ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT 2026

Consolidated environmental report for the Linz, Steyrling and Traisen locations



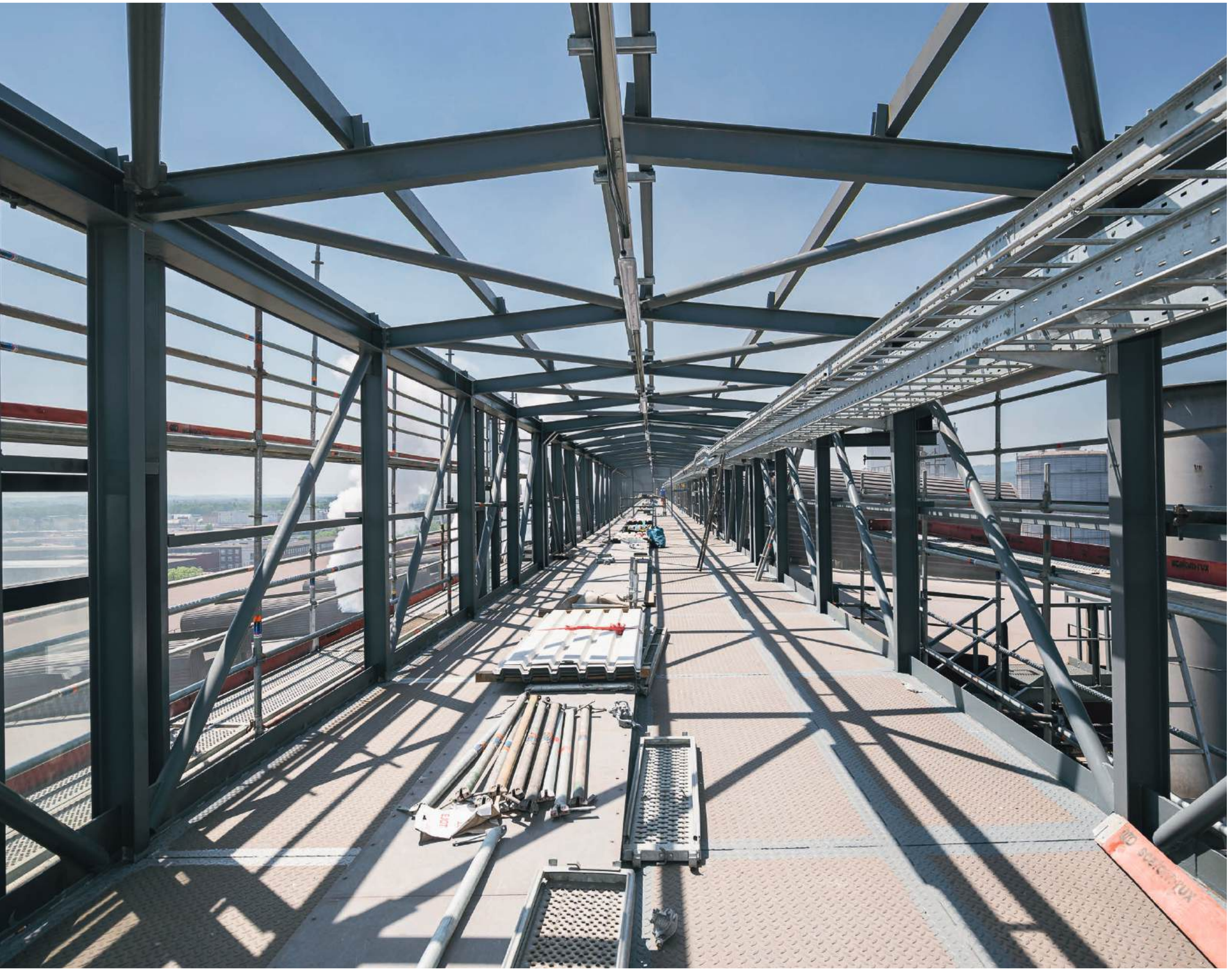
voestalpine Steel Division
www.voestalpine.com/steel

voestalpine
ONE STEP AHEAD.

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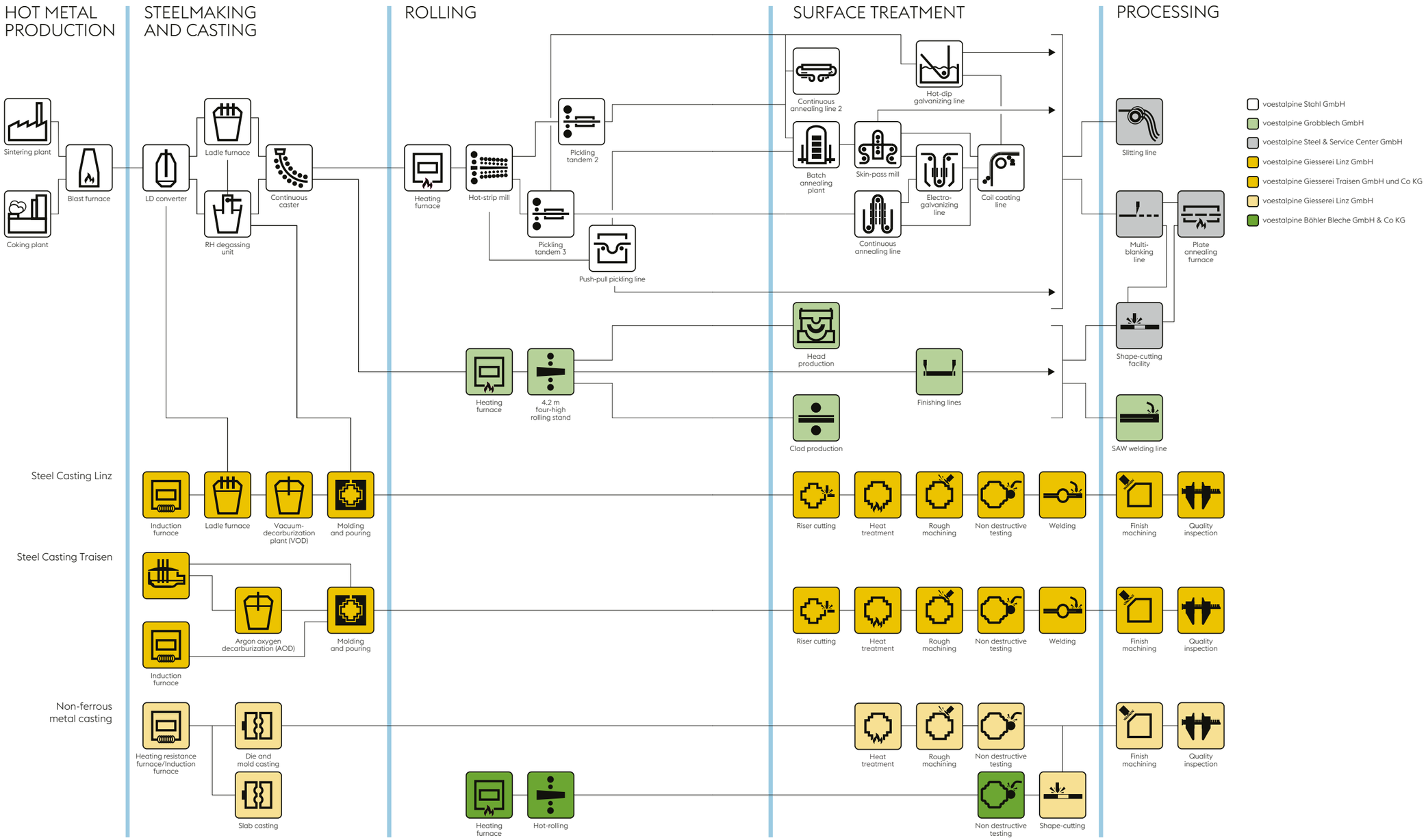
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The content of the updated 2026 Environmental Report comply with the requirements of EMAS III Regulation No. 1221/2009 as amended in 2018/2026 and refer to the validated locations in Linz, Steyrling and Traisen and the respective companies voestalpine 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 2026 Environmental Report. This document is a translation of the validated German document.



OUR PATH TO A GREEN FUTURE: INNOVATIONS FOR THE STEEL PRODUCTION OF TOMORROW.

THE PRODUCTION PROCESS



Crude iron production at the Linz site comprises the production of coke in the coking plant, sinter as a charge material in the sintering plant, crude iron in blast furnaces A, 5 and 6, and the mining and processing of limestone and further processing to quicklime at the Steyrling site.

In the steelmaking plant, crude steel is processed from crude iron after deep desulfurization in the LD converter (crucible) and is cast into slabs. In parallel, the voestalpine Giesserei group produces 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.

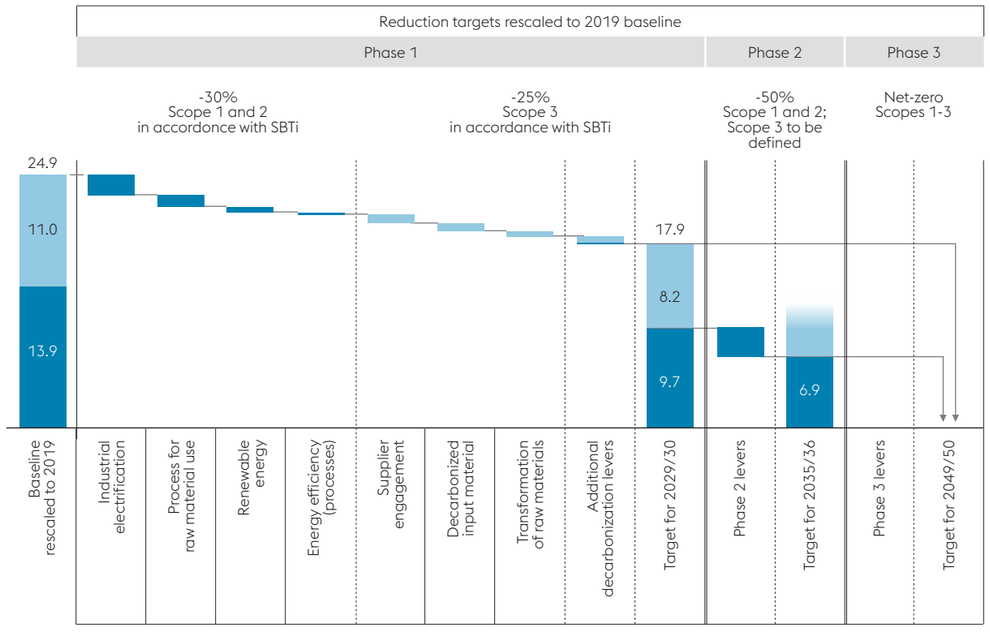
CLIMATE PROTECTION MEASURES

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.

TRANSITION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION in million tons CO_2e





The implementation of this climate transition plan is based on various decarbonization measures throughout the entire value chain. voestalpine initiated a CapEx plan with a term of five years to activate the decarbonization measures 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 measures are divided into three phases to achieve net zero by 2049/50. The first phase will run until 2029/30 and includes clearly defined measures 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 raw materials 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 measures.

DECARBONIZATION LEVERS

Phase 1

SCOPE 1 & 2

Industrial electrification	Use of renewable energy	Increased energy efficiency	Processes for raw material use
Expected result: GHG emissions reduced by 2.1 million tons	**Expected result:** GHG emissions reduced by 0.6 million tons	**Expected result:** GHG emissions reduced by 0.2 million tons	**Expected result:** GHG emissions reduced by 1.1 million tons
Up to the current reporting year: no GHG emissions reduction	**Up to the current reporting year:** GHG emissions reduced by 0.3 million tons	**Up to the current reporting year:** GHG emissions reduced by 0.1 million tons	**Up to the current reporting year:** GHG emissions reduced by 0.2 million tons
» Use of electric arc furnaces (EAF) in Linz and Donawitz » Transition from fossil energy (natural gas) to electricity in selected production and manufacturing processes	» Increasing the share of renewable energy in the electricity mix by purchasing electricity from renewable sources » Transition to renewable energy sources in production and manufacturing processes, e.g., use of biomethane » Own power generation using PV installations	» Optimization of existing production and manufacturing processes to further reduce energy requirements » Improved energy efficiency in buildings and manufacturing facilities » Optimization of cumbustion systems » Energy decoupling	» Emissions reduction through changes and optimizations to the raw material structure within the integrated plant network through the transformation of technology and production processes

SCOPE 3 | **SCOPE 1, 2 & 3**

Supplier engagement	Decarbonized input material	Transformation of raw materials	Further measures
Expected result: GHG emissions reduced by 0.9 million tons	**Expected result:** GHG emissions reduced by 0.7 million tons	**Expected result:** GHG emissions reduced by 0.5 million tons	**Expected result:** GHG emissions reduced by 0.9 million tons
Up to the current reporting year: no GHG emissions reduction	**Up to the current reporting year:** no GHG emissions reduction	**Up to the current reporting year:** GHG emissions reduced by 0.3 million tons	**Up to the current reporting year:** GHG emissions reduced by 0.8 million tons
» Decarbonization of key existing raw materials » Supplier development based on valid data (e.g., PCFs) and decarbonization measures across the value chain	» Use of new and low-emission materials and raw materials, e.g., in further processing	» Reduction of indirect GHG emissions through changes to raw materials and their use, e.g., the use of secondary raw materials » Transition of the raw material structure by integrating electric arc furnaces into the existing plant configuration	» Measures to reduce direct and indirect GHG emissions across the value chain, e.g., transportation, waste management, and similar

Phase 2 und 3

A key lever in Phase 2 is accelerating industrial electrification by continuing the transformation of steelmaking processes, for example through expanding production capacity via the electric steel route. The measures for this lever are currently under development and being further refined The use of CO_2 carbon capture, utilization, and storage technologies (CCUS) are a targeted way of further reducing process-related emissions. Through this, the decarbonization and gradual transition of remaining quantities of energy to renewable energy sources by the 2035/36 financial year is pushed forward. voestalpine works on the further development of these technologies and application on an industrial scale, the creation of technical pilot plants and the implementation of the newest technologies from research and development. Phase 3 marks the last step on the path to net-zero emissions by the 2049/50 financial year. voestalpine takes an open-technology approach in this long-term vision, which considers various solutions and technology options and also allows for space for the implementation of future developments in science and technology to achieve net-zero emissions. The greatest possible flexibility and economic feasibility play a key role in this. The focus rests on the replacement of the remaining fossil fuel crude iron capacities and the use of fossil-free energy sources such as hydrogen and renewable energy as well as on continuing the use of carbon capture, utilization and storage technologies (CCUS). Within this context, future technology scenarios and the associated energy requirements for relevant energy sources were created in the 2025/26 financial year.

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. An innovative heat recovery system will also be installed that will make 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 9,000 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 6,200 jobs in Austria, of which up to 3,800 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 2025/26 financial year in terms of time schedule and budget. The investment volume of the Steel Division was EUR 536.9 million during the 2025/26 financial year. Construction of the hall for the new electric steel plant went according to plan. The central plant sections for the electric arc furnace (EAF) were completed and constant quality and deadline monitoring. The first assembly steps for the EAF have already started, the majority of the assembly for the core unit is planned for the 2026/27 financial year. To ensure the required product quality, the project also includes investment in a new secondary metallurgy facility equipped with vacuum treatment and a ladle furnace. The awarding process for essential components was able to be concluded in the current financial year. Commissioning is planned for spring 2027. In addition, two of four new scrap processing machines were installed during the expansion of the scrap yard.

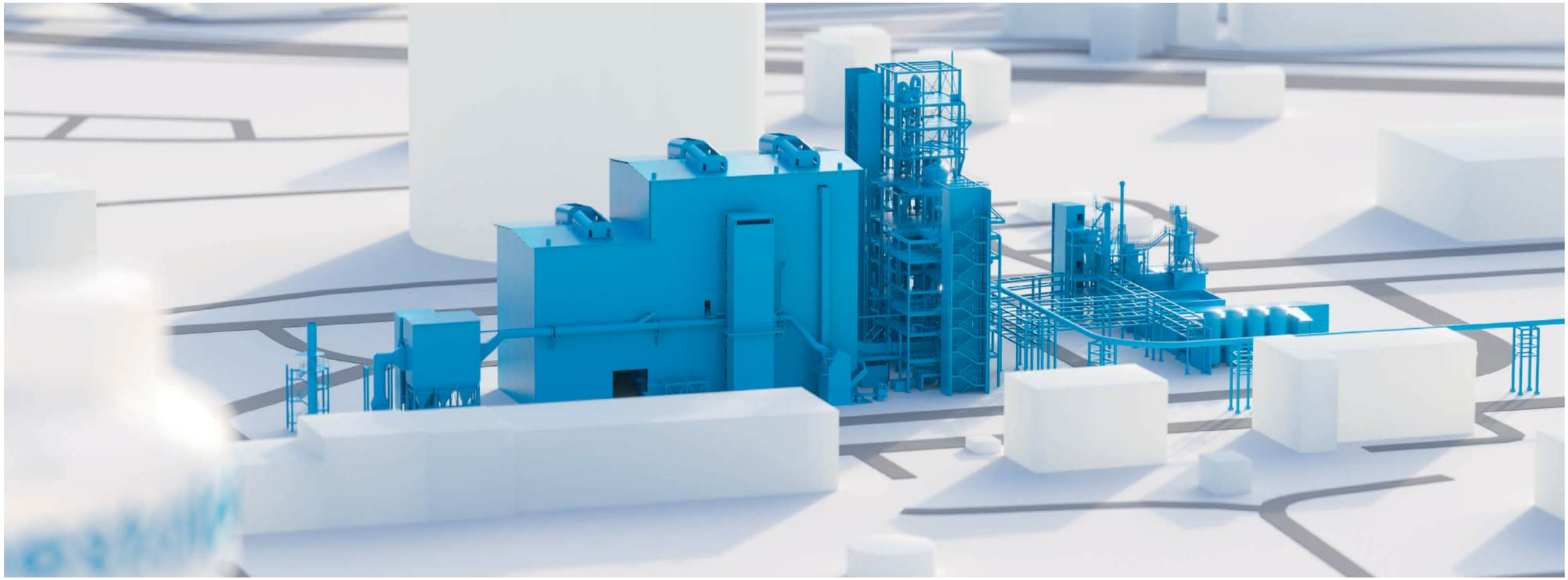


EU LIGHTHOUSE PROJECT H2FUTURE – GREEN HYDROGEN

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 1,200 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. Construction started in September 2025 at the voestalpine site in Linz for the world's first industrial demonstration plant, which can combine two innovative processes, a hydrogen-based direct reduction for 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 H2-based and circular steel sector. It makes the EU a pioneer in the field of climate-neutral steel production.

Hy4Smelt will make it possible to switch to H2-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.

Commissioning of the demonstration plant is planned by the end of the 2027 calendar year and the project will finish in 2030. The total cost will be about 170 million euros.


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2025/26 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

The comprehensive environmental program points for decarbonization are described in the chapter on Climate Protection. The following tables document measures implemented in previous environmental programs as well as objectives newly defined in the current environmental program for the three locations.

Company	Target	Task	Figure
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of energy input in blast furnace gas enrichment	Mixed Gas Station 5/6, selective boosting of top furnace gas with converter gas	Reduction of natural gas by 1,195 MWh/year RESULT: Natural gas reduced by 1,195 MWh/year achieved
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 t/year RESULT: Dust reduced by roughly 10 t/year achieved
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 RESULT: Consumption of electricity reduced by 213 MWh/year achieved
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 cartridges reduced by roughly 270 units/year RESULT: Filter cartridges reduced by roughly 80 units/year. Optimizations are currently being performed with the second type of filter cartridges.
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Energy savings by switching to LED lighting for the top furnace gas and converter gas meter	Conversion of the existing light system to LED lighting	Electricity consumption reduced by 80 MWh/year RESULT: Reduction of 83 MWh/year achieved
Standort Steyrling	Optimization of the conveyor routing through novel systems	Fuel savings resulting from same height	Reduction of roughly 84,000 l/year of diesel fuel RESULT: Diesel fuel reduction of roughly 80,000 l/year achieved
Standort Steyrling	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 t NO_x as compared to the previous operating period (2020-2024) RESULT: Reduction of roughly 1 t NO_x achieved
voestalpine Grobblech GmbH	Energy consumption reduced in pusher-type furnaces	Increase in combustion air preheating in the recuperator	Reduction of natural gas by 2,000 MWh/year RESULT: Natural gas reduction by 3,184 MWh/year achieved
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 reduction by roughly 30,000 kWh/year RESULT: Natural gas reduction by roughly 22,800 kWh/year achieved
voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH	Reduction of industrial water consumption at the ladle furnace	Installation of a bypass	Process water reduced by roughly 600,000 m^3/year RESULT: Process water reduction of roughly 640,000 m^3/year achieved

Company	Target	Task	Figure
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% RESULT: Sandblasting media reduction by 55%
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/year of green electricity in the foundry RESULT: Generation of roughly 440 MWh/year of green electricity
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 t/year of refractory breakout material RESULT: Recycled quantity of 51.66 t of refractory material
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 consumption reduced by 2,540 m^3/year RESULT: Compressed air consumption reduced by 2,540 m^3/year achieved
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	Implementation of an employee questionnaire on the awareness campaign RESULT: Employee questionnaire on the awareness campaign implemented
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 (industrial area and cut-to-length facilities)	Consumption of electricity reduced by roughly 470 MWh/year RESULT: Consumption of electricity reduced by roughly 470 MWh/year achieved
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 t/year RESULT: Reduction of 55 t/year of steel edge protection achieved
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 fuel savings of roughly 5,200 l/year per locomotive RESULT: Reduction of diesel fuel consumption by 5,200 l/year achieved
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	Reduction of roughly 21,120 l/year of diesel fuel RESULT: Diesel fuel reduction of roughly 21,120 l/year achieved
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 l/year equaling roughly 700 kg CO_2/year RESULT: Reduction of 227 l/year and 600 kg CO_2/year achieved
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 t/year (with simultaneous increase in purchased green electricity) RESULT: Reduction of 2,400 MWh/year of natural gas and roughly 550 t/year of CO_2 achieved

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.

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.

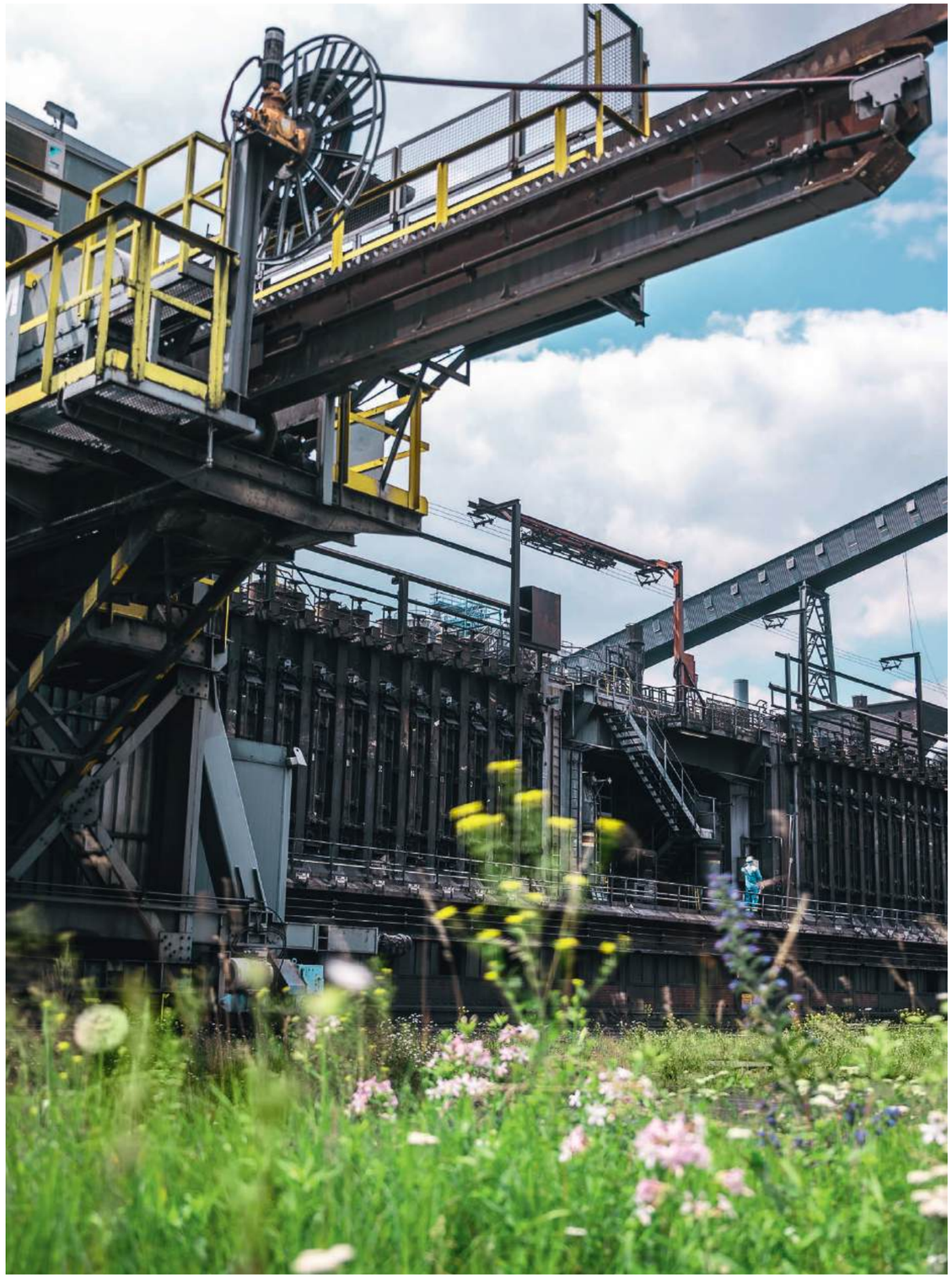
The following measures have been taken:

» **Funnel-and-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 1,800 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%



2026/27 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM NEW MEASURES



Company	Target	Task	Figure	Deadline
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Increase in energy efficiency of the electric arc furnace	Installation of a system for heat recovery from the exhaust gases of the electric arc furnace	Reduction in purchase of outside energy by roughly 65,146 MWh/year	2028
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Energy savings through optimization of heating system	Optimize settings in the underfiring system of the batteries in the coking plant	External electricity purchase reduced by roughly 3,800 MWh/year	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Optimization of the steam reduction station around the blast furnace	Alteration of the steam reduction stations for the required operation to 2 t/hour and reducing the top furnace gas consumption	External electricity purchase reduced by roughly 500 MWh/year	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Use of sustainable raw materials	Implementation of a management system for sustainable raw materials	Certification of a sustainable raw material	2027
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction in the use of natural gas and emissions of CO_2 for the wide strip mill	Avoidance of unplanned shutdown of the HBO through the installation of double locking fixtures with pressure reduction between.	Reduction of 430 MWh/year of natural gas and roughly 87 t/year of CO_2 achieved.	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of energy consumption (electricity) in the cooling towers of FVZ1-4 analogous to FVZ5	Implementation of a cooling tower model (calculation of the conveyor temperature) and through this more efficient conveyor cooling (increased water cooling and reduction of air cooling)	Electricity reduction by roughly 4,000 MWh/year	2027
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of energy consumption by switching to LED technology for high-level lighting in the conveyor area	Change to LED in the building lighting of FVZ3, transverse hall and FVZ1	Electricity reduction by roughly 650 MWh/year	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Increase in resource efficiency by reduction of the plant scrap at FVZ1	Adjustment of the scrap specification in plant automation as well as mechanical and electrical modifications in input and output	Plant scrap reduction of roughly 590 t/year	2027
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Optimization of converter gas utilization	Optimization of switching from flaring to the recovery network	Natural gas purchases reduced by roughly 2,000 MWh/year	2027
Steyrling location	Reduction of the energy consumption in the winter months in lime grit loading	Existing electrical gas heaters that are used to de-ice the conveyors and dischargers in lime grit loading will be replaced by use of waste heat from the burned lime bunker	Electricity reduction by roughly 195 MWh/year	2028
voestalpine Giesserei Linz GmbH	Reduction of energy consumption by the ladle furnace and the riser burner	Conversion from the bag filter system to the waveline filter system	Electricity consumption reduced by roughly 90,600 kWh/year	2027
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Introduction of an energy monitoring system	Preparation and provision of data using the IT system for management and employees	Introduction of three energy-intensive aggregates	2027
voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH	Increasing charging infrastructure for electric cars in the IA	Addition of 4 charging stations	Increase by 50% (from 8 to 12)	2026
voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH	Reduction of electricity consumption in production facilities, Part 4 of the 5-part step plan	Conversion of metal halide lamps to LED technology in the SSC production facilities (industrial area)	Electricity consumption reduced by roughly 150 MWh/year	2027
Logistik Service GmbH	Fuel reduction	Replacement of a utility vehicle with combustion engines with an electric vehicle	Fuel reduced by roughly 800 l/year	2027
Cargo Service GmbH	Reduction of electricity requirements	Use of one additional wagon per circuit in ore traffic Linz-Erzberg	Traction current reduction by roughly 110,400 kWh/year	2027
voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG	Resource efficiency: Replacement of aluminum components with wood	Reconstruction of the aluminum centering plates of the Souspeed equipment. New centering plates and those to be reconditioned will be made of wood	Aluminum reduction of roughly 360 kg/year	2027
voestalpine Automotive Components Linz GmbH & Co KG	Resource efficiency: Replacement parts management of old equipment	Extension of life span of equipment (welding equipment) by reuse of functional components from old equipment	Reuse of drive motors and quality systems such as special cameras, computers, ... for the welding system	2026

2026/27 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM MEASURES BEING IMPLEMENTED

Company	Target	Task	Figure	Deadline
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Conversion of the 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	2026 Extension
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Increased energy efficiency in Blast Furnace A	Installation of an electric blast unit	Savings in purchase of outside energy of roughly 73,060 MWh/year	2027
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 t/year	2027
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of NO_x emissions in Continuous Annealing Line 1	Installation of DeNO$_x$ plant	Reduction of NO_x emissions by ≥ 20 t/year	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Reduction of NO_x emissions in Hotdip Galvanizing Line 1	Renewal of burner system in the lance furnace	Reduction of NO_x emissions from 340 mg/Nm^3 to 200 mg/Nm^3	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 t/year in Pickling Tandem Line 2 and Pickling Tandem Line 3 down to 1,000 t/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/Nm^3 to 15 mg/Nm^3	2026
voestalpine Stahl GmbH	Increased crucible gas production	LD3 suction optimization	Increased production of electricity of 200 MWh/year	2026
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	Increased share of green electricity through in-house generation	Installation of a 1,500 kWp photovoltaic plant on the ILL building roof	Generation of roughly 1,400 MWh/year of green electricity	2027 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	2027 Extension

Company	Target	Task	Figure	Deadline
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 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 mixed steam in model design	Installation of heater control	Mixed steam reduced by roughly 500 t/year	2026 Extension
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 l/year	2027 Extension
voestalpine Steel & Service Center GmbH	Reduced steam consumption	Installation of a central heating regulator in the slitting center as part of a comprehensive facade renovation package	Steam consumption reduced by roughly 12% = 800 MWh/year	2027 Extension
voestalpine Standortservice GmbH	Pollutant emissions reduced in emergency vehicles	Replacement of a rescue firefighting truck (FZ4) with a vehicle with a higher exhaust standard	Conversion from Euro 4 to Euro 6	2027 Extension
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	2027 Extension
voestalpine Standortservice GmbH	Fuel reduction	Replacement of a transport vehicle (FZ 8) with an internal combustion engine with an electric vehicle	Fuel reduced by roughly 1,600 l/year	2027 Extension
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	2027 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	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Crude steel (CS)	Million tons	5.19	5.29	5.55

Products	Unit	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Hot-rolled strip (non-slit)	Million tons	1.164	1.014[1)]	0.783
Cold-rolled strip and electrical steel		0.803	0.791	0.576
Galvanized strip		2.205	2.019	1.740
Organic-coated strip		0.151	0.156	0.096
Heavy plates		0.6	0.5	0.577
Blast furnace slag		1.2	1.2	1.2
Castings in Linz	tons	4,237	4,027	4,038
Laser-welded blanks		125,471	123,320	125,466
Products processed by SSC	units	1,774,788	1,908,936	1,905,736

Energy	Unit	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Natural gas (calorific value)	TWh	3,28	3,21	3,45
Electric power (outside source)	TWh	0,511	0,456	0,593

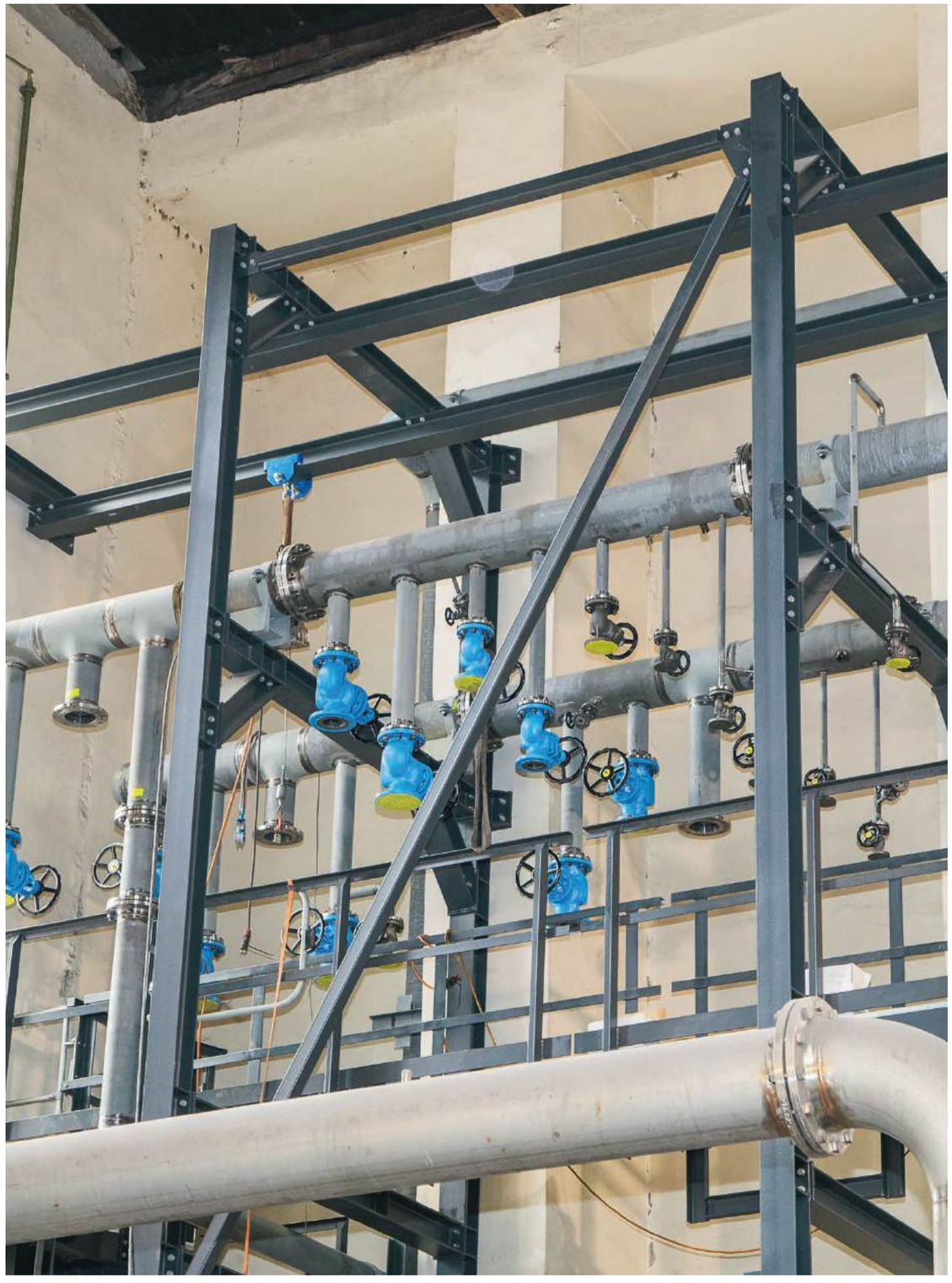
Steyrling location

Products	Unit	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Burned lime (BL)	Million tons	0.326	0.322	0.329
Armor stones	tons	1,620	479	442
Fines (unburned)	Million tons	0.579	0.626	0.582
Volume of limestone mined (LS)		1.145	1.220	1.144

Energy	Unit	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Natural gas	GWh	320	317	326
Electricity		13	13	13

Traisen location

Production volume	Unit	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Cast parts	tons of castings	3,810	4,340	4,306
Cast parts	units	15,862	17,027	14,524



[1)] Value was updated.

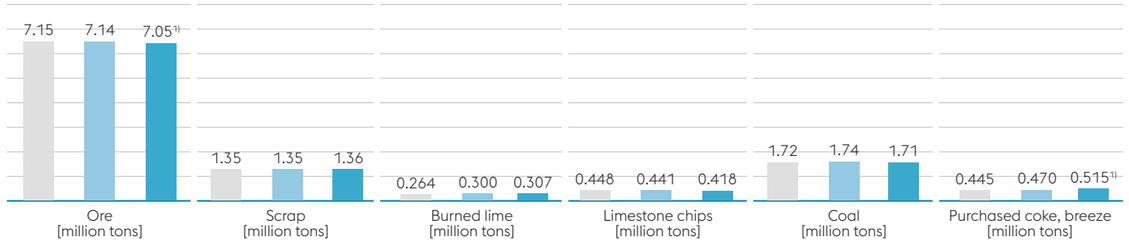
CORE INDICATORS
AT THE LINZ LOCATION

The core indicators refer to total annual crude steel production in tons. In the 2025 calendar year, the volume was 5.55 million tons. (2024: 5.29 million tons, 2023: 5.19 million tons).

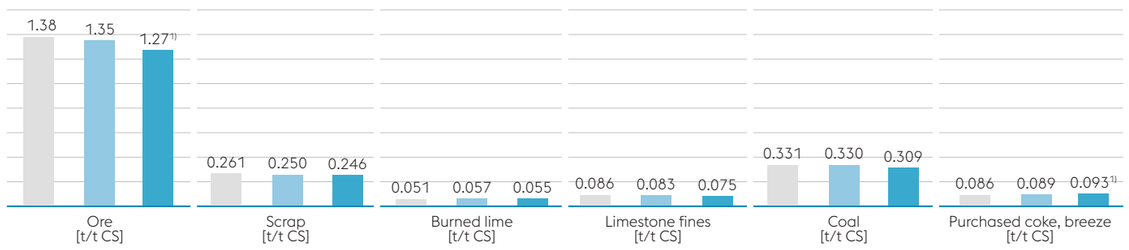
MATERIAL EFFICIENCY

2023 2024 2025

Absolute volume



Specific volume





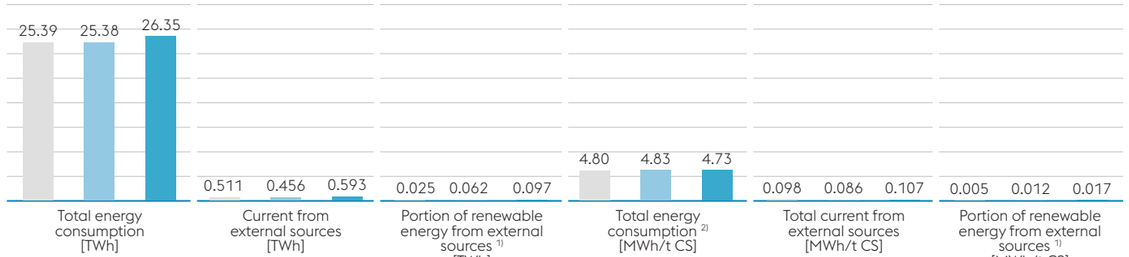
[1)] Calculation pursuant to EU emissions allowance trading

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

2023 2024 2025

Absolute volume

Specific volume

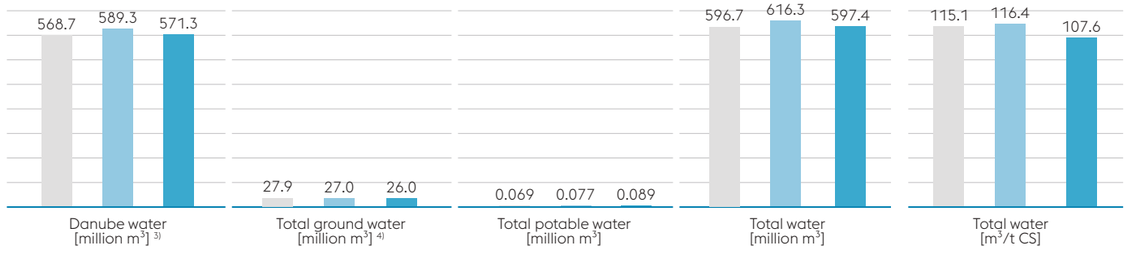


WATER

2023 2024 2025

Absolute volume

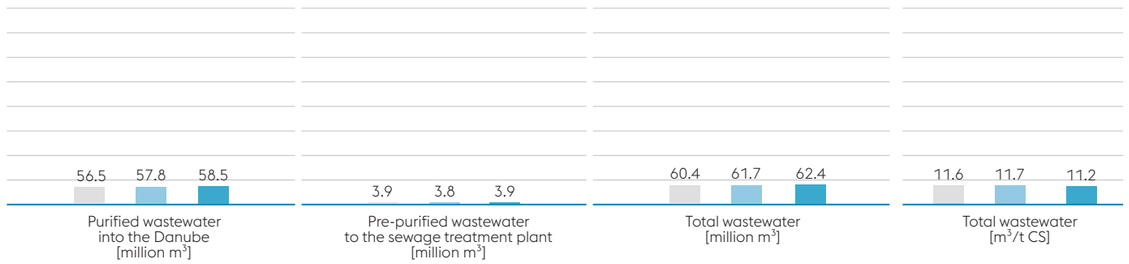
Specific volume



WASTEWATER

Absolute volume

Specific volume



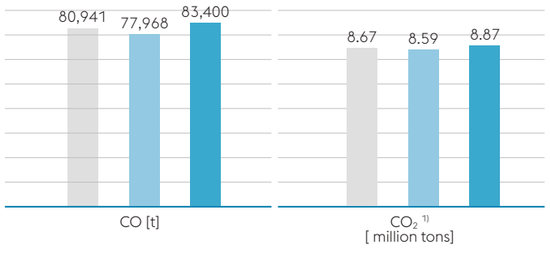
[1)] Increased proportion of renewable energies with respect to electricity labeling from purchased third-party electricity. For the calendar year 2025, the following percentages were recorded: hydroelectric energy (6.07%), wind energy (6.70%), photovoltaic energy (1.34%), miscellaneous green energy (0.52%).
[2)] Including slab purchases
[3)] Limit value: 720 million m³/year
[4)] for production

CORE INDICATORS
AT THE LINZ LOCATION

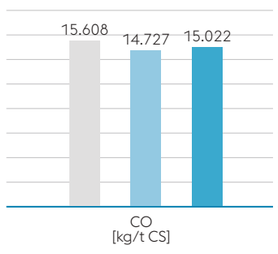
EMISSIONS

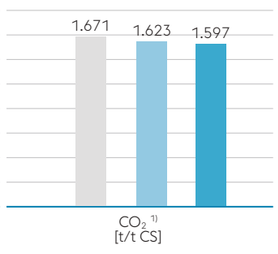
2023 2024 2025

Absolute volume

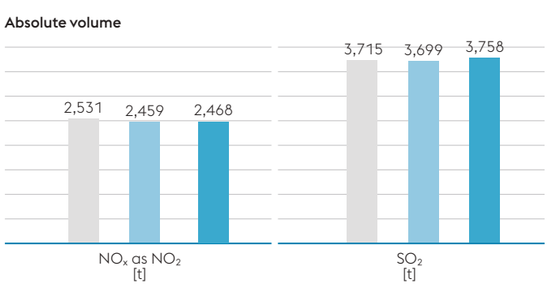


Specific volume

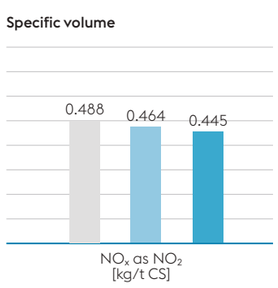


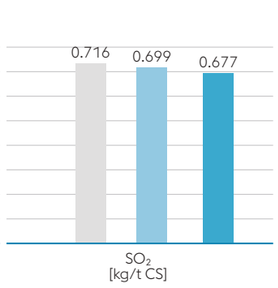


Absolute volume

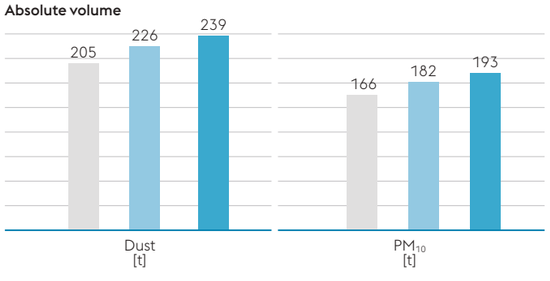


Specific volume

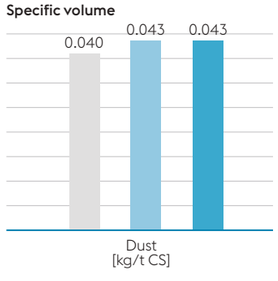


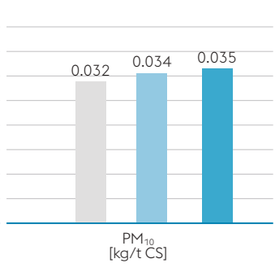


Absolute volume



Specific volume





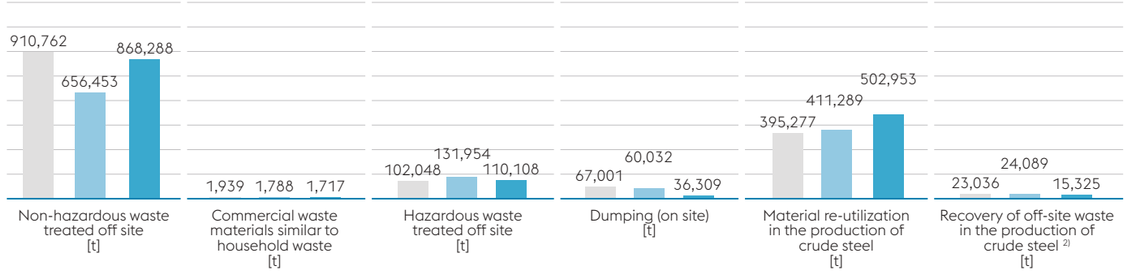
Other greenhouse gases such as methane and refrigerants are emitted in only small amounts (roughly 280 tons of methane and 350 kg of refrigerants).

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

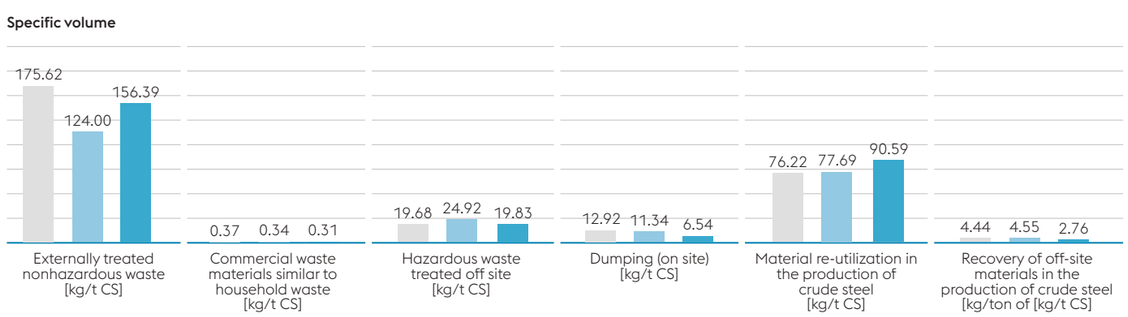
WASTE

2023 2024 2025

Absolute volume

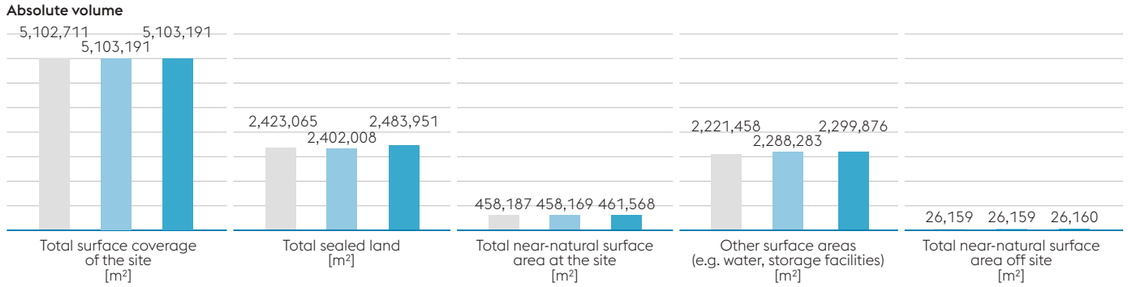


Specific volume



BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY [3]

Absolute volume



[2] Excluding scrap

[3] 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 2025 and is the actual value.

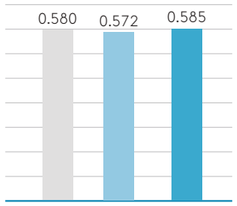
CORE INDICATORS
AT THE STEYRLING LOCATION

The core indicators refer to total annual burned lime production in tons. In the 2025 calendar year, the volume was 0.33 million tons. (2024: 0.32 million tons, 2023: 0.33 million tons).

MATERIAL EFFICIENCY

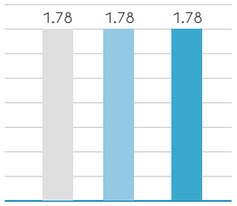
2023 2024 2025

Absolute volume



Limestone for the production of burned lime [million tons]

Specific volume

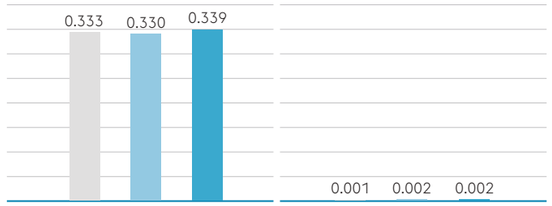


Limestone for the production of burned lime [t/t BL]



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

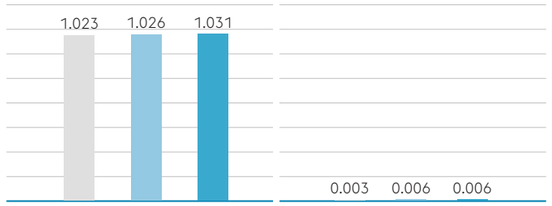
Absolute volume



Total energy consumption [TWh]

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

Specific volume

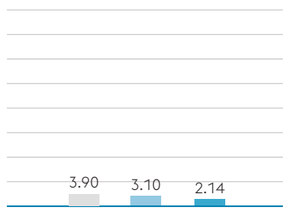


Total energy consumption [MWh/t BL]

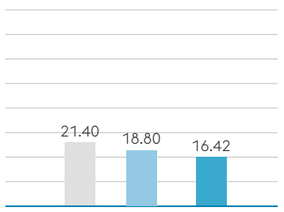
Portion of renewable energy current from external sources [1] [MWh/t BL]

EMISSIONS

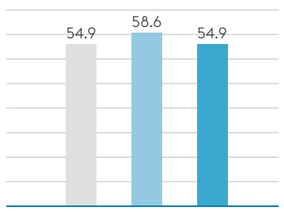
Absolute volume



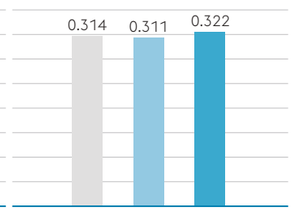
Dust [t]



NO_x as NO_2 [2] [t]

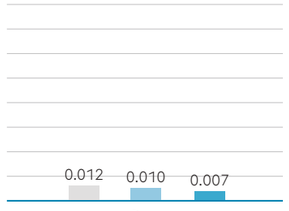


Diffuse dust emissions PM_{10} [t]

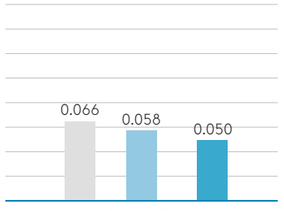


CO_2 [3] [million tons]

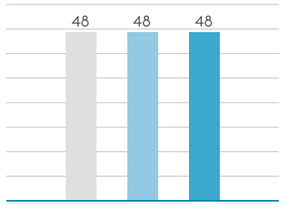
Specific volume



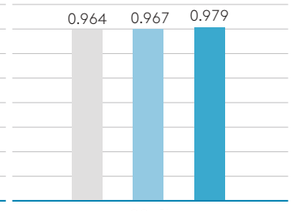
Dust [kg/t BL]



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



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

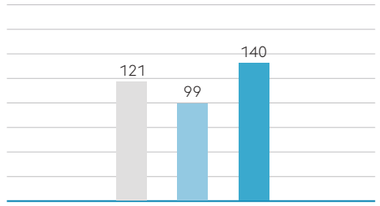


CO_2 [3] [t/t BL]

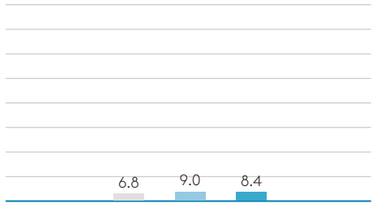
WASTE

2023 2024 2025

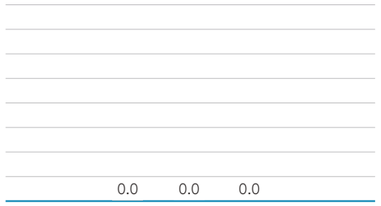
Absolute volume



Non-hazardous waste treated off site [t]

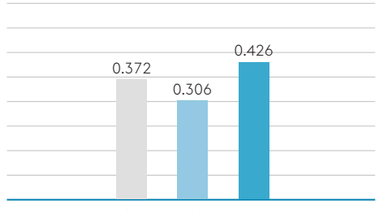


Hazardous waste treated off site [t]

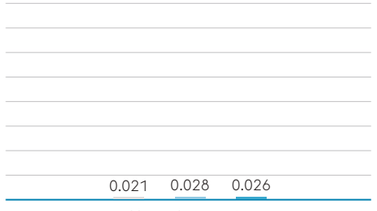


Material re-utilization in the production of crude steel [4] [t]

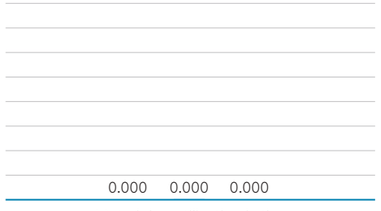
Specific volume



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



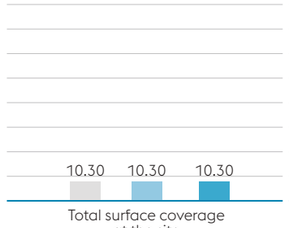
Hazardous waste treated off site [kg/t BL]



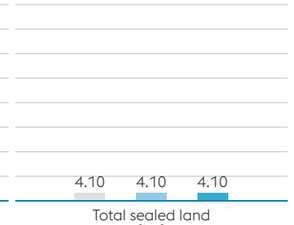
Material re-utilization in the production of crude steel [4] [kg/t BL]

BIODIVERSITY [5]

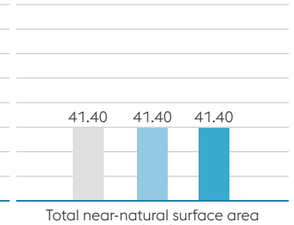
Absolute volume



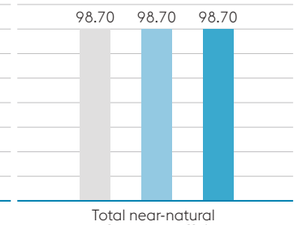
Total surface coverage at the site [ha]



Total sealed land [ha]



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



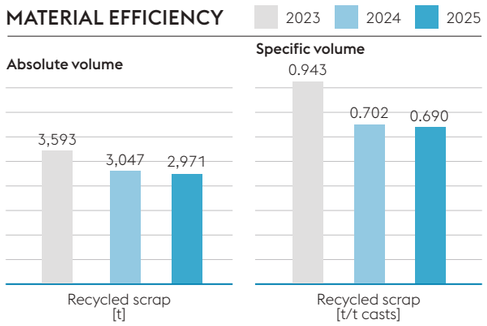
Total near-natural surface area off site [ha]

[1] Increased proportion of renewable energies with respect to electricity labeling from purchased third-party electricity. For the calendar year 2025, the following percentages were recorded: hydroelectric energy (6.07%), wind energy (6.70%), photovoltaic energy (1.34%), miscellaneous green energy (0.52%)
[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 2025 and is the actual value.

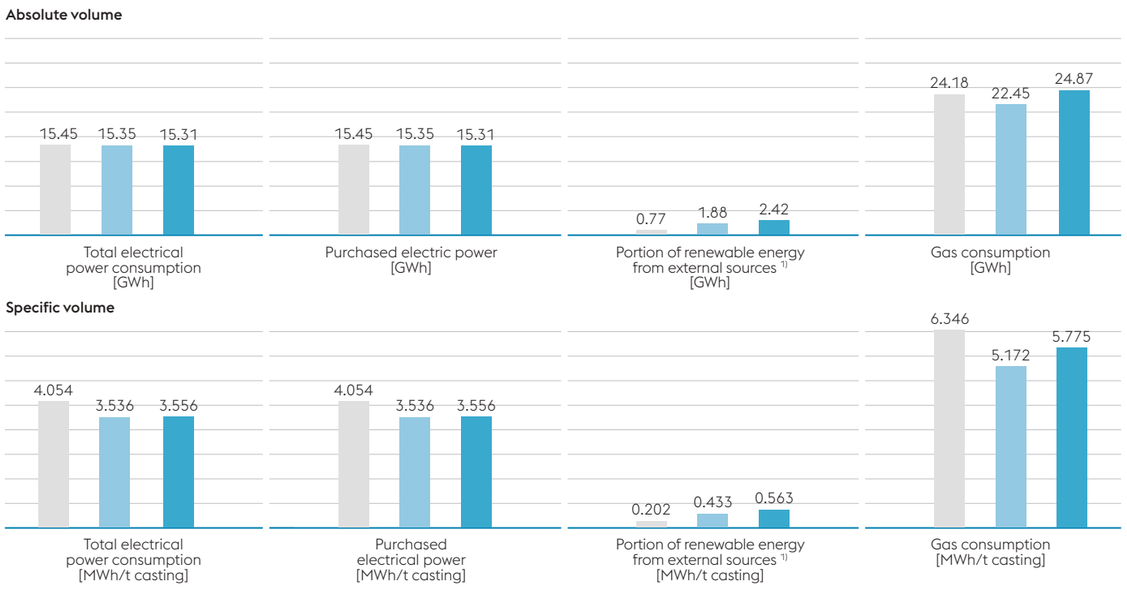
CORE INDICATORS AT THE TRAISEN LOCATION

The core indicators refer to total annual casting production. In the 2025 calendar year, the volume was 4,306 t. (2024: 4,340 t, 2023: 3,810 t).

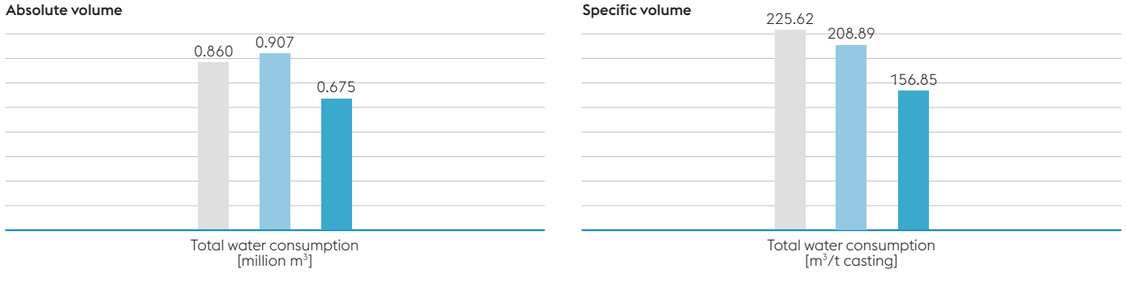
MATERIAL EFFICIENCY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

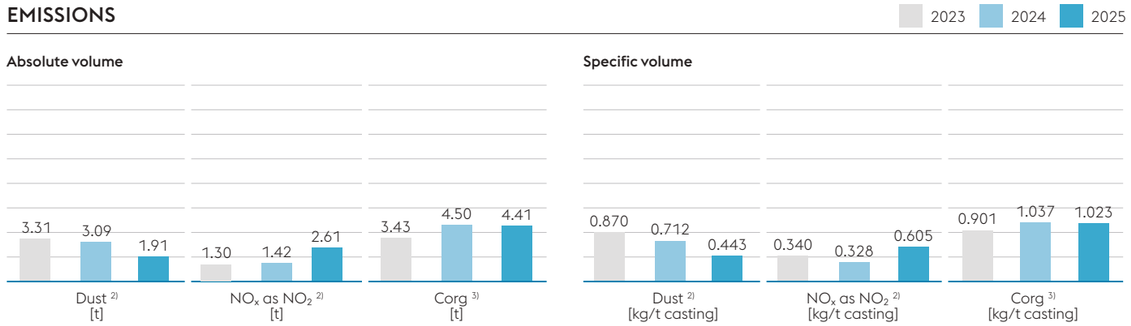


WATER

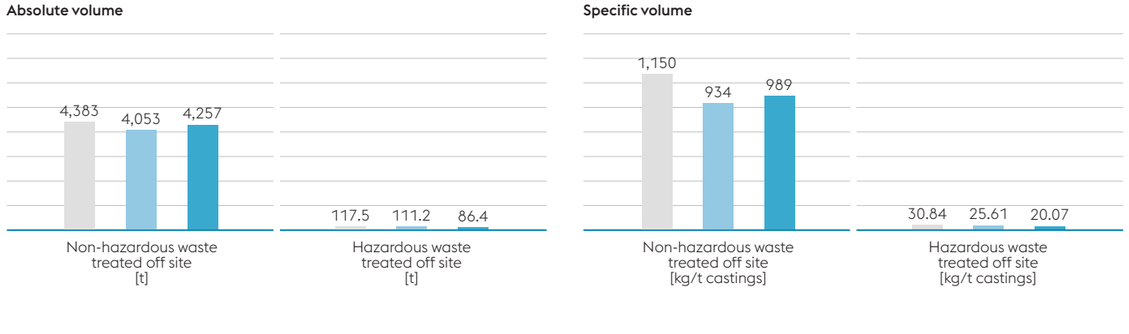




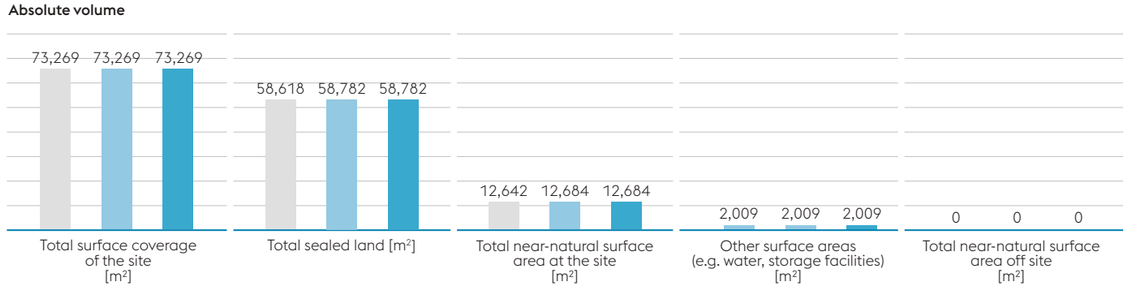
EMISSIONS



WASTE



BIODIVERSITY 4)



1) Increased proportion of renewable energies with respect to electricity labeling from purchased third-party electricity. For the calendar year 2025, the following percentages were recorded: hydroelectric energy (6.07%), wind energy (6.70%), photovoltaic energy (1.34%), miscellaneous green energy (0.52%)

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 2025 and is the actual value.

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 Steel 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 dialog 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.

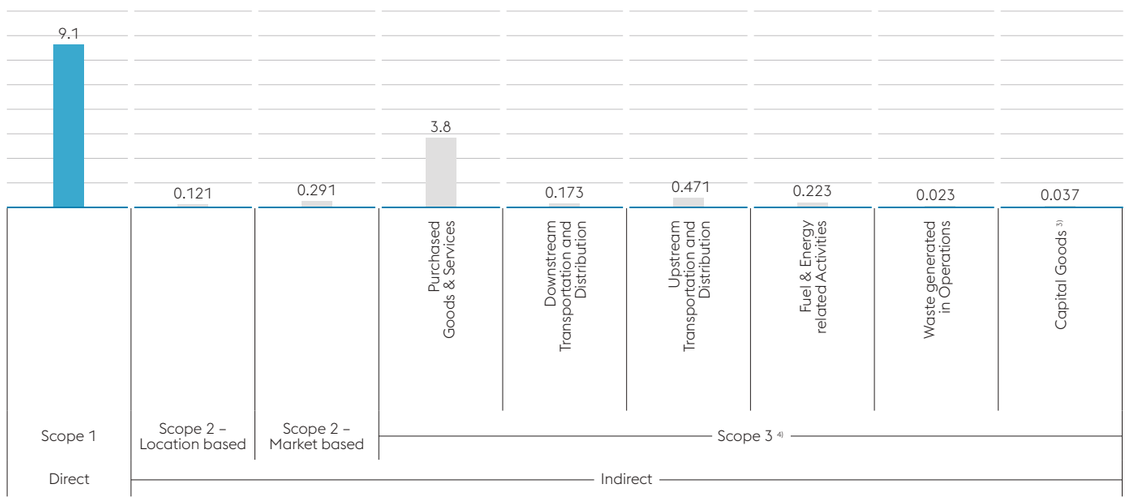
The voestalpine Group provides information on the environmental impact of its products in the form of environmental product declarations and, in the interest of transparency, also publishes data on greenhouse gas emissions and water consumption as part of the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). The voestalpine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

DIRECT AND INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN THE 2025/26 FINANCIAL YEAR

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 GHG protocol and externally verified pursuant to ISO 14064-3[1]. The greenhouse gas emissions at the Linz, Steyrling and Traisen sites are as follows:

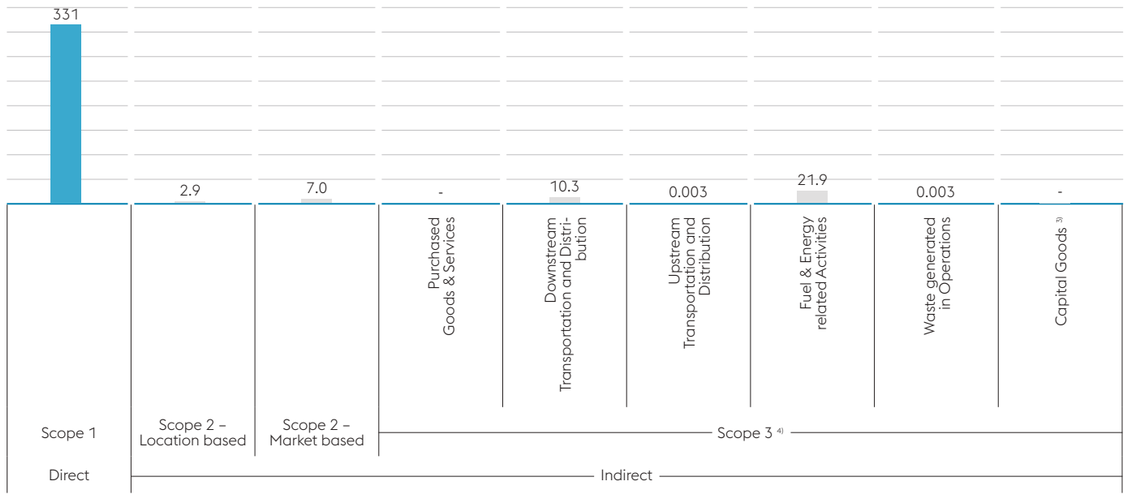
DIRECT AND INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS AT THE LINZ SITE [2]

in [millions t CO_2e] (CO_2-equivalent)



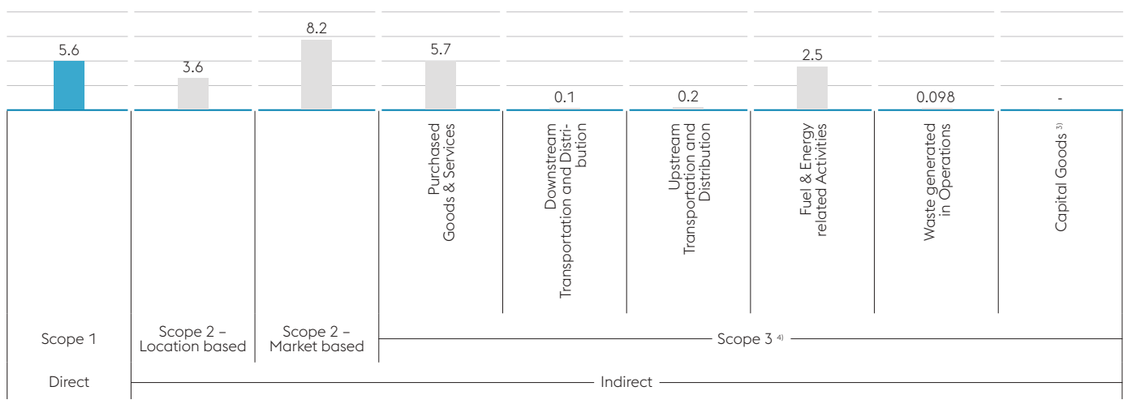
DIRECT AND INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS AT THE STEYRLING SITE

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



DIRECT AND INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS AT THE TRAISEN SITE

in [1,000 t 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 optimization measures implemented under the project enable verifiable emission reductions. 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 methodology, 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.



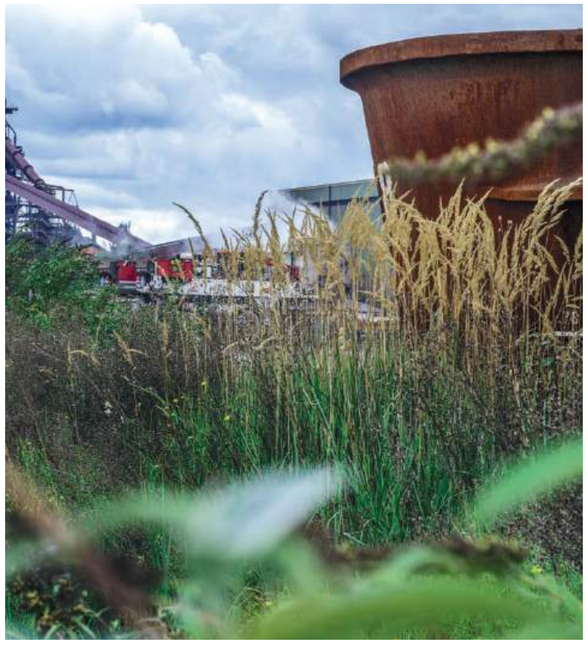
RESPONSIBLESTEEL

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.

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 financial year.

The first recertification audit in the spring of 2024 and the surveillance audit in the spring of 2025 were able to be successfully performed and the recertification concluded with a positive result.

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 reduction in dust emissions of more than 98% per ton of crude steel since the mid-1980s is only one of the many areas in which voestalpine has made substantial improvements. SO_2 was reduced by 84% and NO_x by over 69% as well as CO_2 by over 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.

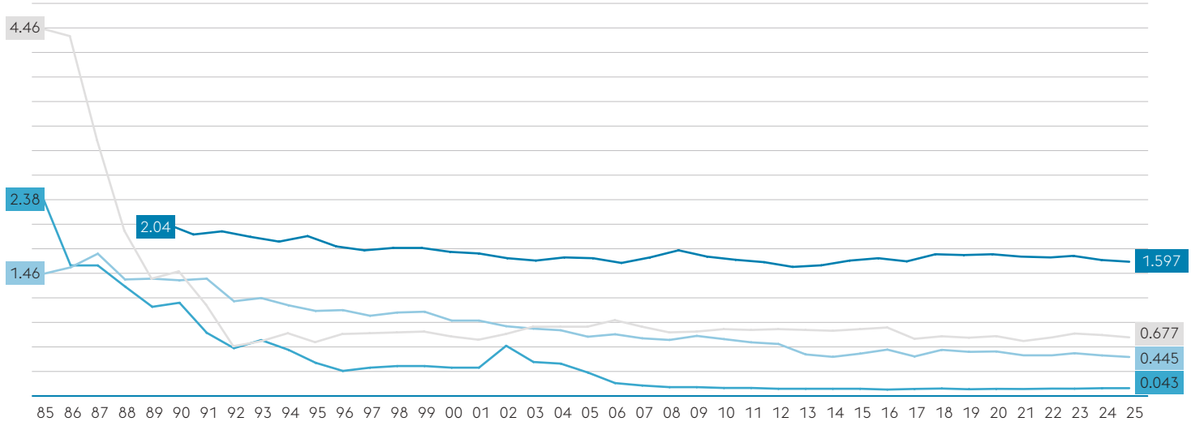
Emissions at the Steyrling site during lime production are also monitored in accordance with the state of the art and are at a very low level. Activities involving particularly large amounts of dust, such as blasting, take weather conditions into account.

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 SO_2 volume 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 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Power station	Block 06	100	Out of operation	Out of operation	Out of operation
	Block 03	100	56	55	53
	Block 04	100	40	36	28
	Block 05	100	54	40	41
	Block 07	100	50	46	52
	Gas and steam turbine	33	19	16	17
Blast furnace blower station	Central blower station 2, boiler 1	100	4	5	6
	Central blower station 2, boiler 2	100	7	4	11
Hot-rolling mill	Pusher-type furnace 06	400 [1]	286	288	236
	Pusher-type furnace 07	350 [2]	191	193	174
	Walking-beam furnace 1	220 [3]	104	121	106
Sintering plant	Sinter belt 5	150 [4]	90	91	89
Cold-rolling mill	Hot-dip galvanizing line III	250	189	148	120
	Hot-dip galvanizing line IV	250	112	117	114
	Hot-dip galvanizing line V	250	110	125	87
Heavy plates	Pusher-type furnace 1	500	309	323	341
	Pusher-type furnace 2	300 [5]	186	191	193

SO_2	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Power station	Block 06	200	Out of operation	Out of operation	Out of operation
	Block 03	200	90	86	72
	Block 04	200	89	78	77
	Block 05	200	96	93	90
	Block 07	200	89	86	87
	Gas and steam turbine	67	36	36	32
Blast furnace	Casting bay dedusting (Blast furnace A)	350	127	113	113
LD steelmaking plant	Secondary dedusting 1	101.5 [6]	34	28	27
Hot-rolling mill	Pusher-type furnace 06	200	152	163	121
	Pusher-type furnace 07	200	63	71	69
Coking plant	Sulfuric acid and gas cleaning system	1,000 [7]	399	402	395
Sintering plant	Sinter belt 5	350	296	300	301
Heavy plates	Pusher-type furnace 1	200	142	149	143

CO	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Power station	Block 03	100	6.1	11.2	10.3
	Block 04	80	27.2	17.1	18.8
	Block 05	80	14.8	21.9	21.8
	Block 07	80	8.0	9.8	8.0
	Gas and steam turbine	33	3.5	4.4	6.3
Blast furnace	Central blower station 2, boiler 1	80	0.0	0.4	1.0
	Central blower station 2, boiler 2	80	0.0	0.2	1.6
Coil coating line	Coil coating line 1	100	Out of operation	Out of operation	Out of operation
	Coil coating line 2	100	5.0	6.6	6.2

C.org	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Coil coating line	Coil coating line 1	30	Out of operation	Out of operation	Out of operation
	Coil coating line 2	30	4.7	5.3	5.9

H_2S [8]	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Coking plant		500	330	348	333

HF	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Sintering plant	Sinter belt 5	3.0	1.4	1.5	0.7

Hg	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Sintering plant	Sinter belt 5	0.050	0.043	0.043	0.042

Dust	Attachment	Half-hour average value (mg/Nm^3)	Measured annual average value (mg/Nm^3)		
		Limit value	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Blast furnace	Casting bay dedusting (blast furnace A)	10	4.8	5.2	5.2
	Casting bay dedusting system (blast furnaces 5 and 6)	10	0.5	0.5	0.4
Sintering plant	Sinter belt 5	10	2.6	2.7	2.2
	Sinter plant dedusting	10	5.7	4.5	4.4
	Sinter crusher and screening unit (SIBUS)	10	1.7	1.6	1.7
LD steelmaking plant	Secondary dedusting 1	10	5.3	3.0	6.6
	Secondary dedusting 2.1	10	2.0	4.0	2.2
	Secondary dedusting 2.2	10	1.6	4.8	4.0
	Secondary dedusting 3.1	10	0.0	0.3	0.0

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 are referenced each individual 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] SO2 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 are referenced each individual 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 as NO_2

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Steyrling Lime Plant	Furnace 4	300	Stand-by	Stand-by	Stand-by
	Furnace 5	300	15	16	14.3
	Furnace 6	300	18.3	23.3	19.3
	Furnace 7	300	20	18.7	17.3

CO

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Steyrling Lime Plant	Furnace 4	150	Stand-by	Stand-by	Stand-by
	Furnace 5	150	13.3	16.3	41
	Furnace 6	150	11.3	6	23
	Furnace 7	150	11.3	4	20.3

SO_2

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Steyrling Lime Plant	Furnace 4	100	Stand-by	Stand-by	Stand-by
	Furnace 5	100	< DL [1]	< 5	< 5
	Furnace 6	100	< DL [1]	< 5	< 5
	Furnace 7	100	< DL [1]	< 5	< 5

C.org

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Steyrling Lime Plant	Furnace 4	30	Stand-by	Stand-by	Stand-by
	Furnace 5	30	17.7	16.0	16
	Furnace 6	30	5.7	7.7	2.7
	Furnace 7	30	8	11.7	8.3

Staub

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Steyrling Lime Plant	Furnace 4	10	Stand-by	Stand-by	Stand-by
	Furnace 5	10	4	3.1	8
	Furnace 6	10	1.47	1.4	0.73
	Furnace 7	10	< DL [1]	< 0.3	0.8
	Furnace discharge 4	10	[2]	[2]	Stand-by
	Furnace discharge 5	10	[2]	[2]	< 0.3
	Furnace discharge 6	10	[2]	[2]	0.4
	Furnace discharge 7	10	[2]	[2]	< 0.3
	Lime extraction	10	[2]	[2]	< 0.3
	Lime loading	10	[2]	[2]	0.9

[1] Under detection limit (<DL) for hazardous materials - from calendar year 2024 identified as < numeric value
[2] Measurement interval every 3 years

Emission measurements in essential production systems at the Traisen location

Dust

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Dedusting in the melting plant	10	[1]	< 0.3	[1]
	Mixer 1, molding line	10	[1]	[1]	0.5
	AAF Bay 3	10	[1]	[1]	0.2

NO_x as NO_2

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Annealing Furnace 2	350 (at < 800 °C)	[1]	235	[1]
	Annealing Furnace 7	350 (at < 800 °C)	[1]	133	[1]
	Annealing Furnace 9	350 (at < 800 °C)	[1]	100	[1]

C.org

	Attachment	Limit value (mg/Nm³)	Measured value (mg/Nm³)		
			CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
voestalpine Giesserei Traisen GmbH & Co KG	Dedusting in the melting plant	50	[1]	4.7	[1]
	Mixer 1, molding line	20 (materials of Class 1)	[1]	[1]	12
	AAF Bay 3	20 (materials of Class 1)	[1]	[1]	0.75

[1] Measurement interval every 3 years

ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS ON ENERGY

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

~ 7%

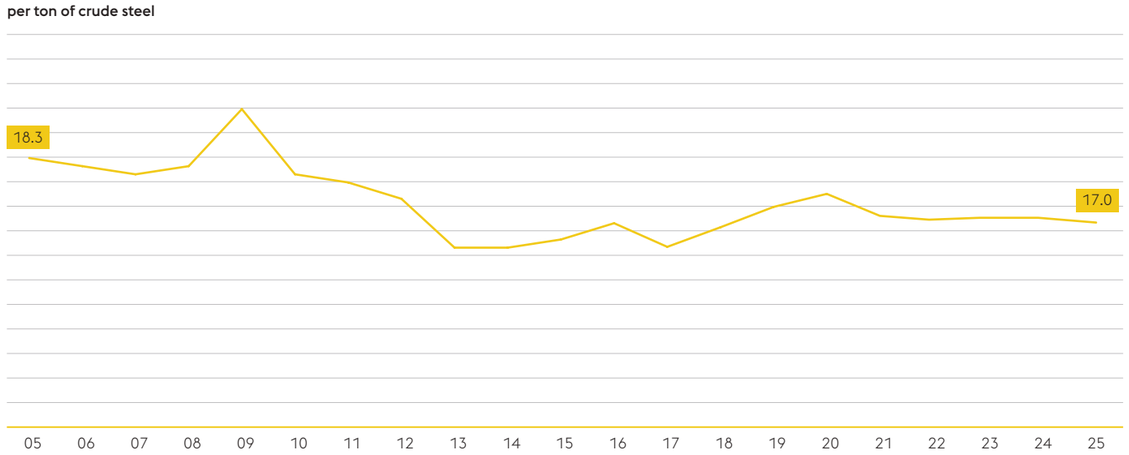
By optimizing production processes and cascading the energy used, specific energy consumption at the Linz location has been reduced by roughly 7% over the past 20 years. At the Linz location, nearly 80% of the electrical energy is generated by the company itself.



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



The energy required in steelmaking is derived primarily from coal, coke, natural gas and partial purchase of 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 the modification of the hot and combustion air from pusher-type furnace 2. These and many other measures have saved 12,800 MWh during the 2025 calendar year.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS ON WATER

Circular economy.

10%

Just over 10% or 62.4 million m^3 of the total water was used in production in Linz. 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.



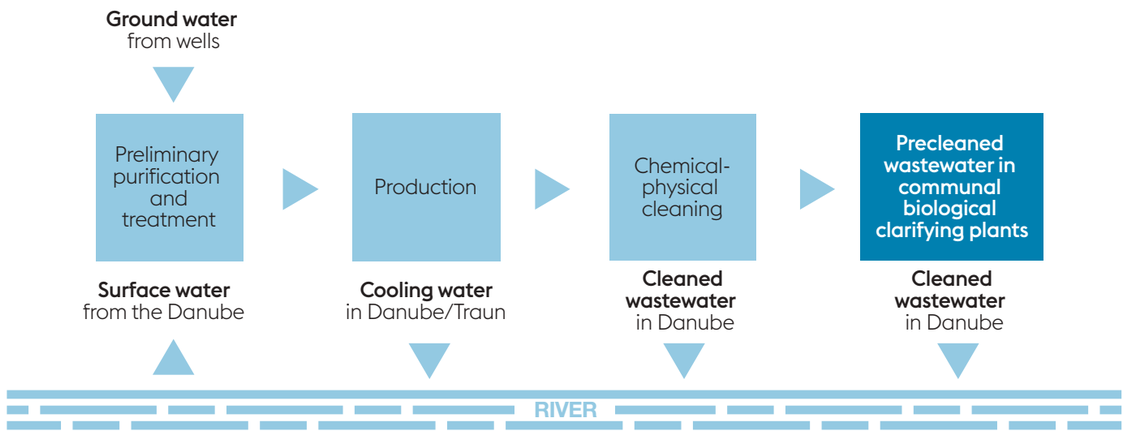
Water is one of the most important operating supplies. It is needed to cool production systems and to create steam in iron and steel production.

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.

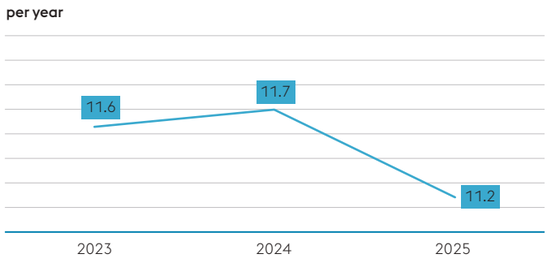
CAREFUL TREATMENT OF WATER AS A NATURAL RESOURCE IS REGARDED AS A FUNDAMENTAL PRIORITY AT voestalpine.



Calculation of water conduction quantities [1)]

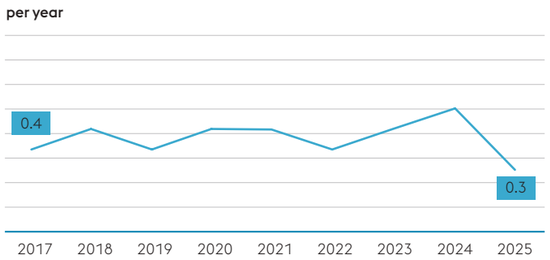
In the 2025 calendar year, the amount of wastewater amounted to 11.2 m³ per ton of crude steel.

WASTEWATER DISCHARGE QUANTITY



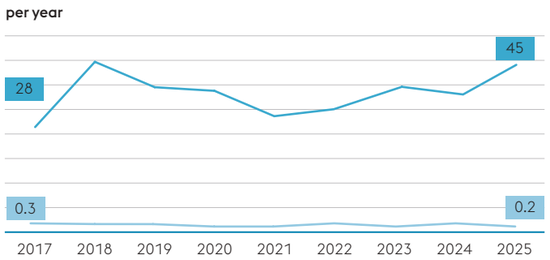
Discharged wastewater volumes per year in m³ per ton of crude steel produced

SPECIFIC DISCHARGE INTO DANUBE



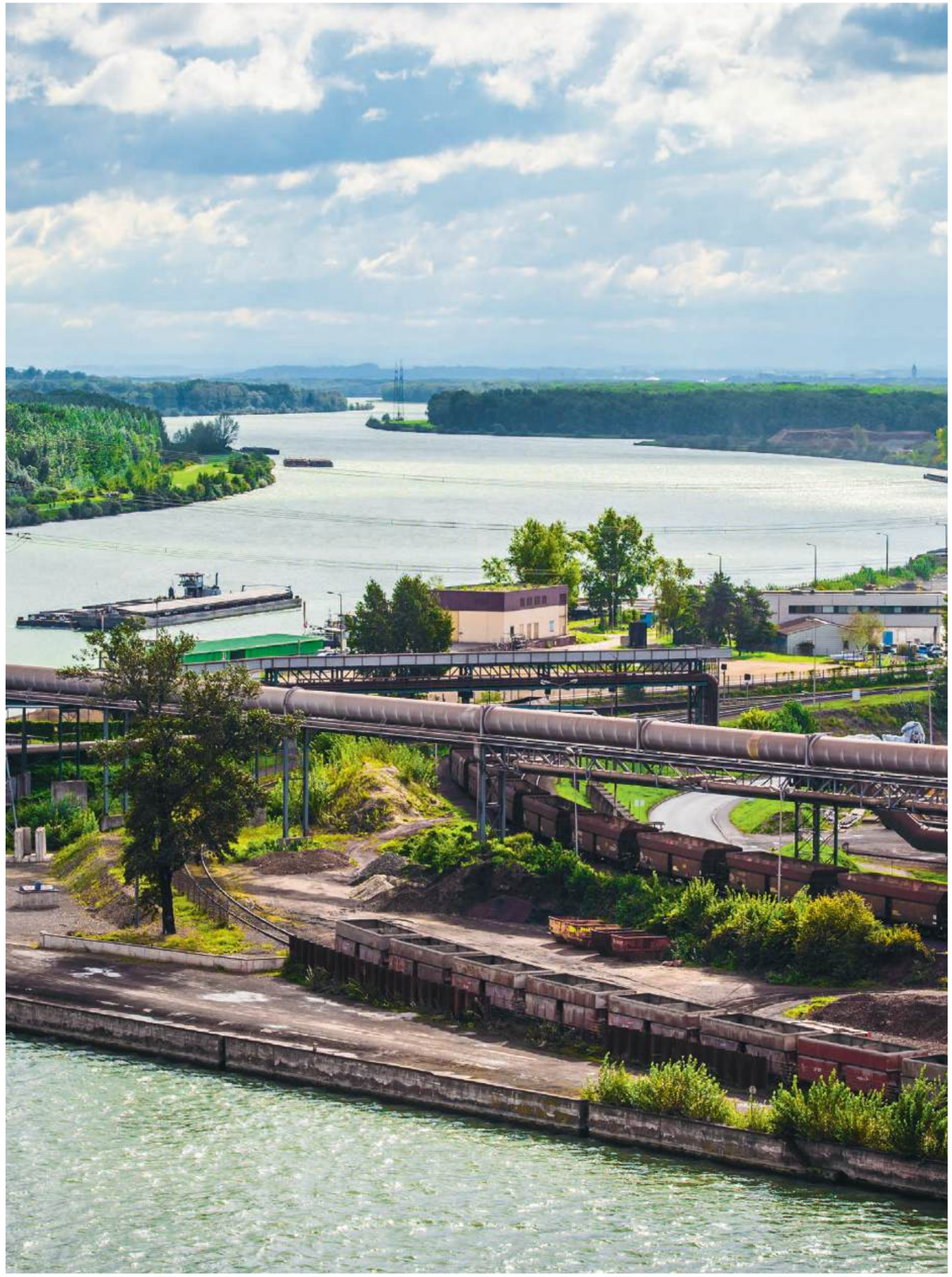
Total heavy metals (Pb + Zn + Cr + Ni) in g/t of crude steel [2)]

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.

89%

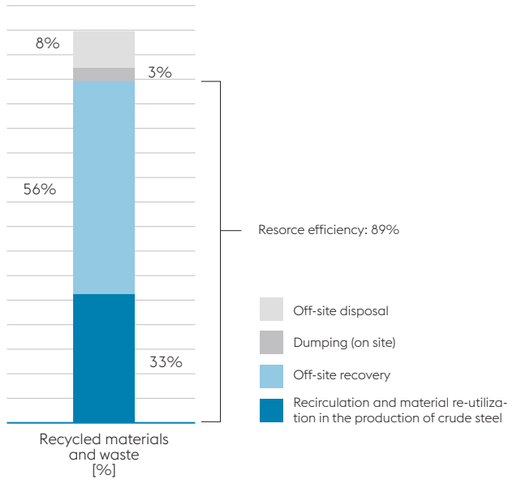
Material recycling and the portion of re-used waste materials in total amount to a resource efficiency of 89% with respect to all waste processed off site and on site.



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 site (not including scrap).

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Recyclable and waste materials incurred at the Linz location



In the 2025 calendar year, roughly 33% of the recycled materials and waste incurred at the Linz location were reutilized, thus increasing resource efficiency in production processes. (This value increases to 56% when in-house scrap recycling is taken into account.)

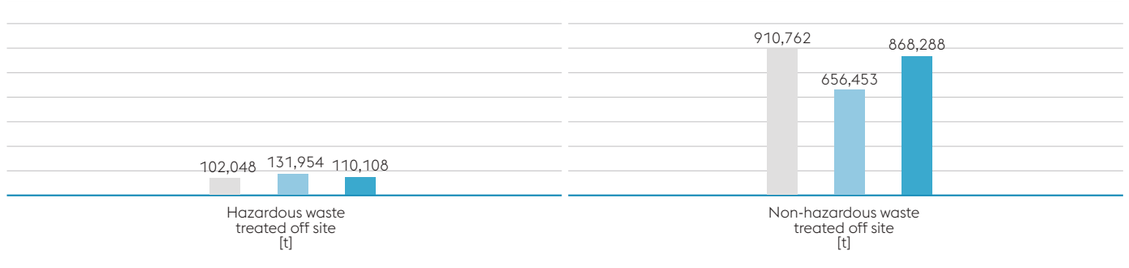
Material recycling and the portion of re-used waste materials in total amount to a resource efficiency of 82% with respect to all waste processed off site and on site.

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

2023 2024 2025

Waste from production in Linz that is treated off site



ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS ON TRANSPORTS

More rail, less road.

56%

56.5% of the products are delivered by rail. In the case of raw materials, nearly 80% is delivered by rail, 20% by ship and less than 0.1% by truck. (Linz location, 2025)

Material supply and product delivery are by railway, ship 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 2025 calendar year:

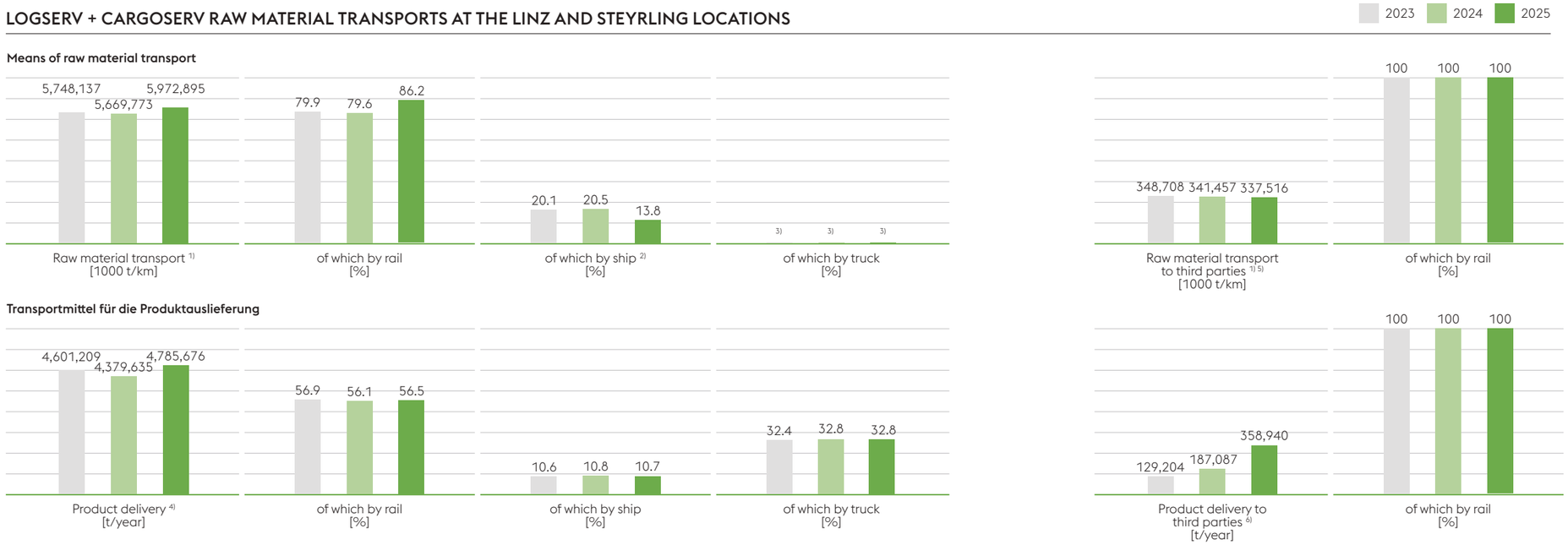


The definition of diffuse emissions is difficult because of the large number of transport routes in use by the various means of transport (railway, ship, truck) with a wide variety of engine and vehicle technologies.

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.

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



1) Raw material transport in ton kilometers of ore, coal, scrap, lime, coke and coke breeze
2) Raw material transport by inland waterway shipping
3) Raw material transport by truck < 0.1%
4) Products supplied from the Linz location by Logistik Service GmbH and Cargo Service GmbH
5) Transports to voestalpine Linz by Cargo Service GmbH - the principal for Cargo Service GmbH is a third party
6) supplied from the Linz location by Cargo Service GmbH

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

PROTECTING OUR NEIGHBORS FROM NOISE AND NOXIOUS 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

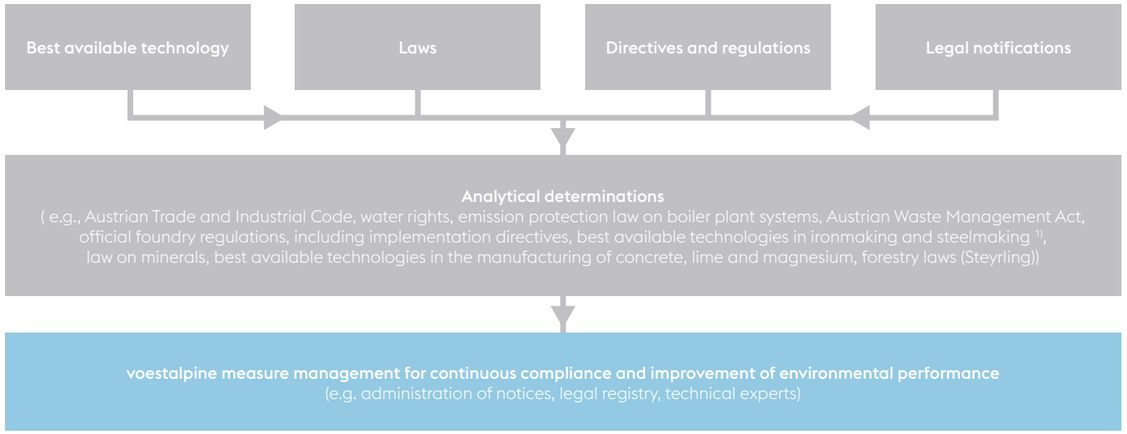
In the event any complaints from residents surrounding the Linz, Steyrling and Traisen locations, a root cause analysis is carried out and, if necessary, appropriate measures are initiated and implemented. Seven external complaints (dust, noise and contaminants in the canal system) were registered at the Linz location during the 2025/26 financial year, and these cases were addressed by voestalpine and appropriate action taken. One external complaint each was raised during the 2025/26 financial year both at the Steyrling and Traisen sites, which falls within the scope of the site.



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

SAFETY IS OUR 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 extraordinarily 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 coking 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
- Heating oil discharge, distribution in pipelines and storage tanks
- Storage and distribution lines for calcium carbide n 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) or updated at regular intervals and can be consulted there. This current 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.
- The safety systems are fundamentally multi-layered.
- 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 the safety-relevant equipment and activities performed

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 coking 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 1,250°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 coking 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 2,000 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 coking 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 (LSU 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. The external supply of the customer is ensured by trailer vehicles.

HEATING OIL DISCHARGE, DISTRIBUTION IN PIPELINES 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 1,650 °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 about the type of hazards 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 (roughly 7 volume percent CO)
Blast furnace gas (roughly 25 volume percent CO)
Converter gas (roughly 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 physician to the accident site. 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 physician to the accident site. 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.

CALCIUMCARBID

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

Calcium carbide (CaC_2):	63.1% – 72.3%
Coal, including volatile constituents:	5.5%
C content:	32.59% – 19.14%
Additive plasticizer content:	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 ON THE PLANT 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 be 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. Required measures in the event of Danger Level III are contained in the internal emergency plan.

- 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 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

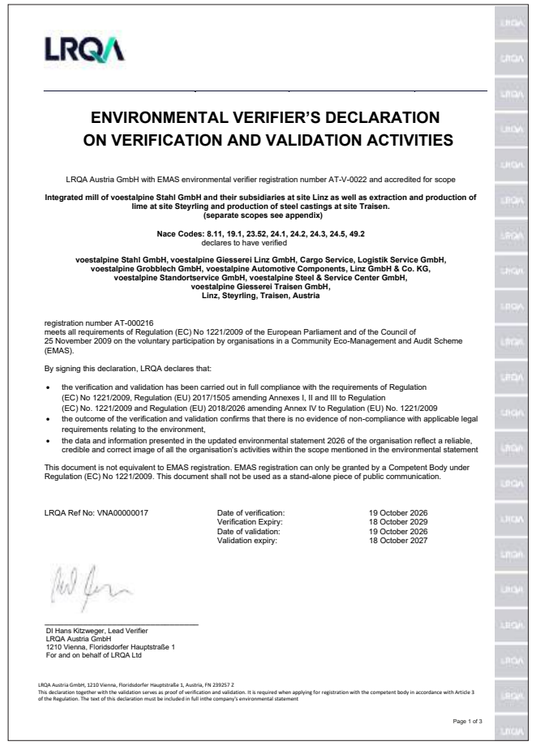
EMAS
Geprüftes Umweltmanagement
REG.NO. AT- 000216

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

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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 2026 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:	19 October 2026
Verification Expiry:	18 October 2029
Date of validation:	19 October 2026
Validation expiry:	18 October 2027

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

Page 1 of 3

Contact



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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

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voestalpine
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