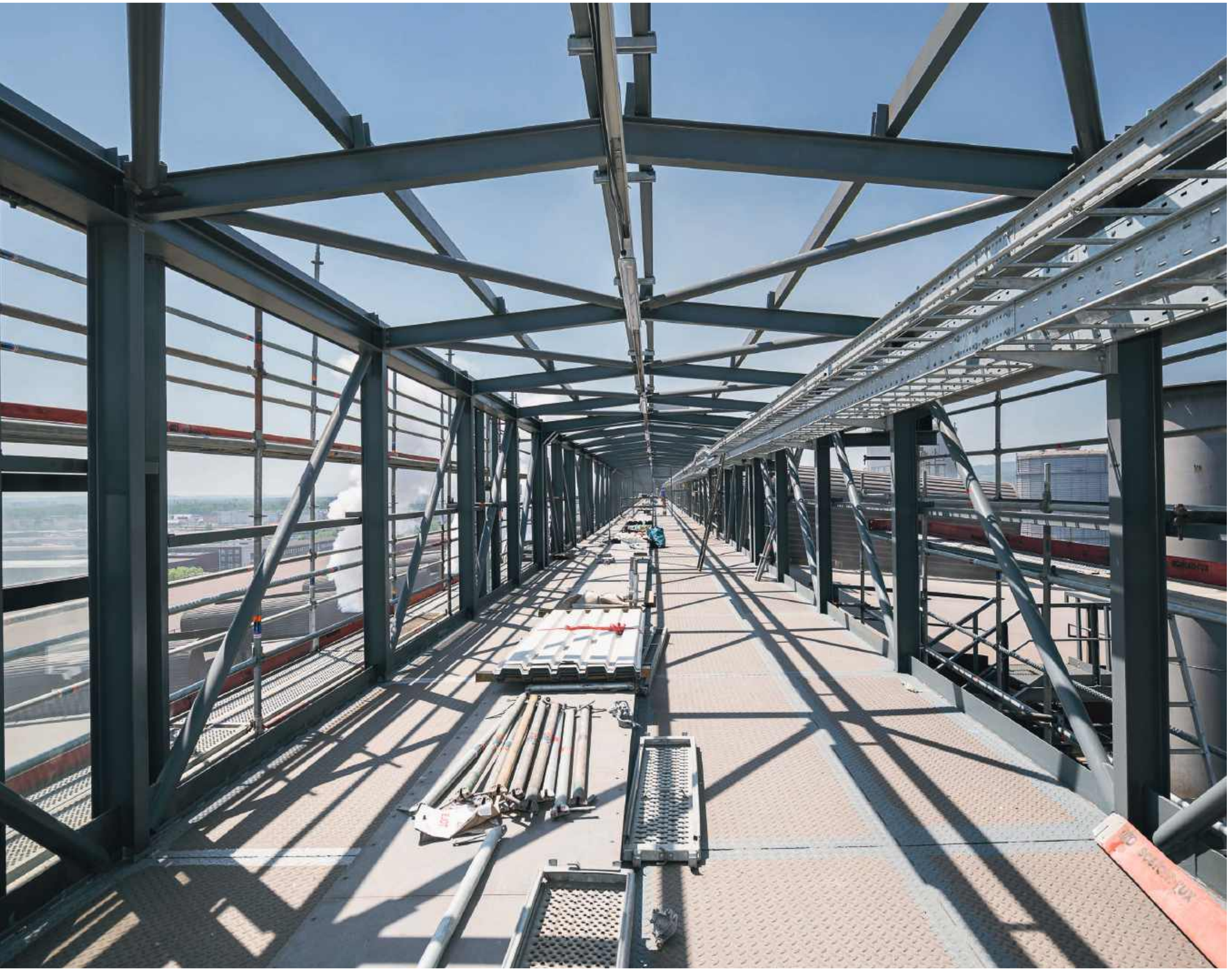
voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG, a company in the Metal Forming Division, is Co KG dedicated to the environmental regulations of the voestalpine Group as well as the Charta for long-term and sustainable development as set forth by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In an effort to reduce environmental impact, voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG uses the best available and economically justifiable technologies. The clear objective is to reduce the carbon footprint in manufacturing to zero by the year 2035. Of course the company is pleased to comply with every applicable legal environmental regulation. The company has adopted the following policies and objectives in its efforts to continually improve operations and to protect the environment in its production facilities.

voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG

- Environmental protection deemed an important responsibility of company management
- An environmental management system for implementation of concrete environmental activities
- Environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14001 and EMAS
- Knowledge and keen sense of responsibility among contributor members and cooperation at all levels
- Raw materials and energy consumed as sparingly as possible
- Environmental impact reduced as far as possible in production processes and activities
- Open and matter-of-fact dialog with customers, governmental officials, neighbors and the interested public
- Preference to material and thermal recycling
- Product development activities to reduce the environmental impact of production, thus saving weight, reducing fuel consumption and improving material usage
- A CO_2 roadmap is in place to achieve carbon neutrality by the year 2035.

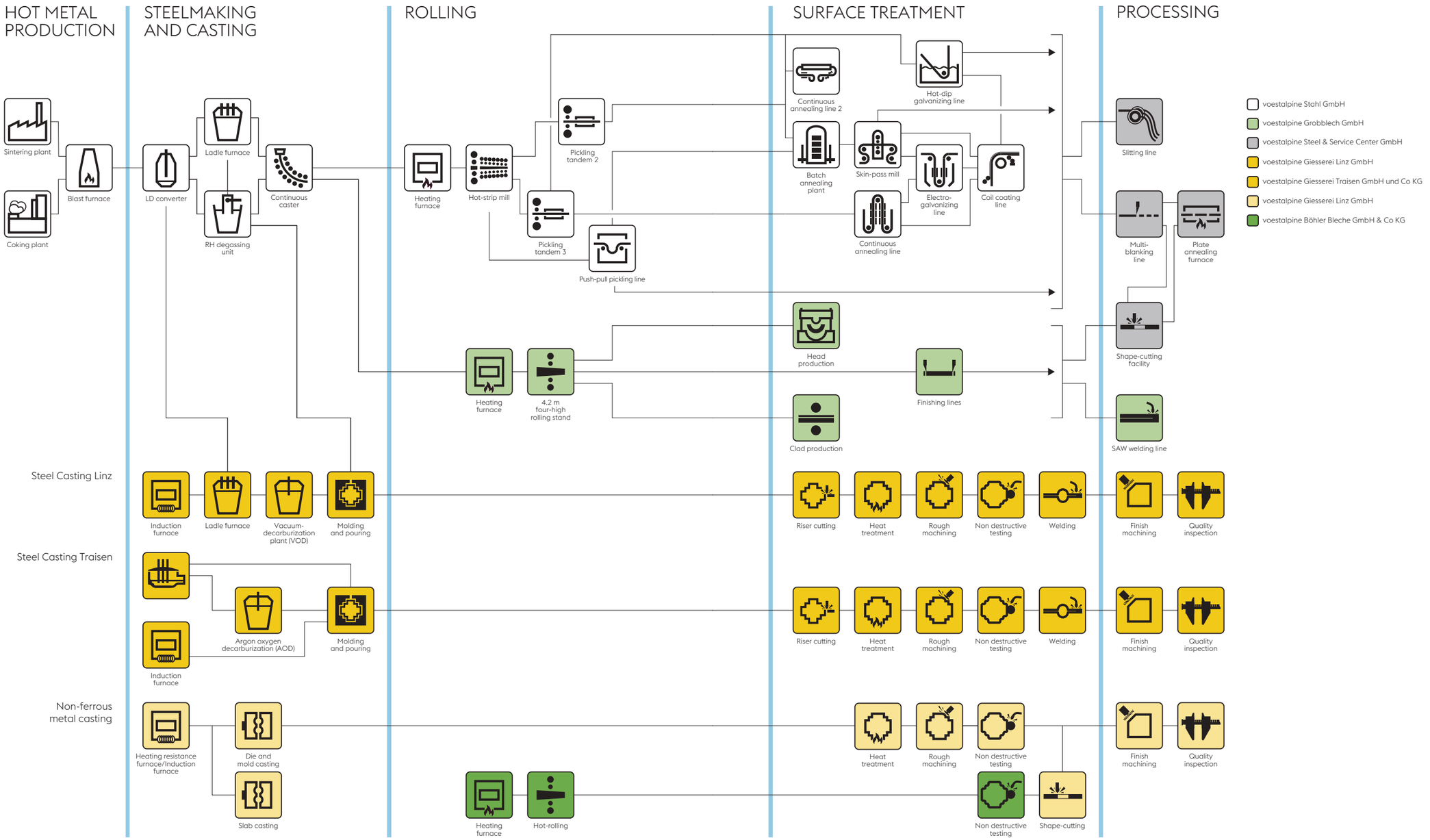
The Management Board of voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG is fully dedicated to these principles.

voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG
Stahlstraße 47
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
automotivecomponents.linz@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/automotivecomponents



OUR PATH TO A GREEN FUTURE:
INNOVATIONS FOR THE
STEELMAKING OF TOMORROW

THE PRODUCTION PROCESS



Ironmaking at the Linz site comprises the production of coke in the coking plant, sinter as a burden feedstock in the sintering plant, hot metal in blast furnaces A, 5 and 6, the mining and processing of limestone and further processing to quicklime at the Steyrling site.

In the steelmaking plant, crude steel is processed from hot metal after deep desulfurization in the LD converter and is cast into slabs. Foundry companies produce high-tech foundry products from crude steel, at the Linz site following the vacuum decarbonization plant (VOD) and at the Traisen site following the argon-oxygen decarbonization plant (AOD).

Strip and heavy plate products are made from the cast slabs the in rolling mills.

In order to maintain the highest quality standards, steel strips made by voestalpine are further processed during finishing processes (hot-dip galvanizing, electrogalvanizing and organic coating). In the field of heavy plates, the refining process comprises the production and pressing of (clad) plates and heads. Cast parts are machined in the foundries.

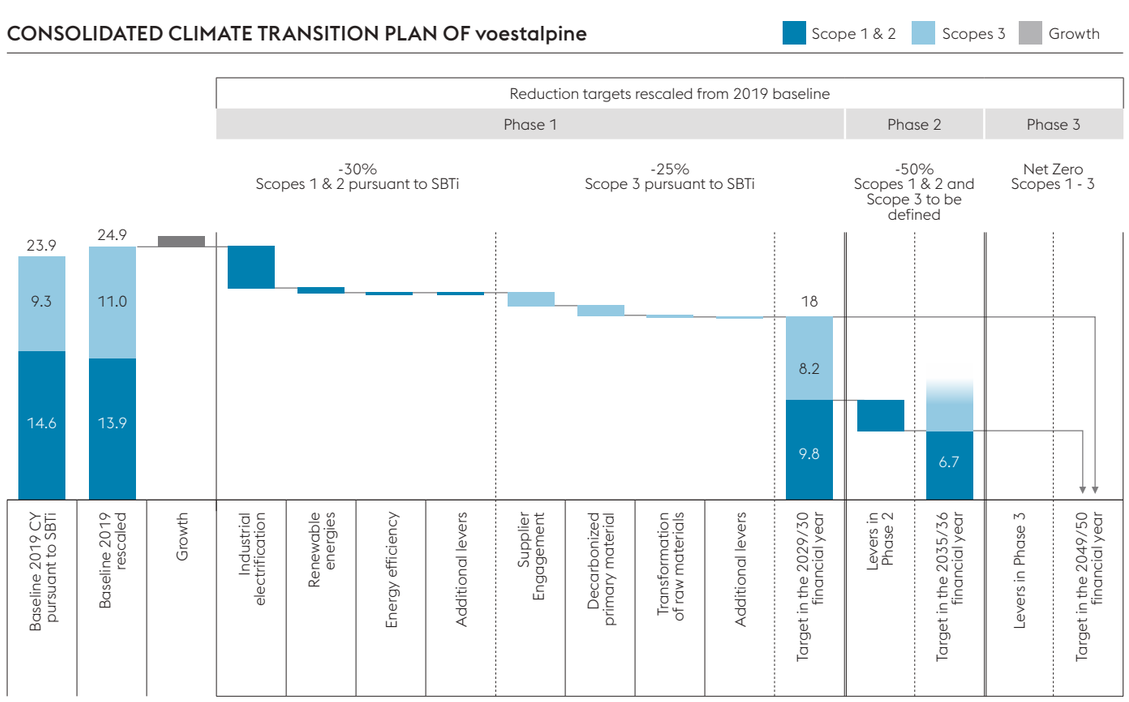
Customers can be provided with tailor-made products delivered by the voestalpine LogServ Group. These products include tailor-made, laser-welded blanks produced by voestalpine Automotive Components. The infrastructural services of voestalpine Standortservice GmbH at the Linz site provide support for the entire process.

CLIMATE PROTECTION MEASURES

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and requires the committed action of sustainable companies. voestalpine is one of Austria's largest greenhouse gas emitters and is faced with the task of drastically reducing its emissions. Driven by technological innovation, strategic investment and close collaboration with customers and suppliers, the company is focusing on transforming its production processes.

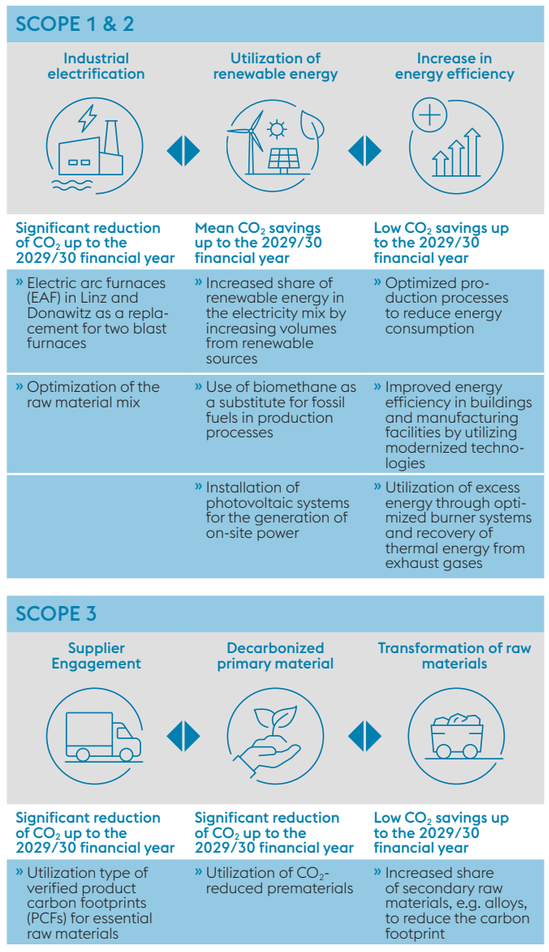
The company is pursuing comprehensive reduction of greenhouse gas emissions along the entire value chain and has committed itself to reducing its emissions pursuant to the science-based 2-degree reduction path as part of the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). By the 2029 calendar year, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are scheduled to be reduced by 30% and Scope 3 emissions by 25%. The targets have been reviewed and validated by SBTi and are in line with the limits of global warming under the Paris Agreement. voestalpine is also pursuing the medium-term goal of reducing its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 50% by the 2035/36 financial year and achieving net zero emissions (net zero) in the long term by the 2049/50 financial year at the latest. The emission data are collected annually, verified externally and compared with the defined targets. At the same time, technological developments, regulatory changes and market conditions are incorporated into the assessment in order to adapt and further develop the transition plan as required.

CONSOLIDATED CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN OF voestalpine



The implementation of this climate transition plan is based on various decarbonization levers throughout the entire value chain. voestalpine initiated a CapEx plan with a term of five years to activate the decarbonization levers as part of its sustainability strategy for decarbonization and the EU taxonomy in the 2023/24 financial year. An investment of roughly 1.5 billion euros has been planned for the greentec steel climate protection project that forms a central part of the company's climate transition plan. The decarbonization levers are divided into three phases to achieve net zero by 2049/50. The first phase runs until 2029/30 and includes clearly defined levers such as energy efficiency, industrial electrification and the use of renewable energies to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions and supplier commitment and the use of decarbonized feedstock to reduce Scope 3 emissions. Phase 2 and Phase 3 will be more concretely specified and will aim at the deep transformation of processes and the complete decarbonization and compensation of remaining emissions. The following images indicate the central decarbonization levers.

Phase 1



Phase 2

Industrial electrification will be further advanced and CO_2 capture technologies (CCUs) scaled in Phase 2 of the decarbonization levers. These levers aim to further reduce process-related emissions and drive the gradual transition to renewable energy sources. voestalpine is working continually on the further development of these technologies, including the development of specific fields of application, the development of technical pilot plants and the integration of the latest scientific findings in its own research activities as well as in the course of national and international R&D collaborations.

Phase 3

Phase 3 is the final step toward a net-zero balance and focuses on the complete decarbonization of each emission source. We focus on a technology-open approach that leaves room for a variety of different solutions. Future developments and innovations will play a central role in sustainably reducing or offsetting the remaining emissions, thus enabling a long-term transformation to a climate-neutral industry.

In addition to the technological transformation, supplier engagement is also gaining in importance. Sustainable raw material procurement and transparent supply chains play a crucial role in reducing overall Scope 3 emissions. This brings challenges as well as economic opportunities, particularly in the increasing demand for low-emission steel products. At the same time, structural change remains associated with high investment costs and market risks.

greentec steel – our path to a green future

A key component of climate transition is the greentec steel climate protection program that provides for the switch from coal-based blast furnaces to electric arc furnaces (EAF). In an initial step, a green electric arc furnace (EAF) will be installed at the Linz and Donawitz sites. This involves the decommissioning of one blast furnace at each of the two sites. An innovative heat recovery system will also be installed that will makes process waste heat efficiently usable. Energy storage in the form of steam storage systems will be used to harmonize energy production and consumption. The stored steam is generated in the company-owned power station, and this will increase the volume of electricity generated and as well as enhance our independence from external power supply. Plans also call for a gradual switch of selected production processes from fossil to electrical energy sources in order to further reduce the use of natural gas. These measures are currently being implemented and are expected to result in approximately 2.5 million tons of CO_2-reduced steel per year beginning in 2027. The greentec steel program is a central component of our transformation with an investment volume of 1.5 billion euros. Innovative approaches are being taken not only in the transformation of production processes to achieve low-emission steel production, but also in financing. voestalpine is the first European steelmaking company to publish a Green Financing Framework and to successfully issue a green corporate bond worth 500 million euros.

Economic and environmental effects throughout Austria and in Upper Austria

Construction of the two electric arc furnaces in Donawitz and Linz has had significant economic effects, which were detailed in a study by the Institute of Industrial Sciences in September 2023. The investments at the two locations generate added value in Austria of 767 million euros during the construction phase alone. This includes all of the products and services that are directly and indirectly affected by the investment. A total of 9000 jobs will be secured in Austria during the construction phase. The investment of roughly 1 billion euros at the Linz location creates an Austria-wide value creation of 530 million euros, of which up to 367 million euros benefit companies in Upper Austria. During the construction phase, the investment in Linz secures approximately 6200 jobs in Austria, of which up to 3800 are in Upper Austria. Other air pollutants such as dust and sulfur dioxide can also be noticeably reduced in addition to the reduction of CO_2 emissions. The emissions related to the remaining air pollutant parameters will at least remain the same or will be reduced to some extent.

Great project of construction work in Linz

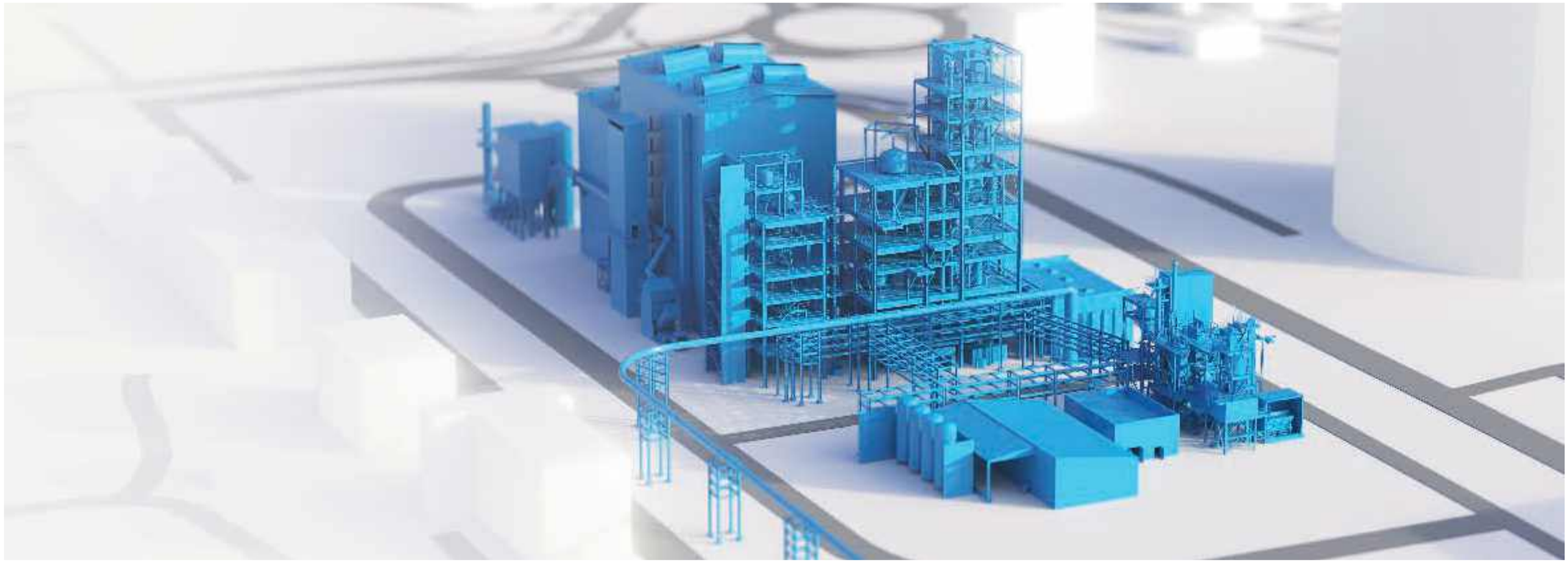
The implementation of the greentec steel project for the transformation of steel production at the Linz site was on schedule in the 2024/25 financial year in terms of time schedule and budget. The investment volume of the Steel Division was EUR 535.0 million during the financial year. Construction site clearance for greentec steel was completed in the summer of 2024 as soon as the hot metal consolidation station and the slag tipping station were relocated. The contract for construction of the steel building structure for the new electric steelmaking plant, including Secondary Metallurgy Bay 5, was awarded in October 2024. Initial work activities included the anchoring of production building supports in the fourth quarter of 2024/25. The basis for future power supply of the electric arc furnace was also created in the current reporting period. Once a positive decision on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) had been confirmed by the Federal Administrative Court in June 2024, Austrian Power Grid (APG) was permitted to begin installing the 220 kV power line. In the current financial year, construction began on the 1,700-meter-long microtunnel at the voestalpine production site in an effort to ensure electrical supply to the south electrical substation. In order to meet the increasing demand for the post-treatment of high-quality steel grades in the new electric arc furnace route, investments are being made in a new secondary metallurgy that includes a ladle furnace and vacuum treatment.

EU LIGHTHOUSE PROJECT
H2FUTURE – GREEN HYDROGEN

In order to achieve the net-zero carbon target by 2050, voestalpine is researching several new processes and investing in new technology projects in steelmaking. This includes the H2FUTURE hydrogen pilot plant at the Linz site.

H2FUTURE is researching the industrial production of green hydrogen, which is hydrogen produced with renewable electricity and is to replace fossil fuels such as coal and coke in steelmaking in the long term.

voestalpine has set an international milestone in the development of new energy supply options with the world's largest pilot plant based on PEM (proton exchange membrane) electrolysis technology for the CO_2-free production of hydrogen. With a capacity of 1200 m^3/hour and the provision of grid-related services, the test facility has successfully completed various test programs since its launch in the autumn of 2019. As part of the H2FUTURE follow-up project, the research activities devoted to hydrogen production with regard to the quality characteristics of purity and pressure will be consistently continued, and the trial plant will be expanded to include compaction, cleaning, storage, loading and reuse of green hydrogen.



THE HY4SMELT PROJECT

Austria's largest research project for climate protection. In September 2025, construction began at the voestalpine site in Linz for the world's first industrial pilot plant that combines two innovative processes—the hydrogen-based direct reduction of ultrafine iron ores and an electrical smelting process.

The Hy4Smelt project demonstrates a ground-breaking process for hydrogen-based, CO_2-neutral reduction and electrical melting of low/medium-quality non-agglomerated iron ore that meets EU objectives for zero-emission steel production, sustainability and competitiveness.

The industrial-scale Hy4Smelt trial plant is the first of its kind worldwide. Ultra-fine iron ores are directly reduced in an innovative fluidized bed with 100% green hydrogen (HYFOR) and then smelted in an electric furnace (smelter) powered by renewable energies. The resulting green hot metal is processed into crude steel in an existing LD converter. The Hy4Smelt process offers maximum flexibility in the use of various iron ore grades that are not currently used in direct reduction. It is also in line with the EU zero waste target in that smelter slag will be qualified as a secondary and raw material alternative to blast furnace slag in the cement industry. Hy4Smelt is embarking on a massive shift toward a H_2-based and circular steel sector. It makes the EU a pioneer in the field of carbon-neutral steel production.

Hy4Smelt will make it possible to switch to H_2-based, sustainable steel production in the interest of a circular economy and will significantly reduce CO_2 emissions. Hy4Smelt will raise awareness that the processing of low-iron ores for green hot metal production must be expanded in order to advance technology in the EU toward a resource-efficient and competitive economy.

The industrial-scale demonstration plant is scheduled to commence first production by the end of the 2027 calendar year, with the research project ending in 2030. The total costs amount to around EUR 170 million.

2024/25 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

Greater details of the environmental program for decarbonization are described in the Climate Protection section. The following tables document measures implemented in previous programs as well as objectives newly defined in the current environmental program for the three locations.

Company	Target	Task	Figure
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduced energy consumption in the coking plant	Transition of Coke Battery 8 firing to coke gas underfiring	Reduction of 6,000 MWh/year RESULT: Reduction achieved of 6,000 MWh/year
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduced energy consumption in the coal injection system	Technical improvements in nitrogen supply systems	Reduced consumption of natural gas by roughly 3000 MWh/year RESULT: Reduction of natural gas energy input by 3,160 MWh/year, reduction of raw tar by 109 tons, reduction of electrical energy consumption by roughly 425 MWh/year
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of energy consumption by switching to LED technology for high-level lighting in the conveyor area	Installation of LED technology at Pusher-type Furnace 7, in the Z1 bay (hot-rolled strip), Pickling Facility 2, the electrogalvanizing line and HDG 2	Electricity reduced by roughly 2,650 MWh/year RESULT: Reduction of approximately 2,466 MWh achieved per year
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Optimization of utilization of converter gas from the steelmaking plant	Converter gas utilization increased by means of fast CO analysis	Avoidance of additional consumption of 7,700 MWh of natural gas, roughly 1,500 tons of CO_2/year and electricity by 2,800 MWh/year RESULT: Avoidance of additional consumption of 7,700 MWh of natural gas, roughly 1,500 tons of CO_2/year and electricity by 2,800 MWh/year
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Increased share of green electricity through in-house generation	Installation of a 50 kWp photovoltaic kWp on Office Building (BG) 75	Generation of roughly 47 MWh/year of green electricity RESULT: 14 MWh/year generated (since startup that lasted from August 2024 to January 2025)
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Increase in intrinsic power supply	Optimization of metallurgical gas supply during relining of Blast Furnace 6	Reduction of electricity purchases by 9,500 MWh RESULT: One-off reduction of purchased electricity by 43,674 MWh
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of storm water discharged into the sewer system and increased amount of subsurface water in the area of new development	New construction of Steel Center East of BG28 with infiltration shafts for infiltration of roof water and infiltration swales for infiltration of road surface water	Precipitation from an area of roughly 2,800 m^2 is infiltrated into the subsoil and remains in the natural cycle (instead of precipitation water discharged into the sewer system). RESULT: Construction was completed as scheduled
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduced use of cooling water at the Linz location during the summer months as part of an experimental program	Optimized utilization of the temperature range between the Danube water inlet and the cooling water outlet in selected water lines	Result in final report on cooling water reduction in m^3/year RESULT: Result available
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of precipitation discharge into sewage system and increase in underground water quantity by 10,100 cubic meters/year (introduced into natural water cycle)	Beta 3 project: Throughout the project, roof water is no longer discharged into the sewer system, but into the subsoil.	Installation of seepage system RESULT: Installation completed
Steyrling location	Reduction of heat consumption in heating system in production facility	The old windows of the production facility will all be replaced during the refurbishment.	Heat consumption reduced by roughly 7,750 MWh/year RESULT: Reduction of roughly 7,750 kWh/year
voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH	Reduced sand in disposed waste	Reduced sand in forming process	Filling sand reduced by roughly 1,900 tons/year RESULT: Reduction of approximately 1,900 tons achieved per year
voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH	Reduced electricity consumption	Conversion to LED lighting in the model joinery	Consumption of electricity reduced by roughly 40 MWh/year RESULT: Electrical consumption reduced by 43,811 MWh/year
voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH	Reduced energy consumption in the heat treatment system	Conversion from natural gas/air to natural gas/oxygen combustion	Natural gas reduced by roughly 2,600 MWh/year RESULT: Natural gas reduced by 2,643 MWh/year
voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH	Reduction of energy input in ladle preheating systems	Conversion from natural gas/air to natural gas/oxygen combustion and reduction of heat dissipation by means of an adapted ladle cover	Natural gas consumption reduced by roughly 750 MWh/year and electrical consumption by roughly 340 MWh/year RESULT: Natural gas reduced by roughly 750 MWh and electricity by 342 MWh/year
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Reduced electricity consumption	Successive conversion to LED lighting as replacement for defective lights	Electricity consumption reduced by roughly 19,000 kWh/year RESULT: Reduction of approximately 33,000 kWh achieved per year
voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH	Reduction of electricity consumption in production facilities, Part 2 of the 5-part step plan	Conversion of metal halide lamps to LED technology in the SSC production facilities (shape cutting and cut-to-length facilities)	Consumption of electricity reduced by roughly 250 MWh/year RESULT: Electricity reduced by approximately 320 MWh/year (FZZ 280 + 140 TBZ) = 21%
voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH	Reduction of natural gas consumption for heating purposes	Industriezeile, Hall 1: Gate 1.2 Accelerated closure and plastic curtain insulation of Gate 1.1	Natural gas consumption reduced by roughly 300 MWh/year RESULT: Natural gas reduced by roughly 300 MWh/year
Logistik Service GmbH	Reduction of diesel fuel consumption on the works railway	Procurement of one new diesel locomotive with start-stop technology (1004.09 series)	Diesel reduced by roughly 800 liters/year per locomotive RESULT: Diesel reduced by 5,180 liters/year
Cargo Service GmbH	Reduction of diesel fuel	Use of electric traction units instead of two diesel traction units on the Nuremberg shuttle line between Linz shunting yard West and from ECO-Plus Ennsdorf (scrap transport)	Diesel fuel reduced by roughly 10,000 liters/year RESULT: Liters of diesel fuel reduced by roughly 11,900 liters/year
voestalpine Standortservice GmbH	Fuel reduction	Additional replacement of two emergency vehicles powered by internal combustion engines with two powered by electric motors	Fuel savings of roughly 4,000 liters/year RESULT: Light petroleum distillate reduced by 3,468.4 liters/year
voestalpine Standortservice GmbH	Pollutant emissions reduced in emergency vehicles	Upgrade of rescue fire-fighting vehicle used by the works fire department to higher exhaust standard	Conversion from Euro 4 to Euro 6 RESULT: Conversion completed
voestalpine Standortservice GmbH	Pollutant emissions reduced in emergency vehicles	Replacement of three emergency vehicles powered by internal combustion engines with three powered by electric motors	Fuel consumption reduced by roughly 8,000 l/year petrol RESULT: light petroleum distillate reduced by 8,720 liters/year
voestalpine Standortservice GmbH	Pollutant emissions reduced in emergency vehicles	Replacement of three emergency vehicles powered by internal combustion engines with two powered by electric motors	Fuel savings of roughly 4,000 tons/year of petrol and roughly 5,000 liters/year of diesel. RESULT: Diesel reduced by roughly 1,000 liters per year; second emergency vehicle was not purchased
voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG	Increased share of green electricity by purchase	Reduced purchases of gray electricity through the purchase of green electricity	Purchase of roughly 2 GWh of green electricity RESULT: Purchase of 1.5 GWh of green electricity
voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG	Reduction of energy consumption in Works 1	New control systems for compressors in selective switching on and off on non-working shifts	Electricity reduced by roughly 5,096 kWh/year RESULT: Electrical consumption reduced by 6,272 kWh/year

O76 COKE PLANT REMEDIATION PROJECT IN LINZ

Toward the end of the Second World War, all facilities in the area of the former coke plant site were severely damaged during bombing raids. Highly toxic substances such as tar, benzene and washing oils leaked into the soil and, in many cases, further into the groundwater.

The cocktail of pollutants that penetrated at the time, especially PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene) and hydrocarbons, has since polluted the soil and groundwater in a wide variety of concentrations.

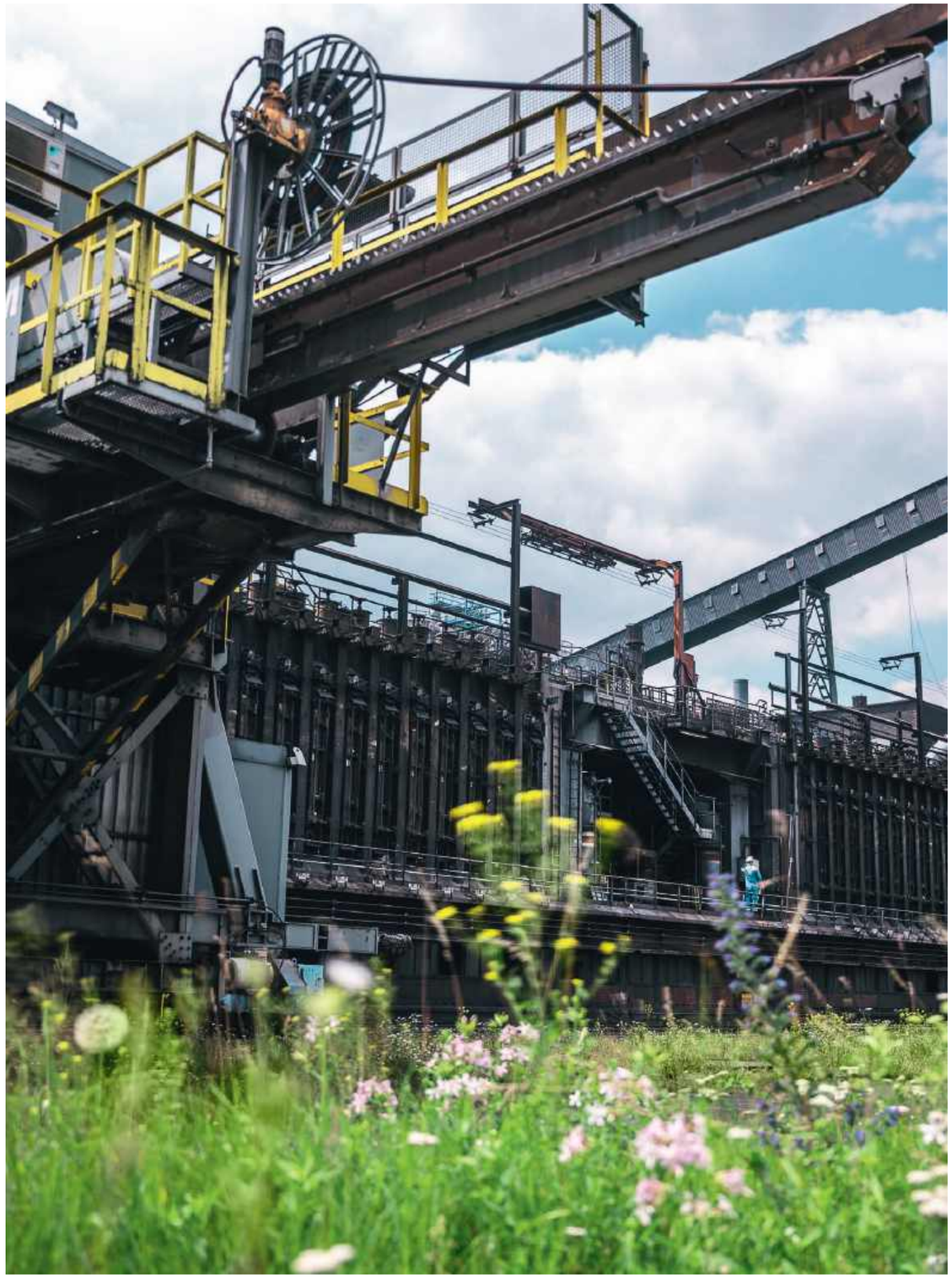
Between 2003 and 2008, Umweltbundesamt GmbH conducted numerous studies to determine the extent of the damage. It was determined that the abandoned site posed a significant threat to the environment. The Umweltbundesamt GmbH therefore proposed Priority Class 1 (the highest of three classes) for the contaminated site with a size of roughly 350,000 m^2.

Extensive and costly measures were necessary to sustainably remediate and contain the damage to the environment. A detailed study of the various options, taking into account ecological and economic criteria, revealed that the best option was a combination of different remediation methods.

The first measures were implemented in 2012. Meanwhile the construction measures and hot-spot clearing of the unsaturated soil zone have been completed. The so-called funnel-and-gate system for remediation measures will have to continue yet for a longer period of time. The contaminated site was designated as secured in the spring of 2023 by the Austrian Environment Ministry.

The following measures have been taken:

- **Funnel und Gate-System**
  A sealing wall of approximately 1.6 km in length (funnel) with twelve reactive filter elements (gates) are in place to protect against groundwater outflow
- **Clearing/floor washing**
  Roughly 850,000 tons of excavated material have been moved, and nearly 1800 tons of contaminants (PAH) have been removed from the soil
- **Soil vapor extraction**
  Pollutant concentrations (BTEX) were reduced by up to 30,000 mg/m^3 to an average of < 50 mg/m^3
- **Phase separation**
  Pollutant concentration (BTEX and PAH) in the extracted groundwater reduced by > 99.9%



2025/26 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM
NEW MEASURES

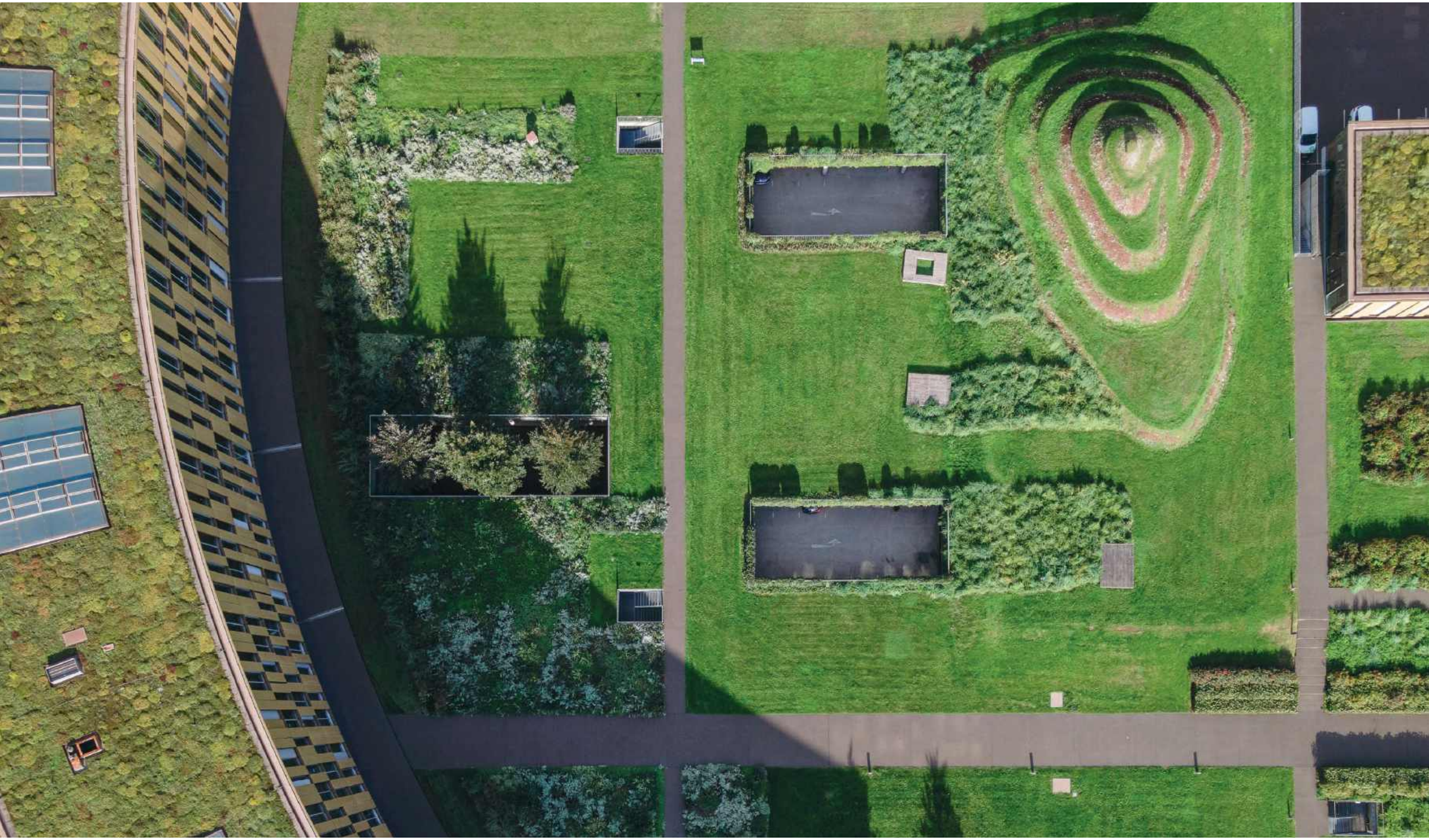
Company	Target	Task	Figure	Deadline
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Increased energy efficiency in Blast Furnace A	Installation of an electric blast unit	Savings of roughly 73,060 MWh/year	2027
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Higher degree of capture of fugitive dust emissions in the transfer towers of Blast Furnace A	Replacement of filter system to increase suction capacity	Dust reduced by roughly 4 tons/year	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of NO_x emissions in Continuous Annealing Line 1	Installation of DeNOx plant	Reduction of NO_x emissions by ≥ 20 tons/year	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of NO_x emissions in Hot-dip Galvanizing Line 1	Renewal of burner system in the lance furnace	Reduction of NO_x emissions from 340 mg/Nm³ to 200 mg/Nm³	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of oil-containing waste in Pickling Tandem Line 2 and Pickling Tandem Line 3	Installation of a system that recycles distillate into rolling emulsion	Reduction of oil-containing waste from approximately 4,000 tons/year in Pickling Tandem Line 2 and Pickling Tandem Line 3 down to 1,000 tons/year	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of dust emissions in Pickling Tandem Line 2	Renewal of the absorption system and modification of the flue gas chimney and scrubber	Reduction of dust emissions from 18.8 mg/Nm³ to 15 mg/Nm³	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Savings in electricity by switching to LED lighting for the blast furnace gas and converter gas gasometer	Conversion of the existing light system to LED lighting	Electricity consumption reduced by 80 MWh/year	2025
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Increased crucible gas production	LD3 suction optimization	Increased production of electricity of 200 MWh/year	2026
Steyrling location	Optimization of the conveyor routing through novel systems	Fuel savings resulting from same height	Reduction of roughly 84,000 liters of diesel fuel/year	2025
Steyrling location	Mining Avoidance of multiple raw material manipulation steps through optimization of shaft starting point	Installation of a new, shorter material curb shaft in an optimized position	Reduction of approximately 1 ton of NO_x as compared to the previous operating period (2020-2024)	2025
voestalpine Grobblech GmbH	Energy consumption reduced in pusher-type furnaces	Increase in combustion air preheating in the recuperator	Natural gas reduced by roughly 2,000 MWh/year	2026
voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH	Reduction of mixed steam in model design	Installation of heater control	Mixed steam reduced by roughly 500 tons/year	2026
voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH	Reduction of energy consumption in the arc-air system	Conversion from the bag filter system to the waveline filter system	Electricity consumption reduced by roughly 30,000 kWh/year	2025
voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH	Reduction of industrial water consumption at the ladle furnace	Installation of a bypass	Process water reduced by roughly 600 m³/year	2025
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Reduction of blasting media	Required volumes were reduced by changing the blasting media in the blasting systems (prolonged tool life)	Sandblasting media reduced by roughly 35%	2026

Company	Target	Task	Figure	Deadline
voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH	Reduction of electricity consumption in production facilities, Part 3 of the 5-part step plan	Conversion of metal halide lamps to LED technology in the SSC production facilities (Industriezeile and cut-to-length facilities	Consumption of propane gas reduced by roughly 470 MWh/year	2026
voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH	Reduction of steel edge protection for product packaging	Conversion from steel to cardboard edge protection	Steel edge protection reduced by 55 tons/year	2026
voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH	Raised employee awareness for sustainable action in the working environment	Conceptual design and implementation of the Small Steps, Big Impact awareness campaign	Employee survey conducted on awareness campaign	2026
Logistik Service GmbH	Reduction of diesel fuel consumption on the works railway	Procurement of one new diesel locomotive with start-stop technology (1004.10 series)	Diesel reduced by roughly 5,200 liters/year per locomotive	2025
Cargo Service GmbH	Reduction of diesel fuel	Use of electric traction units instead of two diesel traction units on the Nuremberg shuttle line between Linz shunting yard West and from ECO-Plus Ennsdorf	Diesel fuel reduced by roughly 20,000 liters/year	2026
voestalpine Standortservice GmbH	Pollutant emissions reduced in emergency vehicles	Replacement of a transport vehicle (FZ 7) with a vehicle with a higher exhaust standard	Conversion from Euro 5 to Euro 6d	2026
voestalpine Standortservice GmbH	Reduction of fuel	Replacement of a transport vehicle (FZ 8) with an internal combustion engine with an electric vehicle	Fuel reduced by approximately 1,666 liters/year	2027
voestalpine Standortservice GmbH	Pollutant emissions reduced in emergency vehicles	Replacement of a rescue firefighting truck (FZ 4) with a vehicle with a higher exhaust standard	Conversion from Euro 4 to Euro 6	2027
voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG	Reduced energy consumption	Installation of real-time energy monitoring to the main energy consumers in Works 1 and Works 2	Installation of an energy monitoring system to accurately record the energy consumption of defined loads	2026
voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG	Reduction of energy used in Works 1 and 2	Relocation of the turnaround from Works 1 to Works 2	1.5 km truck trips reduced by roughly 600 with a fuel savings of roughly 360 liters/year, equaling roughly 700 kg CO_2/year	2025

2025/26 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM MEASURES BEING IMPLEMENTED

Company	Target	Task	Figure	Deadline
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of energy input in blast furnace gas enrichment	Mixed Gas Station 5/6, selective improvement of blast furnace gas by means of converter gas	Natural gas reduced by 1,195 MWh/year	2026 Extension
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Increased share of green electricity through in-house generation	Installation of a 1,500 kWp photovoltaic system on the ILL building roof	Generation of roughly 1,400 MWh/year of green electricity	2026 Extension
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Increased share of green electricity through in-house generation	Installation of a 50 kWp photovoltaic system on the testing center	Generation of roughly 47 MWh/year of green electricity	2025 Extension
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Conversion of lighting to LED spotlights in Slab Processing North, reduction of power consumption (high lighting)	Replacement of entire high lighting system with efficient LED technology	Consumption of electricity reduced by roughly 300 MWh/year	2025 Extension
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Conversion of the lighting to LED spotlights in Slab Processing South, reduction of power consumption (high lighting)	Replacement of entire high lighting system with efficient LED technology	Consumption of electricity reduced by roughly 200 MWh/year	2025 Extension
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of precipitation discharge into the public sewage system by means of seepage of roof water in the area of the new Block 08 power generation plant (channeled into natural circulation)	New construction of seepage shafts for seepage of roof water	1,655 m² roof area with seepage into the subsurface	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction in storm water discharged into the sewer system and increase in amount of underground water in the area of the electric steelmaking plant	Construction of seepage shafts and seepage wells for seepage of rainwater	Precipitation from an area of roughly 2.5 ha is infiltrated into the subsoil and remains in the natural cycle (instead of precipitation water discharged into the sewer system)	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of diffuse dust emissions in the finishing line of the wide-strip mill	Installation/extension of the dust extraction system between finishing stands 2 and 3	Dust reduced by roughly 30 tons/year	2026 Extension

Company	Target	Task	Figure	Deadline
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of filter cartridges in wastewater treatment in hot-dip galvanizing and annealing lines	Installation of cleaning system with flow rate measurement	Filter tubes reduced by roughly 270 units/year	2026 Extension
voestalpine Grobblech GmbH	Reduction of pollutants in purified wastewater	Construction of a new wastewater treatment plant for heavy plate production	Filterable substances reduced to 30 mg/l, KW index to 4 mg/l, chromium to 0.1 mg/l and nickel to 0.2 mg/l	2028
voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH	Reduction of energy consumption	New heating, cooling and air purification systems in Quality Control	Natural gas reduced by roughly 290 MWh/year and fuel oil by roughly 1,500 liters/year	2026 Extension
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Increased share of green electricity through in-house generation	Installation of a 640 kWp photovoltaic system on the building roofs of the foundry	Generation of roughly 600 MWh of green electricity in the foundry	2026 Extension
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Determination of new ways of recycling refractory material	Recycling of refractory breakout material by separating and forwarding to recycling firms	Recycling of roughly 400 tons/year of refractory breakout material	2026 Extension
voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH	Compressed air reduced in slitting line	Measures to reduce piping and hose leakage through systematic elimination of holes, replacement of service positions, automatic controllers and oilers	Compressed air reduced by 2540 thousand cubic meters/year	2025 Extension
voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH	Reduced steam consumption	Installation of a central heating regulation system in the slitting facility	Steam consumption reduced by roughly 12% = 800 MWh/year	2026 Extension
voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG	Transition to sustainable heating technology	Installation of heat exchangers in the cooling channel and heat recovery with 2 heat pumps	Natural gas reduced by roughly 2,400 MWh/year and CO_2 by roughly 550 tons/year (with simultaneous increase in purchased green electricity)	2026 Extension



PRODUCTION AND ENERGY FIGURES

The following production figures show the relevant environmental parameters for the companies included in this Environmental Report:

Linz location

Production volume	Unit	CJ 2022	CJ 2023	CJ 2024
Crude steel (CS)	Million tons	5.40	5.19	5.29

Products	Unit	CJ 2022	CJ 2023	CJ 2024
Hot-rolled strip (non-slit)	Million tons	1.080	1.164	1.037
Cold-rolled strip and electrical steel		0.885	0.803	0.791
Galvanized strip		2.038	2.205	2.019
Organic-coated strip		0.174	0.151	0.156
Heavy plates		0.6	0.6	0.5
Blast furnace slag		1.2	1.2	1.2
Castings in Linz	tons	5,781	4,237	4,027
Camtec castings		69.0	90.0	109.0
Laser-welded blanks		116,822	125,471	123,320
Products processed by SSC	units	1,770,869	1,774,788	1,908,936

Energy	Unit	CJ 2022	CJ 2023	CJ 2024
Natural gas	TWh	2.94	3.28	3.21
Electric power (outside source)	TWh	0.582	0.511	0.456

Steyrling location

Products	Unit	CJ 2022	CJ 2023	CJ 2024
Burned lime (BL)	Million tons	0,339	0,326	0,322
Armor stones		0,004	0,002	0,000
Fines (unburned)		0,696	0,579	0,626
Volume of limestone mined (LS)		1,341	1,145	1,220

Energy	Unit	CJ 2022	CJ 2023	CJ 2024
Natural gas	GWh	333	320	317
Electric power		13	13	13

Traisen location

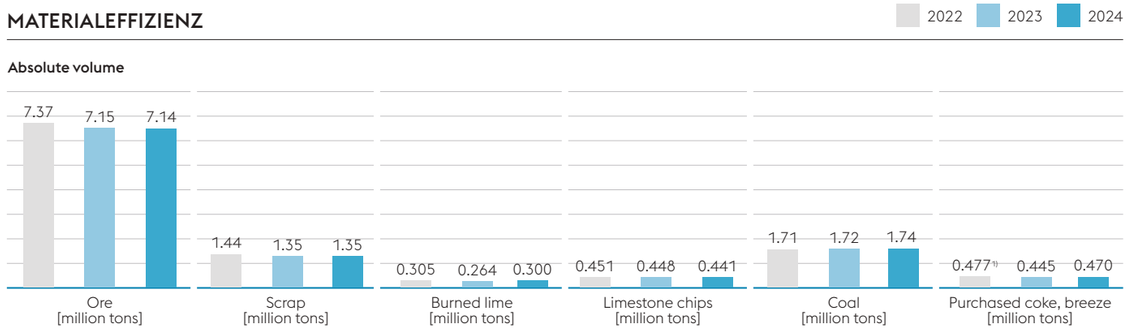
Production volume	Unit	CJ 2022	CJ 2023	CJ 2024
Cast parts	tons of castings	4,564	3,810[1)]	4,340
Cast parts	units	21,671	15,862[1)]	17,027

[1)] Value was updated (reduced by 523 tons). This results in changes in the specific key figures (with reference to tons of castings) on pages 64 and 65.

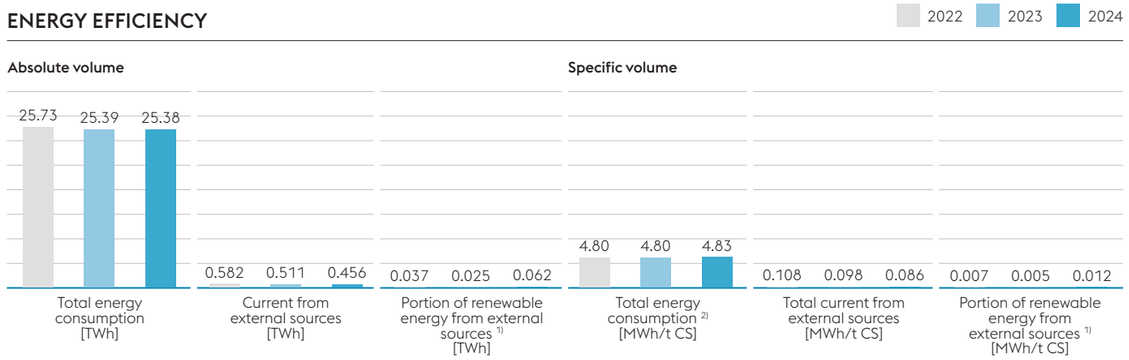
CORE INDICATORS
AT THE LINZ LOCATION

The core indicators refer to total annual crude steel production in tons. In the 2024 calendar year, the value was 5.29 million tons. In 2023 it was 5.19 million tons, 2022: 5.40 million tons).

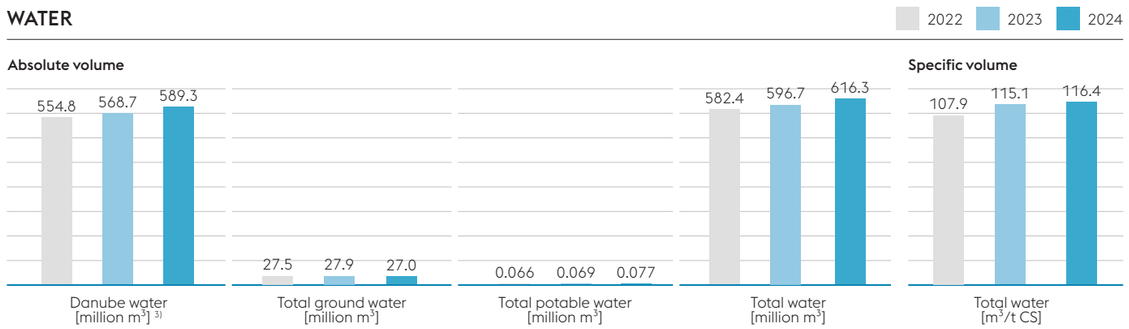
MATERIALEFFIZIENZ



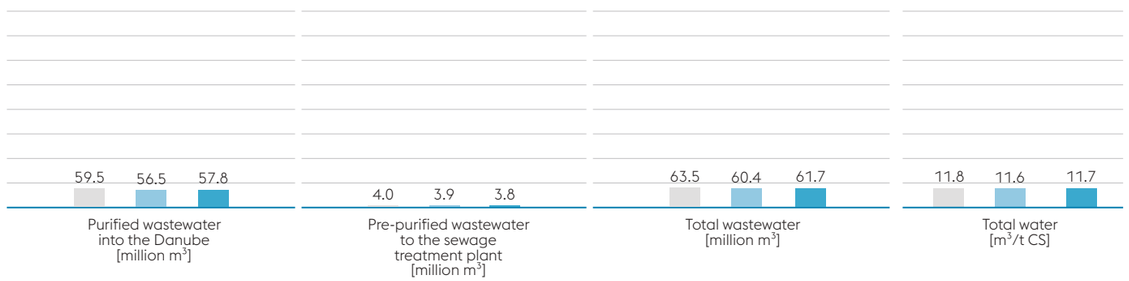
ENERGY EFFICIENCY



WATER



WASTEWATER

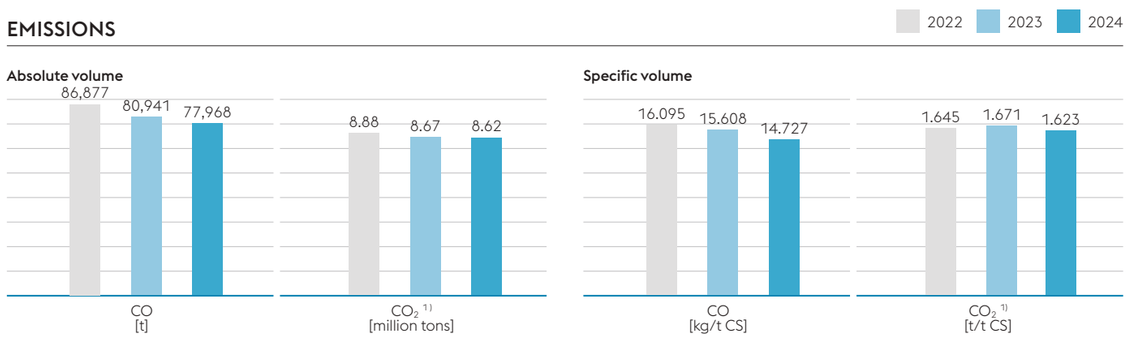


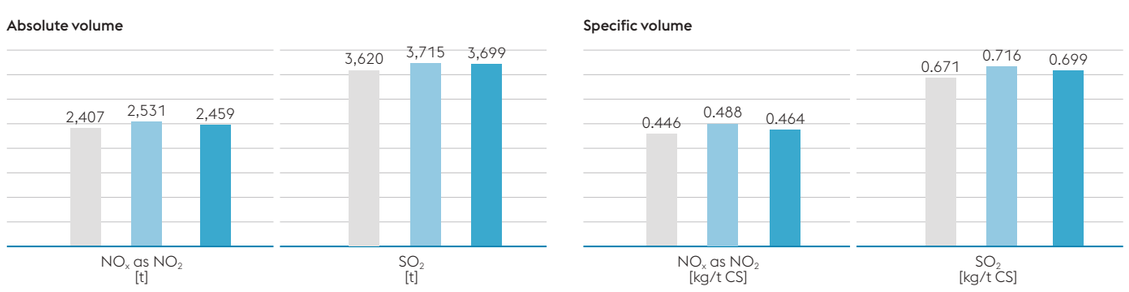
[1] Value was updated.

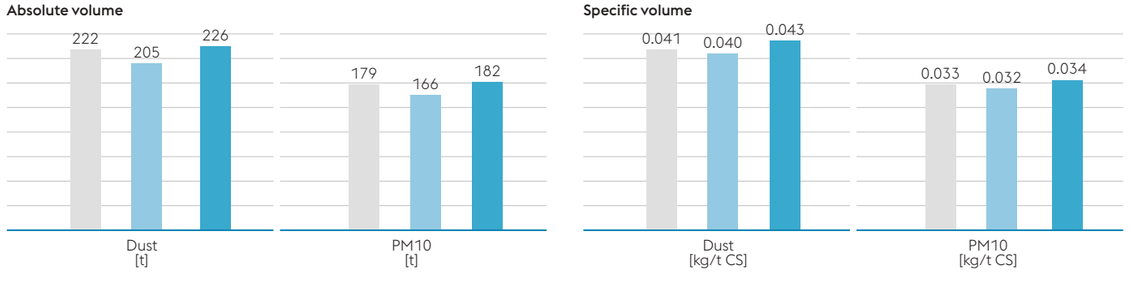
[1] Increased proportion of renewable energies with respect to electricity labeling from purchased third-party electricity. For the 2022 calendar year, the following percentages were recorded: hydro energy (2.73%), wind energy (2.21%), photovoltaics energy (1.13%), miscellaneous ecological energy (0.29%)
[2] Including slab purchases
[3] Limit value: 720 million m³/year

CORE INDICATORS
AT THE LINZ LOCATION

EMISSIONS

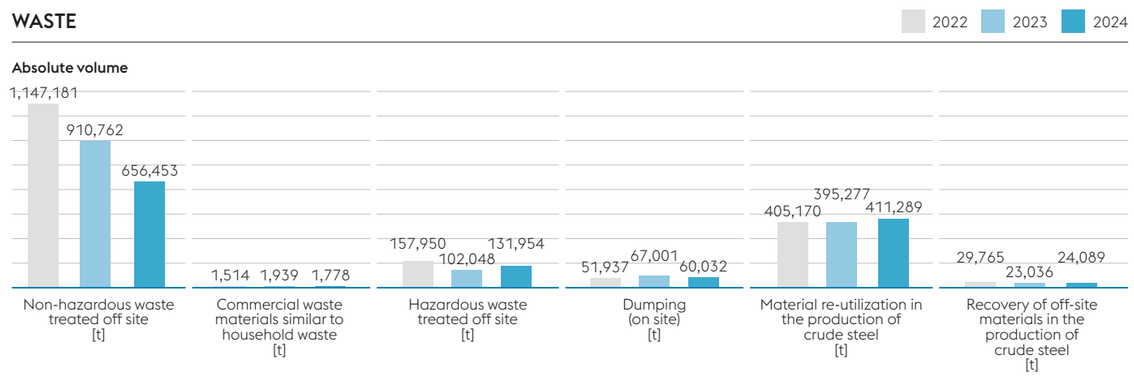


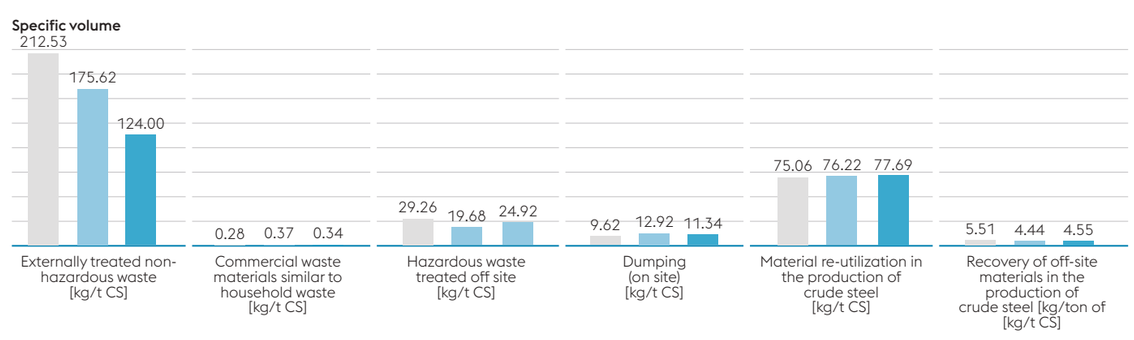




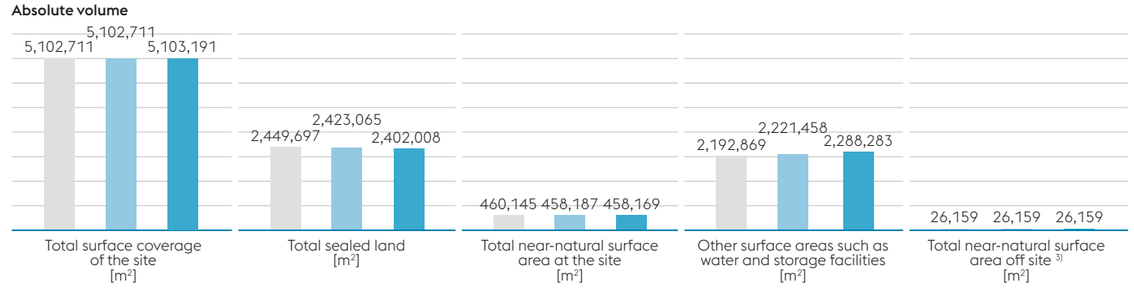
Other greenhouse gases such as methane and substances that deplete the ozone layer are emitted in only small amounts (roughly 180 tons of methane and 95 kg of substances that deplete the ozone layer).

WASTE





BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY [2]



[1] Verified volume under EU emissions allowance trading, Attachment I (direct emissions)

[2] The core biological diversity indicator refers to the surface area of the works premises at the Linz location as registered in the land registry in April 2023 and is the actual value.

[3] In the course of a more detailed digital assessment (GIS), additional areas outside core operations were included in the evaluation. As a result, the near-natural areas off site have increased, but there has been no change in property ownership.

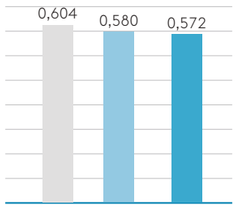
CORE INDICATORS
AT THE STEYRLING LOCATION

The core indicators refer to total annual burned lime production. In the 2024 calendar year, the value was 0.32 million tons. (2023: 0.33 million tons, 2022: 0.34 million tons).

MATERIAL EFFICIENCY

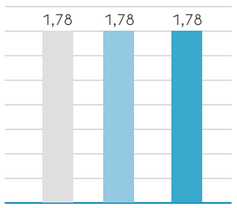
2022 2023 2024

Absolute volume



Limestone for the production of burned lime [million tons]

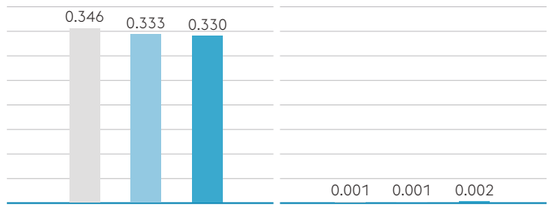
Specific volume



Limestone for the production of burned lime [t/t BL]

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

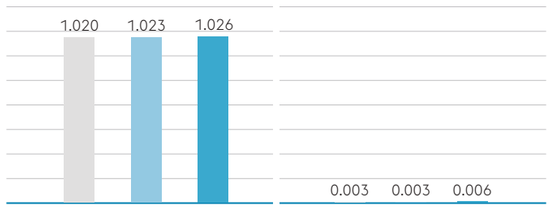
Absolute volume



Total energy consumption [TWh]

Portion of renewable energy from external sources [1] [TWh]

Specific volume

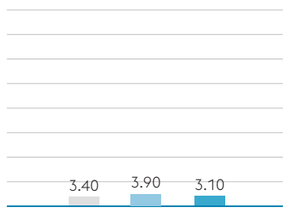


Total energy consumption [MWh/t BL]

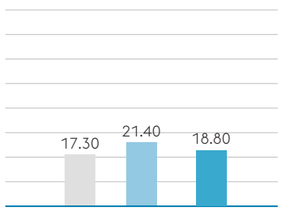
Portion of renewable energy current from external sources [1] [MWh/t BL]

EMISSIONS

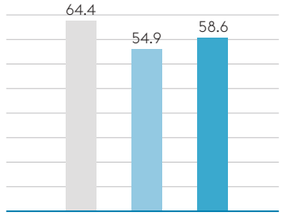
Absolute volume



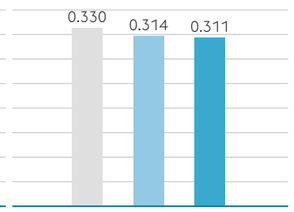
Dust [t]



NO_x as NO_2 [2] [t]

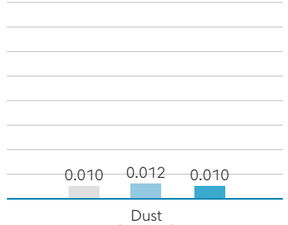


Diffuse dust emissions PM_{10} [t]

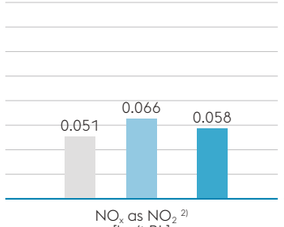


CO_2 [3] [million tons]

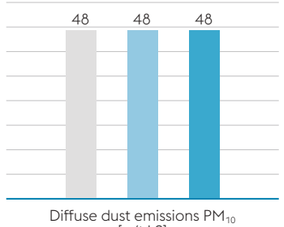
Specific volume



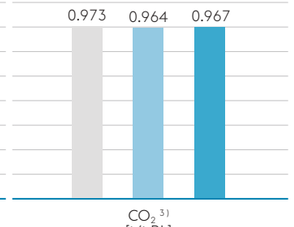
Dust [kg/t BL]



NO_x as NO_2 [2] [kg/t BL]



Diffuse dust emissions PM_{10} [g/t LS]

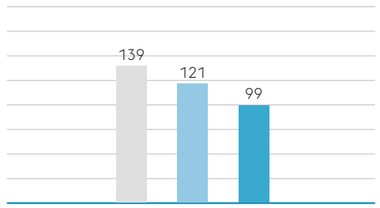


CO_2 [3] [t/t BL]

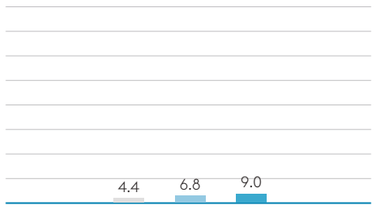
WASTE

2022 2023 2024

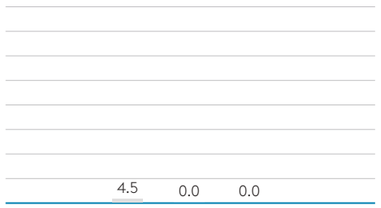
Absolute volume



Non-hazardous waste treated off site [t]

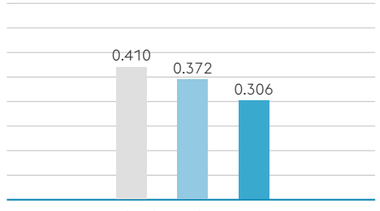


Hazardous waste treated off site [t]

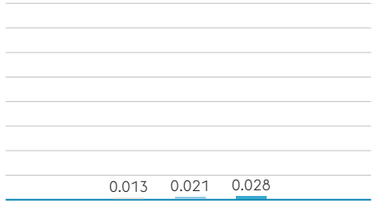


Material re-utilization in the production of crude steel [4] [t]

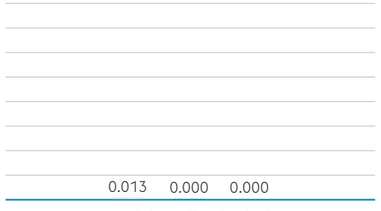
Specific volume



Non-hazardous waste treated off site [kg/t BL]



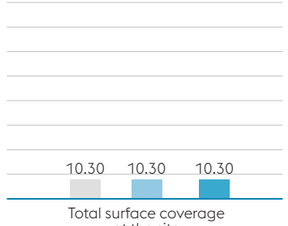
Hazardous waste treated off site [kg/t BL]



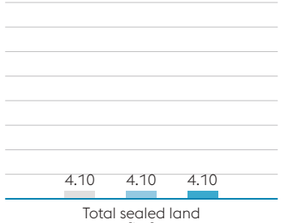
Material re-utilization in the production of crude steel [4] [kg/t BL]

BIOLOGISCHE VIELFALT [5]

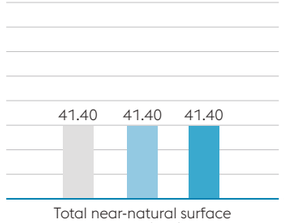
Absolute volume



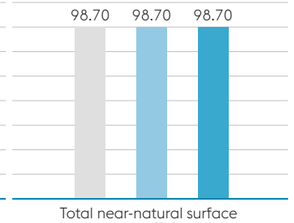
Total surface coverage at the site [ha]



Total sealed land [ha]



Total near-natural surface area at the site [ha]



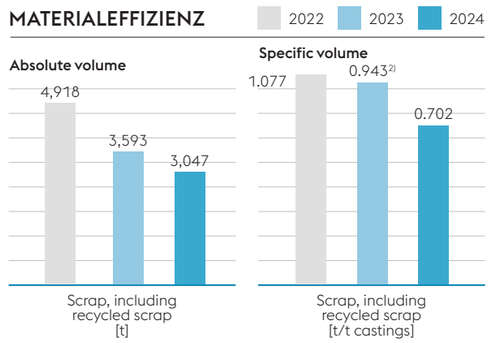
Total near-natural surface area off site [ha]

[1] Increased proportion of renewable energies with respect to electricity labeling from purchased third-party electricity. For the 2022 calendar year, the following percentages were recorded: hydro energy (2.73%), wind energy (2.21%), photovoltaics energy (1.13%), miscellaneous ecological energy (0.29%)
[2] Emissions from lime furnaces
[3] Verified volume under EU emissions allowance trading, Attachment I (direct emissions)
[4] Material recycling at the Linz location
[5] The core biological diversity indicator refers to the surface of the works premises at the Steyrling location in the land registry in April 2023 and is the actual value.

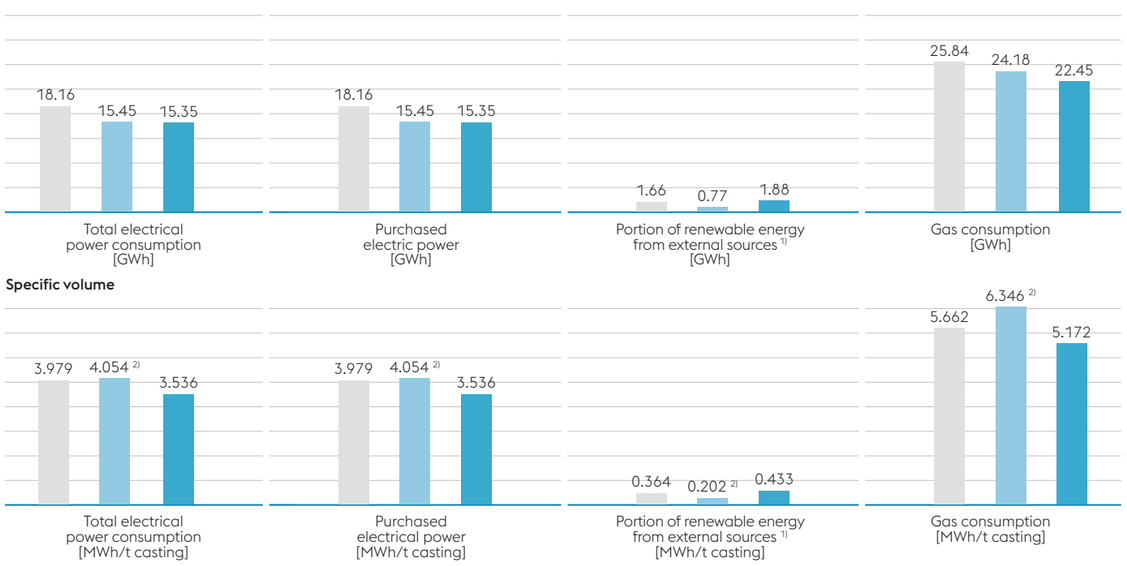
CORE INDICATORS
AT THE TRAISEN LOCATION

The core indicators refer to total annual casting production. In the 2024 calendar year, the volume was 4,340 tons. (2023: 3,810 tons, 2022: 4,564 tons)

MATERIALEFFIZIENZ

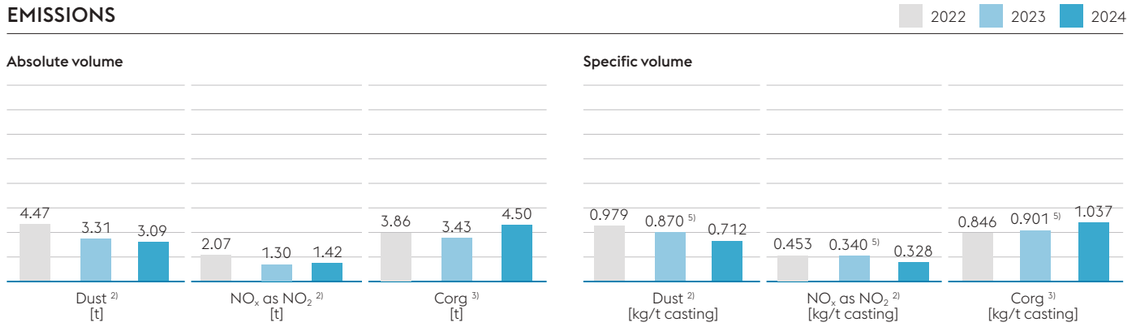


ENERGY EFFICIENCY

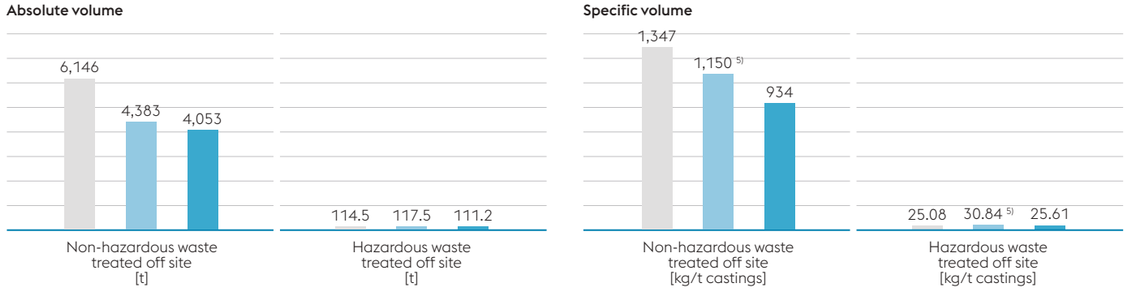


WATER

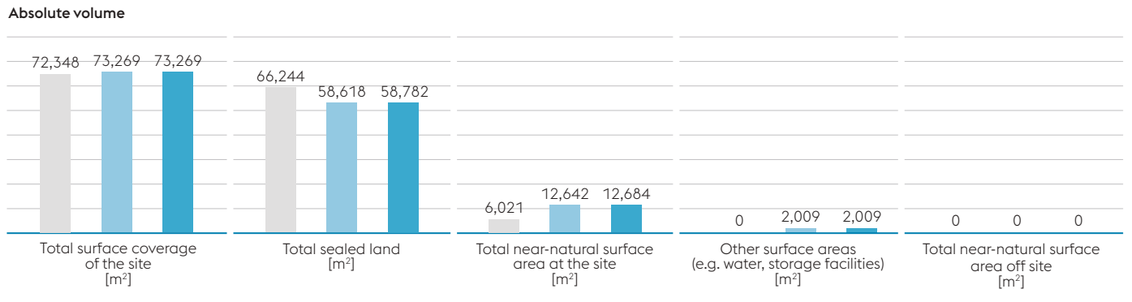
EMISSIONS



ABFALL



BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY 4)

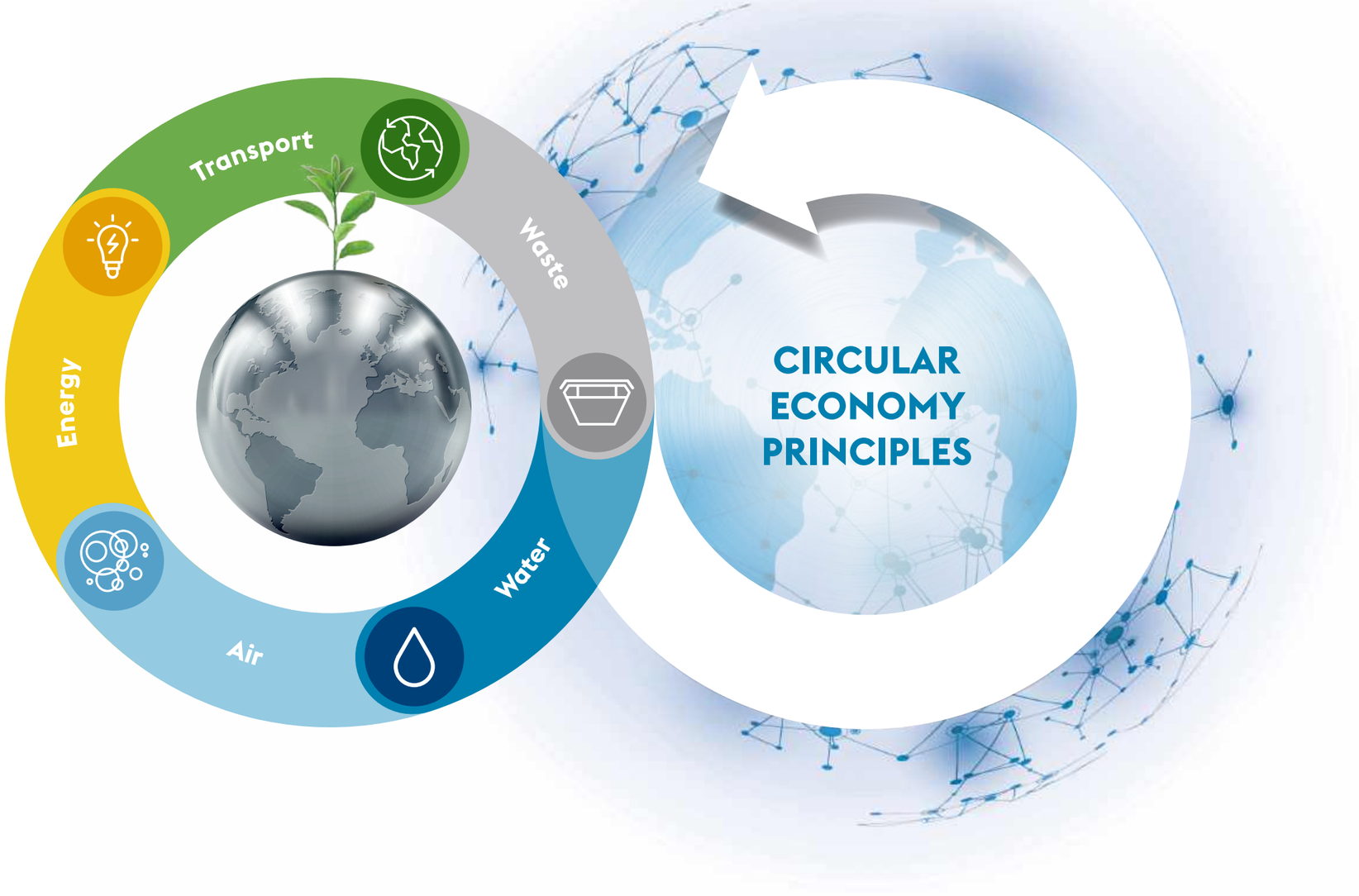


1) Increased proportion of renewable energies with respect to electricity labeling from purchased third-party electricity. For the 2022 calendar year, the following percentages were recorded: hydro energy (2.73%), wind energy (2.21%), photovoltaics energy (1.13%), miscellaneous ecological energy (0.29%).
2) Value adjustment: A new specific value resulted from the change in production volume in 2023.

2) Emissions from production systems
3) From annealing furnace/bogie hearth furnace
4) The core biological diversity indicator refers to the surface of the works premises at the Traisen location in the land registry in April 2023 and is the actual value. In the course of a more detailed digital assessment (GIS), additional areas outside core operations were included in the evaluation. As a result, other areas have increased, but there has been no change in property ownership.
5) Value adjustment: A new specific value resulted from the change in production volume in 2023.

PRODUCT SUSTAINABILITY

The political and legal framework in Europe aims to transform the economic system toward a circular economy. Sustainability along the supply and value chains is of particular importance in this context.



The circular economy requires consideration of the entire value chain of products based on ecological, economic and social aspects across the entire lifecycle from raw materials through production, consumption and end of life, which in turn represents the beginning of a new lifecycle.

In many areas at voestalpine, the circular economy has long been implemented at the process and product level and is being developed continuously. Steel products are inherently durable and contribute substantially to further development of the circular economy. Modern lightweight steels and manufacturing processes such as additive manufacturing and 3D sand printing make it possible to reduce the amount of product material. In the utilization phase, steel products can be repaired and reconditioned by means of various processes, thus extending their service life. The durability and longevity of steel products make it possible to reuse and recycle them over and over again. At the end of their service life, they serve as secondary raw materials from which new high-quality steel products can be manufactured. The cycle is closed and can be repeated as often as required (multi-recycling of steel). Waste and recycled materials from our in-house steel production as well as waste and secondary raw materials from external production processes also make a significant contribution to the circular economy. The byproducts from steel production can in turn serve as secondary raw materials for the manufacture of products in other sectors (industrial symbioses). For example, granulated blast furnace slag, which is a byproduct of steel production, is used in the cement industry as an additive. This conserves natural resources and reduces CO_2 emissions in cement production.

At voestalpine we always strive to promote the efficient use of alternative or secondary raw material sources through research and development.

In determining product sustainability, the voestalpine focus is currently on ecological aspects, i.e. analysis of the environmental impact of products and their decarbonization. A central element and methodological tool in this context is lifecycle assessment (LCA). This requires uniform, robust and globally comparable methodologies that can help create an international level playing field and thereby promote sustainable economic growth.
Declarations (Environmental Product Declarations, EPDs) are an essential factor at voestalpine in the determination and communication of environmental impact of products based on lifecycle assessments. EPDs are based on the international standards EN 15804 and ISO 14025 and are audited and verified by independent agencies. The voestalpine Division has listed and published environmental product declarations for all strip steel and heavy plate products using the declaration scheme of the Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU).

Decarbonization of the steel industry is a key challenge for process and product development and is inextricably linked to the circular economy. In the conversion of technology to achieve largely CO_2-free production, the aim is to ensure the consistently high quality of products and materials. The conversion of technology will also impact existing material cycles and industrial symbioses and require further or new development of circular economy approaches within and across sectors.

Regular dialogue with various stakeholders on decarbonization and product sustainability along the supply and value chains help in continuously developing the concrete step-by-step voestalpine strategy for CO_2-reduced and, in the long term, climate-neutral steel production.

As part of its comprehensive decarbonization strategy, the voestalpine Steel Division has already implemented short-term decarbonization measures as part of the CO_2-reduced steel project at the Linz site. The aim is to reduce direct and indirect CO_2 emissions in existing steelmaking processes. The environmental impact of products manufactured in this process, in particular carbon footprint, is determined and reported based on lifecycle assessments based on internationally recognized methods and standards.

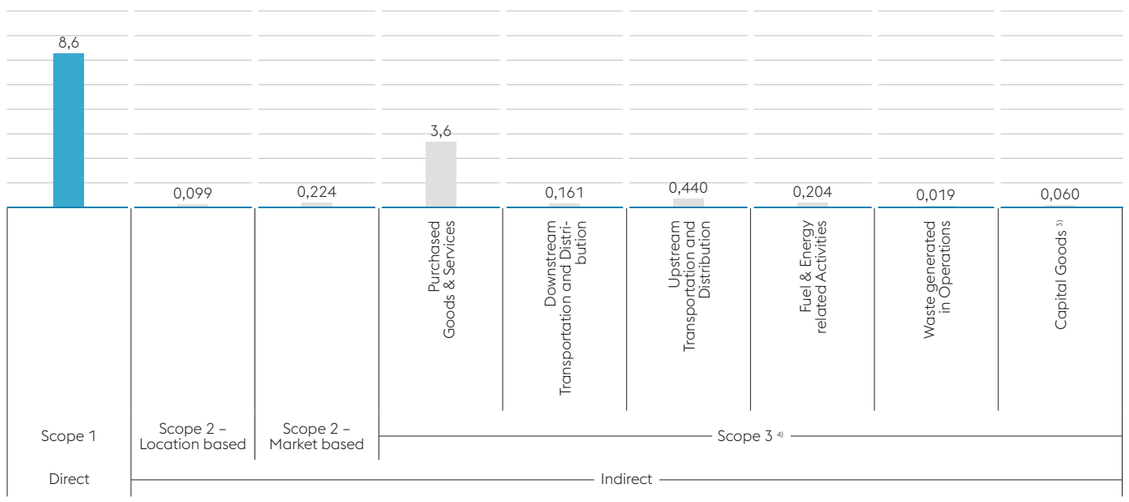
The voestalpine Group provides information on the environmental impact of its products in the form of environmental product declarations and, in the interest of transparency, also publishes data on greenhouse gas emissions and water consumption as part of the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). The voestalpine Group also participates in cross-sector initiatives such as ResponsibleSteel.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN 2024

voestalpine attaches great importance to transparency and has been participating in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) since 2017. The greenhouse gas emissions along the entire value chain have been calculated holistically for all production sites pursuant to ISO 14064 and verified externally[1]. The greenhouse gas emissions at the Linz, Steyrling and Traisen sites are as follows:

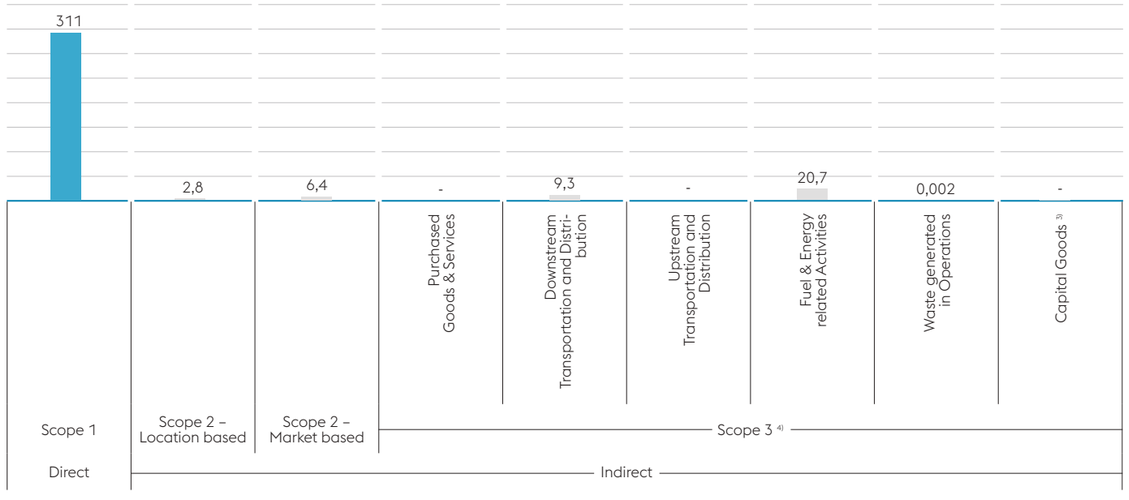
DIRECT AND INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS AT THE LINZ SITE [2]

in [million tons CO_2e] (CO_2 equivalent)



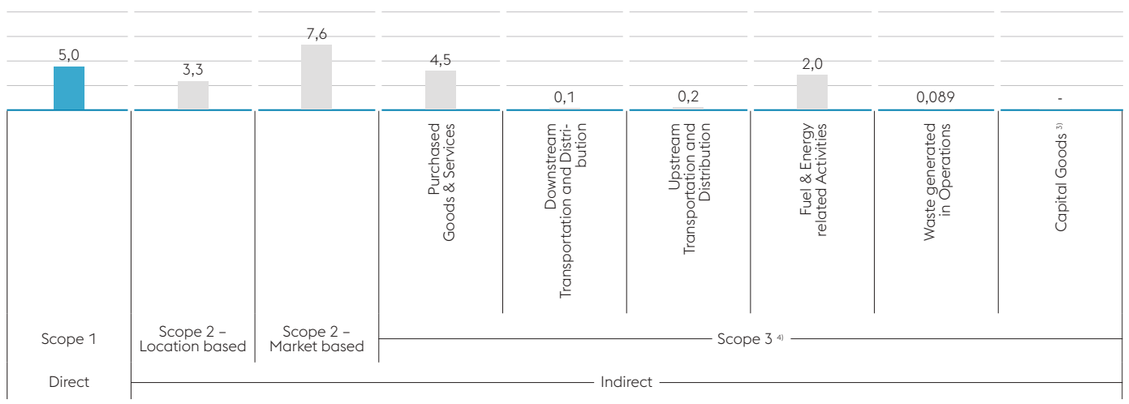
DIRECT AND INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS AT THE STEYRLING SITE

in [1,000 metric tons CO_2e] (CO_2 equivalent)



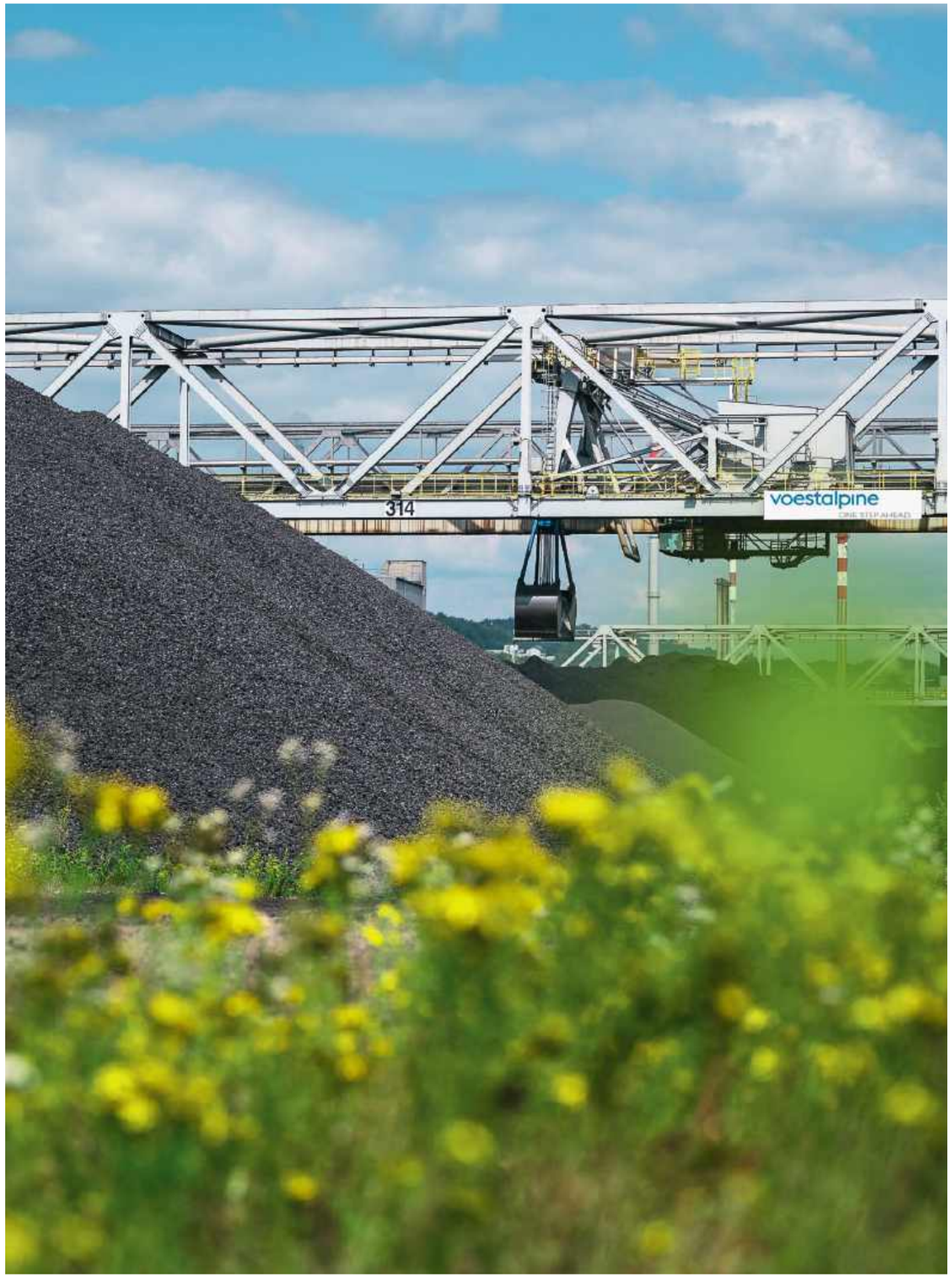
DIRECT AND INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS AT THE TRAISEN SITE

in [1,000 metric tons CO_2e] (CO_2-equivalent)



In order to reach the Paris climate targets, voestalpine Stahl GmbH has launched the CO_2 Reduced Steel climate project as part of a comprehensive decarbonization strategy at the Linz site. The objective is to reduce direct CO_2 emissions from the conventional blast furnace route in the production of high-quality steel products. The climate project is based on the requirements of ISO 14064-2:2019 and has been successfully verified by LRQA pursuant to ISO 14064-3:2019. The project optimization measures verifiably achievable emission savings in the steel production process. Beginning in the 2019 calendar year, emissions have been confirmed by LRQA. The methodical project measures make it possible to report the carbon footprint for the products of voestalpine Stahl GmbH according to recognized methods (ISO 14044, EN 15804, worldsteel methodology etc.).

[1] The Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions at the Linz, Steyrling and Traisen sites have been verified and confirmed by an external agency. This report was submitted as part of the EMAS verification and the CO_2 quantities. Scope 1, 2 and 3 stated here, however, were not verified by EMAS.
[2] The GHG balance sheet includes the manufacturing companies voestalpine Stahl GmbH (excluding Steyrling), voestalpine Grobblech GmbH, voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH and voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH.
[3] Capital Goods reported for the first time (includes indirect emissions from the construction phase of the greentec steel climate protection program; this category will no longer be reported upon completion of construction).
[4] Changes to the Scope 3, Upstream Transportation category through methodical conversion; Business Travel category is no longer classified as relevant.



RESPONSIBLESTEEL

In 2019, voestalpine became one of the first steelmaking companies to join the ResponsibleSteel initiative and to commit to the principles that range from corporate governance to human and labor rights to a variety of environmental issues such as climate change, noise, wastewater, waste and biodiversity.

The manufacturing companies in the voestalpine Steel Division at the Linz site have committed themselves to the ResponsibleSteel standard and were certified as a sustainably producing steel site in the 2021/2022 business year.

The first recertification audit was successfully completed in the spring of 2024, and the production facilities were recertified.

The responsible treatment of people and resources along the production and supply chains is our primary focus. Increased attention is also being paid to the reduction of greenhouse gases, which is intended as a visible sign of support for the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMITMENT WHEN DEALING WITH VALUABLE RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRODUCTION.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS ON AIR

The reduction of emissions is an essential target. The results are very favorable.

-98%

A savings of more than 98% dust per ton of crude steel since the mid 1980s is only one of the many values that voestalpine has substantially improved. SO_2 was reduced by 84%, NO_x by nearly 68% and CO_2 by nearly 20%.

Implementing state-of-the-art technologies takes a high priority at the Linz location in order to avoid or reduce emissions.
More than 70% of the emissions are continuously measured and are transmitted online to the local environmental authorities. The remaining emissions are assessed in compliance with official requirements in prescribed intervals.

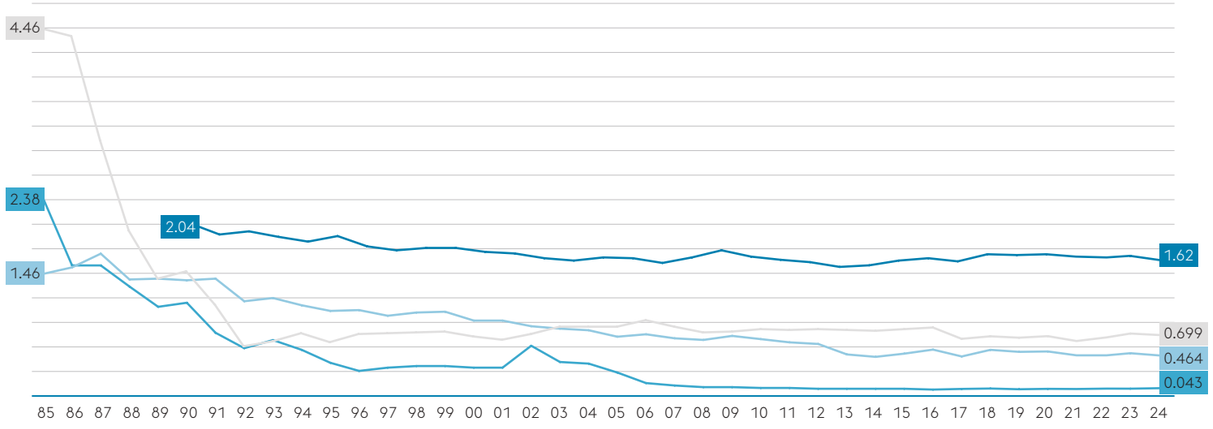
Emissions at the Steyrling site during lime production are also monitored in accordance with the state of the art and are at a very low level. Activities involving particularly large amounts of dust, such as blasting, take weather conditions into account.

The voestalpine foundry at the Traisen location takes effective air pollution control measures to sustainably improve the air quality, meet legal obligations and pursue its own interests. Best available technologies are implemented to achieve the best results.

Specific air emissions
Continual further development of production processes and the implementation of numerous air-pollution-control measures have led to a significant reduction in emissions.

TREND IN EMISSIONS AT THE LINZ SITE

Per ton of crude steel since the mid 1980s



- Specific volume of SO_2 per year in kg/t CS
- Specific volume of NO_X as NO_2 per year in kg/t CS
- Specific dust volume per year in kg/t CS
- Specific volume of CO_2 per year in kg/t CS [1)]

[1)] Tested and verified pursuant to the Emission Certificate Act (ECA) as of 2005

Continuous emission measurements at the Linz location

NO_x as NO_2	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Power station	Block 06	100	Out of operation	Out of operation	Out of operation
	Block 03	100	65	56	55
	Block 04	100	33	40	36
	Block 05	100	34	54	40
	Block 07	100	57	50	46
	Gas and steam turbine	33	18	19	16
Blast furnace blower station	Central blower station 2, boiler 1	100	1	4	5
	Central blower station 2, boiler 2	100	7	7	4
Hot-rolling mill	Pusher-type furnace 06	400 [1]	268	286	288
	Pusher-type furnace 07	350 [2]	195	191	193
	Walking-beam furnace 1	220 [3]	107	104	121
Sintering plant	Sinter belt 5	150 [4]	88	90	91
Cold-rolling mill	Hot-dip galvanizing line III	250	151	189	148
	Hot-dip galvanizing line IV	250	116	112	117
	Hot-dip galvanizing line V	250	104	110	125
Heavy plates	Pusher-type furnace 1	500	348	309	323
	Pusher-type furnace 2	300 [5]	146	186	191

SO_2	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Power station	Block 06	200	Out of operation	Out of operation	Out of operation
	Block 03	200	89	90	86
	Block 04	200	81	89	78
	Block 05	200	81	96	93
	Block 07	200	86	89	86
	Gas and steam turbine	67	28	36	36
Blast furnace	Casting bay dedusting (Blast Furnace A)	350	118	127	113
LD steelmaking plant	Secondary dedust-ing 1	101,5 [6]	33	34	28
Hot-rolling mill	Pusher-type furnace 06	200	150	152	163
	Pusher-type furnace 07	200	66	63	71
Coking plant	Sulfuric acid and gas cleaning system	1.000 [7]	428	399	402
Sintering plant	Sinter belt 5	350	288	296	300
Heavy plates	Pusher-type furnace 1	200	138	142	149

CO	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Power station	Block 03	100	7.4	6.1	11.2
	Block 04	80	19.0	27.2	17.1
	Block 05	80	20.0	14.8	21.9
	Block 07	80	10.5	8.0	9.8
	Gas and steam turbine	33	3.9	3.5	4.4
Blast furnace	Central blower station 2, boiler 1	80	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Central blower station 2, boiler 2	80	0.0	0.0	0.2
Coil coating line	Coil coating line 1	100	0.9	Out of operation	Out of operation
	Coil coating line 2	100	5.4	5.0	6.6

C.org	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Coil coating line	Coil coating line 1	30	1.6	Out of operation	Out of operation
	Coil coating line 2	30	4.8	4.7	5.3

H_2S [8]	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Coking plant		500	321	330	348

HF	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Sintering plant	Sinter belt 5	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.5

Hg	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Sintering plant	Sinter belt 5	0.050	0.043	0.043	0.043

Dust	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Blast furnace	Casting bay dedust-ing (Blast Furnace A)	10	4.7	4.8	5.2
	Casting bay dedusting system (blast furnaces 5 and 6)	10	0.4	0.5	0.5
Sintering plant	Sinter belt 5	10	3.0	2.6	2.7
	Sinter plant dedust-ing	10	4.8	5.7	4.5
	Sinter crusher and screening unit (SIBUS)	10	1.7	1.7	1.6
LD steelmaking plant	Secondary dedust-ing 1	10	5.2	5.3	3.0
	Secondary dedust-ing 2.1	10	4.1	2.0	4.0
	Secondary dedust-ing 2.2	10	3.8	1.6	4.8
	Secondary dedust-ing 3.1	10	0.0	0.0	0.3

The emission concentrations listed in this table refer to the legally prescribed oxygen content, e.g. emission protection law on boiler plant systems, directive on iron and steel).

All emission sources are continuously monitored. The data refer to the respective calendar year.
[1] Pusher-type furnace 6: additional limitation of daily mean values for NO_x of 300 mg/Nm^3.
[2] Pusher-type furnace 7: additional limitation of daily mean values for NO_x of 220 mg/Nm^3.
[3] HBO 1: additional limitation of daily mean values for NO_x of 130 mg/Nm^3.
[4] Sinter Belt No. 5: additional limitation of daily mean values for NO_x of 100 mg/Nm^3.
[5] Pusher-type furnace 2: additional limitation of daily mean values for NO_x of 200 mg/Nm^3
[6] SO_2 threshold and values measured in kg/h.
[7] There is also a fraction limit value of 150 kg SO_2/day under normal operating conditions.

All emission sources are continuously monitored. The data refer to the respective calendar year.
[8] H_2S is contained in the coke gas that is energetically utilized in other process steps. Emissions only occur in the form of SO_2.

Emission measurements at the Steyrling location

NO_x als NO_2

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Steyrling Lime Plant	Furnace 4	300	Stand By	Stand By	Stand By
	Furnace 5	300	13	15	16
	Furnace 6	300	21	18.3	23.3
	Furnace 7	300	17	20	18.7

CO

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Steyrling Lime Plant	Furnace 4	150	Stand By	Stand By	Stand By
	Furnace 5	150	9.7	13.3	16.3
	Furnace 6	150	9	11.3	6
	Furnace 7	150	8.3	11.3	4

SO_2

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Steyrling Lime Plant	Furnace 4	100	Stand By	Stand By	Stand By
	Furnace 5	100	< DL [1]	< DL [1]	< 5
	Furnace 6	100	< DL [1]	< DL [1]	< 5
	Furnace 7	100	< DL [1]	< DL [1]	< 5

C.org

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Steyrling Lime Plant	Furnace 4	30	Stand By	Stand By	Stand By
	Furnace 5	30	16.3	17.7	16.0
	Furnace 6	30	4.3	5.7	7.7
	Furnace 7	30	8.7	8	11.7

Staub

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Steyrling Lime Plant	Furnace 4	10	Stand By	Stand By	Stand By
	Furnace 5	10	2.4	4	3.1
	Furnace 6	10	1.4	1.47	1.4
	Furnace 7	10	< DL [1]	< DL [1]	< 0.3
	Furnace discharge 4	10	Stand By	[2]	[2]
	Furnace discharge 5	10	3.9	[2]	[2]
	Furnace discharge 6	10	3.3	[2]	[2]
	Furnace discharge 7	10	1.5	[2]	[2]
	Lime extraction	10	9.6	[2]	[2]
	Lime loading	10	0.9	[2]	[2]

[1] < DL = below the detection limit. This applies as of the 2024 financial year.
[2] Measuring interval every 3 years, next measurement in the 2025 CY

Emission measurements in essential production systems at the Traisen location

Dust

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Dedusting in the melting plant	10	[1]	[1]	< 0.3
	Mixer 1, molding line	10	6.4	[1]	[1]
	AAF Bay 3	10	2.4	[1]	[1]

NO_x als NO_2

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Annealing Furnace 2	350 (bei < 800 °C)	[1]	[1]	235
	Annealing Furnace 7	350 (bei < 800 °C)	[1]	[1]	133
	Annealing Furnace 9	350 (bei < 800 °C)	[1]	[1]	100

C.org

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Dedusting in the melting plant	50	[1]	[1]	4.7
	Mixer 1, molding line	20 (materials of Class 1)	13	[1]	[1]
		100 (materials of Class 2)	13	[1]	[1]
		150 (materials of Class 3)	13	[1]	[1]
	AAF Bay 3	20 (materials of Class 1)	3.3	[1]	[1]
		100 (materials of Class 2)	3.3	[1]	[1]
		150 (materials of Class 3)	3.3	[1]	[1]

[1] Measuring interval every 3 years, next measurement in the 2025 CY

ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS ON ENERGY

Sustainable management of energy resources is an essential principle at voestalpine.

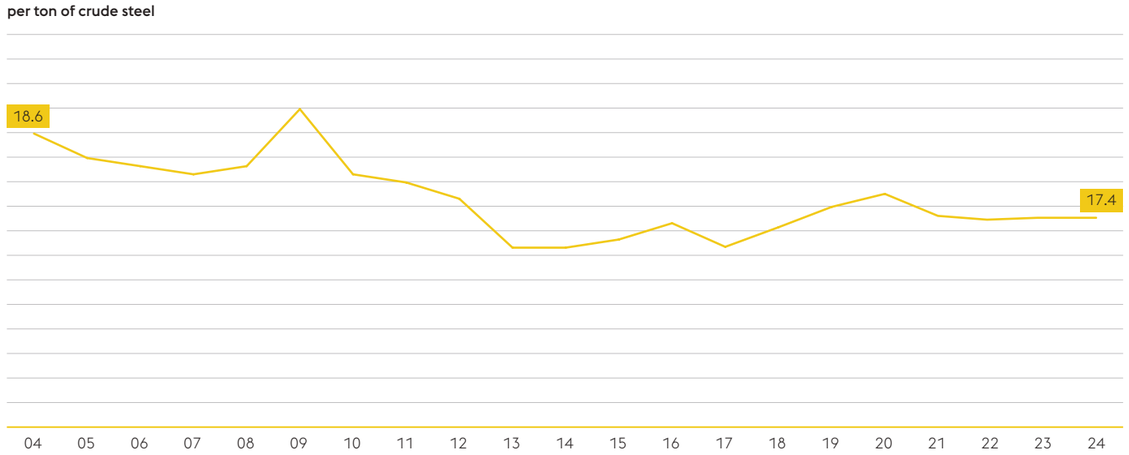
> 10%

By optimizing production processes and cascading the energy used, specific energy consumption at the Linz location has been reduced by more than 10% over the past 20 years. At the Linz location, nearly 80% of the electrical energy is generated by the company itself.

In our efficient use of energy, we also focus on optimization of process gas utilization and energy recovery. Consistent energy monitoring and continuous plant system optimization for increased overall energy efficiency.

The voestalpine foundry in Traisen ensures that materials and energy are used in an environmentally friendly and resource-conserving manner in all production cycles. We continually surmount new challenges and implement new standards in order to live up to our social responsibility.

NET ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Specific net energy consumption in gigajoules per ton of crude steel

The energy required in steelmaking is derived primarily from coal, coke, natural gas and electricity. Process gases (coke-oven gas, blast-furnace gas and converter gas) generated in the making of steel are used as energy-transfer media either directly or by efficiently converting the gases into heat or electrical energy in individual process steps. The active contributions of each employee to environmental protection and energy savings are of great value.

The spectrum ranges from small measures to larger, comprehensive projects such as Torch 4, reduction of stirring gas. These and many other measures have saved 42,000 MWh during the 2024 calendar year.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS ON WATER

Circular economy.

10%

10% or 61.7 million m^3 of the total water was used in production. The resulting wastewater was purified pursuant to the state of the art and then returned to the Danube or Traun. The remaining water was used for cooling purposes and was also returned to the river.

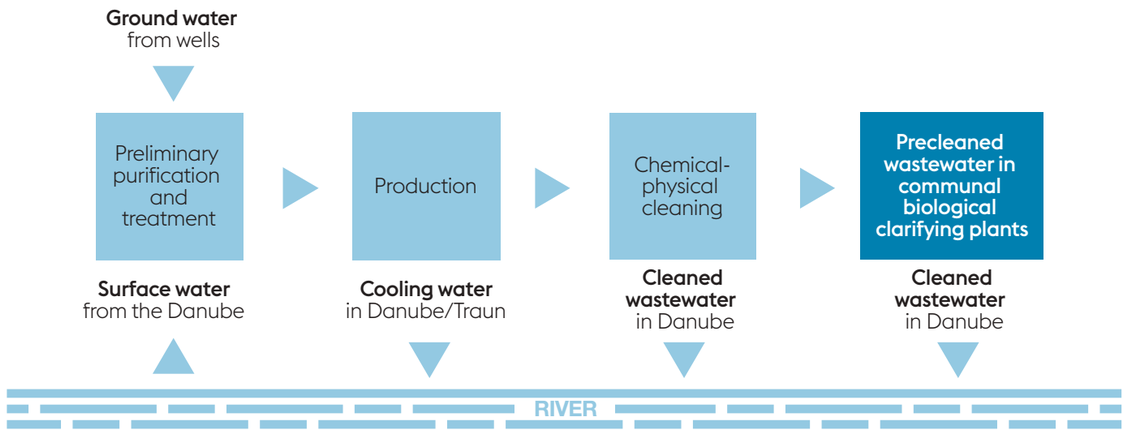
Water is one of the most important operating supplies. It is needed to cool production systems and to create steam in iron and steel production.

According to best available technology, water consumption is defined as the total quantity without cooling water from continuous cooling systems, without recycled or reused water and without domestic wastewater. Depending on the wastewater constituents, was either cleaned at the location before returning it to the Danube or was piped to the municipal wastewater treatment plant in Asten for biological treatment.

The sustainable management of water resources, particularly in compliance with local conditions, is an essential priority of voestalpine.

Functional water circulation is the foundation for an operational system. This is why voestalpine Giesserei Traisen strives to achieve sustainable resource management by linking water management with energy and environmental services under the premise of preserving flora and fauna.

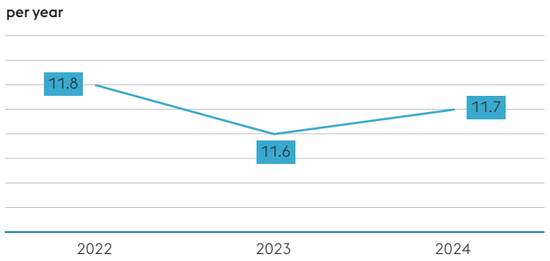
CAREFUL TREATMENT OF WATER AS A NATURAL RESOURCE IS REGARDED AS A FUNDAMENTAL PRIORITY AT voestalpine.



Trends in discharged wastewater volumes[1]

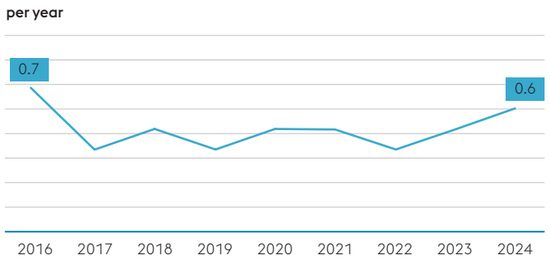
In the 2024 calendar year, the amount of wastewater amounted to 11.7 m^3 per ton of crude steel.

WASTEWATER DISCHARGE QUANTITY



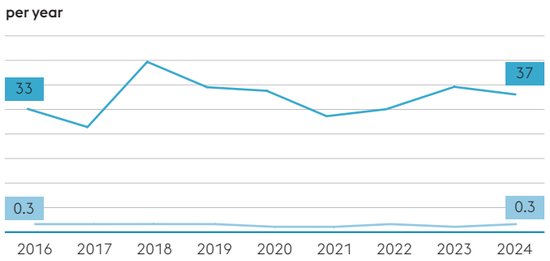
Specific discharged wastewater volumes per year in m^3 per ton of crude steel produced

SPECIFIC DISCHARGE INTO DANUBE



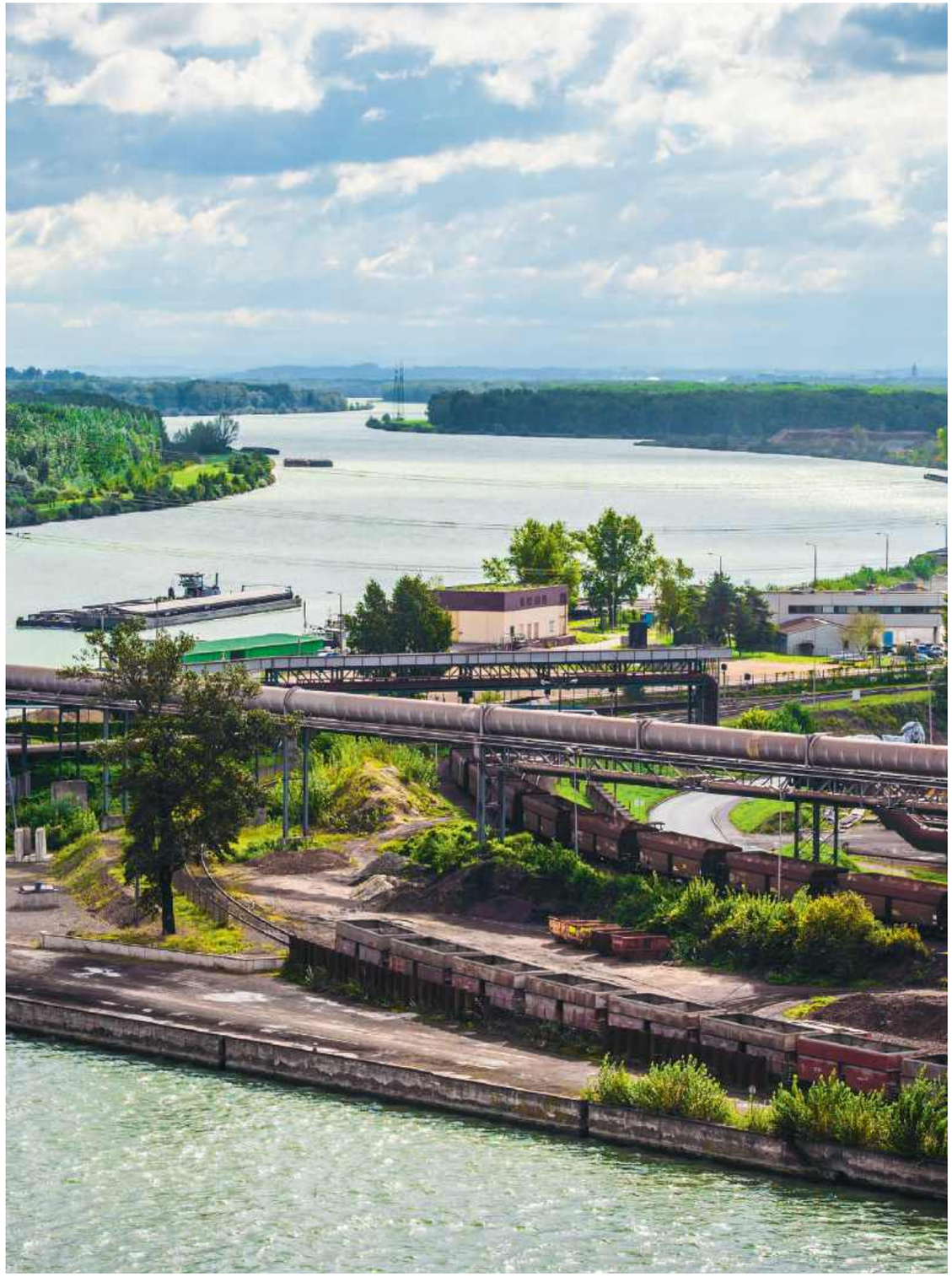
Total heavy metals (Pb + Zn + Cr + Ni) in g/t of crude steel [2]

DISCHARGE INTO MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT



Phenol in g/t crude steel

Total heavy metals (Pb + Zn + Cr + Ni) in g/t crude steel



[1] The water discharge volume consists of many partial flows for which limit values are set and observed.
[2] minus initial load from Danube

ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS ON WASTE

The objective is to reduce and reuse waste.

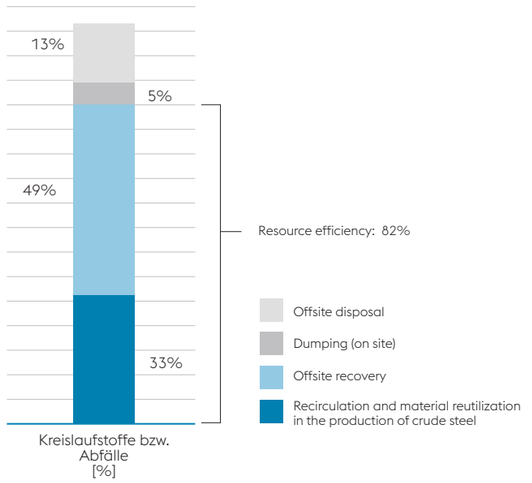
82%

Material recycling and the portion of re-used waste materials in total amount to a resource efficiency of 82% with respect to all waste processed off site and on site.

Steelmaking operations generate waste and recyclable materials which, due to their content, are largely returned to the production process or recycled in other industries. This conserves natural raw materials. Waste and secondary raw materials are utilized in both in-house and external production process. Examples of this are scrap, end-of-life oils and waste greases. The following graphic provides an overview of utilized resources in the form of waste and recycled materials at the Linz location (not including scrap).

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Recyclable and waste materials incurred at the Linz location

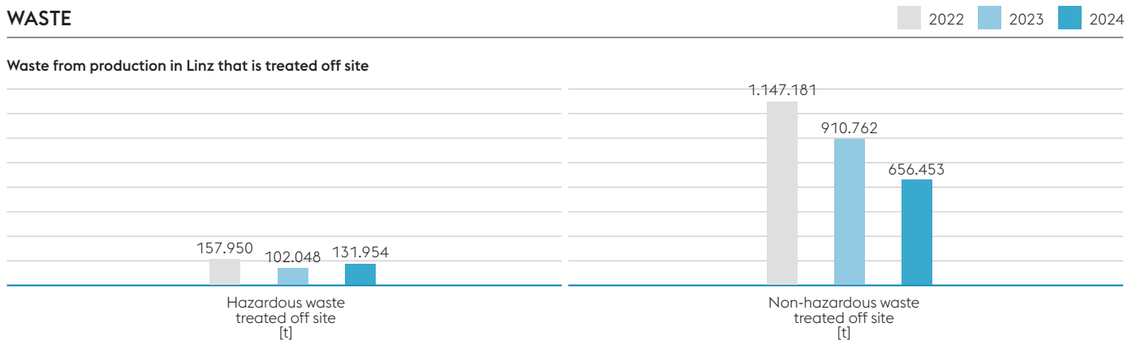


In the 2024 calendar year, roughly 33% of the recycled materials and waste incurred at the Linz location were re-utilized, thus increasing resource efficiency in production processes. (This value increases to 57% when in-house scrap recycling is taken into account.)

Material recycling and the portion of re-used waste materials in total amount to a resource efficiency of 82% with respect to all waste processed off site and on site.

Sustainable policies to conserve natural resources play an essential role at the Traisen location. The aim of material management is to use the materials taken from nature as intensively as possible and to return them to production cycles.

WASTE



ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS ON TRANSPORTS

More rail, less road.

56%

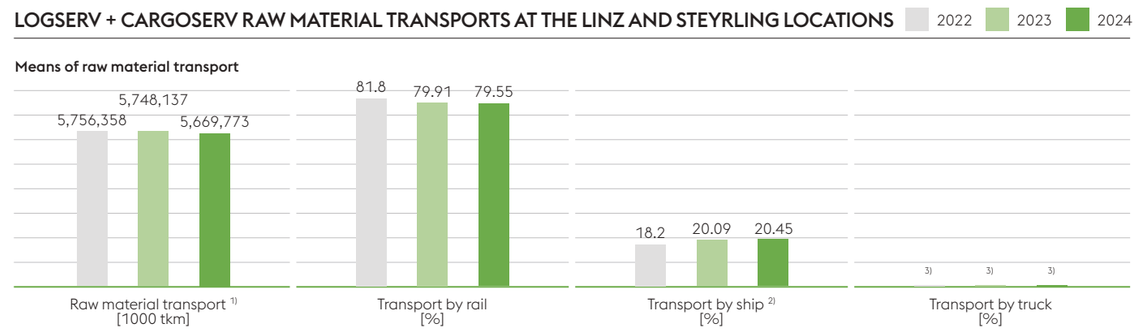
56.1% of the products are delivered by rail. In the case of raw materials, the figure is nearly 70% by rail, 20% by ship and less than 0.1% by truck.
(Linz location, 2024)

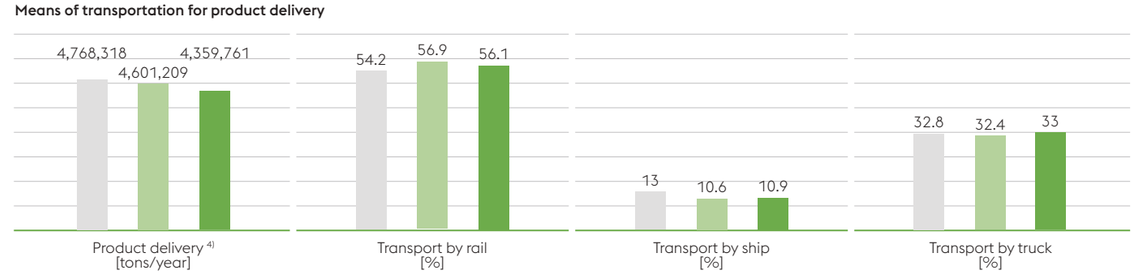
Material supply and product delivery are by railway, waterway or truck. It is important to us that our transports are as ecological as possible. Logistik Service GmbH and Cargo Service GmbH combine their transport possibilities, e.g. mobile systems, in order to avoid empty hauls and rely heavily on continual improvements in logistics systems, in technologies, implementation, methods, environmentally compatible driving techniques. Where possible, as many transports as possible are transferred from the roadway to the more environmentally compatible railway.

The figures for distribution of raw materials transported within Europe and distribution of product deliveries to the individual means of transport are as follows in the 2024 calendar year:

Product deliveries

LOGSERV + CARGOSERV RAW MATERIAL TRANSPORTS AT THE LINZ AND STEYRLING LOCATIONS





The definition of diffuse emissions is difficult because of the large number of transport routes in use by the various means of transport (railway, ship, truck) with a wide variety of engine and vehicle technologies.

For this reason, no direct emission assessment is made for the transport of raw materials and for the delivery of products to voestalpine at the Linz location. Only the modal split is used as evaluation criteria for the assessment according to the respective transport routes. An assessment of greenhouse gases was carried out as part of the chapter on direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions.

Customers throughout the world are supplied by voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG. In collaboration with a dynamic network of suppliers and customers, the challenge is to achieve sustainable development in each process stage of the supply chain. The geographical location and the infrastructure in Traisen provide only few possibilities for loading and unloading. Strategic decisions must yet be made with respect to the selection of suppliers, delivery windows and the efficient use of transport vehicles based on product and market requirements.

[1] Raw material deliveries in ton kilometers of ore, coal, scrap, lime, coke and coke breeze
[2] Raw material transport by inland waterway
[3] Raw material transport by truck < 0.1%
[4] Products supplied from the Linz location by Logistik Service GmbH and Cargo Service GmbH

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

PROTECTING OUR NEIGHBORS FROM NOISE AND OBNOXIOUS ODORS IS ALSO ONE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT PRIORITIES.

BIODIVERSITY

At every production site, voestalpine treats local ecosystems responsibly and actively contributes to the promotion of biodiversity.

At the Linz location, for example, flowering areas have been created on a surface area of roughly 20,000 square meters. The wildflower meadow provides many insect species, especially bees, with an additional food source. Insect hotels also offer a breeding location for rare species. Several biotopes were created for amphibians. Comprehensive biomonitoring has been carried out throughout the site for many years. In the context of an EIA procedure prior to the major construction projects in the past few years, the necessity of protective measures for living organisms at and around the site has been taken into careful consideration. The ongoing renaturation of decommissioned mining areas at the Steyrling site is an important contribution to the conservation of resources.

VIBRATIONS

Lime-containing rock is mined from the walls of an open pit at the Steyrling location by means of conventional blasting. This can cause ground vibration. Blasting activities are announced to neighboring parties ahead of time.

Production and transport-related vibrations at the Traisen location are transmitted through the soil as a result of the geological and geographical conditions. Technological and organizational measures are implemented in order to avoid vibrations during operation of various production systems and processing.

RADIATION

All raw materials at the Linz and Traisen locations are inspected thoroughly for radiation by highly sensitive devices before they are delivered to production facilities. Radioactive tests are conducted on all heats of the intermediate hot-metal product to exclude any risk.

NOISE

The works premises in Linz has been divided into 16 contingency sections according to the environmental impact assessment (L6). Higher noise loads of individual surface areas can be balanced by surface areas that do not reach permissible noise levels. From the perspective of neighborhood protection, limitation of noise emissions is important with respect to on-site expansion.

ODOR

Based on measures taken in the past to prevent and minimize emissions at the Linz location, a favorable level has now been achieved to the effect that no adverse odors are produced.

EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS

In the event any complaints from residents surrounding the Linz, Steyrling and Traisen locations, a root cause analysis is carried out and, if necessary, appropriate measures are initiated and implemented. Five external complaints (dust) were registered at the Linz location during the 2024/25 financial year, and they were addressed by voestalpine. No complaints were made at the Steyrling site in the 2024/25 financial year, and two external complaints were raised at the Traisen site that fall within the range of the respective location.

SAFETY TAKES HIGHEST PRIORITY
SEVESO PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

COMPREHENSIVE SAFETY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE ENSURE THAT THE RISK OF AN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT IS EXTREMELY LOW.

External emergency plan

Detailed information on the alarms and measures outside the works premises can be found in the external emergency plan issued by the fire department of the city of Linz. Required measures in the event of Danger Level III are contained in the internal emergency plan. The safety report complies with Section 84f of the Trade and Industrial Code dated 1994 and is available for review in the Environment Department of voestalpine Stahl GmbH.

Information to the public on safety measures and correct behavior in the event of industrial accidents pursuant to Section 14 of the Industrial Accident Act.

At the Linz production site, voestalpine Stahl GmbH operates plant systems that are subject to Section 8a of the Trade and Industrial Code of 1994 and the Industrial Accident Act and provides the following information on safety measures and proper behavior in the event of industrial accidents. Not every plant system failure is an industrial accident, which is defined as an event in which certain hazardous substances are released that pose a danger to humans or to the environment.

The precautions to be taken to prevent and limit industrial accidents are set forth in the Industrial Accident Act. Because of the comprehensive safety measures that have been taken for many years in production, the probability of neighbors being affected by an industrial accident is very low. An industrial accident can only occur in the event that all the precautionary technical and organizational measures simultaneously fail. In the unlikely event that an industrial accident occurs in spite of all the safety measures that have been implemented, the following information provides an overview of steps that can be taken.

There are six relevant plant areas in the integrated metallurgical facility that could have an effect beyond the works premises in the unlikely event of an industrial accident:

- Coke oven batteries, including coke gas recovery, conveyor system and gasometer.
- Tar extraction and crude benzene plant, including storage tank
- Blast furnaces, including gas cleaning, conveyor system and gasometer
- Converter operations, including converter gas cleaning, conveyor system and gasometer
- Unloading of fuel oil and distribution into piping and storage tanks
- Storage and distribution lines for calcium carbide in the steelmaking plant

Steam reformers A and B and air disintegration units 8 through 10 are operated by Linde Gas GmbH according to the Linde low-pressure technology and are safety-relevant systems installed on the works premises in Linz.

The substances contained in the systems of voestalpine Stahl GmbH and Linde Gas GmbH are subject to the provisions set forth in Section 8a of the Trade and Industrial Code dated 1994.

The authorities have been notified pursuant to Section 84d of the Trade and Industrial Code. Corresponding safety and security reports were submitted to the authority (Magistrate of the Provincial Capital of Linz, Office of the Provincial Government). The information is submitted to or updated at regular intervals and can be consulted there. This environmental report is also available at Central Works Security Post A.

The following safety aspects are taken into account in the safety report submitted:

- Processes and reactions occur in closed systems.
- Hazardous substances are replaced where possible and remaining amounts are reduced to the specifically required volumes.
- The avoidance of waste takes a high priority in the planning and operation of plants.
- Safety systems generally consist of multiple stages.
- The plants are operated, maintained and tested by qualified and regularly re-trained personnel.

The plants are regularly tested in accordance with legal regulations by in-house and external experts, e.g. TÜV. Stringent safety regulations are assessed by the authorities for all designated plant systems. As a result of these regulations and precautions taken by the operators, there has never been an accident at the works since it has existed that would have posed any hazard to the population. In spite of the high safety standards, then risk of accidents can never be completely eliminated. Even though the probability of an accident with effects beyond the works premises is very low, voestalpine Stahl GmbH nevertheless takes this opportunity to inform the public in a precautionary manner of possible effects and measures to take in the event of an accident.

Information on possibly hazardous plant systems and production activities

COKE OVEN BATTERIES, INCLUDING COKE GAS RECOVERY, CONVEYOR SYSTEM AND GASOMETER

The coke required in the blast furnace is produced in the coking plant. For this purpose, finely ground coal is heated in coke ovens that are arranged in batteries each containing a total of 40 ovens. The coal is heated for approximately 18 hours to a temperature of roughly 1250°C. The coal is converted into coke, which means that it is baked until it has released all its gaseous constituents. These gaseous constituents make up the coke gas that is cleaned to a high degree in the coke plant and is then used as a fuel gas in the power plant and other furnace systems throughout the steel works. A gasometer and a network of gas lines store the gas until it is used. The system of course is closed. Coke gas contains approximately 7% carbon monoxide and is, as are all flammable gases, combustible with certain amounts of air.

TAR EXTRACTION AND CRUDE BENZENE PLANT, INCLUDING STORAGE TANK

Crude tar and crude benzene occur as co-products during the high-grade cleaning of the coke gas. Crude benzene is cleaned out of the coke gas by means of wash oil in two scrubbers. It is then removed by means of distillation from the circulating wash oil and stored intermediately in a 2000 m^3 tank before it is delivered to purchasers. The crude benzene storage tank is suctioned out. The filling process is by means of a gas displacement device to ensure that no emissions can be released. Crude benzene contains up to 85% benzene. The fumes are, as with all other flammable liquids, combustible when mixed with certain amount of air. The crude tar condenses with condensation from the crude coke gas and is separated in tar separators from the condensate. Crude tar is pumped through the intermediate tar containers into the crude tar tanks. The individual parts of the tar separator units are equipped with a liquid-tight bucket system to prevent any emission to the environment. The crude tar and crude benzene are contained in tank railcars until they are used in the closed systems of production lines.

BLAST FURNACES, INCLUDING GAS CLEANING, CONVEYOR SYSTEM AND GASOMETER

Blast furnace gas is a by-product and co-product that occurs during the production of hot metal in the blast furnace. This blast furnace gas is cleaned to a high degree, removing all the dusts, and is used as a fuel gas in the blast furnace itself, the power plant, in the coke plant and other furnace systems throughout the steel works. A gasometer and a network of gas lines store the gas until it is used. The entire network is a closed system. Blast furnace gas contains approximately 25% carbon monoxide and is, as are all flammable gases, combustible with certain amounts of air.

CONVERTER OPERATIONS, INCLUDING CONVERTER GAS CLEANING, CONVEYOR SYSTEM AND GASOMETER

Steel chemically differs from iron primarily in its lower carbon content. The carbon contained in the crude iron produced in the blast furnace is removed from the steel melt by means of the oxygen top-blowing process during steelmaking in the LD steel plant. This process yields the so-called converter gas that is subjected to a high-grade cleaning process in electric filters and then added in a controlled manner to the top gas in order to increase its calorific value. A gasometer and a network of gas lines store the gas until it is used. The system of course is closed. Converter gas contains approximately 60% carbon monoxide and is, as are all flammable gases, combustible with certain amounts of air.

AIR SEPARATION UNIT

Air is divided in air separation units (8 through 10) belonging to Linde Gas GmbH by means of rectification into nitrogen, oxygen and argon constituents. The generated gases are either piped in gaseous form to consumers in the works of voestalpine Stahl GmbH or to the Chemiepark or they are liquefied, stored at super-cooled temperatures and filled into tank cars. In addition to the air as a raw material and different energies, hydrogen is also required in argon fine cleaning system (8) of the air separation unit. This hydrogen is supplied by the hydrogen production facility at voestalpine.

HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FACILITY

Natural gas is converted through chemical reactions into hydrogen in the steam reformers (STR A and B) of Linde Gas GmbH. The gaseous hydrogen is used in-house and is supplied to voestalpine Stahl GmbH and Chemiepark in Linz. External customer supply is provided on trailer units.

UNLOADING OF FUEL OIL AND DISTRIBUTION INTO PIPING AND STORAGE TANKS

Light fuel oil is delivered in tank trucks and pumped into the storage tanks at the power station of voestalpine Stahl GmbH. The light fuel oil is pumped through piping from the storage tank to block 7 of the power plant of voestalpine Stahl GmbH. The light fuel oil is used in the event that other fuels, such as the usually used metallurgical gases and natural gas, are temporarily not available. In order to ensure that the light fuel oil is ready for use, it is continuously circulated in piping between the storage tank and the power station in order to maintain the required temperature and pressure.

STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION LINES FOR CALCIUM CARBIDE IN THE STEELMAKING PLANT

The hot metal is combined with scrap and additives in three converters in the LD steelmaking plant. The mixture is converted in an oxygen blowing process at approximately 1650 °C to crude steel. Further treatment takes place in the ladle furnace and in the vacuum degassing unit The molten steel is cast in the continuous caster into slabs.

Calcium carbide is used in the steelmaking plant to remove sulfur (desulfurization) and oxygen (deoxidation) from the hot metal.

A high standard of safety is guaranteed by continuous monitoring by plant personnel, regular tests and the safety precautions described above. Should an industrial accident occur, however, in spite of all the technical and organizational preparation made to prevent such an incident, the emission of poisonous substances still poses a possible danger in addition to explosion and fire. In such an instance, affects to human health and the natural environment outside the works premises, especially caused by gas or fumes that may be carried over distances, cannot be excluded.

Information on the types of dangers and their possible consequences

The following substances when emitted into the atmosphere pose a potential danger beyond the premises of the steel works.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon monoxide is contained in

- Coking plant gas (approx. 7 volume percent CO)
- Blast furnace gas (approx. 25 volume percent CO)
- Converter gas (approx. 60 volume percent CO)

The listed process gases are easily combustible and are poisonous because of their CO content. When emitted to the atmosphere, these gases are diluted with atmospheric air to differing degrees that lead to various symptoms depending on the respective concentrations. These symptoms may include headache, dizziness, sickness, sleepiness, asphyxiation, unconsciousness and respiratory paralysis. Patients must be exposed to fresh air, must rest comfortably and tight clothing must be loosened. In the event of apnea, resuscitation is required to introduce oxygen to the brain. Call a doctor. Keep patients warm. In the event of threatening unconsciousness, place the patient on his or her side and transport in stable position.

BENZENE

Patients must be exposed to fresh air, must rest comfortably and tight clothing must be loosened. Resuscitate immediately in the event of apnea. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Rinse contaminated skin sufficiently with water. Rinse contaminated eyes adequately with water for ten to fifteen minutes. Call a doctor. Keep patients warm. In the event of threatening unconsciousness, place the patient on his or her side and transport in stable position.

ATMOSPHERIC GASES AND HYDROGEN

Because of their volumes and properties (both not poisonous) and distances to other substances, the hazardous substances (oxygen, nitrogen, argon and hydrogen) contained in the air separation and hydrogen production units are not potentially hazardous outside the premises of voestalpine Stahl GmbH.

CALCIUM CARBIDE

The carbide mixture in the hopper contains essential constituents as follows:

Calcium carbide (CaC2):	63.1%–72.3%
Coal, including volatile constituents:	5.5%
Carbon content:	32.59%–19.14%
Additional fluxes:	3.0%

Calcium carbide is not a flammable substance. Acetylene develops in the presence of moisture and mixes with air to form an explosive gas atmosphere and calcium hydroxide. The humidity from the air is enough to begin the reaction. Under atmospheric conditions, one ton of calcium carbide of technical quality (roughly 68% CaC_2) in reaction with water yields roughly 258 Nm^3 of acetylene gas.

OVERVIEW OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY PLANS FOR THE FACTORY PREMISES.

MEASURES

The measures taken to eliminate accidents and limit the consequences of an accident are regulated in the emergency plan of voestalpine Stahl GmbH. This plan is regularly updated in collaboration with the Municipal Offices of the Provincial Capital City of Linz and the fire department of Linz pursuant to the pertinent official regulations of the provincial capital of Linz.

The measures to be taken in the event of an incident are obligatory. The safety report of voestalpine Stahl GmbH is submitted on a regular basis to the authorities. The report is an integral part of the tests carried out by the responsible authorities that also serve to meet requirements and adaptations pursuant to Section 8a of the Trade and Industrial Code dated 1994.

With respect to the air separation unit, a safety report has also been submitted by Linde Gas GmbH.

EXTERNAL EMERGENCY PLAN

Detailed information on the alarms and measures outside the works premises can be found in the external emergency plan issued by the fire department of the city of Linz. Required measures in the event of Danger Level III are contained in the internal emergency plan. Notification procedures (excerpt from the emergency plan of voestalpine Stahl GmbH). The following measures have been determined in accordance with the emergency plan of voestalpine Stahl GmbH:

- Works fire department responds to the scene with all fire trucks and breathing apparatus vehicle
- Fire department of the City of Linz responds to the scene
- Establishment of a command center on site managed by City of Linz fire department
- Measurements taken to eliminate dangers such as cordoning off area by gas search troop, evacuation of the cordoned off area, radio announcements

Warning

The public is warned by means of sirens in the event of an extraordinary incident. Industrial accidents on the premises of are voestalpine Stahl GmbH and steps to take by the public are announced on public radio and television stations. This procedure and the type of reports required by the authorities are defined in the in-house emergency plan submitted to the authorities.

Note

Please do not call emergency telephone numbers without any important reason. This will ensure that the lines remain open for actual emergencies.

Contact numbers for inquiries and further information

Central office: T. +43/50304/15-5077 bzw. +43/50304/15-2629
Environmental Department: T. +43/50304/15-9806
Occupational Safety Department: T. +43/50304/15-9806
Linde Gas GmbH: T. +43/50/4273-1616

Link to Environmental Report on the Internet:

www.voestalpine.com/stahl/Die-Steel-Division/Umwelt

INFORMATION, CONTACT AND ABOUT US

EMAS
Geprüftes Umweltmanagement
REG.NO. AT- 000216

Environmental report

The next consolidated Environmental Report will be submitted for review in October 2028 and published thereafter. In addition, an updated version is created, externally reviewed and published on an annual basis.

Certified environmental experts

Hans Kitzweger
Claudia Hofer
Maximilian Lackner
LRQA Austria GmbH
Floridsdorfer Hauptstraße 1, 1210 Wien, Österreich

LRQA

ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER'S DECLARATION ON VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

LRQA Austria GmbH with EMAS environmental verifier registration number AT-V-0022 and accredited for scope

Integrated mill of voestalpine Stahl GmbH and their subsidiaries at site Linz as well as extraction and production of lime at site Steyrling and production of steel castings at site Traisen.
(separate scopes see appendix)

Nace Codes: 8.11, 19.1, 23.52, 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, 24.5, 49.2
declares to have verified

voestalpine Stahl GmbH, voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH, Cargo Service, Logistik Service GmbH, voestalpine Grobblech GmbH, voestalpine Automotive Components, Linz GmbH & Co. KG, voestalpine Standortservice GmbH, voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH, voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH, Linz, Steyrling, Traisen, Austria

registration number AT-000216
meets all requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

By signing this declaration, LRQA declares that:

- the verification and validation has been carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009, Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 amending Annexes I, II and III to Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 amending Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No. 1221/2009
- the outcome of the verification and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with applicable legal requirements relating to the environment,
- the data and information presented in the updated environmental statement 2025 of the organisation reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of all the organisation's activities within the scope mentioned in the environmental statement

This document is not equivalent to EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be granted by a Competent Body under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009. This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

LRQA Ref No: VNA00000017

Date of verification: 25 October 2023
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DI Hans Kitzweger, Lead Verifier
LRQA Austria GmbH
1210 Vienna, Floridsdorfer Hauptstraße 1
For and on behalf of LRQA Ltd

LRQA Austria GmbH, 1210 Vienna, Floridsdorfer Hauptstraße 1, Austria, FN 239257 Z
This declaration together with the validation serves as proof of verification and validation. It is required when applying for registration with the competent body in accordance with Article 3 of the Regulation. The text of this declaration must be included in full inthe company's environmental statement

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Contact

Christian Schaurhofer
Head of Environment, Steel Division

voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
christian.schaurhofer@voestalpine.com

The Linz, Steyrling and Traisen locations have established independent environmental management systems. The public is informed of the environmental measures taken at these locations in compliance with the community systems for environmental management and environmental impact assessment.

Registry number: AT-000216

voestalpine Stahl GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
stahl@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/stahl

voestalpine Grobblech GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
grobblech@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/grobblech

voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
ssc@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/ssc

voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
giesserei@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/giesserei_linz

voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG
Stahlstraße 47
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
automotivecomponents.linz@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/automotivecomponents

voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG
Mariazeller Strasse 75
3160 Traisen, Austria
T. +43/50304/13-0
office.traisen@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/giesserei_traisen

Logistik Service GmbH
Lunzerstraße 41
4031 Linz, Austria
T. +43/732/6598-0
office@logserv.at
www.logserv.at

Cargo Service GmbH
Lunzerstraße 41
4031 Linz, Austria
T. +43/732/6598-0
office@cargoserv.at
www.cargoserv.at

voestalpine Standortservice GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0

About us

Owner, editor and media owner
voestalpine Stahl GmbH, voestalpine-Straße 3, 4020 Linz, Austria

Responsible for content
Christian Schaurhofer

Editorial team
Martina Schubert

Design
WAK Werbeagentur GmbH, Welser Straße 3
4614 Marchtrenk, Austria
www.wak.at

voestalpine Stahl GmbH
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz, Austria
T. +43/50304/15-0
stahl@voestalpine.com
www.voestalpine.com/stahl

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