ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION 2026

Including sustainability magazine

voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG
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ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION 2026

Including sustainability magazine

voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG
Kindberg Site

Consolidated Environmental Declaration 2025 in accordance with the EMAS Regulation (Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 & Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 & Regulation (EU) 2018/2026) of the Council on the voluntary participation by organizations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

NACE code:	24.20
Company register no.	165400 k
EMAS site no.:	AT-000208
ISO 14001 cert. no.:	U1530048
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Content not validated by the EMAS auditor

EMAS
Geprüftes Umweltmanagement
REG.NO. AT-000208

Kindberg, March 2026

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1 MANAGEMENT POLICY

Our company is committed to manufacturing high-quality seamless steel pipes and tubes and providing first-class services that meet or exceed the expectations of our customers and comply with the applicable international standards*. We achieve customer satisfaction through integrity and meeting our obligations, and in so doing, help our customers to reach their goals.

We ensure the future success and sustainability of our business operations by the efficient use of resources, target-focused continual improvement, protecting the environment and compliance with all applicable statutory requirements – **while always guaranteeing the highest safety standards for our employees**.

We successfully implement these goals by focussing on seven key areas: Quality, safety, the environment, saving energy, asset management, information security and ECM security.

Quality means the following for us:

- Faultless products and services
- Customer satisfaction through focusing on customers and meeting customer requirements
- Flexibility and delivery reliability

Safety and **occupational health management** mean the following for us:

- In technical terms: Safe workplaces, working materials, tools and equipment, and suitable personal protective equipment
- In organizational terms: Creating awareness, ongoing safety campaigns and training
- In terms of conduct: Safe practices and setting examples at all levels
- Health promotion

Environmental protection means the following for us:

- Responsible and economical use of resources
- Minimising emissions and avoiding harmful effects on the environment
- Continual improvement of environmental performance

Energy management means the following for us:

- Increasing energy efficiency – reducing energy costs
- Using renewable forms of energy
- Circular economy and sustainability

Asset management means the following for us:

- Minimising the cost of the plant and equipment over its entire life cycle
- High levels of plant availability
- Highly qualified staff for the installation and maintenance of plant and equipment

Information security means the following for us:

- High availability and reliability of the whole IT infrastructure
- Risk minimisation by always utilizing the correct, state-of-the-art IT
- Appropriate qualification of IT experts for the use of hardware & software components
- Ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of data and information

For us, **ECM security** (maintenance of railway vehicles) means:

- High availability & reliability of the connecting
- railway's rolling stock
- Prevention of accidents, incidents, and
- occurrences
- High level of expertise among personnel responsible for the maintenance of rail vehicles

As part of a double materiality analysis, the relevance of climate change is determined for all topics of the integrated management system on the one hand and the expectations and/or requirements of interested parties for the various aspects of the management systems in terms of climate change on the other.

We ensure the effectiveness of the management system through the excellent qualification levels, outstanding personal responsibility and high commitment levels of all employees and by the provision of all necessary resources.

The principles of the management systems apply both to the entire Kindberg site of voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG as well as to all relevant processes along the supply chain of our products and for services that are provided externally.

*ISO 9001, API Specification Q1, ISO 14001, ISO 27001, ISO 45001, ISO 50001, ISO 55001, EU GDPR 2019/779

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY

voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG is an Austrian subsidiary of voestalpine AG – Division Metal Engineering. It is 50% owned by voestalpine AG and 50% owned by the American corporation National Oilwell Varco (NOV) Grant Prideco.

voestalpine AG has more than 500 production, R&D and distribution centres and licensees on 5 continents and employs close to 50,000 people.

NOV is one of the largest producers of drill pipe and drilling equipment worldwide, with sites in the USA, Mexico, Canada, Europe, and Asia.

The voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG facility is located in the Mur-Mürz valley near the town of Kindberg (District of Bruck-Mürzzuschlag) in the Federal State of Styria.

The factory grounds are located between the river Mürz, which bounds the site to the north, and the S6 Semmering motorway to the south of the plant.

Fig.: Aerial view of factory site

The individual plots of the factory site are identified in the land allocation plan as Industrial Estates I and II.

There are residential areas in the immediate vicinity of the plant. The site is protected by a flood defence wall. The prevailing wind direction is westerly.

The site has a connection to the S6 motorway, a rail connection to ÖBB Rail Cargo Group Austria, a natural gas connection, and a 110 kV electricity supply connection.

The process water supply is provided by two wells owned privately by the company, while the drinking water comes from the municipal supply.

The Kindberg plant has a long history in the iron and steel industry. The production facilities still in existence in Kindberg in the 1970s – the forging works, hot and cold rolling mills, and bright steel works – were restructured for the production of seamless steel tubing in the early 1980s following a strategic re-alignment. By virtue of its continual research and development work, the plant is always able to offer its customers tailor-made products. Regular investments ensure that production always makes use of the latest technological advances.

The Kindberg facility is made up of the main plants comprising a seamless tube rolling mill, OCTG finishing line, and a production line for industrial pipes, plus all the associated ancillary and auxiliary units such as workshops, Quality Control, Research & Development, a testing centre, and warehouse. From a technical design viewpoint, the production of seamless steel tubes is based on the push bench process.

At full capacity (24/7 operation), the production facilities have an annual capacity of approximately 420,000 metric tons of seamless steel pipes with outer diameters ranging from 26.7 to 193.7 mm. The Kindberg site employs 1,132 people (as of December 31, 2025).

voestalpine Tubulars manufactures seamless steel pipe for drilling and completion of conventional and unconventional (e.g. shale gas) oil and gas wells in API or Proprietary Grades (e.g. 13Cr, VA Series), with API or Proprietary Connections (e.g. VAroughneck®, VAsuperior®, VAxplorer®, VAtitan®, VAwizard®, VAF) – also available with DryTec®, the dope-free thread coating.

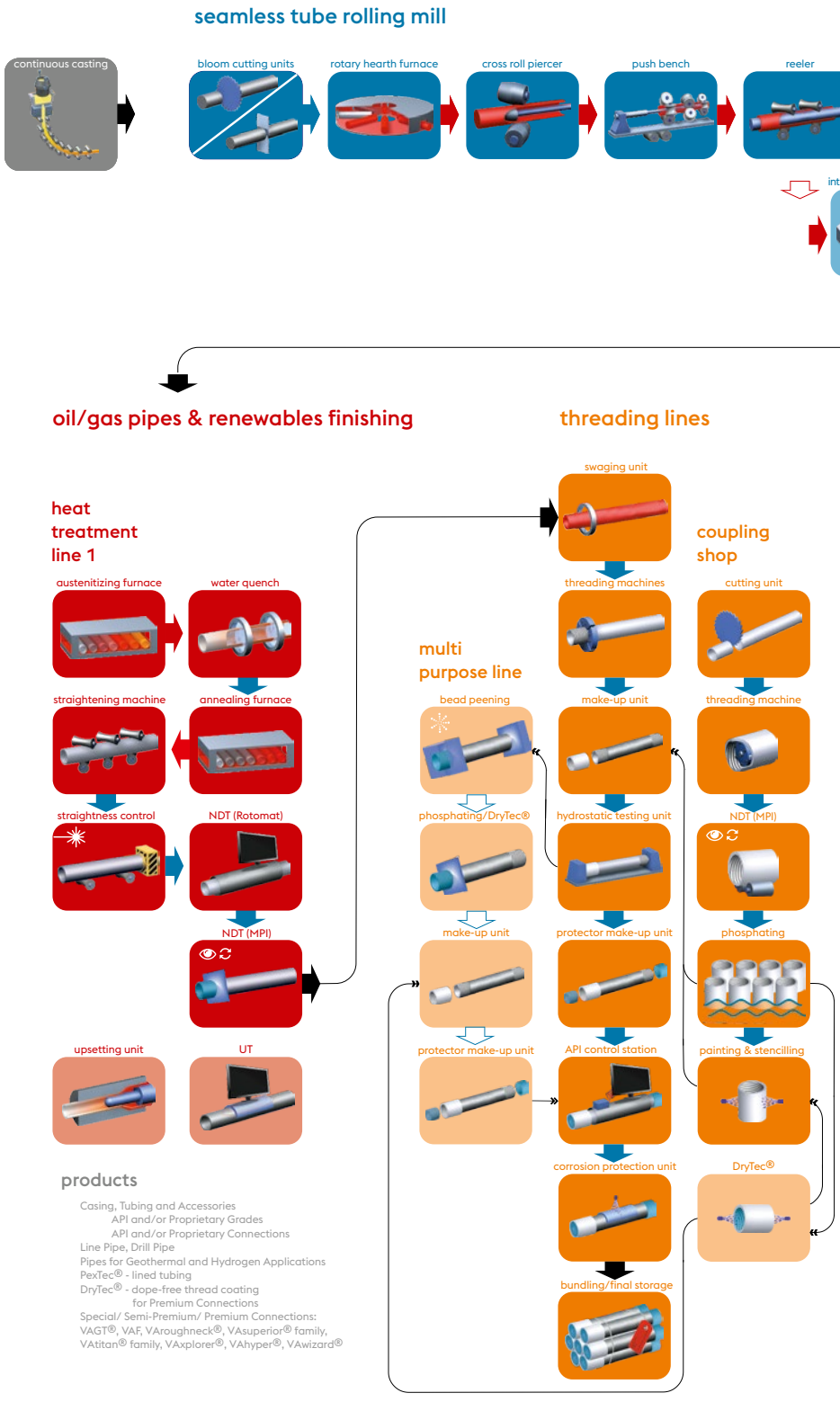
As well as the products for the oil and gas industry, voestalpine Tubulars also manufactures line pipe, automotive and mechanical tubes and boiler and heat exchanger pipes. These products are used in applications such as crane building, the petrochemical industry, refineries, and the commercial vehicle and car industries.

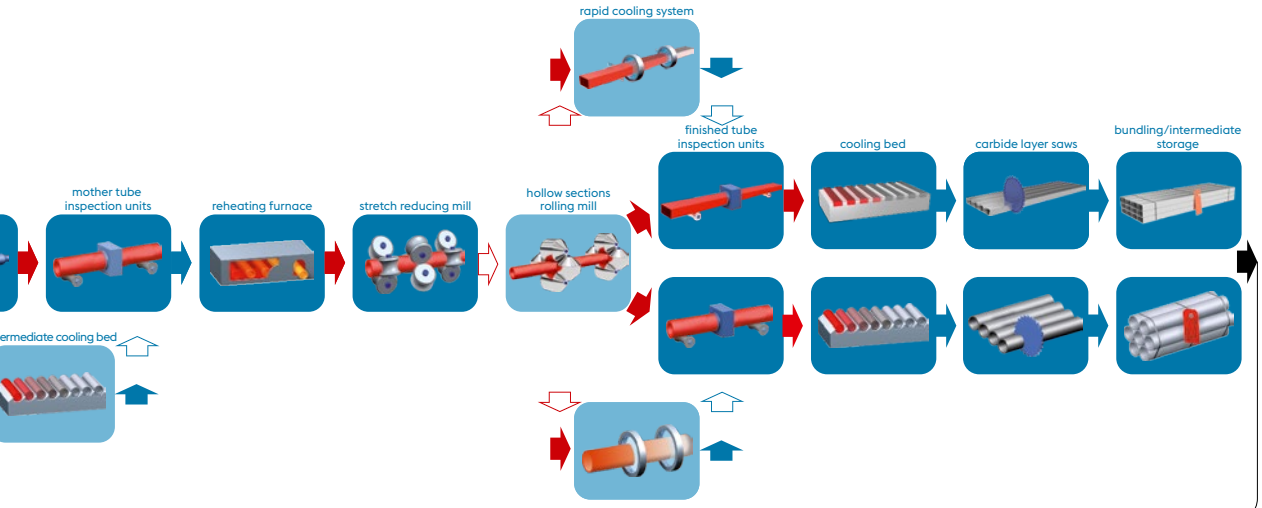
New areas of application are also emerging in renewables, such as for the hydrogen industry (VAhyper® threaded connections), solutions for hydrogen storage, geothermal energy, carbon capture and storage, and bespoke solutions in renewable energies.

Since 2024, the company has also been producing hollow sections for use in agricultural engineering, construction, mechanical engineering, and mobility. The dimensional range of the hollow sections is 40 x 40 mm to 170 x 170 mm for square cross-sections and 50 x 30 mm to 200 x 100 mm for rectangular cross-sections.

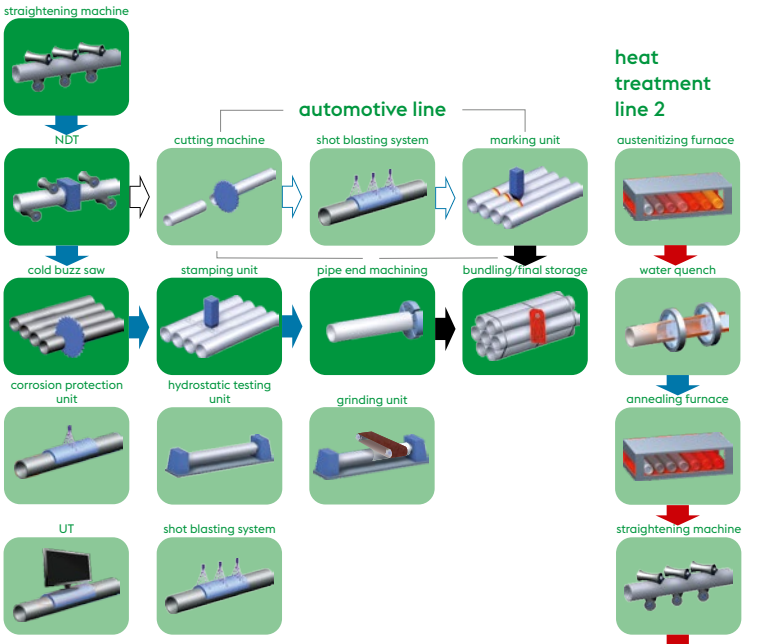
3 PRODUCTION OF STEEL PIPES & HOLLOW SECTIONS

Production flow





industrial pipes finishing

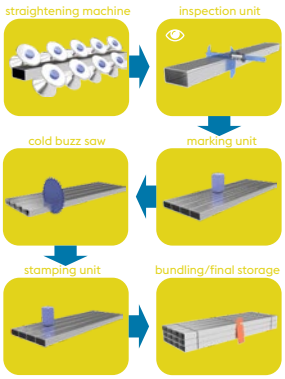


products

Boiler & Heat Exchanger Tubes
Tubes & Pipes for Pressure Applications
Tubes for Geotechnical Systems & Civil Construction
Tubes for the Mobility Segment
Tubes and Components for Yellow Goods and Other Applications
Hollows for Redraw
ToughTubes® - thermo-mechanically rolled tubes

heat treatment line 2

hollow sections finishing



products

VTS®-edgeTubes - seamless square and rectangular hollow sections for Steel Constructions, Agriculture, Mechanical Engineering and Mobility

Seamless tube rolling mill (hot-rolling mill)

From a technical design viewpoint, the production of seamless tubes is based on the push bench process. The raw material is exclusively round continuous-cast billets which are first cut to the desired lengths using carbide-tipped saws at room temperature. Billets which are cut to length on the billet shears in exceptional cases, on the other hand, have to be brought up to a cutting temperature of around 200 °C in a preheating furnace.

Fig.: Raw material store

After being heated to forming temperature (approx. 1,300°C) in a rotary hearth furnace, the billets are formed into hollow billets in a cross-roll piercer.

After that, the hollow billet passes on to the push bench. There it is rolled into what is called a mother tube with a suitably thin wall and a maximum length of 22 m using a mandrel bar. The mother tube is then reheated to around 1,000 °C in a reheating furnace and rolled to the desired finished tube dimensions in a stretch-reducing mill.

Since 2023/24, round tube production has been expanded to include a rolling mill for seamless hollow sections with rectangular and square cross-sections.* Via a cooling bed and cold saws, the tubes and Hollow Sections get into a temporary storage from where they are handed over either to the finishing line for Industrial Pipes, for Hollow Sections or to the Renewables and OCTG finishing line.

*Only the tubes used to manufacture Hollow Sections undergo this step.

Fig.: Rotary hearth furnace

Fig.: Push bench

Processing

Industrial Pipes finishing

The entire Industrial Pipes product group (Mechanical Engineering, Line Pipes, etc.) passes through the finishing line and is transferred to a distribution warehouse after finishing.

Oil/gas pipes and Renewables finishing

The production sequence in the OCTG and Renewables finishing is essentially subdivided into three processing stages:

- Initial inspection
- Upsetting
- Heat treatment

In the initial inspection stage, the hot-rolled, untested pipes from the seamless tube rolling mill are straightened and non-destructively tested using electromagnetic methods. The tested pipes are then either passed directly to the threading department or to a further processing stage, depending on their intended application.

Manual thread inspection In the upsetting shop, the straight-ended semi-finished pipes are inductively heated at the ends and then widened to the required size in one of the two upsetting presses. Standard oil field drill pipe upsetting is done on a mechanical hydraulic press, while a hydraulic press is available for special upsetting requirements.

In the heat treatment phase, the pipes are first heated to hardening/normalizing temperature in an austenitising furnace and then quenched using water sprinklers. The hardened pipes are then fed into a tempering furnace. After that, the normalized or hardened and tempered pipes pass through one of the two roller-type straightening machines (cold or hot straightening machine) and then through a subsequent sequence involving a pipe-end straightness check, blowout station, non-destructive pipe testing using the stray flux method, and magnetic powder testing for the pipe ends. As a result, only 100 %-tested, flawless pipes are passed on to the threading department.

Fig.: Manual thread measurement

Threading lines

There are four thread-cutting lines available for the subsequent processing operations.

Before entering the automatic thread-cutting machines, the pipe ends can be calibrated for special applications using a calibration press. Once the thread has been cut (API or Proprietary thread) and checked, the couplings are made-up and the pipes are pressure-tested on a water pressure testing press and drift-checked using a mandrel.

At a down-line station, the protective caps for protecting the internal and external threads are applied on the pipe ends.

The flawless finished pipes, completed with protective caps, are fed in line into what is known as an API detection and recording system where they are measured, weighed, marked, and finally rechecked.

In a subsequent sequence in the production flow, the pipes are corrosion-proofed in two UV coating shops using solvent-free UV coatings applied to their outer surface. They are dried using modern UV heater technology.

Finally, at an automatic bundling station, the fully finished pipes are gathered into bundles to customer requirements, wrapped and forwarded to the shipping warehouse.

Fig.: Ready-to-install OCTG pipes

Coupling shop

The raw material for producing couplings are seamless tubes. Individual coupling blanks are fed into parting-off machines where they are cut to the specified length.

The pipe sections thus obtained are fed into double-spindle thread-turning lathes. After thread-cutting, the finished couplings are checked at a testing station and then phosphated.

The phosphated couplings are made-up onto the pipes in the threading shop.

Fig.: Coupling shop

Automotive line

There is a fully automated production line (parting, deburring, blasting, marking, corrosion-proofing, packing) available for the production of axle tubes for the automotive industry.

Fig.: Ready-to-install Automotive Tubes in our automotive production facility

Finishing of VTS®-edgeTubes

There is a Hollow Sections rolling mill included in the hot-rolling mill and a finishing line for the production of Hollow Sections.

In the Hollow Sections finishing line, the sections are straightened and visually inspected for geometry, dimensional accuracy and other essential product properties. After being cut to the order length, they are bundled for shipping. In addition, the Hollow Sections can be stamped and signed according to customers' specifications.

Fig.: Hollow Sections finishing line

4 MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG facility in Kindberg has been registered as an EMAS site with an environmental management system certified in accordance with ISO 14001 since 1999.

The environmental management system is part of the integrated management system currently comprising six different certified management systems:

- ISO 9001 (quality management system)
- ISO 14001 (environmental management system)
- ISO 45001 (health and safety management system)
- ISO 50001 (energy management system)
- ISO 55001 (asset management system)
- ISO 27001 (information security management system)

In addition to the ISO management systems, a safety management system for the maintenance of rail vehicles in accordance with EU Regulation 2019/779 was introduced in 2025, integrated into the existing integrated management system, and successfully certified.

In addition to three EMAS awards for the best environmental declaration, the company has so far received numerous other awards in the field of environmental practice (Ökoprofit, klima:aktiv).

The integration of the environmental management system into a fully integrated management system ensures all issues handled by the various systems receive equal treatment.

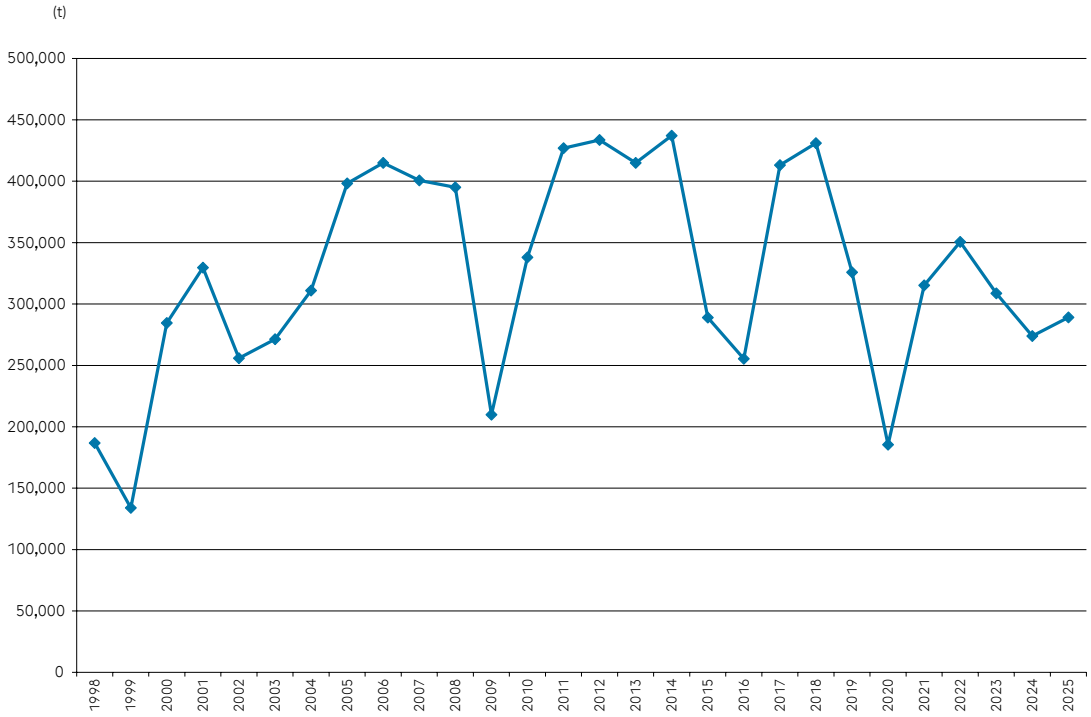
In addition, it enables synergistic effects to be utilized and unnecessary duplication to be avoided.

A unified system gives employees a greater understanding of the relevant company processes.

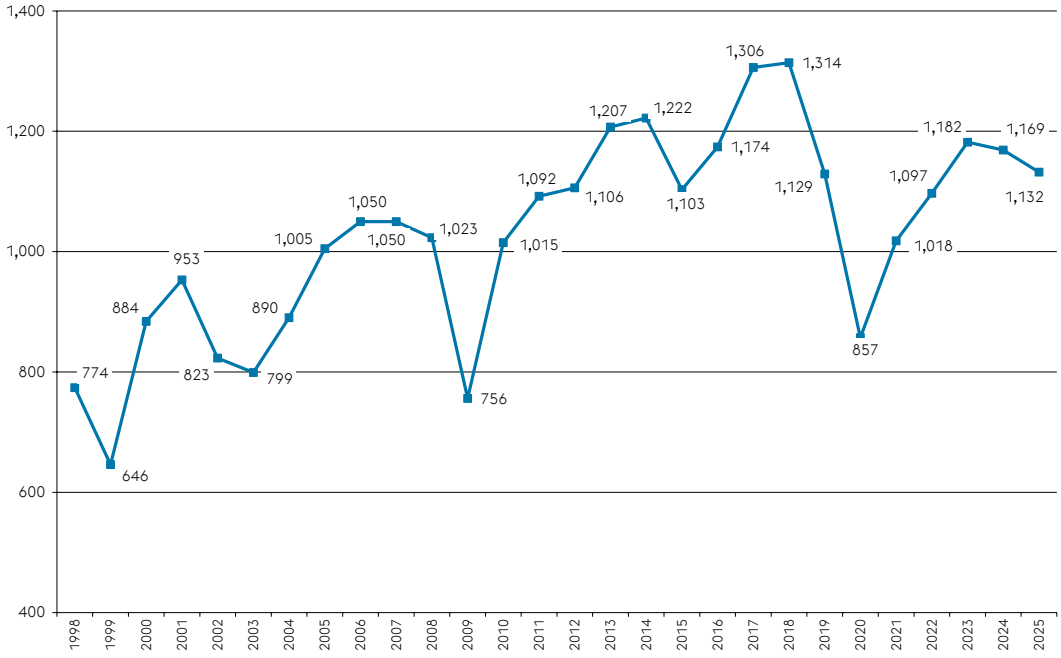
5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL AREAS

5.1 General development of the business

Production volume:



Number of employees:



People employed as of 31st December each year

5.2 Environmental performance of the company

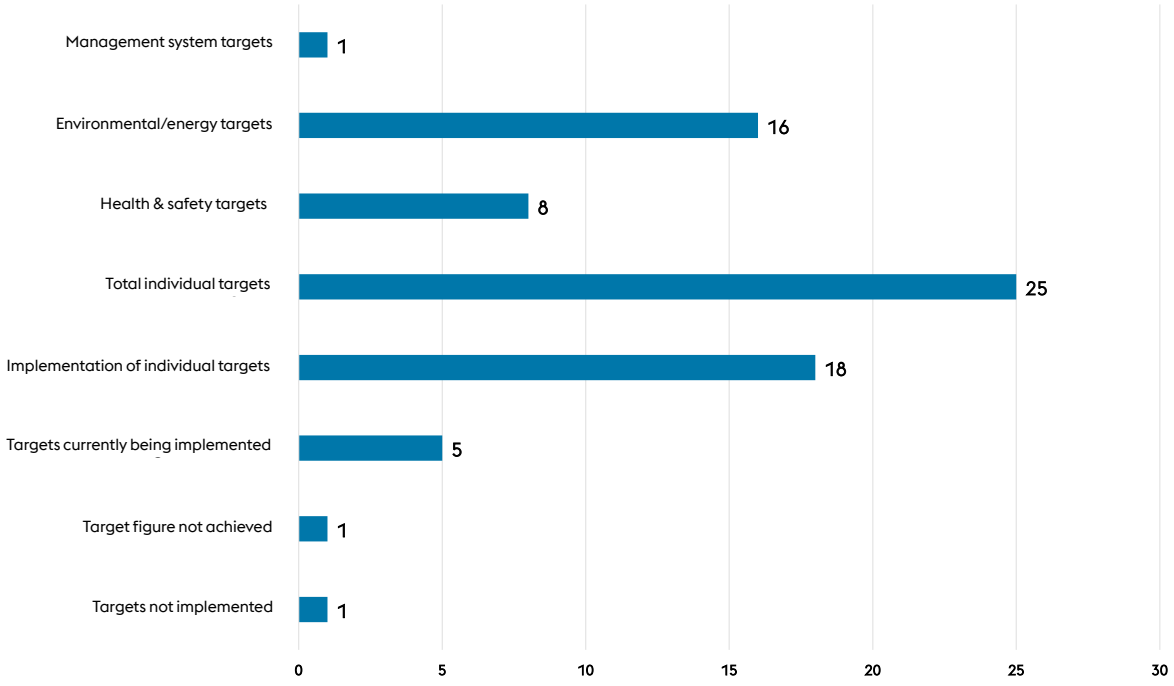
Environmental, energy, and health & safety program:

A common environmental, energy, and health & safety program was defined for the financial year 2025/26 (01/04/2025 to 31/03/2026), with 25 individual targets specified for the following areas:

- Management system (1)
- Sustainability (1)
- Input materials (1)
- Waste (3)
- Water / wastewater (2)
- Exhaust air (2)
- Energy (6)
- Transport (1)
- Safety (5)
- Health (3)

Achievement of individual targets from the 2025/26 program

Of the 25 environmental, energy, and health & safety targets set for FY 2025/26, 18 were achieved on time, which equates to an achievement rate of 72%.



Individual targets for FY 2025/26, by area:

Management system

1 individual target was set for the Management System area and implemented on schedule.

» Approval for internal rail vehicles to operate on the public rail network – Obtaining ECM certification for the maintenance of rail vehicles in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/779 – implemented (implementation and integration into the existing management system and successful external certification by TÜV Süd)

Sustainability

One individual target was set for the sustainability area and implemented on schedule.

» Knowledge of the current greenhouse gas footprint of the company and the product through annual updating and external verification of GHG inventories in accordance with ISO 14064-1 (Corporate Carbon Footprint) and ISO 14067 (Product Carbon Footprint) – implemented (preparation of a GHG inventory according to ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14067 for the year 2024 and verification of both inventories by TÜV Süd)

Inputs

One individual target was set for the raw materials area; however, the target was not implemented on schedule and will be continued in the IMS program for FY 2026/27.

» Use of a more environmentally and health-friendly mandrel lubricant by replacing the existing mandrel lubricant for the thin-wall program with a boron-free lubricant not implemented on schedule (supply issues on the part of the manufacturer) – to be continued in FY 2026/27

Waste

Three individual targets were set for the waste management area, of which two were implemented on schedule. One target will be carried over to the FY 2026/27.

» Overview of on-site waste collection points by creating an updated list of waste collection points at the site – completed (the list of waste collection points at the site has been updated)

» Optimizing the storage and labeling of waste in the seamless tube rolling mill as part of an Ökoprofit project – completed (labeling of waste storage areas and waste containers was updated)

» Reduction of paper waste generation through the introduction of paperless administration in the threading department using digital work cards – not implemented on schedule – to be continued in FY 2026/27

Water / Wastewater

In the wastewater sector, two individual targets were set and implemented on schedule.

- Targeted collection of all wash water and discharge of pre-treated wastewater into the public sewer system through the construction of a central treatment plant in the seamless tube rolling mill area – implemented (a washing facility for vehicles and various tools/spare parts/components was built; an indirect discharge agreement was signed with the Mürzverband, discharge of wash water into the public sewer system and subsequently into the Mürzverband wastewater treatment plant)
- Reduction of nitrate and nitrite discharge into the Mürz receiving water via wastewater from the neutralization plant of the coupling shop through indirect discharge of wastewater into the sewer system – implemented (Indirect Discharge Agreement with the Mürzverband and modification of the discharge of wastewater from the neutralization plant into the public sewer system and subsequently into the Mürzverband's wastewater treatment plant, ensuring compliance with the limit values specified in the waste disposal contract)

Exhaust Air

Two individual targets were set for the exhaust air sector; however, neither target was implemented on schedule and both will be carried over to FY 2026/27.

- Reduction of workplace exposure at the grinding station in the locksmith area of the coupling shop through the installation of a new extraction system for grinding operations – not implemented on schedule – to be continued in FY 2026/27
- Improvement of the indoor climate in the tool-swivel-head workshop in the coupling shop by replacing the existing gas heaters with electric heaters and installing an air conditioning unit – not implemented on schedule – to be continued in FY 2026/27

Energy

In the area of energy, six individual targets were set, four of which were implemented on schedule. One goal could not be implemented on schedule and will be continued in the IMS program for FY 2026/27. One goal was not implemented.

- Awarding of a submitted project on energy efficiency as part of klima:aktiv – not implemented – in 2025, milestones were defined in the monitoring tool as part of the project partnership with klima:aktiv – the next submission of an energy efficiency project will take place in 2026
- Reduce energy consumption and maintenance costs for compressed air generation by 10% through investment in new compressors (screw and turbo compressors) – implemented – a turbo compressor and a screw compressor were installed for compressed air generation in the summer of 2025 – compressed air production in April 2025 amounts to 2,919 m^3 with 339 MWh of electricity consumption (equivalent to 0.116 MWh/m^3) – compressed air production in November 2025 amounts to 3,047 m^3 with 397 MWh of electricity consumption (equivalent to 0.130 MWh/m^3) – corresponds to a 10.8% reduction in energy demand for compressed air generation
- Modernization of the water management systems in the threading department and the heat treatment line 2 through demand-based service water supply via process optimization and modernization of the units, thereby achieving energy savings – not implemented on schedule – planned commissioning in the heat treatment line 2 in August 2026 and in the threading department in August 2027 – continuation in FYs 2026/27/28

» 1% gas savings for hall heating in the threading line 1 and in the finishing department by integrating the gas radiant heaters into the existing control system through the installation of controllers – implemented (energy savings, taking heating degree days into account, of 1.5% in the threading line and 1.2% in the finishing department)
» Energy savings in hardening furnace 1 by reducing energy losses by 1% through renovation of the furnace floor by relining the refractory material and installing a new recuperator – implemented (energy savings of approx. 2%)
» Optimization of the hall temperature in the threading department by installing an automatic control system that maintains the hall temperature at a constant level throughout the day – implemented (temperature control system installed)

Transport

In the area of transport, 1 individual target was set and implemented on schedule.

» Development of a sustainable supply chain solution through the creation of a new intermodal concept involving rail pickup and onward transport for delivery to European recipients by truck – implemented (new intermodal concept combining rail and truck was tested, but deemed ineffective and therefore not implemented – time-consuming loading, load securing, delays, higher costs)

Safety

In the area of occupational safety, 5 goals were defined, 4 of which were achieved on schedule. For one goal, the target value could not be met.

» 10% reduction in workplace accidents – LTIFR value max. 7.3 through continuation of the initiative “Consciously Safe,” conducting safety briefings, improving initial training for new employees, and monthly focus topics during safety inspections – target not achieved (the LTIFR rate stands at 10.3 for FY 2025)
» Increasing safety and ease of handling pipe samples in the incoming inspection of the oil/gas pipes finishing line by installing a manipulator at the cutting machine in the Rotomat 1 area – implemented (robot for handling pipe samples was installed)
» Ensuring the use of hearing protection at noisy workstations in the threading lines through awareness-raising measures in the form of training sessions, mini-workshops, and regular meetings on the topic “Wearing Hearing Protection”—implemented (training of employees on the topic of “Consistent Wearing of Hearing Protection at Noisy Workstations”)
» Reducing physical strain on employees by selecting suitable exoskeletons for specific workstations in the threading lines – implemented (exoskeletons available for certain tasks in the threading lines and coupling shop)
» Assistance with conducting safety inspections by creating a checklist – implemented (checklist for safety-briefings created as a form)

Health

In the area of health promotion, 3 targets were set and implemented on schedule.

- Achieving a high level of health (health rate ≥ 94.5%) through implementation Preventive health measures – implemented (health rate stands at 94.7% in FY 2025)
- Maintaining the presence of workplace health management and increasing health awareness by achieving a high number of workplace health management measures and offerings of >45 per year – implemented (46 offerings implemented)
- High participation in workplace health management courses and events by >30% of the average number of employees through target-group-oriented planning of measures – implemented (participation rate is 34.7%)

6 ECOLOGICAL OPERATING REPORT

6.1 Materials and Energy Balance

Materials and Energy Balance 2025

Input:	
Circulating assets (usage in t)	**327,402.382**
Raw materials	324,117.000
Packaging for products	1,364.782
Protective caps	1,232.709
Operating supplies and consumables	687.891
Gas (input in m^3)	
Process gas/calibration gas	716,767.119
Water (input in m^3)	**2,805.329**
Drinking and sanitary water	11,908
Process water from wells	2,793,421
Compressed air (generated in m^3)	
Compressed air	39,284,864
Energy purchased	
Electricity (MWh_{el})	62,374.824
Natural gas (m^3)	28,322,532.033
Petrol (liters)	203.000
Diesel (liters)	114,732.000

Output:	
Products and packaging (t)	**291,748.188**
Products	289,150.697
Packaging for products	1,364.782
Protective caps	1,232.709
Waste, reusable materials and used materials (t)	**52,592.752**
Used materials	103.033
Reusable materials	46,898.188
Non-hazardous waste	328.448
Non-hazardous waste (special projects/building projects)	3,288.848
Hazardous waste	1,974.235
Wastewater (output in m^3)	**2,745,823**
Sanitary wastewater (indirectly discharged)	10,537
Process wastewater (indirectly discharged)	599
Process wastewater (directly discharged)	2,734,687
Exhaust air (emission in t)	**59,730.566**
Total gaseous emissions Of which CO_2: 57,197,592 Remainder (CO, NO_x, SO_2, C_{tot}, C_xH_y): 17,005	59,691.867
Dust	4.147
Solvent emissions	34.552
Energy consumed (MWh)	**390,119.312**
Energy converted (electricity)	62,374.824
Heating energy (natural gas)	326,605.536
Propulsion energy (petrol)	1.728
Propulsion energy (diesel)	1,137.224
Waste heat for district heating (MWh)	**5,982.000**

6.2 Input materials

Amount of raw materials used: 324.117 t (steel billets)

Fig.: Storage area for operating supplies and consumables

Fig.: Gas storage

Operating supplies and consumables used		
Description of input material		**Quantity in 2025 (in kg)**
Oils		251,162.34
» Hydraulic oil	197,600.34	
» Transmission fluid	52,315.00	
» Compressor oil	546.00	
» Engine oil	701.00	
Lubricants		175,218.16
» Greases	59,060.44	
» Thread grease	53,157.72	
» Mandrel lubricant	63,000.00	
Paints and coatings		154,970.70
» Marking ink, primers, etc.	9,750.70	
» UV-coating	145,200.00	
» Marking ink	20.00	
Solvent		18,026.30
Refrigerants and coolants		67.90
Oil binders		8,640.00
Corrosion inhibitors / rust solvents		12,123.70
Machining fluids		17,818.40
Cooling lubricants		750.00
Cleaning agents		18,020.48
Sealants / adhesives		222.30
Antifreeze		1,816.20
Phosphating agents		10,320.00
Fluxing agents		2,021.00

Chemikalien	16,603.09
AdBlue	110.00
Total operating supplies and consumables:	**687,890.57**

Gases	**Quantity 2025 (in m³)**
» Acetylene	20,544.000
» Argon	21,600
» Carbon dioxide	230,000
» Propane	550,000
» Oxygen in tank	667,648.460
» Oxygen in cylinders	17,285.700
» Nitrogen in tank	8,148.810
» Nitrogen in cylinders	114,000
» Gas mixture (argon-CO_2)	2,015.400
» Hydrogen sulfide	186,900
» Hydrogen sulfide - nitrogen	21,170
» Hydrogen sulfide - CO_2	1,079
Total gases:	**716,767.119**

6.3 Waste

Non-hazardous waste, reusable materials and used materials			
Code number	**Description**	**Quantity 2025 (in kg)**	**Disposal interval**
17201	Treated waste wood	171,360	As needed
17202	Untreated waste wood	3,940	As needed
18718	Shredded documents	1,160	As needed
18718	Waste paper and cardboard	13,300	As needed
31409	Building rubble	26,660	As needed
31416	Mixture of glass wool and rock wool	8,720	As needed
31444	Abrasives	7,240	As needed
35102	Scale and hammer finish	8,740	As needed
39905	Fire extinguishing powder residue	515	As needed
54912	Bitumen	115	As needed
57129	Thermo-mix	16,718	Every 14 days
57129	Toner cartridges	200	As needed
91101	Commercial waste	69,780	Every 4 weeks
	Total non-hazardous waste:	**328,448**	

35105	Metal packaging	3,400	Every 8 weeks
91201	Cardboard and paper	57,353	Every 14 days
91207	Mixed plastic packaging	32,041	Every 14 days
92105	Tree and shrub trimmings	3,500	As needed
92401	Organic waste	6,459	Every 14 days
92402	Kitchen and food waste	280	As needed
	Total of used materials:	**103,033**	
35102	Scale	11,657,564	As needed
35103	Scrap	31,326,124	As needed
35103	Swarf	3,914,500	As needed
	Total of reusable materials:	**46,898,188**	

Abb.: Scale

Abb.: Scrap

Abb.: Swarf

Recycling routes of reusable materials:

Scale: Cement industry (Alpacem, Holcim)

Chemical industry (Donau Chemie)

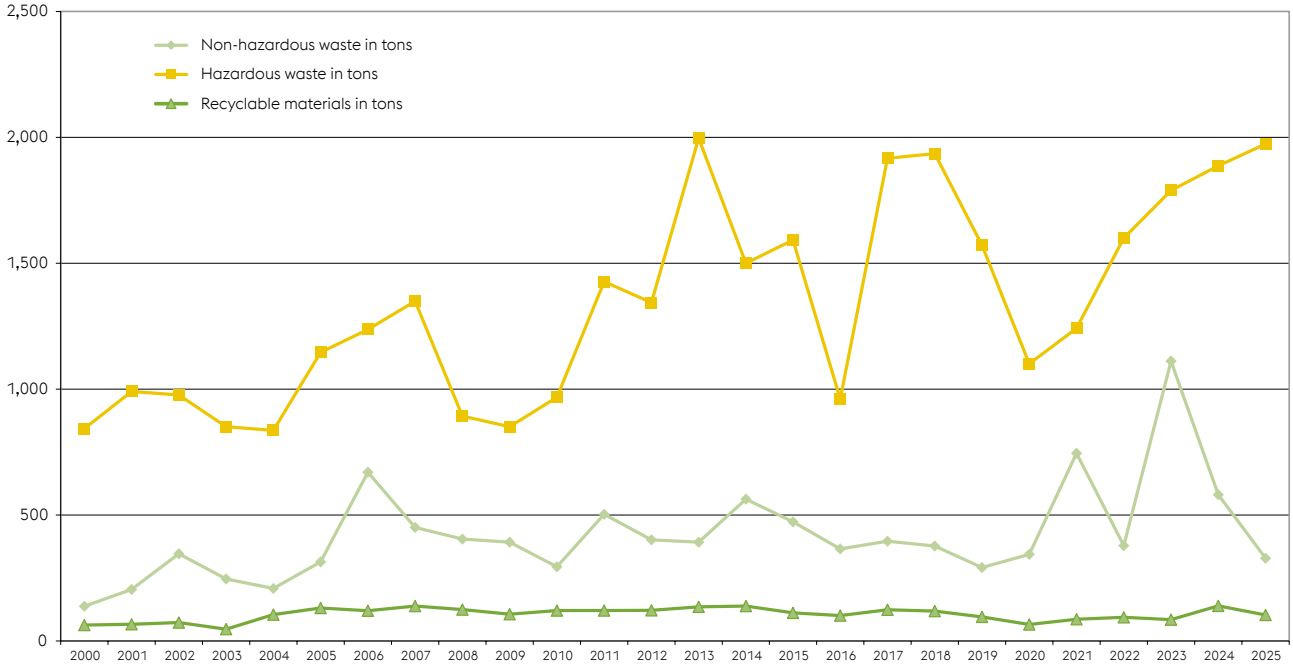
Scrap: voestalpine Donawitz / Schrott Waltner

Swarf: Schrott Waltner

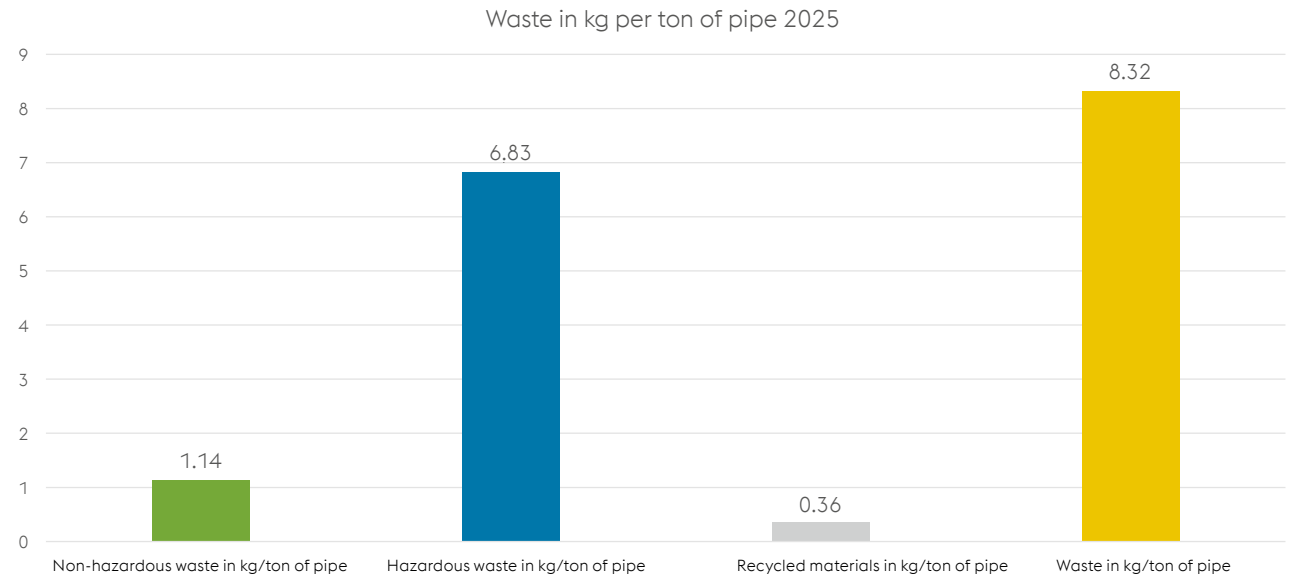
Hazardous waste		
Code No. ÖNORM S2100	**Description**	**Quantity 2025 (in kg)**
17209	Tar oil-impregnated wood	4,560
31108	Furnace scale (metallurgical processes)	81,740
31437	Mineral fibers	1,060
31437	Mixture of glass wool and rock wool	1,140
31637	Phosphating sludge	21,180
35102	Contaminated scrap	73,840
35201	Electronic waste	30,480
35205	Refrigeration and air conditioning equipment	1,399
35212	Monitors	338
35230	Electrical appliances under 50 cm	264
35322	Lead accumulators	2,665
35338	Unsorted batteries	275
35337	Lithium-ion batteries >0.5 kg	61
35339	Neon tubes	310
52402	Akali, water glass	200
54102	Used oil	33,840
54201	Oil sludge	65,780
54202	Greases	32,038
54402	Emulsions	322,590
54408	Oil-water mixture	958,040
54701	Sump contents	18,040
54702	Neutral oil separator capacity	99,440
54715	Sludge from tank cleaning	146,920
54926	Used oil absorbent material	570
54930	Oil-contaminated equipment	54,110
55502	Used paint	9,115
57108/77	Sandwich panels (XPS)	334
57127	Plastic containers with hazardous contents	3,857
58201	Filter cloths/filter bags	8,473
58202	Filter cloths/filter bags for cooling tower filters	550
59803	Spray cans	1,026
	Total hazardous waste:	**1,974,235**

Disposal intervals for hazardous waste are determined individually based on the volume generated.

Waste volume development from 2000 to 2025:



Waste accrual relative to production volume (temporary storage generation):

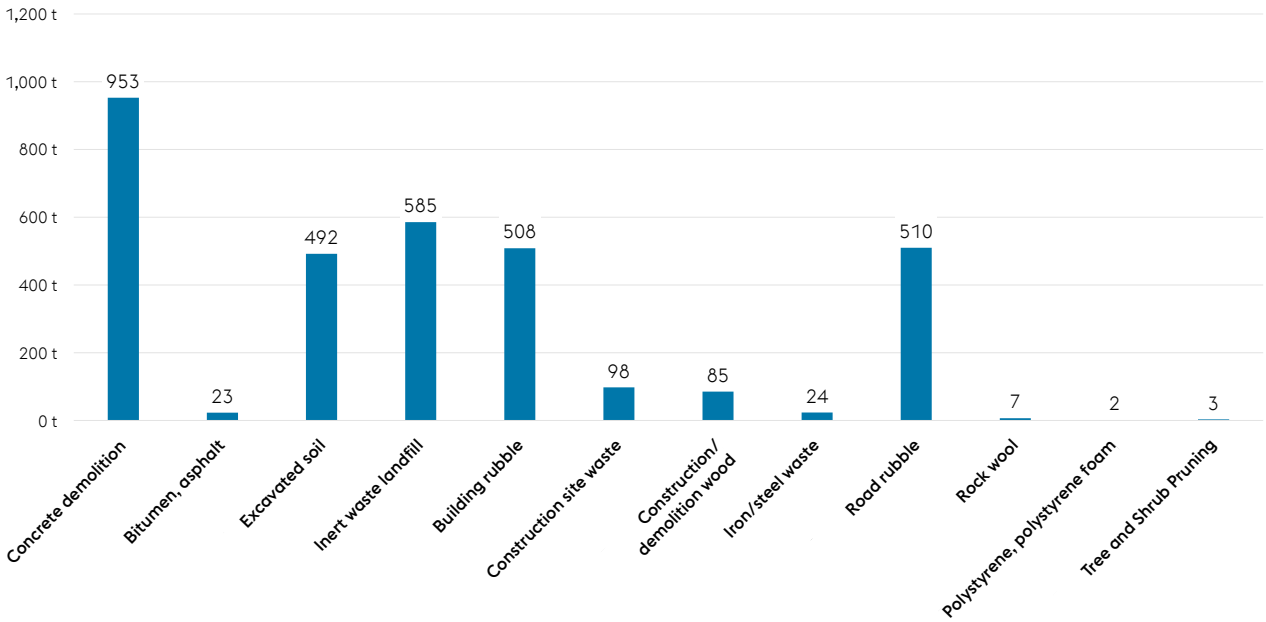


Waste from special projects in 2025:

In 2025, special projects (demolition work, construction projects, investments) generated various types of waste totaling 3,288.848 tons. The individual waste fractions are shown in the table below.

Code No. ÖNORM S2100	Description	Quantity 2025 (in kg)
31427	Concrete demolition	952,560
31438	Gypsum	23,100
31411-45	Excavated material	491,900
31411-33	Inert waste landfill	585,300
31409	Building rubble	508,463
91206	Construction site waste	97,700
17202	Construction/demolition wood	84,997
35103	Iron/steel scrap	23,688
31410	Road rubble	509,900
31416-42	Rock wool	6,540
57108	Polystyrene, polystyrene foam	1,500
62105-67	Tree and Shrub Pruning	3,200
	Total:	**3,288,848**

All waste from special projects will be disposed of in 2025 by Steirische Umweltservice GmbH.



6.4 Water / wastewater

Sanitary wastewater:

Consumption of drinking and sanitary water: 11,908 m^3
Sanitary wastewater: 10,537 m^3

Process wastewater:

Constituent flows of process wastewater (direct discharge into the Mürz receiving water):

- Sedimentation for seamless tube rolling mill wastewater
- Gravel filter for wastewater from the CT plant
- Neutralization for wastewater from phosphating (January through August 2025) – discharge into the sewer system starting in September 2025
- Flotation for wastewater from the upsetting plant
- Sand filter for wastewater from heat treatment line 2

Valid water law permits are in place for the wastewater sub-streams discharged into the Mürz receiving water.

Wastewater sub-streams from operational wastewater (indirect discharge into the sewer system):

- Acid gas laboratory exhaust gas washer (indirect discharge): 123 m^3
- Neutralization for wastewater from phosphating: 476 m^3 (starting September 2025)
- Wastewater from wash bay (indirect discharge): 0 m^3 (commissioning January 2026)

For the wastewater sub-streams that are discharged into the public sewer system and subsequently into the Mürzverband wastewater treatment plant, there is a disposal contract with the Mürzverband Water Association.

Measuring point: CT discharge shaft, sub-stream CT 1 (external inspection on June 26–27, 2025)

Parameter	Limit as per ruling	Measurement result from external inspection	Measurement result from internal inspection	Interval of internal monitoring
Temperature	30 °C	18.9 °C	-	Continuous
pH value	6.5-8.5	8.05	-	Continuous
Materials removable by filtration	14.40 mg/l	0.40 mg/l	4.04 mg/l	Weekly
Iron	0.60 mg/l	<0.01 mg/l	-	Not required
COD	14.40 mg/l	<5 mg/l	-	Not required
HC index	0.60 mg/l	<0.06 mg/l	0.29 mg/l	Every 14 days
TOC	4.80 mg/l	1.3 mg/l	-	Not required
Wastewater quantity	250 m^3/h	146.5 m^3/h	166.94 m^3/h	Continuous

Fig.: Scale trap in CT plant water management system (partial flow 1)

Measuring point: Flotation partial flow CT 2 (external inspection on June 26–27, 2025)

Parameter	Limit as per ruling	Measurement result from external inspection	Measurement result from internal inspection	Interval of internal monitoring
Temperature	30 °C	20.1 °C	-	Continuous
pH value	6.5-8.5	8.20	-	Continuous
Materials removable by filtration	50 mg/l	6.00 mg/l	8.33 mg/l	Every 14 days
Iron	2.0 mg/l	<0.01 mg/l	0.57 mg/l	Every 14 days
Aluminium	2.0 mg/l	0.23 mg/l	0.22 mg/l	Every 14 days
Ammonium	10.0 mg/l	0.25 mg/l	0.11 mg/l	Every 14 days
Boron	Measured value	2.24 mg/l	-	Not required
HC index	10 mg/l	<0.06 mg/l	0.17 mg/l	Every 14 days
COD	150 mg/l	<5 mg/l	<15 mg/l	Every 14 days
Wastewater quantity	8 m^3/h	0.34 m^3/h	0.39 m^3/h	Continuous

Measuring point: Neutralization plant (external inspection on June 26–27, 2025)

Parameter	Limit as per ruling	Measurement result from external inspection	Measurement result from internal inspection	Interval of internal monitoring
Temperature	30 °C	21.8 C	-	Continuous
pH value	6.5-9.0	7.90	-	Continuous
Materials removable by filtration	50 mg/l	1.20 mg/l	-	Not required
Iron	2.0 mg/l	0.067 mg/l	0.52 mg/l	Every 14 days
Manganese	1.0 mg/l	0.016 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	Every 14 days
Nickel	0.5 mg/l	0.0064 mg/l	0.0 mg/l	Every 14 days
Fluoride	20 mg/l	<0.5 mg/l	-	Not required
Nitrate	40 mg/l	8.1 mg/l	-	Not required
Nitrite	1.0 mg/l	<0.01 mg/l	0.40 mg/l	Every 14 days
Total phosphorus	2.0 mg/l	0.51 mg/l	1.12 mg/l	Every 14 days
Total surfactants	3.0 mg/l	0.78 mg/l	-	Not required
HC index	5.0 mg/l	<0.06 mg/l	-	Not required
COD	200 mg/l	<15 mg/l	16.92 mg/l	Weekly
Wastewater quantity	2 m^3/h	0.38 m^3/h	0.23 m^3/h	Daily

Fig.: Neutralization plant

The measurement results for the neutralization plant from the internal inspection refer to the period from January to August 2025 – starting in September 2025, wastewater from the neutralization plant will no longer be discharged into the Mürz receiving water body, but into the sewer system of the Mürz Association (indirect discharge).

Measurement point: Compressor condensate (external analysis dated June 27, 2025)

Parameter	Contractual limit value	Measurement result
pH value	6.5-8.5	8.40
COD	90 mg/l	24.2 mg/l
HC index	5.0 mg/l	0.82 mg/l

The compressor condensate does not pass directly into the receiving waterway but instead is fed into the open water system of the seamless tube rolling mill (see table for seamless tube rolling mill).

Measuring point: Seamless Tube Rolling Mill (external inspection on June 26–27, 2025)

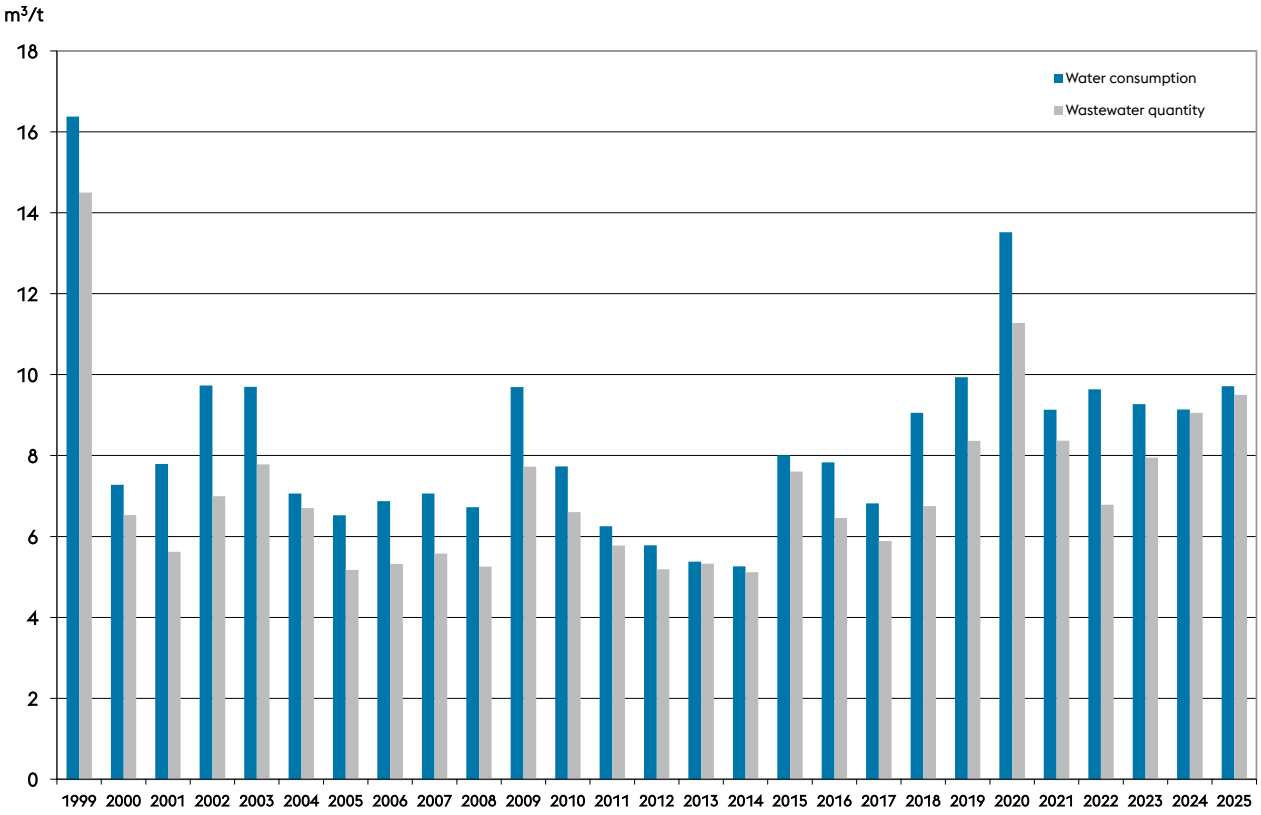
Parameter	Limit as per ruling	Measurement result from external inspection	Measurement result from internal inspection	Interval of internal monitoring
Temperature	30 °C	26.50 °C	-	Continuous
pH value	6.5-8.5	8.30	-	Continuous
Materials removable by filtration	50 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	3.47 mg/l	Daily
Iron (filtered)	0.5 mg/l	<0.01 mg/l	0.10 mg/l	Daily
COD	50 mg/l	<5 mg/l	16.36 mg/l	Daily
HC index	5.0 mg/l	<0.06 mg/l	0.33 mg/l	Weekly
Phosphorus (filtered)	2.0 mg/l	0.25 mg/l	-	Not required
Phosphorus (total)	3.0 mg/l	0.6 mg/l	0.28 mg/l	Daily
Wastewater quantity	180 m^3/h	135.3 m^3/h	143.72 m^3/h	Continuous

Fig.: Wastewater purification system for seamless tube rolling mill

Measuring point: Heat treatment line 2 (external inspection on June 26–27, 2025)

Parameter	Limit as per ruling	Measurement result from external inspection	Measurement result from internal inspection	Interval of internal monitoring
Temperature	30 °C	24.8 °C	-	Continuous
pH value	6.5-8.5	8.40	-	Continuous
Materials removable by filtration	50 mg/l	1.20 mg/l	2.03 mg/l	Every 14 days
Chromium	0.5 mg/l	<0.0010 mg/l	-	Not required
Iron	2.0 mg/l	0.010 mg/l	-	Not required
COD	75 mg/l	10.6 mg/l	15.04 mg/l	Every 14 days
HC index	10.0 mg/l	<0.060 mg/l	<0.08 mg/l	Every 14 days
Wastewater quantity	160 m^3/h	19.04 m^3/h	0.97 m^3/h	Continuous

Specific water/wastewater quantity, based on the 2025 production volume in m³/t:



Total freight in 2025:

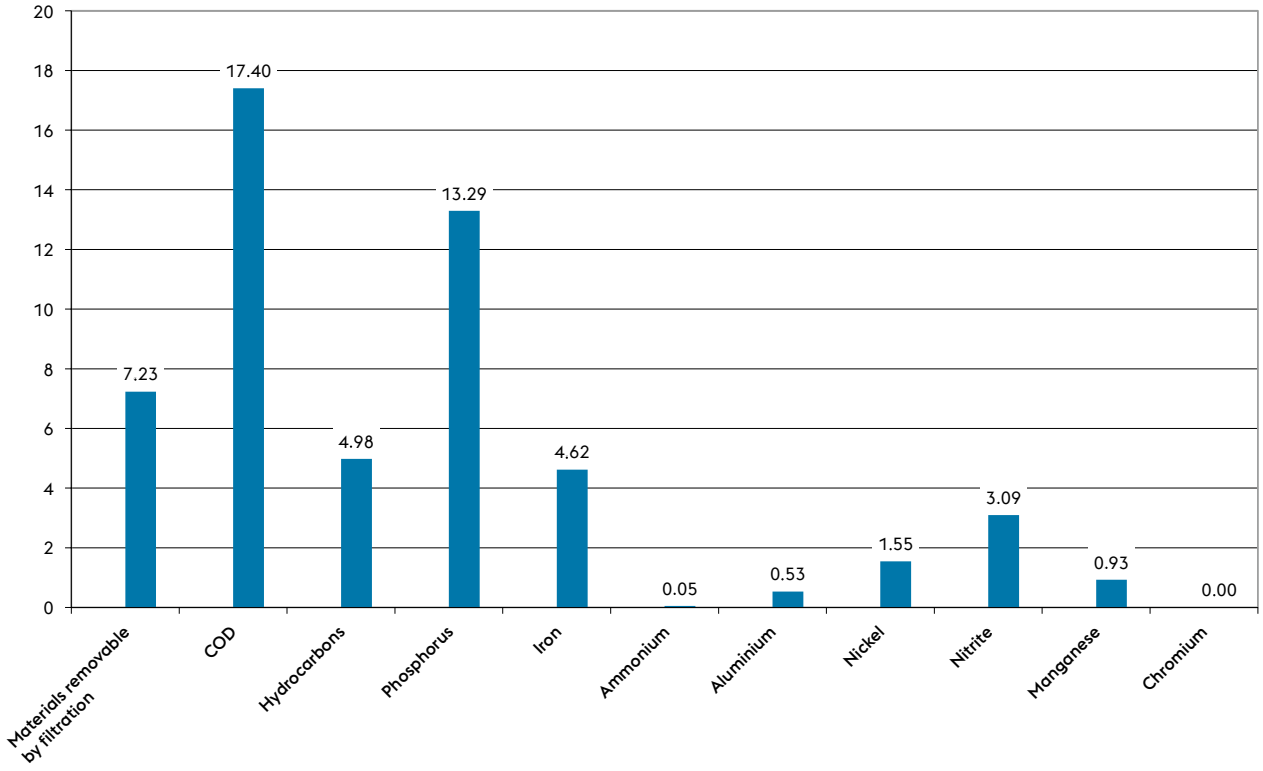
Parameter	Max. permissible load in kg	Annual load in kg per year
Materials removable by filtration	142,704	10,323.36
COD	161,531	28,111.51
Hydrocarbons	16,890	840.91
Phosphorus	2,663	354.04
Iron	3,317	153.19
Ammonium	701	0.37
Aluminium	140	0.75
Nickel	9	0.14
Nitrite	18	0.54
Manganese	18	0.16
Chromium	411	0.01

Wastewater quantity in 2025 – broken down by sub-streams:

Wastewater flow	Wastewater quantity 2025 in m³	Hourly average in m³/h
Seamless tube rolling mill	1,259,002	143.72
CT partial flow 1	1,462,398	166.94
CT partial stream 2 flotation	3,402	0.39
Neutralization plant	1,355	0.23
Heat treatment 2	8,530	0.97
Total amount:	**2,734,687**	

The total loads are calculated based on the average wastewater concentrations from the internal inspection and the annual wastewater volumes of the sub-streams.

Utilization of the maximum permissible wastewater loads in 2025 (%):



A disposal contract (indirect discharge) has been concluded with the operator of the wastewater treatment plant, the Mürzverband Water Association, for the three wastewater streams from the acid gas laboratory exhaust air scrubber, the neutralization plant, and the seamless tube rolling mill's washing area. No in-house testing is required.

The wastewater does not enter the receiving water body but is discharged into the public sewer system and subsequently into the Mürzverband wastewater treatment plant.

Measuring point: Seamless tube rolling mill washing area

Parameter	Limit value according to disposal contract	Measurement result
Wastewater quantity	0.6 m^3/day	---
Temperature	35 °C	---
pH value	6.5-9.5	---
Suspended solids	10 ml/l	----
COD	600 mg/l	---

No wastewater analyses are available yet for the seamless tube rolling mill's washing area wastewater stream in 2025, as the facility did not go into operation until the beginning of 2026.

Measuring point: Sour gas laboratory, exhaust gas scrubber (external analysis dated April 7, 2025)

Parameter	Limit value per Waste Disposal Contract	Measurement result
Wastewater quantity	1.2 m^3/day	0.4 m^3/day
Temperature	35 °C	18.2 °C
pH value	6.5-9.5	8.7
Materials removable by filtration	150 mg/l	122 mg/l
Sulfide	0.5 mg/l	0.034 mg/l
Arsenic	0.1 mg/l	0.037 mg/l
Cadmium	0.05 mg/l	<0.0005 mg/l
Cobalt	0.5 mg/l	<0.001 mg/l
Copper	0.5 mg/l	0.078 mg/l
Nickel	0.5 mg/l	0.011 mg/l
Mercury	0.01 mg/l	<0.0001 mg/l
Zinc	2.0 mg/l	0.033 mg/l

Measuring point: Neutralization plant (external testing on April 10, 2025, and October 14–15, 2025)

Parameter	Limit value per Waste Disposal Contract	Measurement result
Wastewater quantity	3.6 m^3/day	0.42 m^3/day
Temperature	35 °C	21.5 °C
pH value	6.5-9.5	8.35
Materials removable by filtration	250 mg/l	0.1 mg/l
COD	600 mg/l	20.2
Nitrite	10 mg/l	0.049 mg/l
Nitrate	400 g/d	19 mg/l
Arsenic	0.1 mg/l	0.017 mg/l
Cadmium	0.1 mg/l	<0.0005 mg/l
Cobalt	1.0 mg/l	<0.001 mg/l
Copper	0.5 mg/l	<0.001 mg/l
Nickel	0.5 mg/l	0.043 mg/l
Mercury	0.01 mg/l	<0.0001 mg/l
Zinc	1.0 mg/l	0.016 mg/l
HC index	15 mg/l	<0.060 mg/l

Groundwater inspection: Groundwater analyses must be conducted every 2 years in the area of the decommissioned construction waste landfill.

Measuring point at construction waste landfill: Before and after backfilling (June 30, 2025)

Parameter	Unit	Measurement value before backfilling	Measurement value after backfilling
Depth	m	9.26	10.12
Temperature, water	°C	10.4	10.7
pH value	-	7.90	7.40
Electrical conductivity	µS/cm	471	519
Acid capacity up to pH 4.3	mmol/l	3.60	4.10
Carbonate hardness	°dH	10.1	11.5
Total hardness	°dH	10.0	13.0
Ammonium (NH_4^+)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01
Nitrate (NO_3^-)	mg/l	4.60	4.80
Nitrite (NO_2^-)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01
Chloride (Cl^-)	mg/l	23.0	22.0
Sulfate (SO_4^{--})	mg/l	24.0	27.0
Total iron	mg/l	0.032	0.021
Total manganese	mg/l	0.0016	0.0029
TOC	mg/l	0.74	1.60
HC index	mg/l	<0.06	<0.06

Monitoring points for groundwater evidence preservation at the IPPC facility (measurement from June 30, 2025):

Parameter	Unit	Measured value HFB Well	Measured value KB01/17	Measured value KB02/17	Measured value BORG
Temperature	°C	11.7	11.8	10.5	10.3
pH value	-	7.81	7.78	7.45	7.90
Electrical conductivity	µS/cm	433	483	396	375
Acid capacity up to pH 4.3	mmol/l	3.40	3.40	3.60	3.00
Carbonate hardness	°dH	9.50	9.50	10.1	8.40
Total hardness	°dH	10.7	14.0	16.0	9.51
Ammonium (NH_4^+)	mg/l	0.010	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Nitrate (NO_3^-)	mg/l	3.4	5.7	4.6	3.9
Nitrite (NO_2^-)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Chloride (Cl^-)	mg/l	8.1	23.0	12.0	9.4
Sulfate (SO_4^{--})	mg/l	25.0	25.0	26.0	23.0
Total iron	mg/l	<0.010	0.91	0.037	0.048
Total manganese	mg/l	<0.001	0.034	<0.001	0.0027
TOC	mg/l	0.95	0.63	0.58	0.80
HC index	mg/l	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06

6.5 Exhaust air

Exhaust air calculation:

The basis for calculating the emissions in the exhaust air is the consumption of natural gas (28,322,532 m^3) and diesel (114,732 l) in 2025.

Individual figures relating to exhaust air

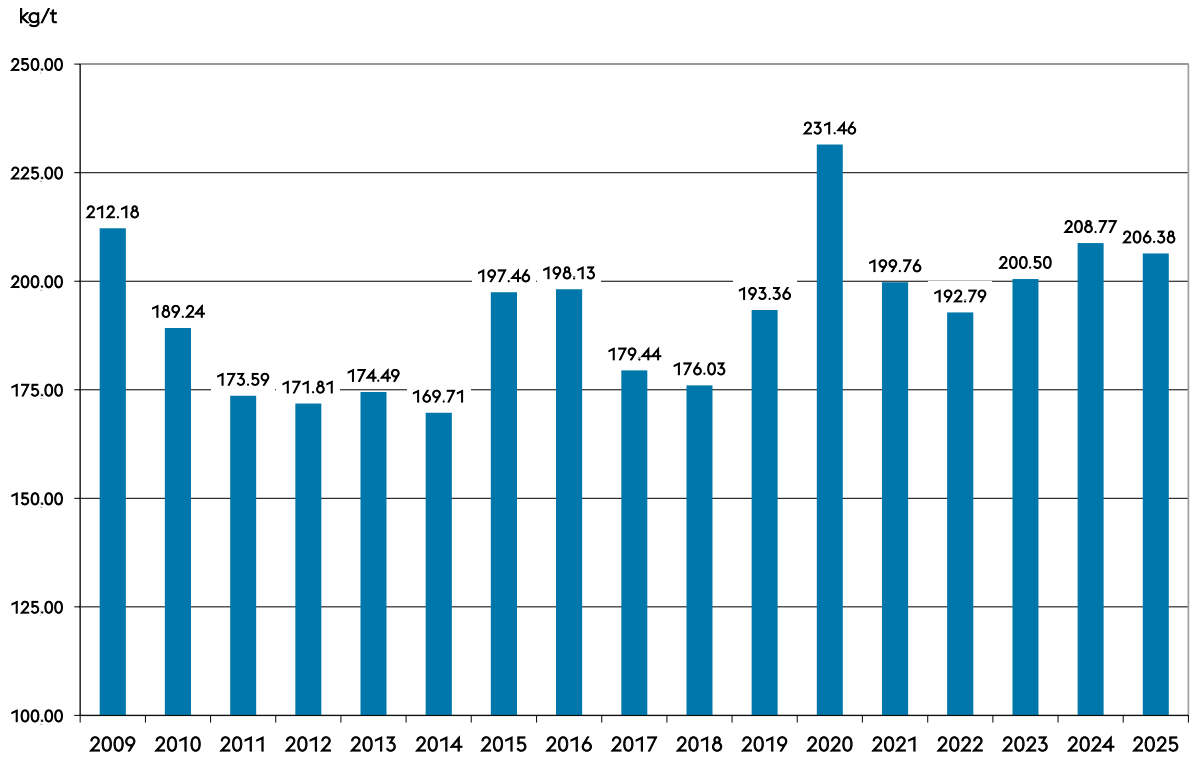
Calculated emissions in exhaust air from natural gas and diesel consumption		
	Gaseous emissions in t/a	**in kg/t of product**
CO_2	59,674.857	206.3798
CO	1.416	0.0049
NO_x	11.367	0.0393
SO_2	0.535	0.0019
C_{ges}	3.682	0.0127
C_xH_y	0.010	0.00003
Gaseous exhaust emissions: 59,691.867 t/a		

Dust		
	Dust emissions in t/a	**in kg/t of product**
Dust from filter systems	3.864	0.0134
Dust from natural gas	0.283	0.0010
Total dust volume: 4.147 t/a		

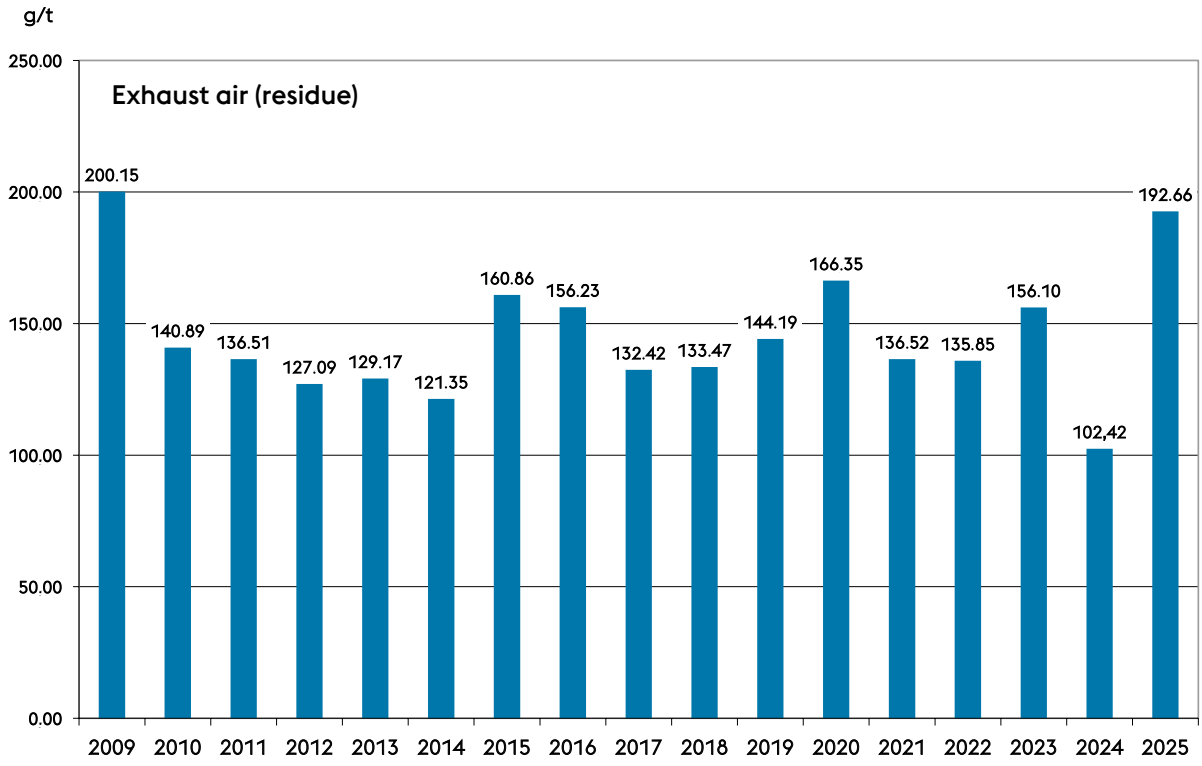
Solvent		
	Solvent emissions in t/a	**in kg/t of product**
Solvent emissions from substances containing solvents	34.068	0.1178
Solvent emissions from diesel	0.485	0.0017
Total solvent emissions: 35.552 t/a		

Fig.: Exhaust chimney for heat treatment plant 1

CO_2 emissions (in kg per ton of steel pipe produced):



Exhaust air emissions (in g per ton of steel pipe produced):



Exhaust air: CO, NO_x, SO_2, C_{ges}, C_xH_y, dust, solvents

Solvent emissions from the use of solvent-containing consumables:

Solvent quantity in kg	38,169.29
Solvent emissions in kg	34,067.54
Solvent waste in kg	4,101.75

In addition to the 34,067.54 kg from the consumables used, the use of diesel fuel results in 484.74 kg of solvent-containing emissions, bringing the total solvent emissions into the exhaust air to 34,552.28 kg.

The **solvent content** of the materials used consists of various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are listed in the following table:

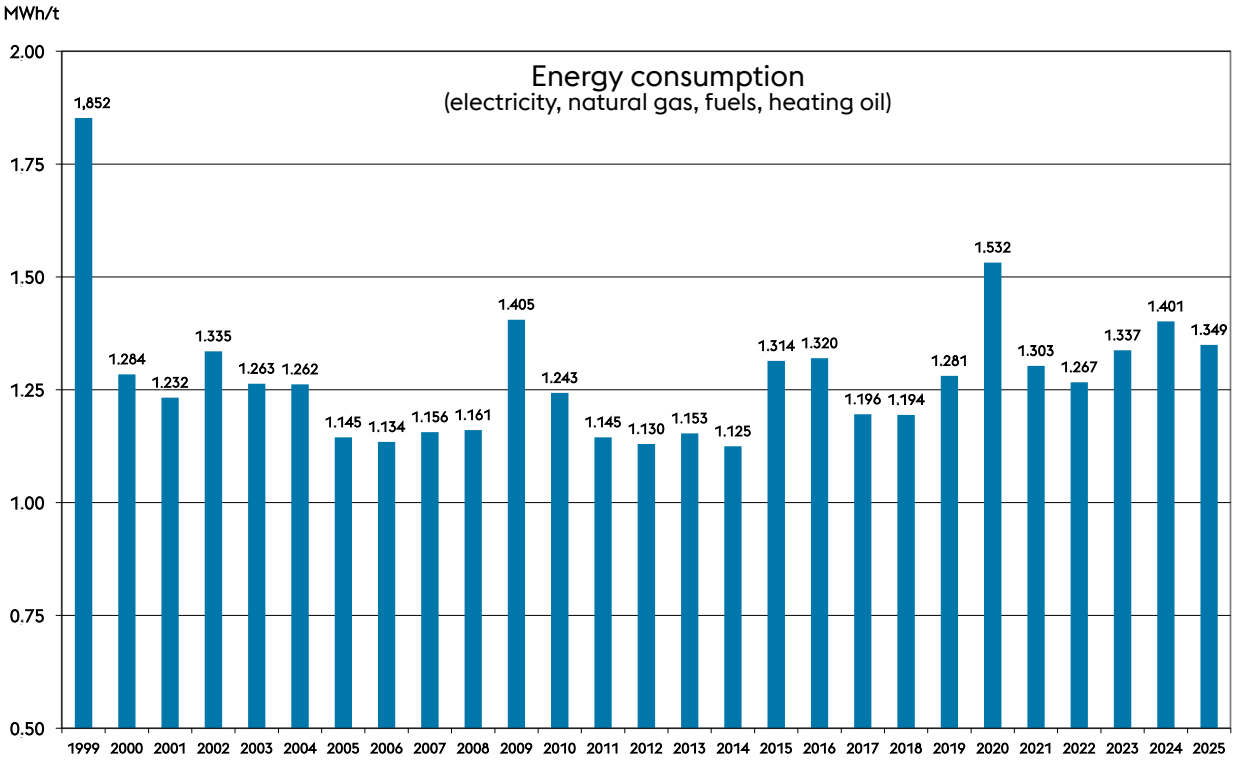
Description	Quantity in kg/year
1-methoxy-2-propanol	495.18
2-aminoethanol	0.16
2-butanone	7,753.68
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	16.88
Acetone	1,571.77
Butanol	2,599.65
Butyl glycol	36.86
Dimethoxymethane	10.62
Dimethyl ether	673.82
Ethanol	180.53
Ethyl acetate	44.55
Ethylbenzene	14,365.70
Isobutane/butane	375.24
Isobutyl acetate	338.97
HC mixtures	2,526.04
Methyl methacrylate	26.94
n-butyl acetate	146.83
Naphtha	2,716.59
Propane	1,510.89
Propanol	33.88
Siloxanes	1.01
Test gasoline	1.02
Toluene	2,739.45
Xylene	3.03
Total:	**38,169.29**

6.6 Energy

Energy procurement		**Energy consumption (MWh)**	**390,119.312**
Electricity (MWh_{el})	62,374.824	Energy conversion (electricity)	62,374.824
	of which renewable energy: 62,374.824 (MWh) = 100%		
Natural gas (m^3)	28,322,532.033	Heating energy (natural gas)	326,605.536
Gasoline (liters)	203.000	Heating energy (heating oil)	1.728
Diesel (liters)	114,732.000	Propulsion energy (fuel)	1,137.224

Fig.: Transformer substation

Total energy consumption (in MWh per ton of steel pipe produced):



6.7 Transport

With the exception of a few special deliveries, the raw material (continuous-cast billets) is transported by rail.

The majority of finished products is shipped by rail (76%), while a smaller portion (24%) is delivered by truck. The shipment volume of finished products in 2025 amounts to 272,257.956 tons.

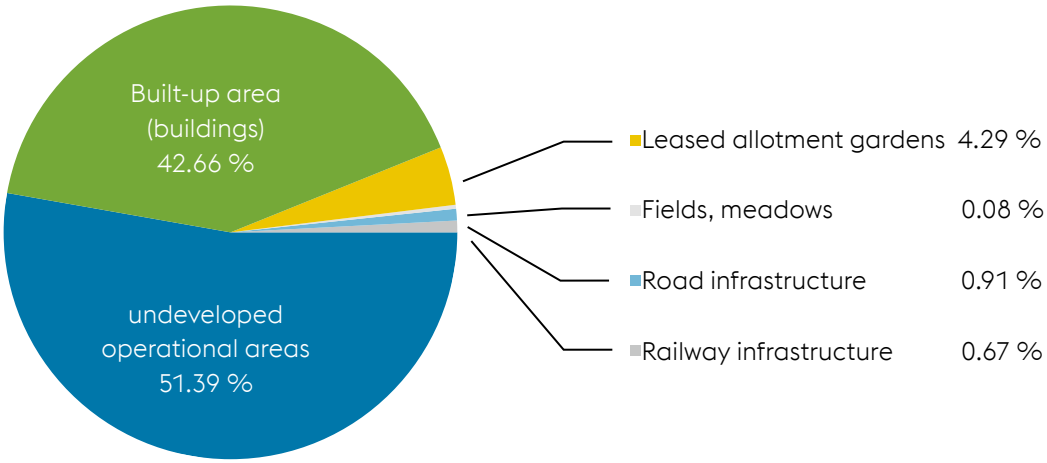
Transport between the individual plant sections at the site is carried out by truck.

Fig.: Transport of finished products by rail

6.8 Land use

Category	Area in m²	Percentage
Total area	399,690	100
Built-up area	170,495	42.66
Undeveloped operational area	205,410	51.39
Road infrastructure	3,639	0.91
Railway infrastructure	2,682	0.67
Rented allotment gardens*)	17,155	4.29
Fields, meadows*)	309	0.08

*) Due to the small size of the individual plots rented out, an assessment regarding "natural land management" is dispensed with.



6.9 Indirect environmental aspects

Seamless tube as a product produces no negative environmental impacts whatsoever during use, recycling, or disposal. Its effect on the environment is neutral during use. The product creates no pollutant emissions of any kind when used for its intended purpose. At the end of their useful life, the pipes/tubes can be reused in the form of scrap as a secondary material in the iron and steel industry and are thus 100% recyclable. If the pipes/tubes are disposed of in landfill sites, no environmental effects of any kind are to be expected.

In the development and design process, the specifications are largely determined by the customer and/or the purpose for which the product is to be used and thus are not within the control of the company to any meaningful degree.

In connection with transport, it is worth mentioning that the customer base of voestalpine Tubulars is a global market in which the finished tubes/pipes are shipped worldwide by rail and sea.

Environmentally significant products and services are procured in accordance with the criteria of the quality management system taking account of the environment-related criteria, while ensuring that operating materials and consumables, packaging materials, and technical supplies with the least possible environmental impact are purchased. The selection of suppliers, assessment of them and approval of new suppliers are also carried out taking account of environment-orientated aspects.

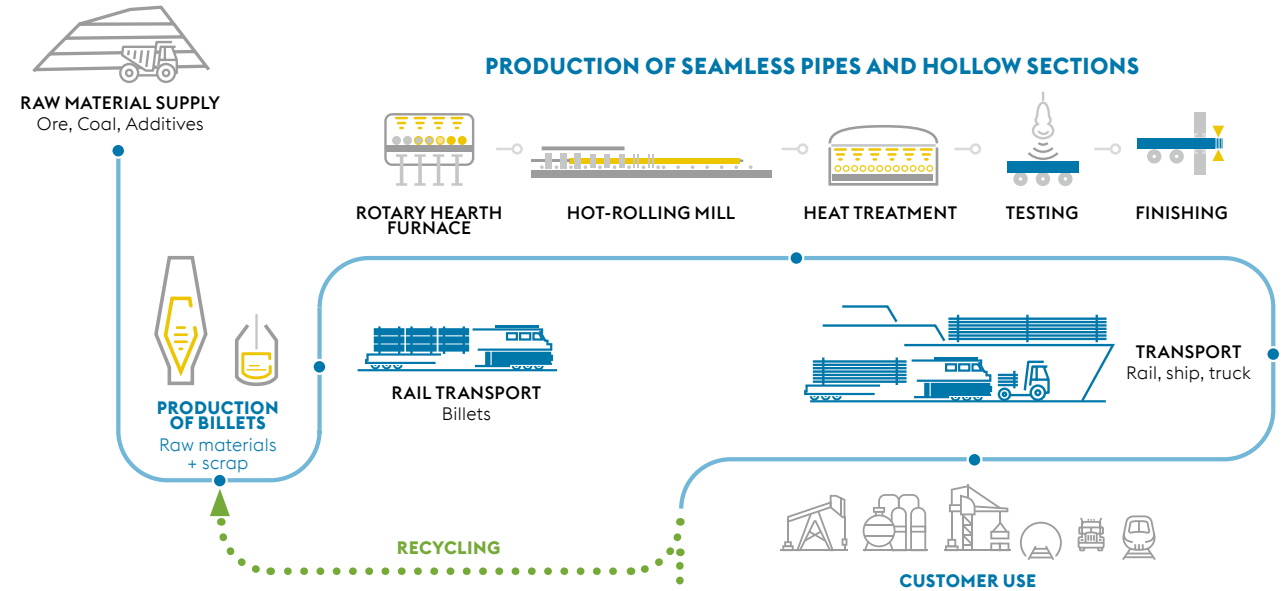
The environmental management requirements do not apply only to the employees of voestalpine Tubulars. The contractors and subcontractors operating at the Kindberg site are also required to comply with the environmental standards specified by voestalpine Tubulars.

The environmental impact caused by employees commuting to and from the workplace is difficult for the company to have any control over. However, there is the possibility of a public bus service which would provide the option of travelling by public transport. Due to the rural nature of the surrounding area and the associated inadequacy of the public transport system serving the site, the vast majority of employees rely on the use of private cars for travel to and from work. Sufficient parking spaces are available for employees in the immediate vicinity of the premises and in addition, there is also the option of purchasing a cost-effective bicycle through the company from firmenradl.at, which can also be used for personal trips.

Of the employees, 32% live in the Kindberg area, another 52% live within a radius of <20 km, and 16% of employees have a commute of over 20 km.

7 LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

The entire process – from ore to product application:



The production at voestalpine Tubulars is mainly separated into five areas:

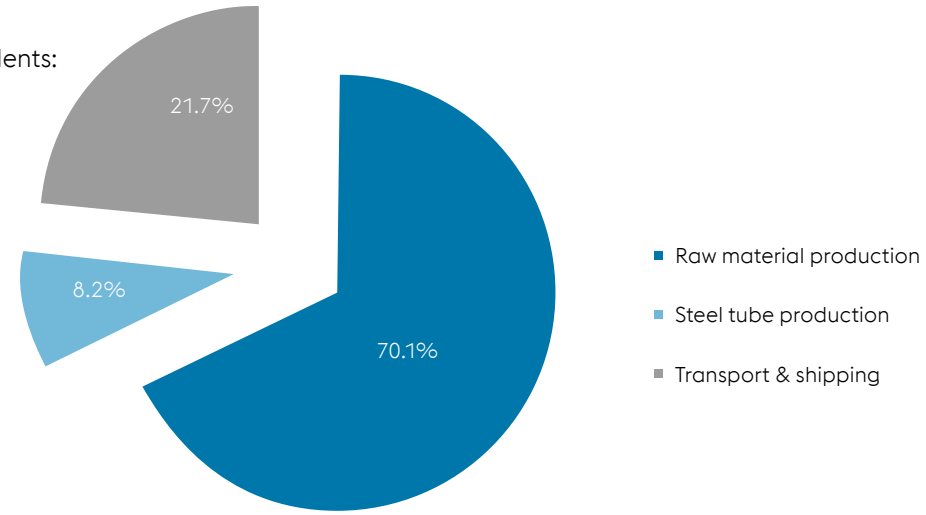
- Seamless tube rolling mill
- Industrial Pipes finishing
- Oil/gas pipes and Renewables finishing
- Threading lines
- Hollow Sections finishing

- Oil and gas industry
- Pipes/Line Pipes for Pressure Applications
- Yellow Goods, Agricultural Engineering
- Building Construction, Mechanical Engineering
- Geotechnical Systems and Civil Construction
- Mobility
- Steel Constructions
- Geothermal and Hydrogen Applications
- Other Applications and Renewables

Calculation of the carbon footprint

The definition of the analysis parameters takes account of the areas of raw material transport, raw material production, raw material transport, steel pipe/tube production, on-site transport, and the transport of finished products to customers.

Percentage share of carbon equivalents:



8 SUSTAINABILITY

In addition to the life cycle assessment, numerous measures and projects in the area of sustainability were initiated and implemented in 2025.

8.1 Divisional Sustainability Management

The topic of sustainability has been an integral component of the environmental and energy management system for some time. Due to the current circumstances (climate protection, conservation of resources, energy supply, etc.), great attention has been paid to the topic of sustainability within the company and the sustainability management department was established within the division. It is organised centrally in Metal Engineering with organizational units set up in all business units for dealing with the issue of sustainability in more depth. At voestalpine Tubulars, sustainability has been integrated into the existing environmental management system.

In the course of regular exchanges of information, the Division-wide and Group-wide sustainability requirements are defined and measures for the implementation of the specified requirements are defined and implemented. The Group has defined climate targets and publishes an annual CR report covering and taking account of the overall figures for the voestalpine corporation.

Among the core topics of sustainability management are:

- **Sustainability strategy**
  - Organizational structure for sustainability
  - Market development (green steel)
  - Certifications and gradings (ESG, EPD, CDP, SBTi, ISO, EcoVadis)
  - Circular economy
  - Energy efficiency potential – reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
- **"Road to Zero" decarbonization program**
  - Production processes (natural gas)
  - Heating (natural gas)
  - Vehicle fleet (fuels)
- **Sustainability communication guidelines**
  - Basic knowledge of sustainability
  - Transformation steps
  - Energy supply
  - Green products
- **Projects**
  - Examples: Waste heat utilization, PV system, hydropower plants, hydrogen

» **Sustainable procurement**

- » Group-wide project
- » Consideration of social and ecological risks and effects of suppliers within supply chain management
- » Establishment of a sustainable supply chain as an essential component of the sustainability strategy

8.2 GHG balance in accordance with ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14067

A greenhouse gas balance is prepared and updated annually in accordance with ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14067, with the calculated Company Carbon Footprint (CCF) and Product Carbon Footprint verified by TÜV Süd.

When calculating GHG balances, a distinction is made between direct and indirect GHG emissions.

Direct greenhouse gas emissions (ISO 14064-1):

- » Natural gas consumption for heating and processes
- » Heating oil consumption
- » Fuel consumption (gasoline and diesel) – internal transport, executive mobility, company cars, emergency generator
- » Refrigerants
- » Production-related greenhouse gas emissions

More than 99% of direct greenhouse gas emissions are caused by the use of natural gas for processes and heating – internal transportation accounts for 0.6% of direct greenhouse gas emissions.

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (ISO 14064-1):

- » Electricity / natural gas consumption (processes, heating) / heating oil consumption
- » Fuel consumption (gasoline and diesel) – internal transportation, executive mobility, company cars, emergency generator
- » Transport of raw materials and products (inbound, outbound)
- » Business trips
- » Employee mobility
- » Production of raw materials
- » Auxiliary and operating materials
- » Waste balance

» Usage
» End of Life
» Property, plant, and equipment
» Investments
» Greenhouse gas sinks
» Biogenic greenhouse gases

Over 90% of indirect GHG emissions are caused by raw materials. Depending on the respective market situation, transporting products to customers accounts for an average of 5 to 6% of indirect GHG emissions. Indirect emissions from natural gas consumption account for 2% of emissions.

Overall assessment (ISO 14064-1):

In the overall assessment of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions, indirect greenhouse gas emissions account for over 90% of total emissions.

8.3 Responsibly Sourced Tubulars® (RST™)

For the year 2025, voestalpine Tubulars GmbH has received a Gold RST™ award.

This award recognizes a company's ongoing commitment to quality, responsibility and sustainability in the energy sector.

The certificate received represents:

» Commitment to sustainable manufacturing methods
» Reduced environmental impact
» Responsible sourcing of raw materials
» A focus on the well-being of employees and the community
» Compliance with safety and labor standards
» Demonstrated commitment to sustainable business growth

8.4 EPD (Environmental Product Declaration)

In 2022, the preparation of an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) was finalized. An EPD serves to determine the environmental impact of products based on a life cycle assessment. An EPD is prepared in accordance with the EN 15804+A2 and ISO 14025 standards and is reviewed and verified by independent third parties. The declaration from voestalpine Tubulars is listed and published in the declaration program of the Institute for Construction and the Environment (IBU).

The EPD for voestalpine Tubulars was prepared for the product "Seamless Pipe." The date of issue of the EPD is March 30, 2022—the EPD is valid for 5 years—and is therefore valid until March 29, 2027.

System boundaries considered for the life cycle assessment:

- **Production stage**
  - Raw material supply A1
  - Transport A2
  - Manufacturing A3
- **Disposal stage**
  - Dismantling/demolition C1
  - Transport C2
  - Waste treatment C3
  - Disposal C4
- **Credits and burdens outside the system boundary**
  - Reuse, recovery, or recycling potential D

Life cycle assessment results – environmental effects according to EN 15804+A2 for 1 ton of seamless pipe

Key indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1-C4	D
Global warming potential – total	kg CO_2-eq	3,160	5.44	-1,600
Global warming potential – fossil	kg CO_2-eq	3,150	5.44	-1,600
Global warming potential – biogenic	kg CO_2-eq	5.73	-0.02856	-1.04
Global warming potential – LULUC	kg CO_2-eq	0.965	0.02684	0.232

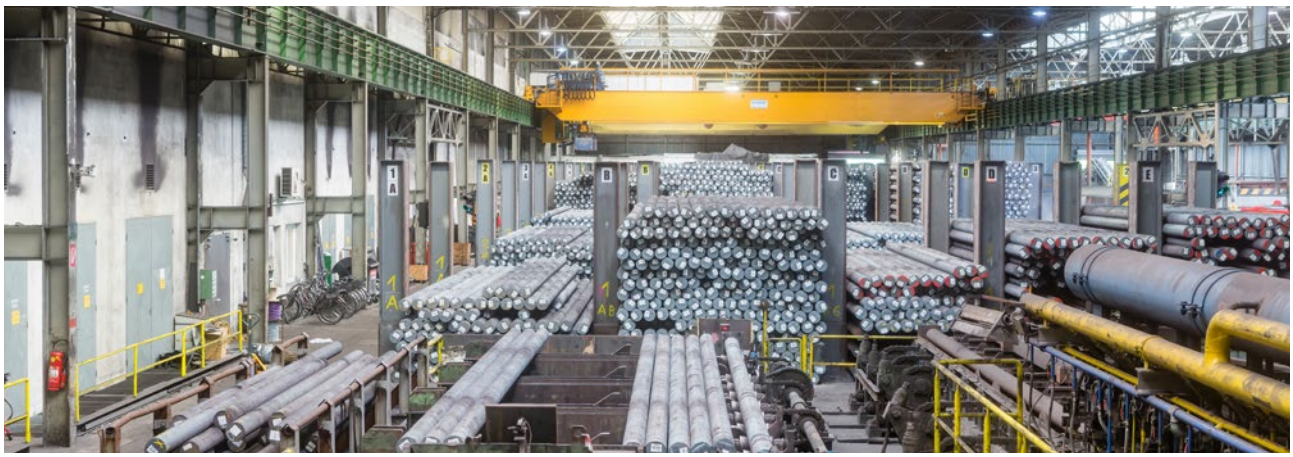


Fig.: Raw material storage

Summary:

A comparison of the phases reveals a clear dominance of the production phase (modules A1–A3), with the environmental impact primarily driven by the production of raw materials at the steel mill.

8.5 EcoVadis

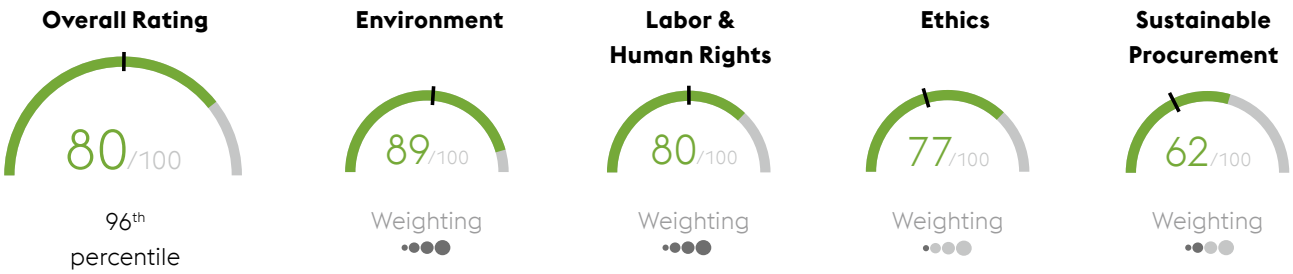
In 2025, voestalpine Tubulars underwent a sustainability assessment by EcoVadis and achieved gold status with a score of 80 out of a maximum of 100 points.

This score places the company in the 96th percentile, ranking voestalpine Tubulars among the top 5% of the 100,000 companies assessed by EcoVadis.

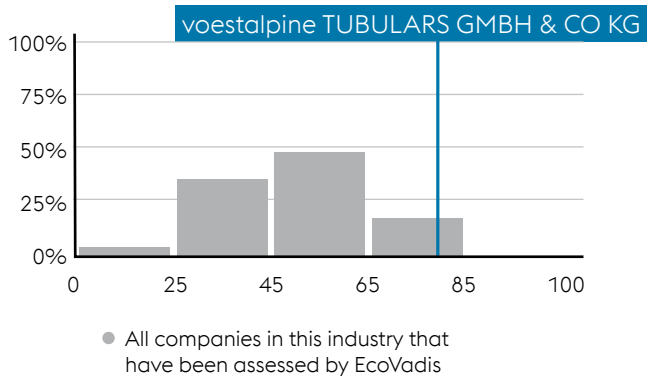
The following areas are assessed as part of an EcoVadis sustainability assessment:

- Environment
- Ethics
- Labor and human rights
- Sustainable procurement

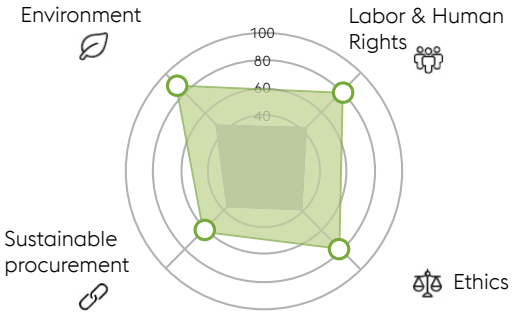
EcoVadis-Scorecard:



Distribution of overall ratings



Comparison of topic scores



In the environmental category in particular, an above-average score of 89 out of 100 was achieved.

In the Labor and Human Rights category, 80 out of 100 points were achieved, and in the Ethics category, 77 out of 100 points were achieved, with the Labor and Human Rights category carrying a higher weighting in the overall assessment.

In the Sustainable Procurement category, 62 out of 100 points were achieved, making this the category with the lowest score.

Fig.: EcoVadis badge

8.6 Sustainability projects

Photovoltaic system

The first photovoltaic power plant with 4,200 kVp on the roof of the seamless tube rolling mill commenced operations in February 2023. 10,200 PV modules were mounted parallel to the roof for the installation of this power plant. 15,400 m^2 of roof space was used.

Fig.: PV system on the roof of the seamless tube rolling mill

The configuration featuring the central SMA inverter achieves a peak output of 4,200 kW; a major innovation for large industrial operations. A 20 kV transformer located directly next to the inverter integrates the configuration into the internal 20 kV medium-voltage grid. Otherwise, at least 40 inverters would have needed to be installed dispersed over the entire roof.

The solution adopted makes the work of maintenance personnel significantly easier, provides the optimal technical set-up for lightning protection, and represents a major increase in safety when it comes to the operational management of the plant grid, as feed-ins at the low-voltage level result in higher risk potential due to feeders on the secondary side of the transformers when the transformers are disconnected.

voestalpine Tubulars believes an excellent solution for these three issues has been found and that the configuration can be considered a flagship project for large industrial operations.

With a power output of 3,100 kVp, the second photovoltaic power plant installed on the roofs of coupling and automotive production, the testing centre, the warehouse, the quality management area and the mechanical workshops commenced operations in March 2024.

The main challenge posed by this undertaking was the different roof surfaces that needed to be covered. In this case, the same configuration was achieved, featuring a central inverter and feeding into the internal 20 kV plant grid. A steel bridge was installed between coupling and protective cap production to transport the energy from the various roof areas to a single point in the form of a cable path and connecting path for maintenance personnel, who can in turn access the roof areas from a single point.

7,600 PV modules were mounted parallel to the roof for the installation of this power plant. 11,300 m^2 of roof space was used on 15 different roof shapes.

Heat recovery

To produce the seamless tubes, the raw material billets are heated to 1,300°C in the rotary hearth furnace at voestalpine Tubulars. Thanks to the partnership project with Bioenergie, up to 4 MW of waste heat can be recovered and used to supply heat to the Kindberg municipality, saving up to 3,400 t of climate-impacting CO_2.

More specifically, voestalpine Tubulars has installed a special chimney to recover heat and to centrally collect the exhaust emissions from the rotary hearth furnace. A separate heat exchanger with 1,536 water-carrying pipes has been installed by Bioenergie. A dedicated pumping station on the voestalpine Tubulars site makes the heat obtained in this way available to the new, environmentally friendly district heating network of the Kindberg municipality.

The new 4 MW Bioenergie biomass heating plant near the Kindbergdörfl motorway exit is operated using waste from the wood industry and agriculture and acts as a back-up system and to supplement the heating output. The 9 km long district heating pipeline has been laid underground, starting from the heating plant and running via the sports facilities, through Kindbergdörfl, and continuing via Angerweg to the Kindberg-Ost motorway slip road.

Since September 2023, the surrounding industrial and residential areas, as well as parts of Kindberg, have been supplied with environmentally friendly district heating using the recovered heat from the rotary hearth furnace. All public buildings in Kindberg, such as the community centre, the primary schools, the sports hall and the community-owned housing estates, have been connected.

voestalpine Tubulars will also use a share of the heat energy provided by Bioenergie, which guarantees a secure heat supply with its redundant systems, for building heating systems.

Fig.: Rotary Hearth Furnace exhaust stack with heat recovery

Hydropower

voestalpine Tubulars has two hydropower plants on the Mürz, which are currently operated by Wien Energie, for the generation of renewable electricity.

Mürz hydropower plant in Kindberg-Aumühl:

With a drop height of 10.5 m and a flow of 21 m^3/s, the Mürz hydropower plant in Kindberg-Aumühl is located directly on the voestalpine Tubulars premises and has a power output of 2,005 kW.

The Kaplan turbine is installed as an axial installation with bevel gears. The turbine powers the synchronous generator through an angular gear unit.

Electricity generated from the renewable hydropower energy is fed into the plant's dedicated transformer substation UW2 via a block transformer and medium-voltage cable. A Siemens S7 Simatic is used as the control technology. Online monitoring by the operating team is facilitated by a computer connection.

Mürz hydropower plant in Mürzhofen:

With a drop height of 6.7 m and a flow of 22.2 m^3/s, the Mürz hydropower plant in Mürzhofen was constructed roughly 1.5 km downstream of voestalpine Tubulars land and also supplies generated electricity to the plant's dedicated transformer substation UW3. The power output of the power plant is 1,361 kW.

The turbine is an axial turbine with bevel gears and a horizontal shaft.

The generation factors of the two hydropower plants result in an expected generation of 14.753 GWh/a.

Both power plants are also used by the APG (Austrian Power Grid) to stabilize the Austrian power grid by preventing blackouts in the event of shortages in the tertiary and secondary control systems.

Wind Farm

Fig.: Aerial view of the Stanglalm wind farm area

The electricity purchasing pool for the voestalpine sites in Styria has concluded a multi-year PPA agreement with Windheimat for the exclusive supply of the voestalpine sites. With forecast annual energy generation of 90 GWh for the Stanglalm wind farm and 45 GWh for the farm in Hochpürschtling, the two wind farms will also supply voestalpine Tubulars with around 8% of the annual quantities generated.

This results in a forecast wind energy supply of 10.8 GWh each year for voestalpine Tubulars.

E-charging stations

Since 2024, voestalpine Tubulars employees and external parties have been able to access 14 charging stations in the car parks at the front of the site and 14 inside the plant itself.

The maximum charging capacity of each station is 22 kW, which means that electric cars can be fully charged within an average of two to three hours. The E-charging stations are supplied by the company's own PV system.

Energy efficiency projects according to the action plan

voestalpine Tubulars has been certified in accordance with the international standard ISO 50001 since 2012. As part of the certification, an annual action plan to define the energy efficiency projects needs to be created and then published in the annual management review.

The projects with the greatest energy savings (> 1,000 MWh/a) are as follows:

- 2025: Hardening furnace 1 – 1,000 MWh/a (new recuperator, hot air duct)
- 2023: Adaptation of the rotary hearth furnace – 3,930 MWh per year (furnace space expanded, new burner)
- 2023: Heat recovery – 6,673 MWh per year (supplied to the district heating network)
- 2023: Hardening furnace 1 – 1,208 MWh per year (exhaust system improved)
- 2018: Tempering furnace 1 – 1,705 MWh per year (air vents replaced)
- 2017: Tempering furnace 1 – 3,135 MWh per year (furnace control)
- 2016: Hardening furnace 1 – 1,978 MWh per year (installation of low NOx torch)
- 2014: Hardening furnace 1 – 5,495 MWh per year (implementation of tracking system, recovery heat exchanger)

Energy efficiency projects in calendar year 2025:

- LED shop floor lighting – 150 MWh/year (LED and daylight control)
- Hall heating – 300 MWh/year (control of radiant heaters)
- Compressed air – 450 MWh/year (installation of new air compressors)
- Energy-efficient renovation of hall roof – 200 MWh/year (threading department)
- Hardening furnace 1 + tempering furnace 1 – 20 MWh/year (regenerative units during transport)

8.7 Sustainable products

Dope-free threaded connections (DryTec®)

The project concept for DryTec® came about in 2008 and was developed for series production by 2016. DryTec® is a lubricant-free alternative for premium threaded pipe connections with the ability to boost efficiency and safety when installing pipes on site while helping to protect the environment.

Using DryTec® offers the following advantages:

- In the case of threaded connections with thread dope, the transport/storage compound needs to be removed and assembly compound applied prior to installation. By contrast, threaded connections with DryTec® are ready to install, making DryTec® easier to handle while saving resources.
- Excess thread compound can clog sand sifters, valves, and perforated tools, which can result in signal line failures and contaminate drilling fluids.
- Compared to thread compound, DryTec® offers additional protection against corrosion during transport and storage. It eliminates the risk of faults that may arise due to the application of too much or too little lubricant.
- DryTec® connections are ready to install. In contrast to connections with thread compound, no water is required to remove transport/storage compound. For this reason, DryTec® simplifies preparation for on-site installation work.

Compared to thread compound, DryTec® does not lead to contaminations on the field or in the drill hole. It increases safety for on-site operating staff and reduces environmental impacts (e.g. protects groundwater).

Pipes and systems for hydrogen applications

A large number of R&D projects are dedicated to the focus area of hydrogen at voestalpine Tubulars. A total of 20 projects are currently looking into key topics in this area.

The main research and development activities for the individual topic areas are summarized below.

Materials

» Development of high-strength (yield strength up to 500 MPa) and ultra-high-strength (yield strength up to 1,000 MPa) steels with compressed hydrogen resistance up to 1,000 bar. These steels are used in underground storage tanks for storing hydrogen (similar to gas reservoirs).

Threaded connections

Development of hydrogen-tight premium connections for use in underground storage tanks and for high-pressure storage tanks used to store hydrogen. voestalpine Tubulars has developed the VAhyper® premium connections for these applications to ensure a hydrogen-tight connection for pipes up to a pressure of 1,000 bar.

Hydrogen storage systems

Hydrogen storage systems consist of the two components listed above; a steel pipe made of H_2-resistant steel and an H_2-tight threaded connections. The systems are being developed for stationary and mobile applications.

» **Stationary hydrogen storage systems**
These systems contain pipes that are sealed with screwed end caps. The storage capacity and pressure level are variable and can be flexibly adapted to suit customer requirements.
The storage tanks can either be executed as large-volume storage tanks at medium pressure (350 to 500 bar) or with smaller storage volumes at high pressures (up to 1,000 bar) as intermediate storage tanks in hydrogen fuelling stations, for example.

The system has been approved by TÜV.

Seamless steel pipes are also used for storing hydrogen underground. Existing and newly constructed underground gas storage tanks are being prepared for hydrogen injection.

The hydrogen gas is fed in and out via borehole piping featuring casing and tubing that is also used in conventional gas reservoirs. The main difference lies in the H_2 resistance of the steel pipe used and the H_2 tightness of the threaded pipe connection.

voestalpine Tubulars is involved in several European projects for underground hydrogen storage as a pipe supplier and development partner. Successful installations and tests have been carried out in various projects.

Numerous academic publications have been and will continue to be published on the topic of these projects.

» **Mobile hydrogen storage systems**
A technically similar design to the stationary storage systems, namely a steel hydrogen transport container, is being developed as part of the H2RailTube project. This multimodal container (rail and road) offers a sustainable storage solution compared to the storage tanks made of carbon fibre composites currently in use.
In this project, a prototype for a hydrogen transport container was built as part of the EU Rail project

TRANS4M-R—this system is currently undergoing the approval process.
The 40-foot container is designed as a stackable, mobile solution and enables the transport of up to 420 kilograms of hydrogen by rail—equivalent to 1,900 kilograms per double wagon. For road transport as well, a trailer can carry up to 420 kg of hydrogen per container. This ensures a reliable supply, particularly in remote regions or those with limited infrastructure.

The second project involving a mobile hydrogen storage tank is the development of steel cylinders made from ultra-high-strength steel for use in hydrogen storage tanks for fuel cell vehicles at a storage pressure of 700 bar. Made from voestalpine Tubulars tubes, these steel cylinders will be installed by a leading OEM in its vehicles as a sustainable alternative to carbon fibre tanks.

Product solutions for geothermal energy

Standard tubes (OCTG) based on API Specification 5CT are used for geothermal applications. The threaded pipe joint used must be gas-tight, as deep geothermal boreholes (400 to 5,000 m deep) can also lead to the formation of gaseous water vapour. As a result, premium connections such as VAsuperior® are primarily used for these applications.

The threaded connection developed by voestalpine Tubulars offers the advantage of a metal seal seat to ensure borehole integrity, even for complex external loads. The thread design protects the threading during transport, handling, and installation in the field and the simple and quick make-up (screwing in the field) significantly shortens installation time. An internal coating can also thermally insulate the pipes to increase the service life and flow rates.

Pipes from voestalpine Tubulars are used in the underground piping from the heat exchangers to the reservoir.

greentec steel seamless tubes (steel production transformation)

As part of the green transformation, the voestalpine Group needs to significantly reduce the carbon emissions caused by the production and processing of its products by 2030. Accounting for roughly 10% of carbon emissions, the steel industry is one of the main contributors to global carbon emissions.

As the raw material for voestalpine Tubulars is largely provided by the voestalpine Stahl steelworks in Donawitz, hybridising the current production route by commissioning a smart electric arc furnace (EAF) and the associated major improvement in the scrap rate can help to significantly reduce carbon emissions. However, the higher scrap rate also involves higher concentrations of undesirable by-elements in the steel such as copper, nickel, molybdenum, lead, and tin, which can negatively impact material properties in premium steel pipe products. To counteract this, an alloy model is now used to compensate for any effects on the material quality and ultimately achieve an equivalent or superior steel quality, as required. By adapting the process and making specific variations to the alloy elements (in line with the corresponding specifications), the voestalpine Group aims to achieve equivalent or superior product properties.

All activities relating to sustainable steel production and the manufacture of steel pipes from sustainable steel are united under the greentec steel brand at voestalpine. At present, the impact of the technology transformation on the product quality of seamless steel pipes is being looked into and reviewed in R&D projects. The alternative alloy models required as a result are being developed and validated in parallel with the conversion of plant technology. This ensures that the process changes associated with the transformation in 2027 are compensated for with suitable measures to guarantee stable or even improved product quality for seamless steel tubes. In concrete terms, this entails the gradual conversion of the seamless steel tube product range to a carbon-reduced steel base from this point – greentec steel seamless steel tubes.

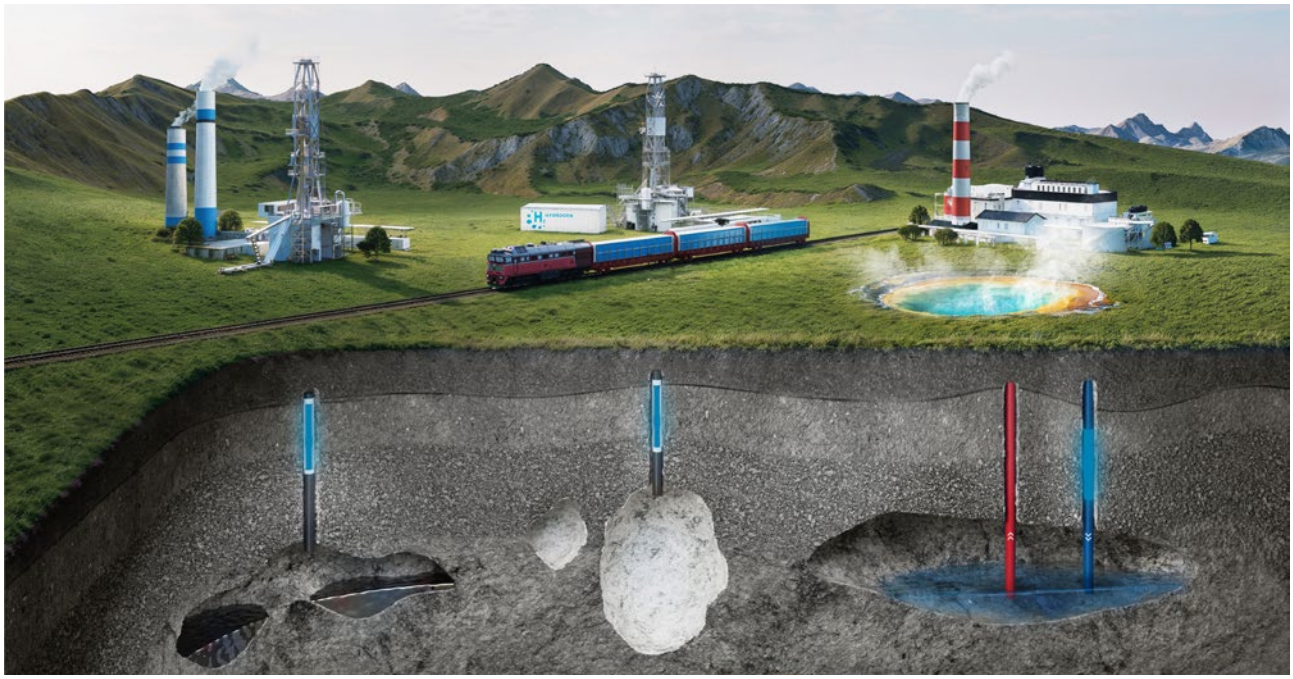
greentec steel MILESTONES

from 2027
One electric arc furnace (EAF) each in Linz and Donawitz – Investment volume: EUR 1.5 billion

to 2029
Reduction of CO_2 emissions by 30%

from 2030
Further replacement of one blast furnace each in Linz and Donawitz (-50% CO_2 emissions)

to 2050
Goal: Net-zero CO_2 emissions



ToughTubes® – thermomechanically rolled seamless steel tubes

A major step was made towards a sustainable product and sustainable production with the market launch of thermomechanically rolled seamless steel tubes under the "ToughTubes®" brand back in 2008. The technology for this product was developed in-house, prepared for series production and has been a USP for voestalpine Tubulars ever since the brand was launched. The technology is covered by worldwide patent protection.

This process allows the production of seamless steel tubes with maximum strength and impressive toughness directly from the rolling heat after the final forming step in the tube rolling process. Direct implementation in the tube rolling process avoids an additional, energy-intensive heat treatment. With a production volume of approx. 25,000 t/a, this process results in carbon savings of approx. 3,750 t/a.

8.8 Sustainable processes

voestalpine Tubulars' decarbonization concept

As part of the NEFI greensteel project (NEFI = New Energy for Industry), a decarbonization concept is being developed together with project partner AIT for the voestalpine Tubulars production site. More specifically, all processes involving the use of fossil fuels are being reviewed and a switch to potential alternative energy sources is being looked into on the basis of certain scenarios.

These reviews are focusing on natural gas-fired heating furnaces, with half of the emissions produced by one main heating unit; the rotary hearth furnace.

As part of this project, a comprehensive concept for climate-neutral steel production is being developed in six project phases:

1. Identifying carbon-neutral energy sources to replace natural gas in steel processing
2. Developing efficient industrial furnaces that can be heated with 100% carbon-neutrality
3. Ensuring high product quality when switching to carbon-neutral energy sources
4. Demonstrating the developed concepts and technologies at real production sites for various voestalpine product lines
5. Preparing to scale and transferring the concepts and technologies to other production sites within the voestalpine Group and in other sectors
6. Obtaining social acceptance and trust in the developed solutions

Demand scenarios are calculated for the possible alternative energy sources, namely electricity, hydrogen, biogas, and wood gas, and the carbon footprint is established on this basis. The decarbonization concept for the production site is then developed on the basis of these scenarios. As a matter of course, other processes such as building heating or on-site transport will also be reviewed with regard to decarbonization.

Hydrogen as an alternative energy source for heating and transport processes:

Hydrogen is being closely considered as an alternative energy source. These considerations are also taking place in line with the national hydrogen strategy for Austria, which is being developed under the leadership of the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK). Internal plant considerations range from demand, on-site distribution, potential on-site generation, e.g. surplus energy from photovoltaic and hydropower plants, to the purposeful use of hydrogen in processes, primarily heating and transport processes.

Using hydrogen in testing technology for our product developments closes the on-site loop.

In addition to reviewing the hydrogen compatibility of all torches, installation parts and pipelines in the heating furnaces, the impact of the hydrogen found in the flue gas on product quality is also being scientifically investigated as part of a cooperation project with university partners. According to current findings, the main impact would be on scaling on the steel surface and the decarburisation depth in the edge area of the tube near to the surface.

9 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

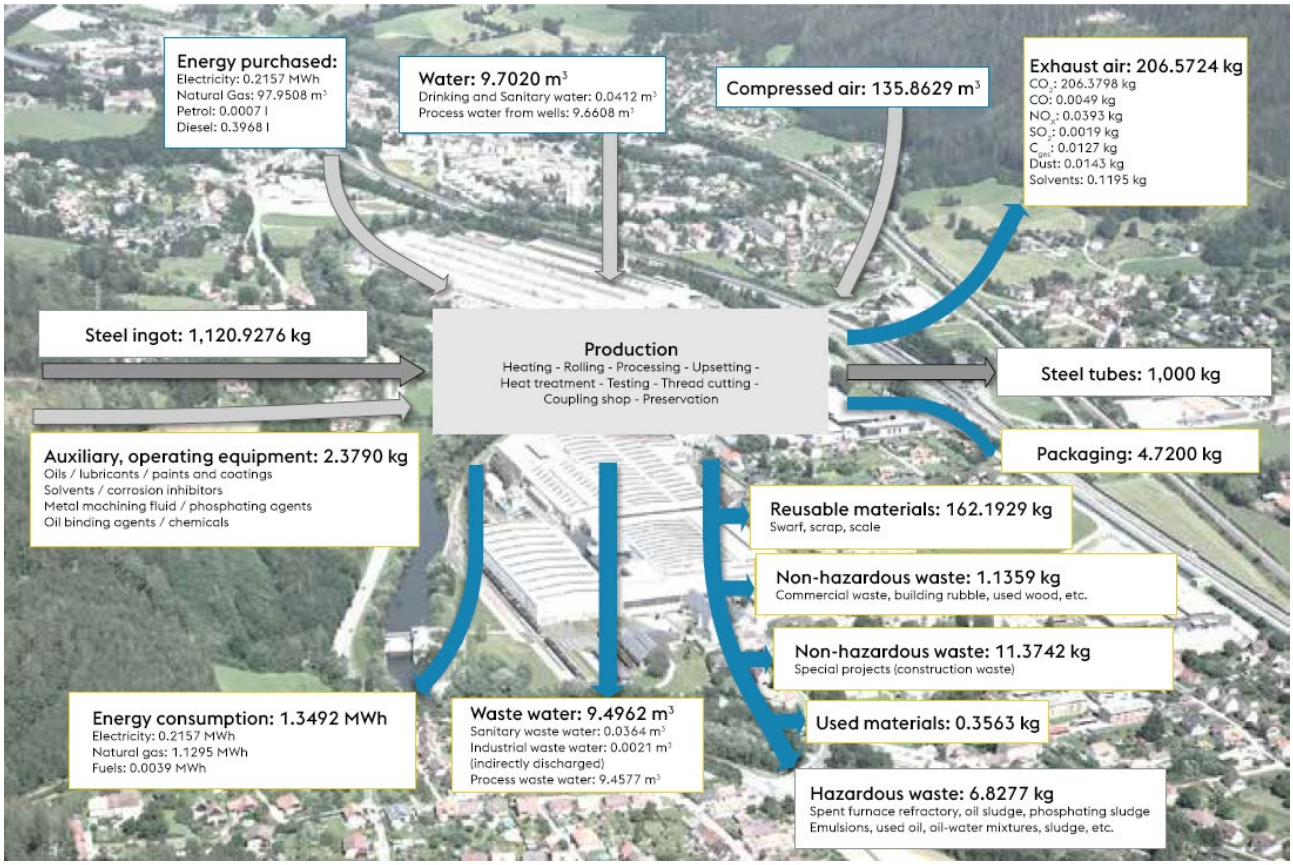
Environmental indicators

The environmental performance indicators are based on the environmental data and figures from the input/output analysis. However, it is not the absolute figures but the specific values relative to the production volume that are viewed as the environmental performance indicators in each case.

Production volume = inventory generated during the period under consideration from hot tube production

Production volume 2025: 289,150.697 t

Material and energy analysis for the production of 1 t of steel pipe (2025)



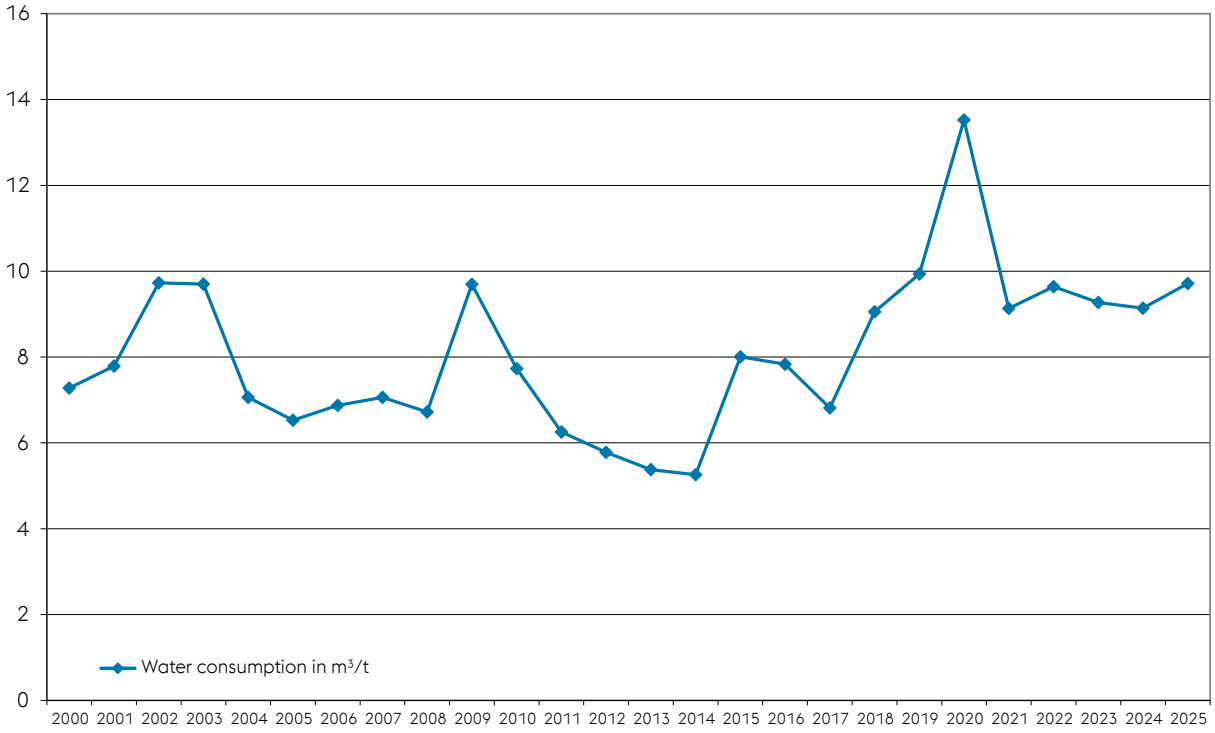
An examination of the balance sheet shows that 1,120.928 kg of raw material is required to produce 1,000 kg of steel pipe, corresponding to a yield rate of 89.21%.

The environmental indicators are heavily dependent on the capacity utilization, as all environmental indicators relate to the quantity produced. This means that high capacity utilization and the associated high production volume have a positive effect on all environmental indicators i.e. on the specific inputs and outputs.

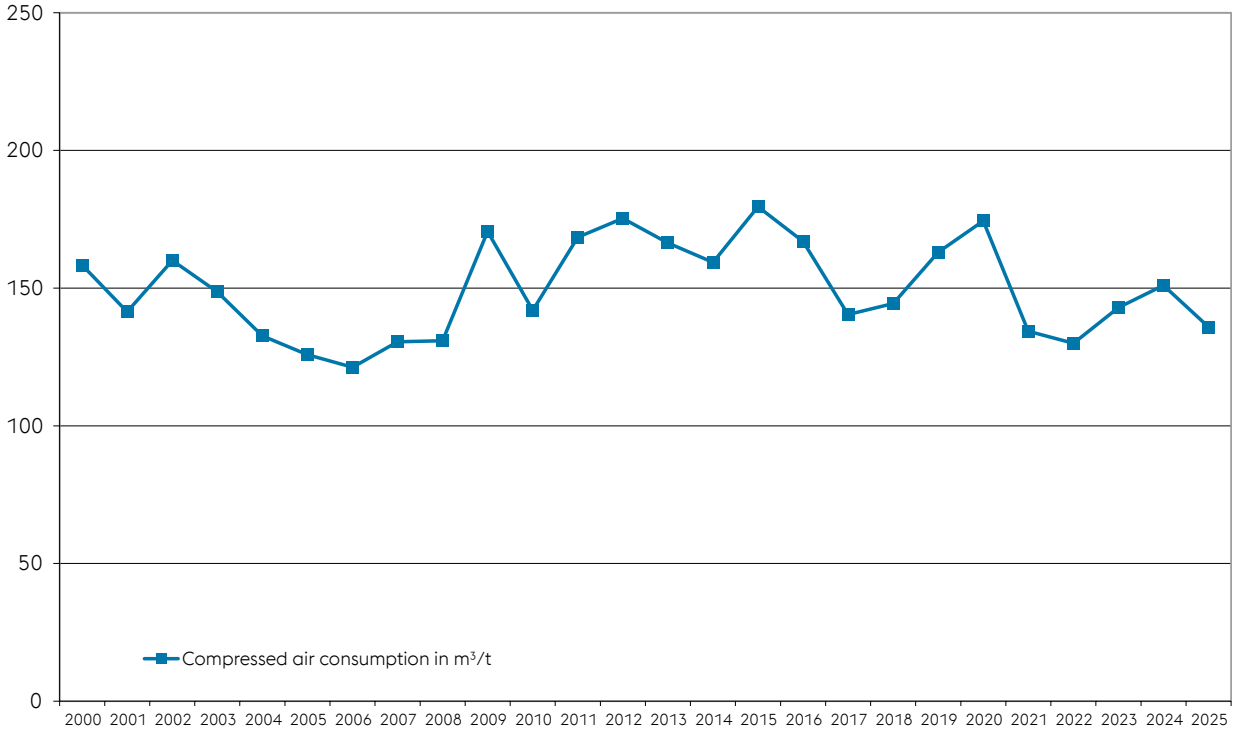
9.1 Development of environmental indicators (input) since 2000

INPUT	Water consumption in m^3/t	Compressed air consumption in m^3/t	Natural gas in m^3/t	Electricity in MWh_{el}/t
2000	7.28	158.38	96.66	0.208
2001	7.79	141.43	93.32	0.194
2002	9.73	160.02	100.94	0.211
2003	9.70	148.61	95.95	0.195
2004	7.06	132.68	96.08	0.192
2005	6.53	125.80	87.40	0.171
2006	6.87	121.26	86.51	0.170
2007	7.06	130.51	87.78	0.178
2008	6.72	130.87	88.08	0.179
2009	9.69	170.53	105.72	0.227
2010	7.73	141.92	94.37	0.191
2011	6.25	168.46	86.56	0.180
2012	5.78	175.31	85.66	0.175
2013	5.38	166.40	86.96	0.184
2014	5.26	159.37	84.59	0.182
2015	8.01	179.55	98.39	0.217
2016	7.83	166.94	98.72	0.219
2017	6.82	140.44	89.42	0.199
2018	9.06	144.43	87.72	0.199
2019	9.94	163.01	93.81	0.215
2020	13.52	174.43	112.51	0.252
2021	9.13	134.36	97.07	0.201
2022	9.64	115.70	93.93	0.193
2023	9.27	142.95	97.58	0.217
2024	9.14	151.00	101.69	0.225
2025	9.70	135.86	97.95	0.216

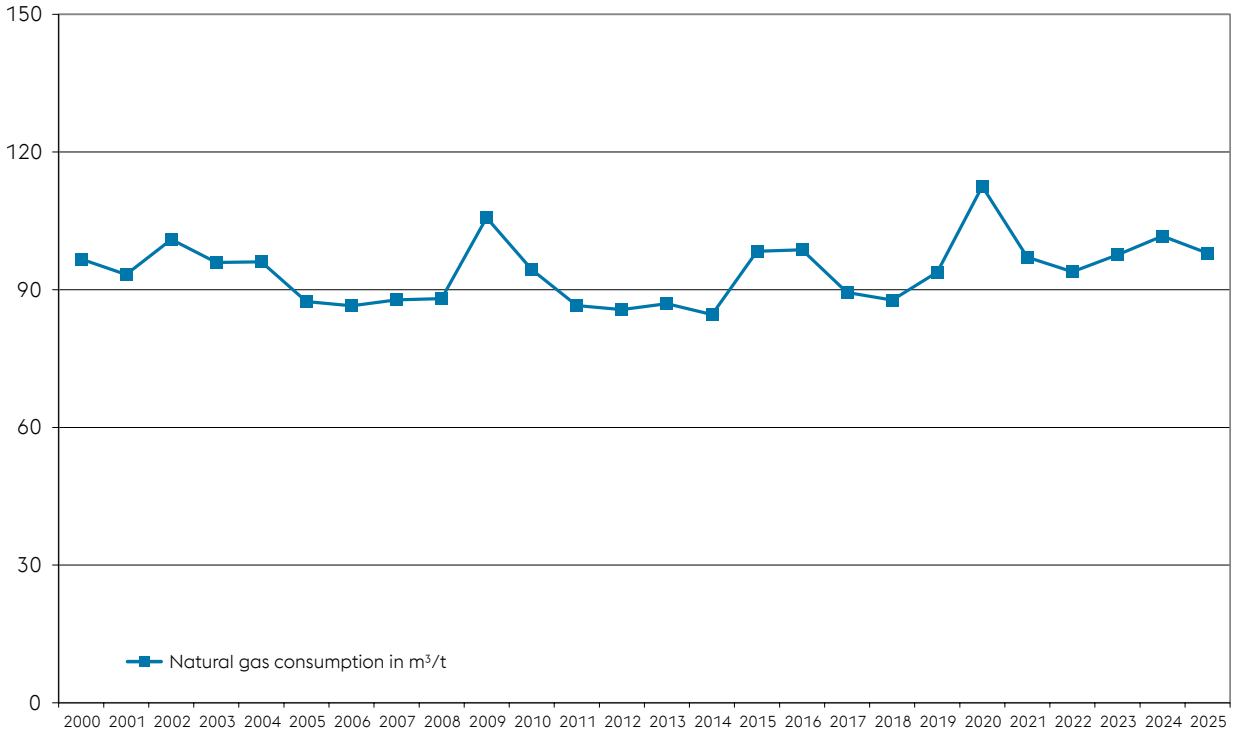
Specific water consumption in m^3 per ton from 2000 to 2025:



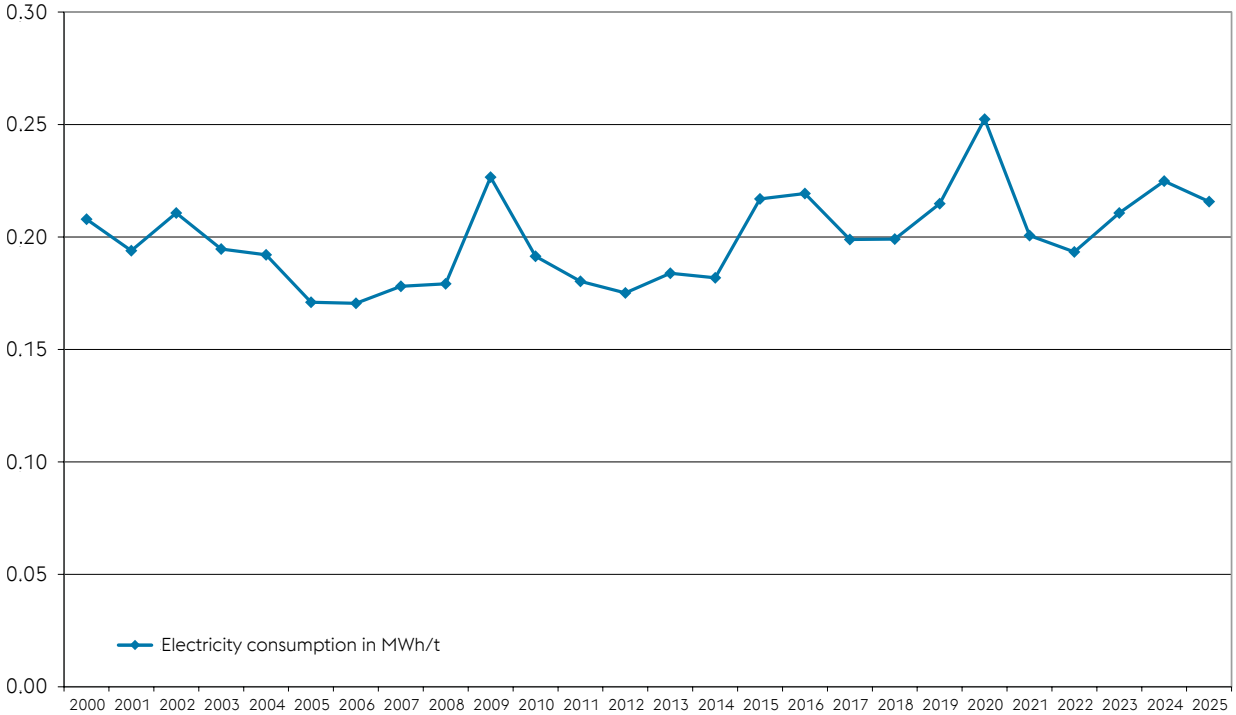
Specific compressed air consumption in m^3 per ton from 2000 to 2025:



Specific natural gas consumption in m^3 per ton from 2000 to 2025:



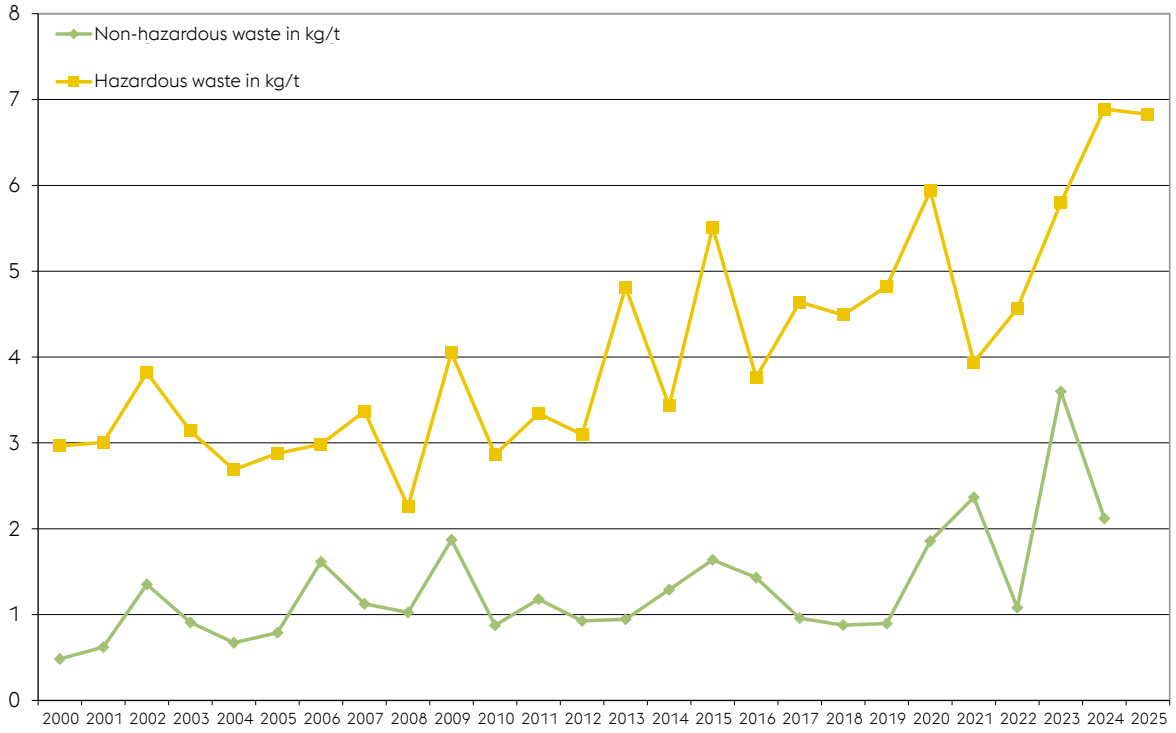
Specific electricity consumption in MWh per ton from 2000 to 2025:



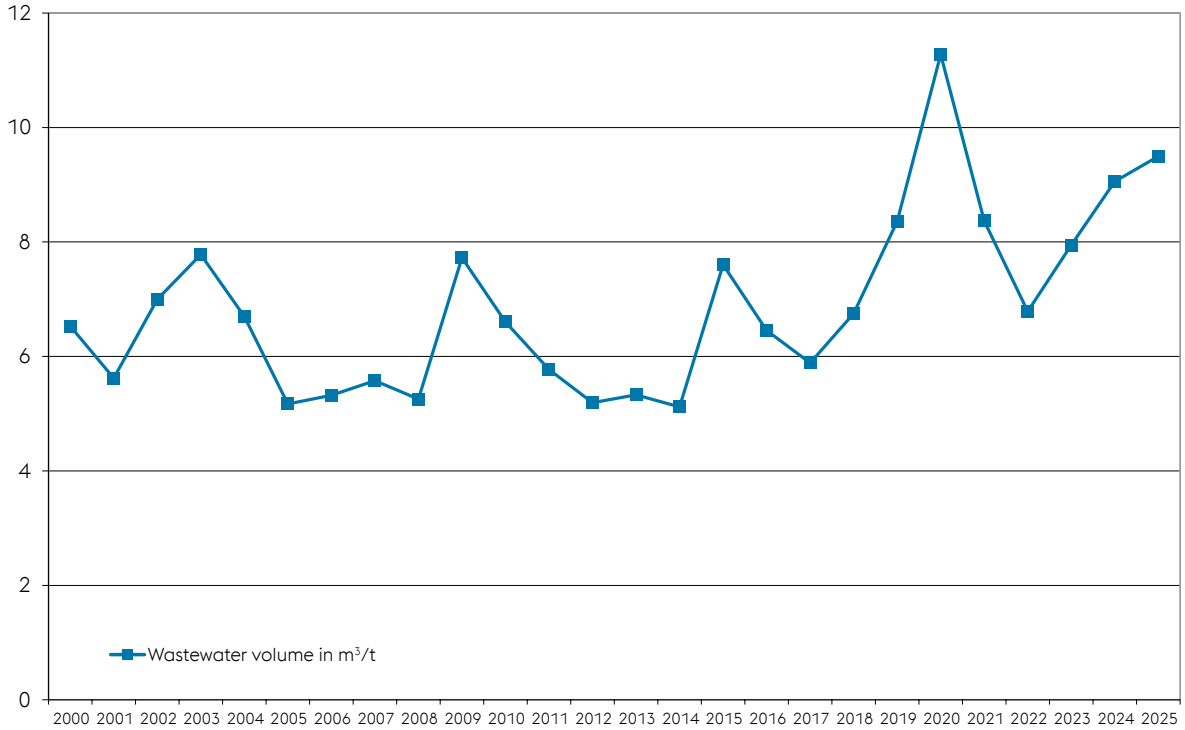
9.2 Development of environmental indicators (output) since 2000

OUTPUT	Non-hazardous waste in kg/t	Hazardous waste in kg/t	Wastewater in m^3/t	Exhaust air in kg/t	Energy consumption in MWh/t
2000	0.48	2.96	6.53	194.3	1.284
2001	0.62	3.01	5.62	187.4	1.232
2002	1.35	3.82	7.00	202.7	1.335
2003	0.91	3.14	7.78	192.6	1.263
2004	0.67	2.69	6.70	192.8	1.262
2005	0.79	2.88	5.17	175.4	1.145
2006	1.62	2.98	5.32	173.7	1.134
2007	1.13	3.37	5.58	176.2	1.156
2008	1.02	2.26	5.26	176.8	1.161
2009	1.87	4.05	7.72	212.4	1.405
2010	0.87	2.86	6.60	189.4	1.243
2011	1.18	3.34	5.77	173.7	1.145
2012	0.93	3.10	5.19	171.9	1.130
2013	0.95	4.81	5.33	174.6	1.153
2014	1.29	3.43	5.12	169.8	1.125
2015	1.64	5.51	7.60	197.6	1.314
2016	1.43	3.76	6.46	198.3	1.320
2017	0.96	4.64	5.93	179.6	1.196
2018	0.88	4.49	6.75	176.2	1.194
2019	0.90	4.82	8.36	188.6	1.281
2020	1.86	5.94	11.28	231.6	1.532
2021	2.37	3.94	8.37	199.90	1.303
2022	1.08	4.57	6.79	192.93	1.267
2023	3.60	5.80	7.95	200.66	1.337
2024	2.12	6.89	9.06	208.87	1.401
2025	1.14	6.83	9.50	206.57	1.349

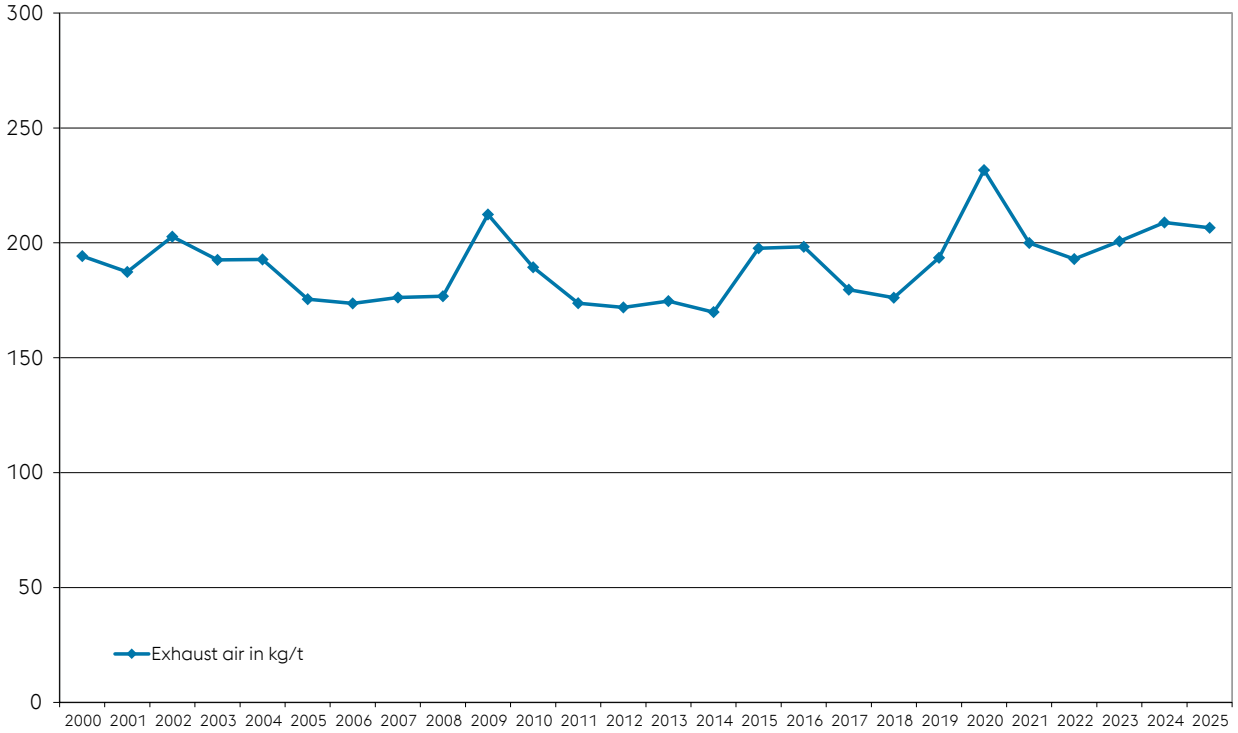
Specific waste accrual in kg per ton from 2000 to 2025:



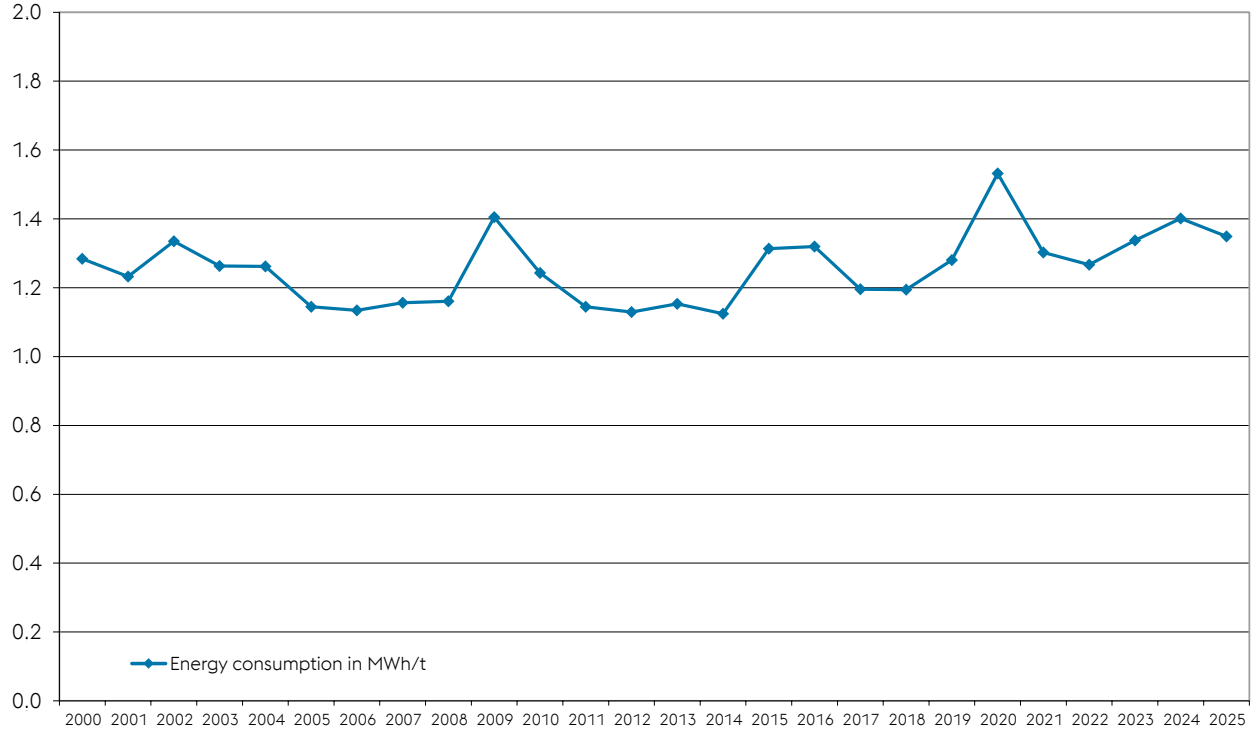
Specific wastewater accrual in m³ per ton from 2000 to 2025:



Specific exhaust air accrual in kg per ton from 2000 to 2025:



Specific energy consumption in MWh per ton from 2000 to 2025:



10 COMPLAINTS

In 2025, there were no complaints from residents.

11 EMERGENCY CONTINGENCIES / INCIDENTS

voestalpine Tubulars maintains a company fire department and rescue team at its Kindberg site. Emergency plans are in place for various scenarios and are practised at regular intervals.

Fig.: Company fire department exercise

Fig.: Company fire department in action

The emergency plans are part of the company's alarm plan, which integrates fire safety regulations, evacuation plans, fire protection plans, escape route plans, safety zone plans, and a business contingency plan.

In 2025, there were no environmentally significant incidents.

12 EXCEEDANCES OF LIMIT VALUES

In 2024, external wastewater analyses indicated an elevated measured value for nitrate and nitrite in the wastewater flow from the neutralization plant – see the “Water/wastewater” section. Despite intensive efforts to optimise processes in the wastewater treatment plant, the limit value of 40 mg/l of nitrate and 1.0 mg/l of nitrite as officially defined cannot be reliably adhered to.

In terms of temporary exceedance of the limit values for the specific wastewater concentrations of nitrate and nitrite, it is important to note that the total contaminant loads are significantly below the authorized amounts.

In consultation with the competent authority, since September 2025, wastewater from the neutralization plant has no longer been discharged directly into the Mürz receiving water, but is instead routed via the municipal sewer system to a wastewater treatment plant, where significantly higher limit values apply for the parameters nitrate and nitrite, which are not exceeded.

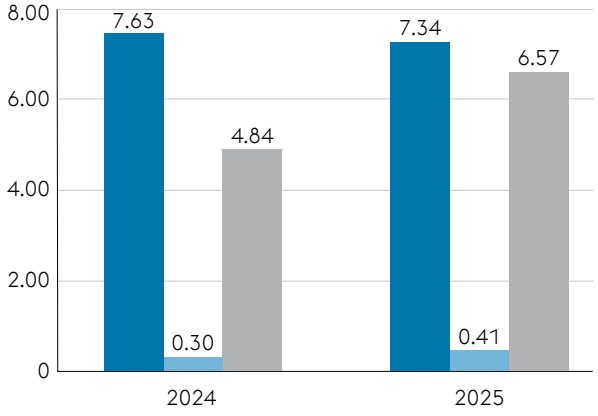
A disposal contract for the discharge of wastewater from the phosphating plant/neutralization plant has been concluded with the operator of the wastewater treatment plant, the Mürzverband wastewater association.

13 ACCIDENT STATISTICS

In 2025, 1,470,394 production hours were completed at the Kindberg plant. The workforce consists of 927 employees (average for the year 2025).

		2024	2025
Accident rate	Accidents per 100 employees	7.63	7.34
Accident frequency	Accidents per 1 million hours	47.41	46.25
Accident severity	Lost working hours per accident	63.37	89.55
Absence due to accident	Absence as a percentage of working hours	0.30	0.41
Lost working hours	per year per employee	4.84	6.57

The accident statistics include all reported workplace accidents (with or without loss of working hours) involving wage earners.

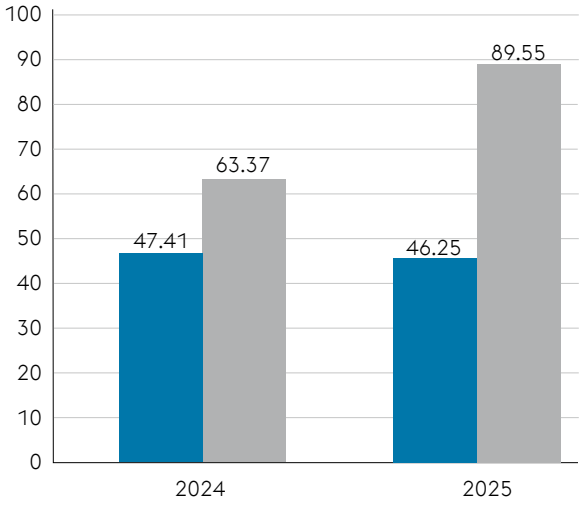


Accident rate
Absence due to accidents
Lost working hours

Accident rate =
accidents per 100 employees

Absence due to accidents =
absence as a percentage of working hours

Lost working hours =
hours per year per employee



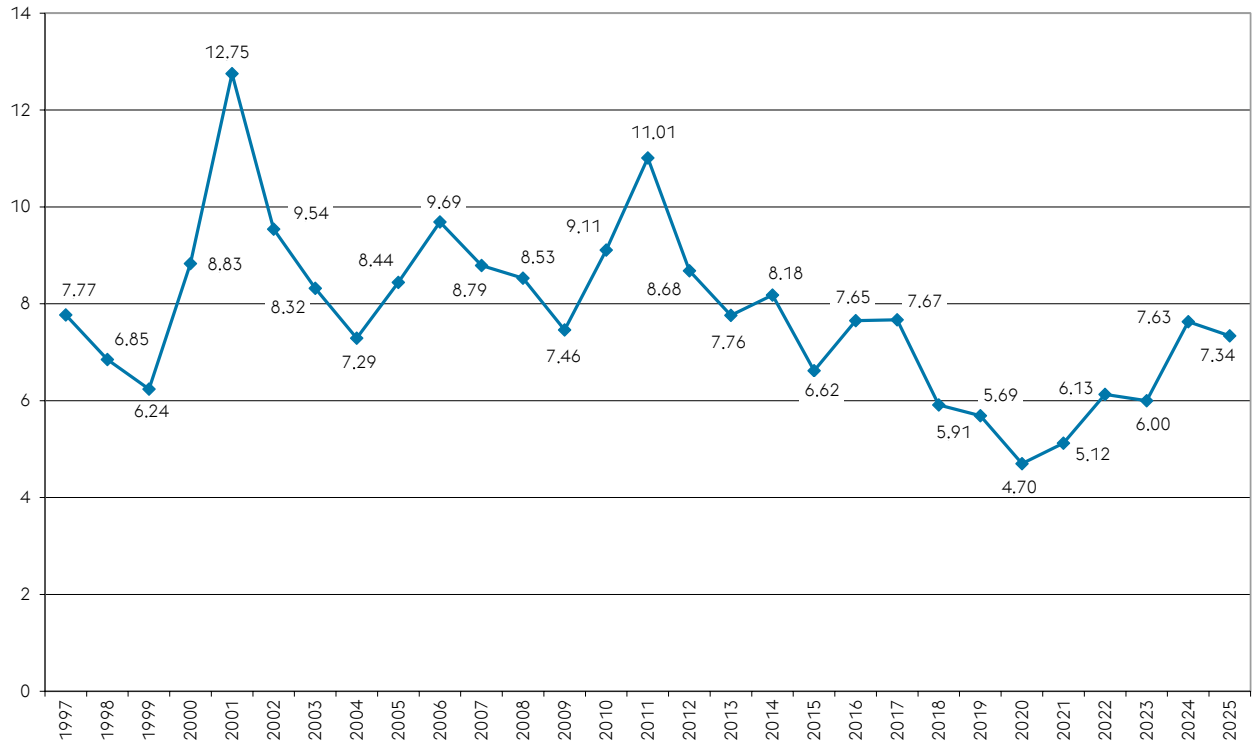
Accident frequency
Accident severity

Accident frequency =
accidents per 1 million hours

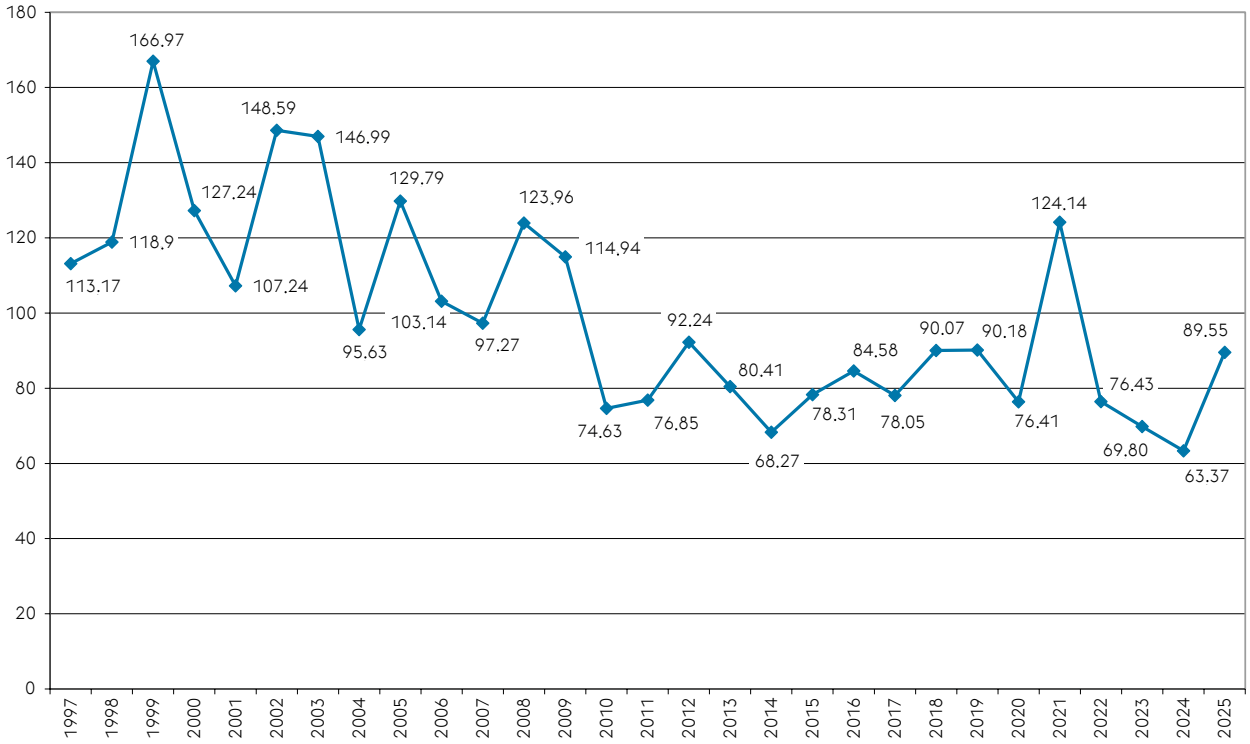
Accident severity =
hours absent per accident

In terms of accident metrics, the accident rate in 2025 decreased by 3.80% compared to 2024 (from 7.63 in 2024 to 7.34 in 2025). The accident severity (lost working time per accident in hours) has increased by 41.43% compared to the previous year (from 63.37 to 89.55).

Accident rate (accidents per 100 employees) from 1997 to 2025:



Accident severity (working time lost per accident in hours) from 1997 to 2025:



14 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM 2026/27

For the FY 2026/27 (01/04/2026 to 31/03/2027), a quality, environmental, energy, health & safety, asset management and information security program has been drawn up and approved by the executive management.

No.	Topic	Objective	Program	Managed by	Deadline
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS					
1	SMETA Certification	Certification according to the Sedex Standard – Compliance with ethical, social, and labor standards throughout the supply chain	Conducting a SMETA audit by TÜV Süd	TM2	July 2026
2	Legal database	Further development of the legal database with a focus on improving user-friendliness and expanding evaluation options	Database modifications in collaboration with the supplier	TM	February 2027
SUSTAINABILITY					
3	H2Tainer Product Launch	Product introduction and presentation of the mobile container solution for an efficient hydrogen supply	Organization of an event for a specific customer group	KP	September 2026
4	Fleet decarbonization	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions caused by internal transport	Purchase of a fully electric truck with a tipper and crane body	TA6	February 2027
OPERATING MATERIALS					
5	Gas storage Threading department	Safe storage of gas cylinders in the workplace	Definition of storage areas, optimization of equipment, and periodic inspections	TN31	February 2027
6	Gas control center Test center	Modernization of the gas control center for ensuring the tightness and functionality	Renewal of the five test gas distribution stations	TQ	June 2026
WASTE					
7	Waste containers inventory list	Verification of the provided waste containers	Updating the inventory list, repair and replacement of broken containers, replacement of labels	TM2	February 2027
8	Wood waste storage	Optimization of storage of wood waste in terms of fire hazard	Inspection and adjustment in existing wood waste collection points	TM2	February 2027
9	In-house waste disposal	Development and implementation of a plan for waste collection stations	Reorganization of internal waste disposal	TN22	February 2027

10	Paperless administration	Reduction of paper waste in the threading department	Digital work documents at workstations	TN31	February 2027
WATER / WASTEWATER					
11	Oil detection water management	Early detection of oil leaks at production facilities	Installation of instrumentation and automatic alarm system for anomalies	TA2	February 2027
12	Flocculant	Improvement of wastewater quality	Use of a new flocculant and reduction in chemical usage	TQ	February 2027
AIR / EXHAUST AIR					
13	Extraction Grinding station	Reduction of workstation load during grinding station in the locksmith area of the coupling shop	Installation of a new extraction system for grinding work	TN32	February 2027
14	Indoor air Tool-swivel-head workshop	Improvement of indoor climate in the workshop in the coupling shop	Substitution of the best in the extisting gas radiant heater with electric radiators and assembly of an air conditioner	TN32	February 2027
ENERGY					
15	Battery storage	Optimization of the electricity support	Installation of an 8 MW Battery storage with 2-hour charging capacity	TA	February 2027
16	Electricity savings for pumps	Pump power savings in heat treatment line 2 and the seamless pipe rolling mill-ranges by 400 MWh per year	Installation of new pumps with frequency converters	TA	February 2027
17	Automatic pressure reduction	Energy savings of 300 MWh per year	Automatic Pressure reduction when no production with CE Sense model and PLC control system is running	TA	February 2027
18	Water management threading department and heat treatment line 2 modernization	Energy savings in field of water management in the threading department (>951 MWh/a) and in heat treatment line 2 (>529 MWh/a)	Demand-based domestic hot water supply through process optimization and modernization of the facilities	TA2	February 2027
19	Mandrel bar furnace energy savings	Energy savings from mandrel bar furnace to 250 MWh per year	Installation of a new Control	TA4	February 2027
20	Annealing furnace 1 residual oxygen	Reduction in Residual oxygen content in the annealing furnace 1 by 2 %	Change in operating parameters	TA4	February 2027

TRANSPORT					
21	Supply Chain Central Asia	New routes for destinations in Central Asia due to various sanctions	Review of routes and multimodal options	KL	September 2026
SECURITY					
22	Increase workplace safety	Reduction of workplace accidents to a maximum LTIFR of 9.4 – corresponding to a 10% reduction compared to 2025	Continuation of the "Conscious Safety" program, conducting safety meetings with varying focal points, initial limbic training, further development of company- and workplace-specific	TM3	February 2027
23	Skin protection concept	Improvement of the skin protection concept with a focus on skin protection and skin cleansing	Evaluation of the necessary skin protection products in selected operational areas	TM3	June 2026
24	Limbic training container	Improving knowledge transfer during initial training	Limbic representation of hazards and safety measures when entering containers	TM3	September 2026
HEALTH					
25	Increase health	Achieving a high health level with a health rate of ≥ 94.8%	Implementation of preventive health measures	TM4	February 2027
26	Sick days	Number of days lost due to illness and accidents under 15 days per employee	Maintaining BGM engagement, increasing health awareness	TM4	December 2026

The IMS program and thus all environmental, energy, safety, and health targets are approved by management.

15 LEGAL COMPLIANCE

To ensure legal compliance, the legal requirements relevant to the company in the areas of the environment, occupational health & safety, and energy legislation were identified.

The tool used for this purpose is a legislation database that is updated every three months.

The database is administered and updated by the Management Systems department.

The procedure for assessing the legal requirements comprises the following steps:

- Assessment of the legal requirements to determine relevance to the company
- Where relevance is identified, determination of the resulting obligations and categorisation of these obligations as one-off or recurring tasks
- Definition of responsibilities (responsibility holders, task performers) for fulfilment of the legal obligations including definition of tasks, deadlines, and intervals in the legislation database
- Creation of fulfilment notifications regarding completed tasks, also in the legislation database
- Ongoing monitoring of fulfilment of the tasks by the Management Systems department

Information about new/due tasks is issued electronically via e-mails to the responsibility holders and task performers. A reminder interval can be defined for all tasks so that e-mail notifications about outstanding tasks are automatically triggered in plenty of time.

As well as the legal requirements, the legislation database also includes all official notices and imposed conditions, with tasks arising from officially imposed conditions being entered in the database along with legal obligations.

At present, it is possible to generate a legislation register with a list of all relevant legal requirements, as well as a summary of the compliance fulfilment level of the legal requirements, from the legislation database.

A report as of the current date in accordance with Section 82b of the Austrian Trade Regulations (Gewerbeordnung) can be produced.

Compliance with the legal requirements is verified by inspections and internal audits.

Each month, the Management Systems department carries out an analysis of the legislation database and simultaneously reports the status to the senior management.

Based on the analysis, an assessment of legal compliance is made. There is no indication of any breaches of the law.

16 GENERAL INFORMATION

We are happy to answer any questions about environmental protection at our company.

voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG

A-8652 Kindberg, Alpinestrasse 17, Austria

Tel.: +43 (0) 50304 23-0

Managing Director:	Dipl.-Ing. Gerald Gfrerer
Environmental Officer:	Dipl.-Ing. Harald Kohlhofer

Harald Kohlhofer, the environmental officer at voestalpine Tubulars, will be happy to answer any questions about the current environmental declaration, the company's aims and objectives in the area of environmental protection, and the measures implemented thus far.

Dipl.-Ing. Harald Kohlhofer

Tel.: +43 (0) 50304 23-366

E-mail: harald.kohlhofer@vatubulars.com

http://www.voestalpine.com/tubulars

Fig.: Environmental management:
Karin Zisser and Harald Kohlhofer

For the sake of easier readability of the text, either the masculine or feminine form of personal nouns has been used. This does not in any way imply a disadvantaging of the other gender in either case. Men, women and non-binary persons should feel equally addressed by the contents of the environmental declaration.
Thank you for your understanding.

17 DECLARATION OF VALIDITY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION

The Chief Environmental Inspector and Authorised Signatory

Ing. Marina Paller MBA
of the Environmental Inspectorate
TÜV SÜD Landesgesellschaft Österreich GmbH,
Franz-Grill-Straße 1, Arsenal Obj. 207, 1030 Vienna, Austria
(registration number AT-V-0003)

hereby declares that in accordance with the verification performed, the site as specified in the consolidated environmental declaration of the organization

voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG
Alpinestrasse 17
8652 Kindberg-Aumühl, Austria
with the registration number AT-000208

meets all requirements of Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council of 25 November 2009 – in conjunction with Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 – on the voluntary participation by organizations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

This signed declaration confirms the following:

- The inspection and validation were carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/2009 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026.
- The result of the inspection and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with the applicable environmental requirements.
- The data and information in the environmental declaration for the site provide a reliable, credible and truthful picture of all activities at the site within the area specified in the environmental declaration.

This declaration may not be understood as equivalent to EMAS registration. EMAS registration may only be carried out by a competent centre according to Regulation (EC) 1221/2009. This declaration may not be used as an independent basis for informing the public.

The **TÜV SÜD Landesgesellschaft Österreich GmbH** environmental inspectorate is officially licensed for NACE code 24.20 by the Austrian Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management.

Landesgesellschaft
Österreich

Kindberg, March 31, 2026

Marina Paller
(Chief Environmental Expert) at TÜV Süd Landesgesellschaft Österreich GmbH
Franz-Grill-Straße 1, Arsenal Obj. 207, 1030 Vienna

The next consolidated environmental declaration by voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG will be submitted for inspection in March 2029. Yearly updates will be carried out in the intervening period.

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voestalpine
ONE STEP AHEAD.