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Carbon Footprint Analysis year 2025

PIPELIFE

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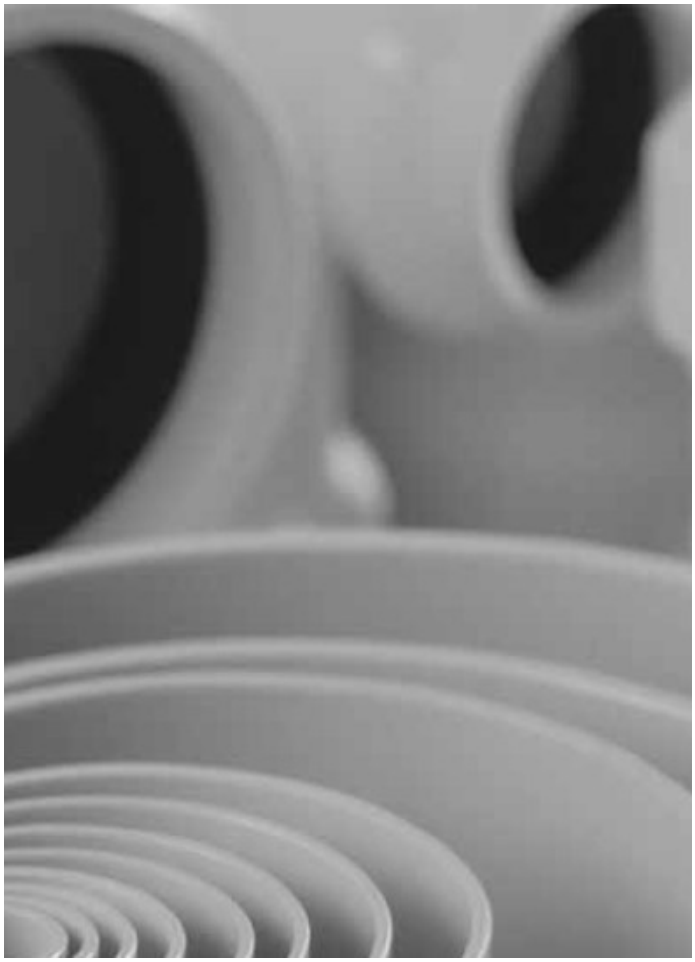


Management statement

Martijn ter Telgte

Managing Director Pipelife Nederland B.V.

Pipelife manufactures and supplies a complete range of plastic piping systems, fittings and intelligent customized solutions. Together we develop safe, sustainable and intelligent solutions for water and energy distribution.

In the last years it has become clear that energy resources are not inexhaustible and that the usage affects our environment. We see it as our duty to deal with our environment in a sustainable way. In addition to creating good and sustainable products, we also take into account our environment and our employees, while a motivated organization is the key to sustainable success.

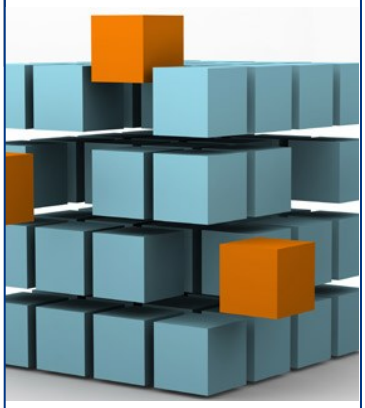
We are convinced that we find the right balance between People, Planet and Profit with a good CSR policy. Therefore we are working for many years according to this policy. For example, we have established our Carbon Footprint and we are busy to realize our reduction targets in the area of energy consumption and CO_2 emissions. We are also very active in recycling and reducing the material consumption in our products. Also by an active Health, Safety, Environmental and Energy policy we are improving our work environment.

Sustainability is a joint effort of our employees, customers, business partners, suppliers and other stakeholders. Together with these partners, we are convinced that we can shape our policy in the future and continuing to play a leading role within our industry.

Martijn ter Telgte

Managing Director

Pipelife Nederland B.V.



ISO 14064 statement

With this, Pipelife Nederland B.V. states that this report for the "CO_2-bewust" certificate is prepared in accordance with the guidelines of NEN-ISO 14064, version May 2018.

Verification statement

With this, Pipelife Nederland B.V. states that this report has not yet been verified but at request of interested parties can be verified by approved bodies and further states:

- the inventory had been designed according to the needs and requirements from the ISO 14064-1, the GHG Protocol, the CO_2-prestatieladder Manual 4.0
- said CO_2 inventory has no material misstatements, derogatory to the materiality requirement of 5%.

Organization

Reporting organization

Pipelife Nederland B.V. is located in Enkhuizen. Pipelife Nederland B.V. is part of Pipelife International GmbH, an international manufacturer of plastic piping systems and fittings and one of the market leaders in Europe. Pipelife was established in 1947, today one of the oldest plastic pipe producers worldwide. Products include sewage, inhouse: electro, water, gas, drainage, cable pipes and eco systems.

Pipelife Nederland has approximately 230 employees spread over eight locations: headquarters, production sites and wharehouses.

Pipelife International GmbH was taken over by Wienerberger in 2012 (ceramic industry) and is now a 100% company of the Wienerberger Group. Pipelife International GmbH is located in 24 countries, with headquarters in Vienna, Austria. More than 2,979 employees worldwide are working on 26 production sites.

Summary of the activities:

- Development, production and sales of plastic pipe systems.

Responsible person

The person statutorily responsible for the reporting organization is mr. M.A. ter Telgte, Managing Director Pipelife Nederland B.V.

Organizational boundaries

The organizational boundaries of Pipelife Nederland B.V. are determined in the context of CO_2 (carbon dioxide)-consciousness in accordance with the principle of the operational sphere of influence of the certifying company.

Within the GHG protocol, this is described as the 'operational boundary'. In practice, this means that when activities are executed under the auspices of Pipelife Nederland B.V., the accountability for the CO_2-production is taken: the own organization has control of this.

Based on the lateral purchase analysis of the CO_2 -performance ladder, it is determined that Preflexibel NV are added within the organizational boundary of Pipelife Nederland B.V.

The organizational boundaries for this inventory includes:

- Pipelife Nederland B.V.;
- SoluForce B.V. and SoluForce RTP Productie B.V.
- Grain Plastics B.V.;
- Preflexibel NV.

The rationale for this boundary is listed in the boundary report **(doc. nr 18.R.0304-11).**

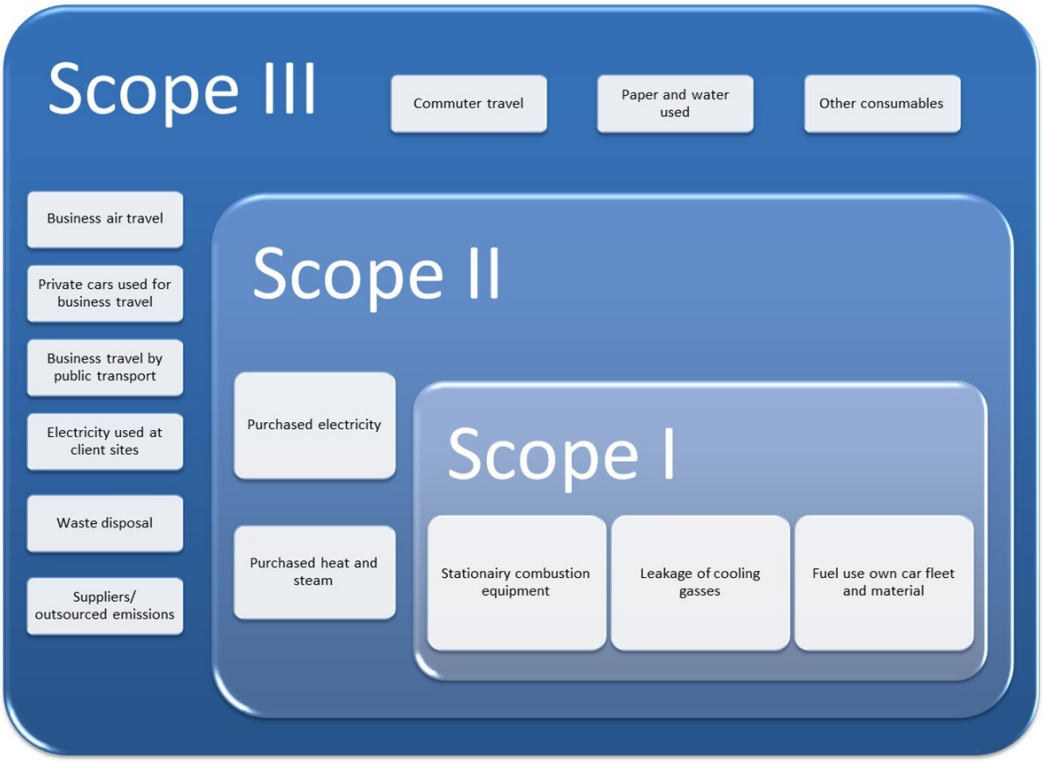
Carbon Footprint Analysis

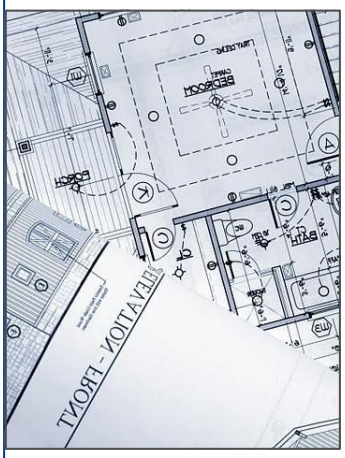
Basis of analysis

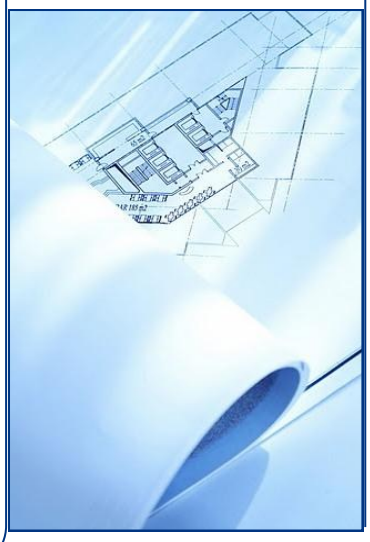
CO_2-emissions and absorptions by activities of the organization have been identified based on the established operational limits. At the identification of emissions a distinction has been made between three sources of emission (known as scopes) into two categories: direct emissions and indirect emissions. This is in line with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol.

- Scope 1 covers direct emissions under control, and controlled by, the organization. Examples include the combustion of fuels in machinery, business transport with vehicles owned by the reporting organization and emissions of refrigeration and air conditioning systems;
- Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from purchased electricity, steam or heat;
- Scope 3 includes other indirect emissions from sources such as business travel with privately owned vehicles or public transport and business travel by plane, commuter travel, production of purchased materials and outsourced activities such as freight.

This carbon footprint analysis includes the CO_2-emissions of Pipelife Nederland BV, in scope 1, 2 and 3 of the year 2025. The CO_2 emission is analyzed in accordance with the "CO_2 performance ladder", manual 4.0 15 January 2025.







Measurement results and explanation

Reported period

Pipelife Nederland B.V. has synchronized its carbon footprint reporting period with its fiscal year. The fiscal year for Pipelife Nederland B.V. runs from January 1 to December 31. The reported period is the year 2025.

Scope 1: Direct CO_2-emissions

THE DIRECT CO_2 EMISSION IS MEASURED - CALCULATED AS 1,053.73 TONNES CO_2

Stationairy combustion equipment

In 2025 244,860 m^3 were used of natural gas. The consumption caused 522.53 tonnes of CO_2 emission (50% of the total direct emission). The natural gas is used for heating of the Dutch locations. The location in Belgium is not heated with natural gas.

Gasses

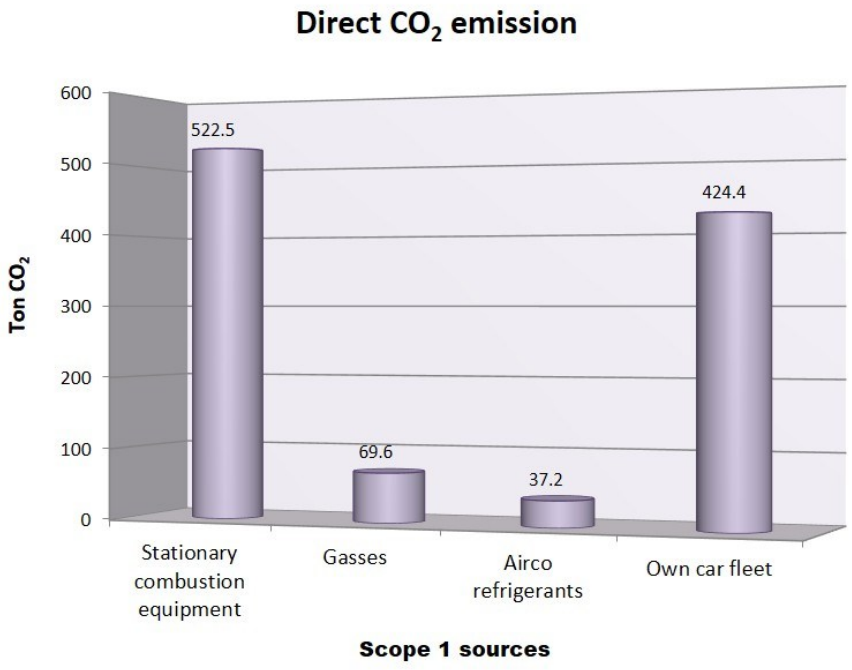
In 2025 69.6 tonnes of CO_2 emission is caused by the usage of the gasses and CO_2 gasses for the production processes in the Netherlands and Belgium.

Usage of refrigerant

In 2025 there was consumption of refrigerants in the production processes and climate installations in Belgium. In the Netherlands there was no consumption. The systems for storage and transportable air conditioning-units are regarded as a closed system. Therefore only CO_2-causing emissions of consumption are calculated, in this period the consumption of refrigerants was 37.2 tonnes of CO_2 emission.

Fuel use own car fleet (business car travel)

In 2025 424.4 tonnes of the CO_2 emissions is assigned to the fuel consumption of the fleet with leased cars. In 2025 the leasing company has reported an usage of 82,361 litres diesel and 47,572 litres of petrol and 13,176 litres of LPG.

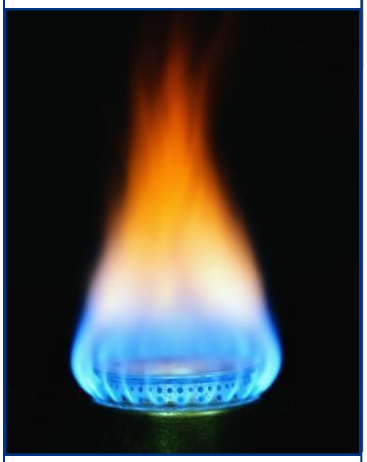


Statement of CO_2 sources and sinks omitted

All identified sources and sinks of CO_2 are included in the report. Storage of CO_2 does not occur; there are no sinks.

CO_2-emissions from burning biomass

The combustion of biomass did not occur at Pipelife Nederland B.V., Grainplastics or Preflexibel NV in Belgium.



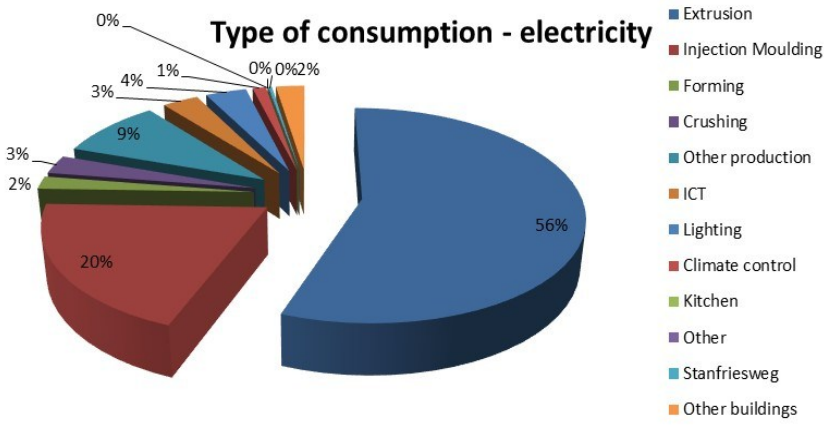
Scope 2: Indirect CO_2-emissions

INDIRECT CO_2-EMISSIONS MEASURED AND CALCULATED ARE 4,385.44 TONNES CO_2

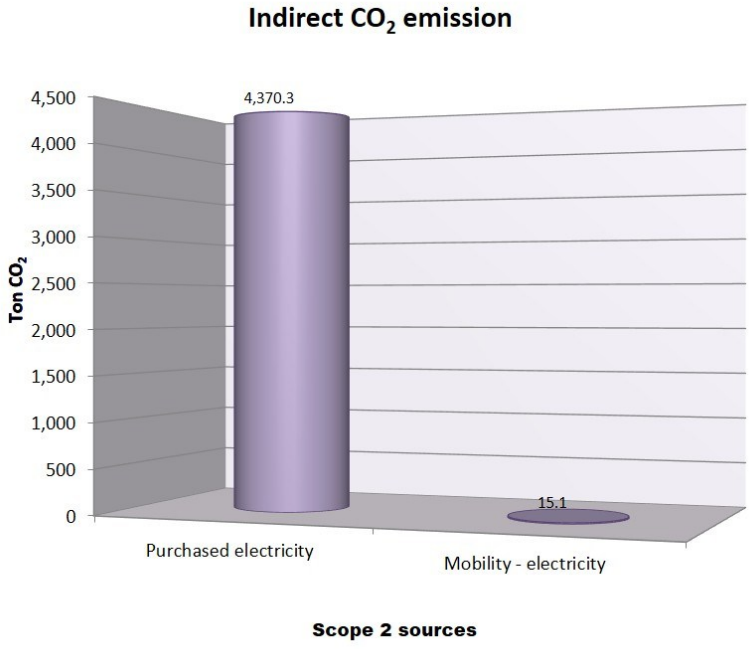
Electricity purchased

100,0% of the indirect CO_2 emission is caused by consumption of the repurchased electricity. In the reported period, the electricity consumption for buildings and production was in total 25,354,922 kWh. At least 517.7 MWh was generated by solar panels at our own locations. The repurchased electricity consumption caused 4,370.29 ton CO_2 emission. For mobility 224,713 kWh was consumed by electric cars, which caused 15.1 ton CO_2 emission.

Since the first in 2023 Pipelife purchased also in 2025 15,269 MWh green power with Netherland wind and solar power as its source in the Netherlands. Under the terms of the CO_2–performance ladder, almost all purchased electricity in the Netherlands is registered and calculated with a green label performance, except for the locations of Grainplastics. See information Influence of measurement inaccuracies and uncertainties on page 8.



Based on the latest information of the energy managementsystem of Pipelife Nederland except Grainplastics the extrusion processes caused 56% of the consumption of electricity, second Injection Molding caused 20% and the other production processes 9% of the usage.



Scope 3: Other Indirect CO_2-emissions

OTHER CO_2-EMISSIONS MEASURED AND CALCULATED ARE 119,743.54 TONNES CO_2

Other indirect CO_2-emissions

The important other indirect CO_2 emissions are also measured and calculated in this report. The Carbon Footprint report is calculated according to the Green House Gas Protocol and the ISO 14064:2018.

All relevant scope 3 CO_2-emissions are measured and calculated in this report. Pipelife Netherlands publishes its Scope 3 emissions inventory for the period 2025, covering the categories of purchased goods and services, including water consumption, capital goods, transport and distribution, waste processing, business travel and commuting. From this report onwards, the comprehensive overview of the 15 Scope 3 categories forms part of this report.

Purchased goods and services

As a part of the Pipelife activities in the Netherlands and Belgium, products and services were purchased from suppliers. Raw materials and semi-finished products were purchased for the operations, and services were procured from engineering firms and service providers. Construction services were procured for the expansion of the Leeuwarden site.

The goods and services procured accounted for 112,929.54 tonnes of CO_2.

Capital goods

In 2025, further investments were made in machinery and the real estate services (expansion of buidings). These investments resulted in a total of 660.01 tonnes of CO_2. .

Transport and logistics

This category covers all transport of goods to and from Pipelife Netherlands sites for the purposes of Pipelife Netherlands' operations. Transport organised by suppliers themselves is not included in these figures, but is accounted for as part of the emissions under Category 1: Purchased goods and services. With the current data sources, it is not yet possible to break down transport-related activities within Category 1.

Pipelife Netherlands' transport is handled by a total of 25 suppliers. The estimated emissions for logistics are determined on the data of the suppliers and the CO_2 intensity from CO2 expert database has been used in the calculations, whereby these distribution streams relate to both upstream and downstream transport and distribution.

Analysis and quantification in the emissions inventory yield the following results: Scope 3 emissions resulting from the logistics and distribution of Pipelife in the Netherlands and Belgium caused to 5,476.66 tonnes of CO_2 for 2025. These emissions correspond to 102.9% of the carbon footprint (Scope 1, 2 and 3 business travel) of Pipelife in the Netherlands and Belgium.

Waste disposal

As a result of the Pipelife activities in the Netherlands and Belgium, a total of 1,523.5 tonnes of waste was transported to the waste processors in 2025. Analysis shows that 9% of the waste streams are paper and cardboard, 45% is plastics waste, 18% is wood, 27% is unsorted waste, 1% is hazardous waste streams en 1% is other waste streams. The unsorted and hazardous waste is incinerated with electricity generation, the other waste streams consisting of paper, plastics, construction and wood were recycled. The recycling percentage is therefore approximately 75% of the total waste stream. The CO_2 emission as a result of the waste disposal caused 7.14 tonnes of CO_2.

Personal cars for business travel

In 2025 several employees used their private car for business purposes and declared the mileage. The total mileage declarations by private car were 65,482 km in the reported period. This leaded to 12.51 ton CO_2.

Scope 3: Other Indirect CO_2-emissions

OTHER CO_2-EMISSIONS MEASURED AND CALCULATED ARE 119,743.54 TONNES CO_2

Business air travel

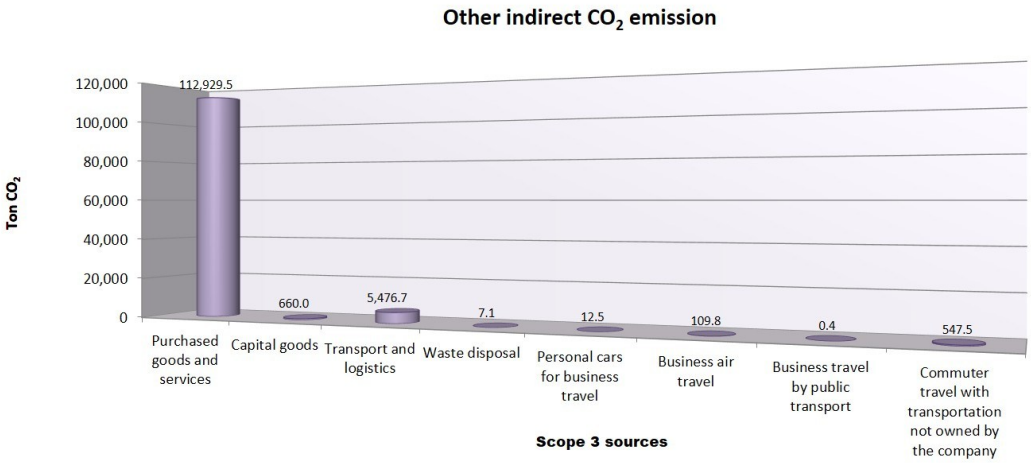
In 2025 employees made 673,888 flight kilometres for business purposes. 5% of the flights concerned flight distances between 0 – 700 km, 23% of the flights concerned flight distances between 700 – 2500 km and 72% of the flights concerned flight distances more than 2500 km. The air travel caused 109.82 ton CO_2.

Business travel by public transport

In 2025 employees used public transport for business purposes and declared the travel expenses. The total mileage declarations by public transport were 27,237 km in the reported period. This leaded to 0.38 ton CO_2.

Commuter travel

Commuter travel with transportation is not owned by the company. In 2025 employees in the Netherlands and Belgium travelled with own transportation to our factories and declared the mileage. The total mileage declarations for commuter travel were 1,1992,321 km in the reported period. This leaded to 547.48 ton CO_2, 10.3% of the other indirectly CO_2 emissions.



OBE emissions: End-of-life treatment of sold products

This category covers end-of-life emissions from products supplied by Pipelife Nederland. As the products belong to its customers, Pipelife Nederland can only influence this category when the end-of-life products are returned to the collectors. Therefore a recycling supply chain process has been established in collaboration with the industry and the organisation Bureau Leiding. The processing of this recycling has been calculated based on the volumes of secondary raw materials purchased in the Netherlands, comprising PVC and PE scrap, combined with information from the processor Kunststof Recycling Van Werven B.V.

The emissions saved per tonne of recyclable plastic are calculated to approximately 52.2 kg of CO_2. Pipelife Nederland processed and purchased a total of 2,057 tonnes of granulate.

Analysis and quantification in the emissions inventory leads to the following results: the Scope 3 emissions resulting from end-of-life treatment activities up to use as a secondary raw material by Pipelife Netherlands and Belgium combined deliver a CO_2 saving of 107.4 tonnes of CO_2 for 2025. This emission corresponds to 2.0% of Pipelife Netherlands' carbon footprint (Scope 1 and 2) in 2025.

Influence of measurement inaccuracies and uncertainties in scope 1- 2- 3

The foregoing information shows that the vast majority of CO_2 emission is caused by use of fuel in the stationary equipments (scope 1), the electricity consumption (scope 2) and waste disposal (scope 3). Therefore, it is important to accurately capture these emissions.

SCOPE 1:
The fuel data of stationary combustion equipment for heating is provided by the energy suppliers of the locations and controlled with the internal measurements. For the location Flevolaan Pipelife has a joint natural gas grid connection with the neighbour company Renolit. Renolit has specified the information for natural gas on the location Flevolaan. The data of gasses are provided by the suppliers. The location in Belgium has no natural gas consumption. These information is best practice and deemed as sufficiently reliable.

The fleet management data is provided by the fuel suppliers of the leasing companies who manage the fuel passes linked to the vehicles and by declarations of the fuel in fleet cars by employees. Because the mileage registration is less accurate, since not every employee carefully keeps track of the mileage by registering the mileage at the gas station, the CO_2 emission is based on the fuel data if present.

SCOPE 2:
The consumption data of the electricity is registered from billing information received from the energy suppliers of the different locations and the consumption data of electricity supplied by the leasing companies. Renolit has specified the information for electricity on the location Flevolaan. This information is considered as sufficiently reliable. It should be noted that most of the energy is used in the production processes. Since 2023 Pipelife purchased an energy contract green power for all Dutch Pipelife companies. Also in 2025 could additionality of green power by the supplier be demonstrated for electricity for the location of Pipelife in the Netherlands. For the locations of Grain Plastics and Belgium the evidence of proof for green electricity is not available. Therefore Pipelife can calculate in the Netherlands with Netherlands solar and wind power according to the conditions of the CO_2 performance ladder and for electricity produced on its own roof. The CO_2 emission for electricity is calculated with the conversion factor of green in the Netherlands and grey electricity in Belgium. The guaranties of Origin are reported on yearly basis in the report.

SCOPE 3:
The registration for declared kilometres has been improved due to law rules. The exact division between private cars or public transport for business purpose and commuter travel by private cars is changed and supplied by the administration. The emission data of travel by private cars for business purpose is collected by employee declarations. The fuel type and engine classification of the applicable private cars are not registered.
The data for public transport for business purpose is collected by information by employee declarations and calculated to distance according to fixed price per kilometre (source MKB Servicedesk.
The emission data of commuter travel by private cars for business purpose were collected on the basis of the kilometre calculation for the place of residence - business location, based on calculations par employee. The fuel type and engine classification of the applicable private cars are not registered. The data for public transport is collected by information by employee declarations and calculated to distance according to fixed price per kilometre (source NS) and in Belgium estimated based on data from the previous period.

The emission data of purchased goods and services were are provided by suppliers and measured and calculated on spendbased methods and activitybased for raw materials. The method used is currently considered as sufficiently reliable and best option.
The emission data of waste disposal were collected on the basis of the invoices from waste processors that are used by Pipelife in the Netherlands and in Belgium. The type of waste is registered according to national law. The method used is considered sufficiently reliable.

CO_2-compensation

Most resources are used to make improvements within the production processes in the framework of the CO_2-emission. The emissions of green gas are partly compensated but not calculated in the report.

Progress against reference year

Historical base year

The initial measurements in the context of the ISO 14064 standard have been done by Pipelife Nederland B.V. for the calendar year 2010. This year therefore serves as base year against which an increase or decrease in CO_2 emissions is established.

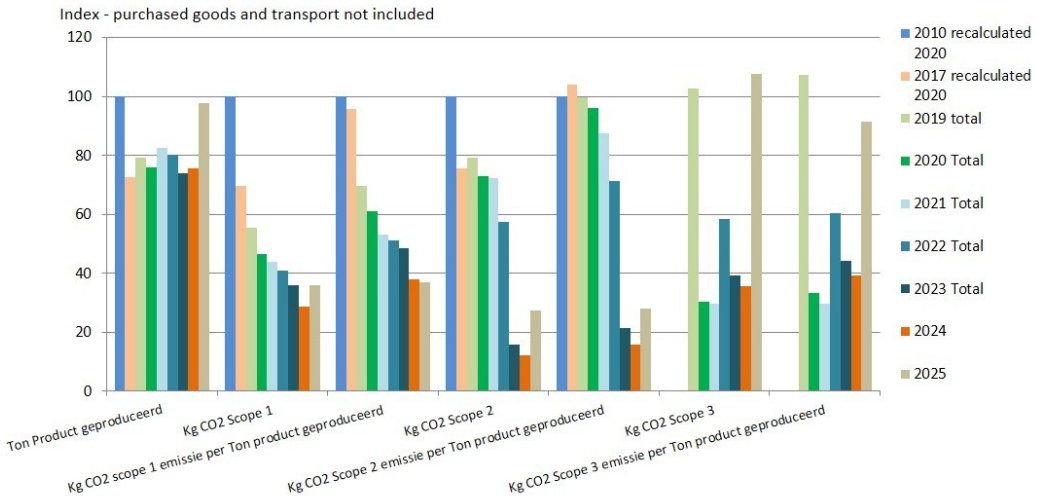
Adjustments to historical year

Since the report of the 2020 there were adjustments to the base year. Because of the publication of the version 3.1 of the CO_2 performance ladder manual in 2020 the scope classification has been changed and several CO_2 emission factors were changed in period 2020-2025. The emission factor for grey electricity is changing every year. Therefore, the publication of base year 2010 is updated in 2016, 2017 H2 and 2021 and the reference year to 2016 and 2022 because of the latest reduction goals period 2023-2025.

Normalization measurements

The size of the CO_2 emissions has a clear correlation with the scale of the activities carried out by the organization. For the comparison of the emissions in the reference year and future reported periods, standards are determined to normalize measurement results. For Pipelife, Kg product produced is the standard to scale the business activities. Based on the kg product produced the reported measurement results will be normalized.

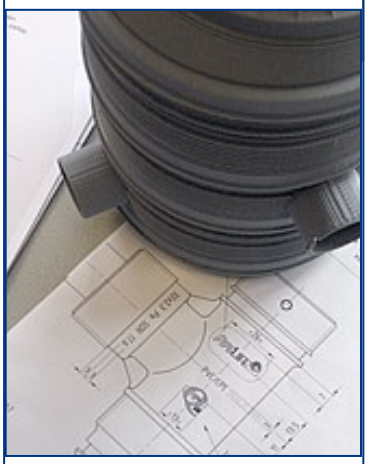
Note: because of the publication of changed CO_2 emission factors the base year 2010 and reference year 2016 and 2017 are recalculated and the information in the graph before 2015 is visible in the previous reports. The scope 3 emissions are published since 2018 and from this period onwards, the emissions have been calculated using the CO_2 expert database and fully included in this report. Preflexible NV in Belgium was included for the 1st time in the period 2022. The trend data before 2022 are therefore not fully comparable with the results since the 1st period of 2022.



In scope 1 the CO_2 emissions par kg product produced are almost 1% higher in 2025 compared to 2023. Compared to the period 2017 the CO_2 emissions for scope 1 in 2025 were almost 48% lower, despite the expansion of Pipelife with Grainplastics.

The consumption of stationary combustion equipment showed an increase in 2025 because of the expansion of the company with Grainplastics. Relative to the same locations compared to 2024 the consumption increased because of measures taken, after correction of degree days the total consumption compared to 2024 is almost 30% increased. The consumption of refrigerant in 2025 was lower than 2024. The consumption of CO_2 gasses increased due to changes in the productmix, the consumption in 2025 was significantly higher than 2017 and 2024.

The litres of fuel for the own car fleet increased also in 2025 due to more mobility and the expansion of the organisation. Compared to 2024 the fuel consumption of 2025 increased about 12.000 litres. Because of the forklift trucks on locations of Grainplastics the inventory was expanded with LPG. The total CO_2 emissions for own car fleet increased in 2025 with 16%.



The absolute CO_2 emissions for scope 2 in 2025 compared to 2024 period were increased by 128% because of consumption of grey electricity on the locations of Grainplastics. Compared to 2024 the total electricity consumption in 2025 was 22% higher. Energy reduction measures, own energy generation, e.g. solar panels at the Enkhuizen site and 100% purchasing of green electricity in the Netherlands except Grainplastics reduced emissions significant relative to the total electricity consumption in the last years. Pipelife has planned also green electricity for the Grainplastic locations as soon as possible.

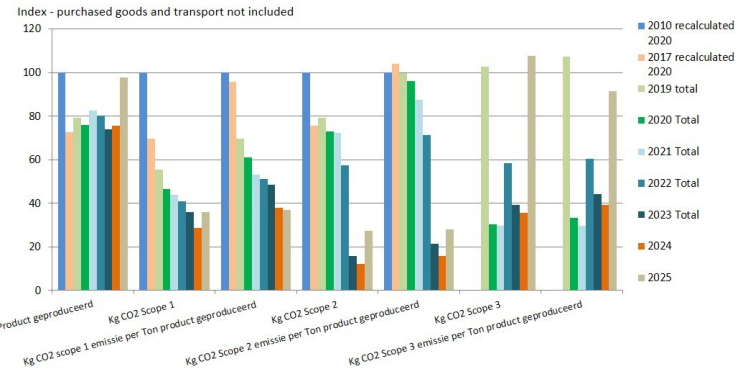
The scope 3 emissions par ton product produced were about 8.5% lower in 2025 compared to the baseyear 2018 and same scope 3 sources. In 2025 business air travel was about equal, commuter travel increased.

In 2025 the CO_2 emissions of purchased goods and services were equal the period 2024. As a more detailed breakdown is now used for the calculation, a direct comparison is not appropriate. In 2025 the emissions for transport and logistics changed significant about 50% because of the changed calculation method. More insights will give new measures to improve.

Pipelife has already investigated a part of the OBE emissions. Due to the consumption of secondary raw materials, 107.4 tonnes of CO_2 had already been avoided by 2025. Pipelife is continuing to increase the proportion of secondary raw materials in its products.

In 2025 the actions continues as described in our Energy Efficiency plan (EEP) plan. Pipelife has implementing the Energy Efficiency plan and reduction targets for the period 2022-2025, the measures are implemented as planned in this EEP.

Our reduction goals par ton product in scope 1-2-3 in 2025 were on schedule, our scope 3 objectives made a significant progress, but because of the integration of Grainplastics and the improvement of the scope 3 calculations the results are no longer comparable with those for 2018 and 2024, and for a proper comparison, progress must be assessed by category.



CO_2 performance Projects

There are no current CO_2 performance projects.

Calculation models

Quantification methods

The quantification of raw materials to CO_2 emissions is always calculated by registered volume units of the fuels used if present. The conversion of volume to emission values is straightforward and provides the most reliable comparison. In those situations where no volume units of fuel were available, the most reliable information available was used.

Electricity consumption is either taken based on calibrated meters and/or based on the invoices of the energy company. By applicable law, this is the most reliable source of information that is available.

Explanation for changes in the quantification methods

The measurement over 2025 is the sixteenth measurement in the framework of the ISO 14064 standard. Adjustments in the quantitative methods were made against to the historical year: in this report the emission factors of DEFRA are used for waste and detailed emission factors out of the CO_2 expert calculator https://www.green.earth/nl/co2-voetafdruk-calculator were used for more insight.

Reduction targets

Based on this Carbon Footprint and the Energy Management System Pipelife defined measures to reduce its CO_2 emissions for the period 2022-2025 for scope 1, 2 and 3.

The first target is to reduce the direct emissions per Kg product produced by improvements in Enkhuizen. Next to these reduction targets several investigations in the Netherlands and Belgium are in progress to gain knowledge for better understanding of the current energy consumption. Examples of investigations are isolation improvements in production, improvement of heating in the Netherlands and lighting in buildings. These investigations are an ongoing process.

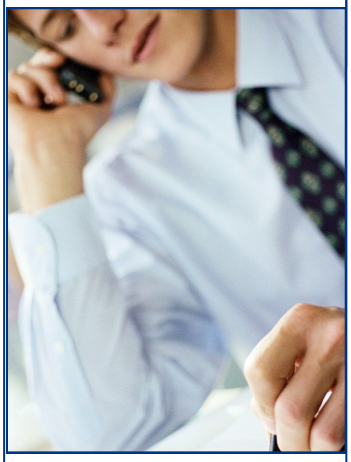
Reduction of the indirect emissions (scope 2) will be carried out by reducing the Electricity usage in the production and reducing energy losses and energy recovery, replacement of lighting to LED, replacements of production infrastructure and implementation of an energy management system for the production facilities.

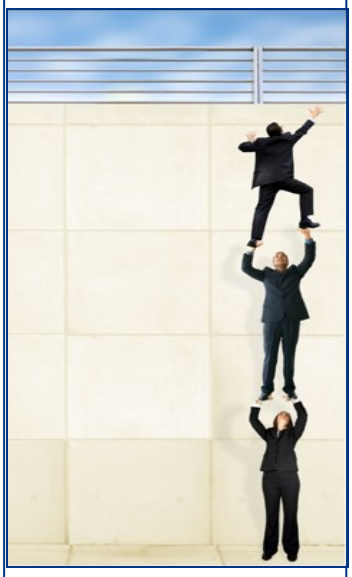
Reductions of the other indirect emissions (scope 3) are also planned in the Energy Efficiency plan for the period 2022-2025.

Based on the current results and the quantitative information Pipelife wants to reduce its CO_2-emissions for the period 2022 till 2025 with 5.2% per Kg product produced. The Kg product produced, by equal productmix, is the standardization factor to make comparison possible between the reference period and the progress reports. The reduction objectives for this period are subdivided per scope; scope 1: 15.0%, scope 2: 2.8% and scope 3: 0.7%.

Pipelife is currently preparing its targets and measures for the period up to the end of 2035.

Nr.	Reduction target CO_2	Total reduction 2022-2025	CO_2-emission 2025	
		(%)	Reduction (Tonnes CO_2)	(par ton product produced)
	Implementation Energy Efficiency Plan scope 1 measures	15.06%	152.8	0.0
Total CO_2-emission scope 1		**15%**	**152.8**	**0.0**
Index CO_2-emission scope 1		**15.1%**	**152.8**	**0.1**
	Implementation Energy Efficiency Plan scope 2 measures	2.8%	194.7	0.2
Total CO_2-emission scope 2		**2.8%**	**194.7**	**0.2**
Index CO_2-emission scope 2		**2.8%**	**194.7**	**97.2**
	Implementation Energy Efficiency Plan scope 3 measures	0.7%	935.0	3.6
Total CO_2-emission scope 3		**0.7%**	**935.0**	**3.6**
Index CO_2-emission scope 3		**0.7%**	**935.0**	**99.3**
Total CO_2-emission scope 1 and 2		**4.4%**	**347.5**	**0.2**
Total CO_2-emission scope 1,2,3		**1.0%**	**1,282.5**	**3.8**





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Annex 1 CO_2-emissions 2025 scope 1 and 2

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Analysis Report - All locations breakdown — Jan 2025 - Dec 2025

Category	Quantity	Unit of measure	Emission factor [kg CO2/ unit]	CO2- emission [t CO2e]	Unit of Measure
Scope 1				**1,053.73**	**t CO2e**
Company owned vehicles				**424.42**	**t CO2e**
• Emission by liters consumed	143,108	Nm3	-	424.42	t CO2e
◦ Benzine (E10 Blend)	47,572	Ltr	2.797	133.06	t CO2e
◦ Diesel (B7 Blend)	82,361	Ltr	3.251	267.76	t CO2e
◦ LPG	13,175	Nm3	1.792	23.61	t CO2e
Cylindrical Gas - Stationary Combustion				**69.55**	**t CO2e**
• Emission by Gas consumed	490	Nm3	1.725	0.85	t CO2e
◦ Propane Gas	490	Nm3	1.725	0.85	t CO2e
◦ R-744 (CO_2)	68,655	Kg	1.0	68.66	t CO2e
• I have the amount in CO2e			-	0.05	t CO2e
Natural Gas - Stationary Combustion				**522.53**	**t CO2e**
• Emission by Natural Gas consumption	244,860	Nm3	2.134	522.53	t CO2e
◦ Natural Gas	244,860	Nm3	2.134	522.53	t CO2e
Refrigerants				**37.22**	**t CO2e**
• Refrigerants				37.22	t CO2e
◦ R-410A	17	Kg	2,256.0	37.22	t CO2e
Scope 2				**4,385.44**	**t CO2e**
Market-Based Emissions				**4,385.44**	**t CO2e**
Electricity - Direct purchase				**4,370.29**	**t CO2e**
• Emissions per kilowatt/hour	25,354,922	kWh	0.497	4,370.29	t CO2e
◦ Gray Power	8,031,251	kWh	0.497	3,991.53	t CO2e
◦ Gray Power	1,786,583	kWh	0.212	378.76	t CO2e
◦ Wind Power	15,537,088	kWh	0.0	-	t CO2e
Electricity - Own Generation					**t CO2e**
• Emissions per kilowatt/hour	482,427	kWh	0.0	-	t CO2e
◦ Solar Energy	482,427	kWh	0.0	-	t CO2e
Electricity Fleet - Mobility				**15.15**	**t CO2e**
• Emissions per kilowatt/hour	224,713	kWh	0.0	15.15	t CO2e
◦ Gray Power	71,448	kWh	0.212	15.15	t CO2e
◦ Wind Power	153,265	kWh	0.0	-	t CO2e
Location-Based Emissions				**6,667.68**	**t CO2e**
• Electricity - Direct purchase	25,354,922	kWh	0.2609	6,614.67	t CO2e
• Electricity Fleet - Mobility	224,713	kWh	0.2359	53.01	t CO2e

References

1: Source: website CO2emissiefactoren.nl

2: Source: CO2 expert database (https://www.green.earth/nl/co2-voetafdruk-calculator)

Scope 1	Ton CO_2	%
Stationary combustion equipment	522.5	49.6%
Gasses	69.6	6.6%
Airco refrigerants	37.2	3.5%
Own car fleet	424.4	40.3%
Tot	1,053.7	

Scope 2	Ton CO_2	%
Purchased electricity	4,370.3	99.7%
Mobility - electricity	15.1	0.3%
Tot	4,385.4	

Scope 3	Ton CO_2	%
Purchased goods and services	112,929.5	94.3%
Capital goods	660.0	0.6%
Transport and logistics	5,476.7	4.6%
Waste disposal	7.1	0.0%
Personal cars for business travel	12.5	0.0%
Business air travel	109.8	0.1%
Business travel by public transport	0.4	0.0%
Commuter travel with transportation not owned by the company	547.5	0.5%
	119,743.5	

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Annex 1 CO_2-emissions 2025 scope 3

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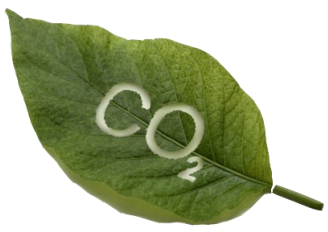
Analysis Report - All locations breakdown — Jan 2025 - Dec 2025

Category	Quantity	Unit of measure	Emission factor [kg CO2/ unit]	CO2- emission [t CO2e]	Unit of Measure
Scope 3				**119,743.54**	**t CO2e**
Business travel				**122.71**	**t CO2e**
• Air Travel NL				**109.82**	**t CO2e**
◦ Passenger distance travelled model (manual)	673,888	pkm	-	109.82	t CO2e
- Europees 700 - 2500 km	145,022	pkm	0.172	24.94	t CO2e
- Intercontinentaal > 2500 km	504,877	pkm	0.157	79.27	t CO2e
- Regionaal < 700 km	23,989	pkm	0.234	5.61	t CO2e
• Car Travel - Non Company Owned Vehicles				**12.51**	**t CO2e**
◦ Emissions per distance travelled (Self driving)	65,482	km	0.191	12.51	t CO2e
- By Car (Unknown)	65,482	km	0.191	12.51	t CO2e
• Public Transport				**0.38**	**t CO2e**
◦ Emissions per distance travelled (Public transp	27,237	km	0.014	0.38	t CO2e
- By public transportation (general)	27,237	km	0.014	0.38	t CO2e
Capital goods				**660.01**	**t CO2e**
• Machinery and vehicles				**493.31**	**t CO2e**
◦ Emissions by spend	14,025,692.02	€	35.172	493.31	t CO2e
• Real estate services				**166.70**	**t CO2e**
◦ Emissions by spend	1,777,044.13	€	93.806	166.70	t CO2e
Downstream transportation and distribution				**5,476.66**	**t CO2e**
• Freight (downstream)				**5,476.66**	**t CO2e**
◦ Emissions by spend	12,605,171.0	€	434.43	5,476.66	t CO2e
- Road				5,476.66	t CO2e
Employee commuting				**547.48**	**t CO2e**
• Staff Commuting				**547.48**	**t CO2e**
◦ Emissions per distance travelled (Self driving)	2,855,571.0	km	0.192	547.48	t CO2e
- By Car (Unknown)				547.48	t CO2e
Purchased goods and services				**112,929.54**	**t CO2e**
• Construction and Material Services				**120.54**	**t CO2e**
◦ Emissions by spend	884,018.33	€	136.357	120.54	t CO2e
• Other purchased goods and services				**111,972.50**	**t CO2e**
◦ Product footprint	801,511,623.24	kg		111,972.50	t CO2e
• Professional Services				**830.34**	**t CO2e**
◦ Emissions by breakdown of spend	21,405,111.0	€		830.34	t CO2e
• Water				**6.16**	**t CO2e**
◦ Emissions by cubic meters consumed	20,672	m3	0.298	6.16	t CO2e
- Water Supply	20,672	m3	0.298	6.16	t CO2e
Waste generated in operations				**7.14**	**t CO2e**
• Waste				**7.14**	**t CO2e**
◦ Source separated waste model	1,523,523	Kg	-	7.14	t CO2e
- Organic waste	768	Kg	-	0.01	t CO2e
- Mixed electronics	230	Kg	-	0.00	t CO2e
- Mixed MSW	425,608	Kg	-	1.99	t CO2e
- Mixed Paper	132,343	Kg	-	0.62	t CO2e
- Mixed plastics	686,880	Kg	-	3.22	t CO2e
- Mixed Recyclables	684	Kg	-	0.00	t CO2e
- Wood	277,010	Kg	-	1.30	t CO2e
Gross Emissions				**125,182.70**	**t CO2e**
Carbon Neutral Supply				**-**	**t CO2e**
Green Earth carbon offsets				**-**	**t CO2e**
Net Emissions				**125,182.70**	**t CO2e**



References

1: Source: website CO2emissiefactoren.nl

2: Source: CO2 expert database (https://www.green.earth/nl/co2-voetafdruk-calculator)

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Annex 2 Energy balance 2025

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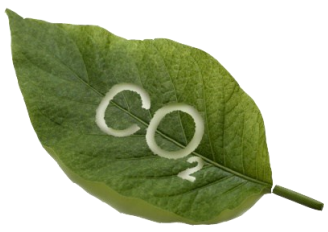
Energieverbruik (Energy Consumption) - All locations breakdown Jan 2025 - Dec 2025

Category	Quantity	Unit of measure	Energy Factor [MJ/unit]	Energy Consumption (GJ)	Unit of Measure	General %
Scope 1				**12,527.74**	**GJ**	**5.2%**
Company owned vehicles				**4,765.47**	**GJ**	**1.98%**
• Emission by liters consumed	143,108	Liter	-	4,765.47	GJ	1.98%
◦ Petrol (E10 Blend)	47,572	Liter	31.31	1,489.48	GJ	0.62%
◦ Diesel (B7 Blend)	82,361	Liter	35.9	2,956.76	GJ	1.23%
◦ LPG	13,175	Liter	24.23	319.23	GJ	0.13%
Cylindrical Gas - Stationary Combustion				**12.45**	**GJ**	**0.01%**
• Emission by Gas consumed	490	Liter	25.41	12.45	GJ	0.01%
◦ Propane Gas	490	Liter	25.41	12.45	GJ	0.01%
• I have the amount in CO₂e	0	kg CO2	-	-	GJ	0.0%
Natural Gas - Stationary Combustion				**7,749.82**	**GJ**	**3.22%**
• Emission by Natural Gas consumption	244,860	Nm^3	31.65	7,749.82	GJ	3.22%
◦ Natural Gas	244,860	Nm^3	31.65	7,749.82	GJ	3.22%
Scope 2				**93,823.42**	**GJ**	**38.95%**
Electricity - Direct purchase				**91,277.72**	**GJ**	**37.89%**
• Emissions per kilowatt/hour	25,354,922	kWh	3.6	91,277.72	GJ	37.89%
◦ Gray Power	9,817,834	kWh	3.6	35,344.20	GJ	14.67%
◦ Wind Power	15,537,088	kWh	3.6	55,933.52	GJ	23.22%
Electricity - Own Generation				**1,736.74**	**GJ**	**0.72%**
• Emissions per kilowatt/hour	482,427	kWh	3.6	1,736.74	GJ	0.72%
◦ Solar Energy	482,427	kWh	3.6	1,736.74	GJ	0.72%
Electricity Fleet - Mobility				**808.97**	**GJ**	**0.34%**
• Emissions per kilowatt/hour	224,713	kWh	3.6	808.97	GJ	0.34%
◦ Gray Power	71,448	kWh	3.6	257.21	GJ	0.11%
◦ Wind Power	153,265	kWh	3.6	551.75	GJ	0.23%
Scope 3				**134,548.96**	**GJ**	**55.85%**
Business travel				**782.50**	**GJ**	**0.32%**
• Air Travel NL				**642.37**	**GJ**	**0.27%**
◦ Passenger distance travelled model (manual)	673,888	pkm	-	642.37	GJ	0.27%
- Europees 700 - 2500 km	145,022	pkm	1.01	146.47	GJ	0.06%
- Intercontinentaal > 2500 km	504,877	pkm	0.91	459.44	GJ	0.19%
- Regionaal < 700 km	23,989	pkm	1.52	36.46	GJ	0.02%
• Car Travel - Non Company Owned Vehicles				**140.13**	**GJ**	**0.06%**
◦ Emissions per distance travelled (Self driving)	65,482	km	2.14	140.13	GJ	0.06%
- By Car (Unknown)	65,482	km	2.14	140.13	GJ	0.06%
Downstream transportation and distribution				**127,632.42**	**GJ**	**52.98%**
• Freight (downstream)				**127,632.42**	**GJ**	**52.98%**
◦ Emissions by spend	12,606	kg.km	10,125.0	127,632.42	GJ	52.98%
- Road	12,606	kg.km	10,125.0	127,632.42	GJ	52.98%
Employee commuting				**6,134.03**	**GJ**	**2.55%**
• Staff Commuting				**6,134.03**	**GJ**	**2.55%**
◦ Emissions per distance travelled (Self driving)	2,866,371	km	2.14	6,134.03	GJ	2.55%
- By Car (Unknown)	2,866,371	km	2.14	6,134.03	GJ	2.55%
Total Energy Consumption				**240,900.12**	**GJ**	**100.0%**



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