



CARBON FOOTPRINT

REPORT 2024-25

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01 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Technoalpin Holding's second annual carbon footprint report details our carbon emissions for the 2024-2025 fiscal year, a comparison with the previous year, and our key achievements.

This report presents the results of the carbon footprint measurement for the fiscal year 2024-2025. The data collected allows us to identify areas that may require targeted action to reduce emissions, verify the impact of actions already taken, and establish a baseline for calculating future progress emissions. This report is also intended to keep our stakeholders informed about our efforts to increase environmental sustainability.

You will immediately notice that total emissions have increased: this was to be expected. We have indeed expanded the scope of our calculations to include all companies in the TechnoAlpin Holding, extended the calculation categories for Scope 3 and improved the quality of the data collected to increase its reliability. In addition, a previous calculation regarding Scope 1 and 2 has been corrected due to an error in the attribution of sources in the relevant categories. You will therefore find updated data for both last financial years in order to make the results comparable.

The main findings of this report are as follows

- › Our total carbon footprint for 2024-25 is 56,308 tons of CO₂e (+ 1.95% compared to the previous year).
- › Of these, 1,907 tons of CO₂e belong to Scope 1 (+20%), 858 to Scope 2 (-5%) and 53,543 to Scope 3 (+1,52%).
- › Regarding Scope 2, if we consider the market-based approach, we recorded a 40% reduction thanks to green energy being used for 77% of our Chinese plant and 33% of our Italian sites.



Progress achieved in our focus areas

- › We consolidated the calculation for certain Scope 3 categories across all TechnoAlpin Holding companies and integrated the data, with the relevant estimates, for the categories of purchased goods and capital goods.
- › We improved the data quality for data categories with a medium or high uncertainty value.
- › We have switched to 100% green energy for our main Italian locations and decided to give preference for more energy-efficient solutions in the case of new construction.

Our concrete actions

- › Gradual introduction of green energy mix starting from headquarters in 2025.
- › Gradual increase in the share of electric vehicles in the company fleet.
- › Measures to support sustainable mobility for our staff (improvement of public transport, free mobile bicycle repair service).
- › Gradual increase in Bio-HVO in transport and optimization of logistics (direct deliveries, goods collection, returnable packaging).
- › Progressive modernization of existing structures (LEDs, photovoltaic systems) where possible and preference for more energy-efficient solutions in the case of new construction.
- › Raising staff awareness of issues related to climate change and the importance of reducing carbon footprints.



02 INTRODUCTION

02.01 BACKGROUND

The following introduction provides a brief overview of the companies within the TechnoAlpin Holding.

The company TechnoAlpin is the global leader in cutting-edge snowmaking technology, setting the standard for ski resorts worldwide. Renowned for its innovation and sustainability, the company designs and manufactures state-of-the-art snowmaking systems that ensure optimal snow quality while maximizing energy and water efficiency.

EmiControls develops advanced water mist solutions for fire suppression, dust control, and air quality improvement—pushing the boundaries of environmental protection. Engo, a global leader in ice rink technology, provides world-class ice resurfacing machines and dasher boards, ensuring top-tier performance for ice skating and hockey facilities worldwide. Xelom is an innovative global reality dedicated to all-terrain electric mobility.

With a strong international presence and a network of subsidiaries and partners in over 50 countries, the TechnoAlpin Group is at the forefront of technological excellence and sustainability, redefining industry standards across snow, ice, and environmental solutions.

02.02 BOUNDARIES

Information for this report was collected for all Technoalpin Group companies (TechnoAlpin, Engo, EmiControls, xelom), including subsidiaries where there is at least one employee.

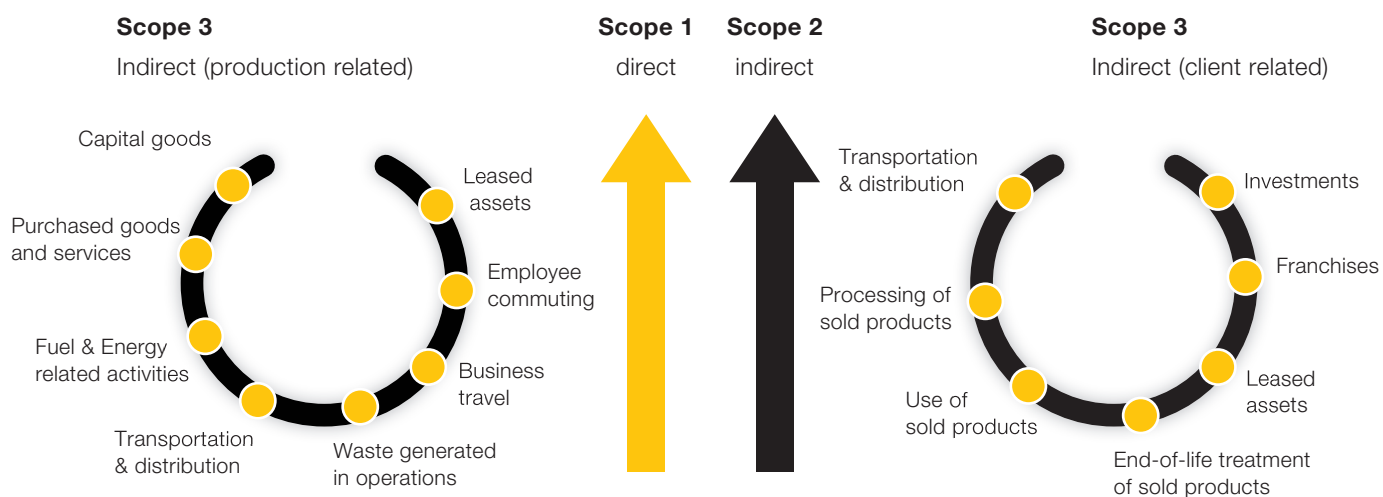
Following the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, we calculated the emissions for Scope 1, 2 and some Scope 3 categories following a specific significance analysis. The Scope 3 categories included are those related to: goods and services purchased (**new**), capital goods (**new**), waste generated during operations, business travel, employee commuting, transport and downstream distribution.

The quantification of sources of GHG emissions and removal refers to the 1-year period (1 May 2024 - 30 April 2025).

All collected and analyzed data and calculation methods in this report follow “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard” and “The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard”. More details on the carbon accounting methodology can be found in Annex A.



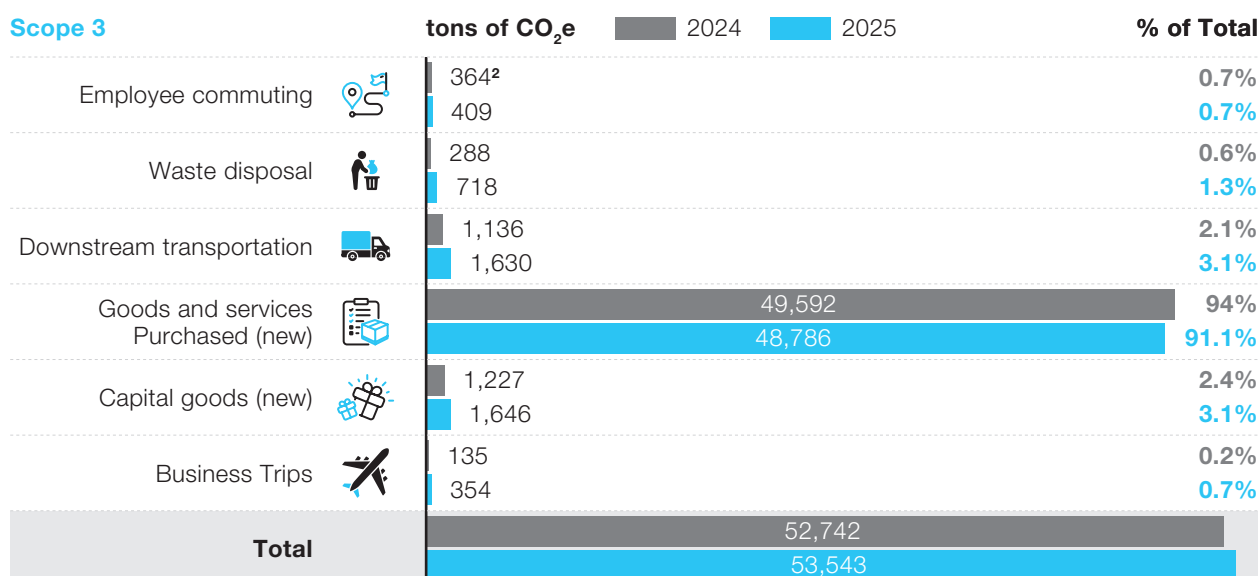
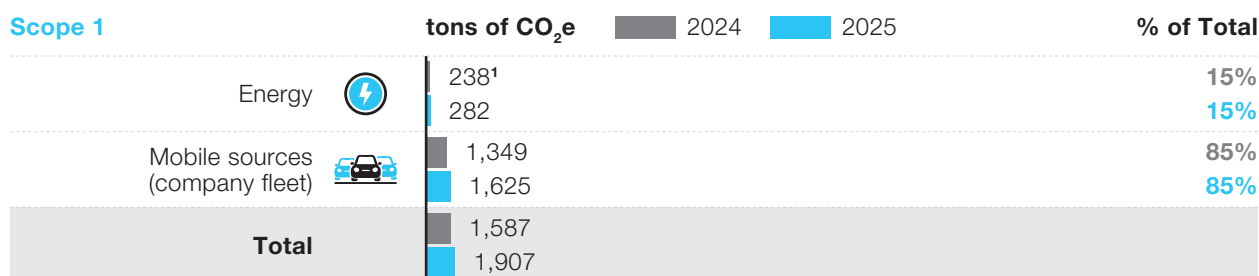
THE BASELINE COVERS EMISSIONS ACROSS 3 SCOPES IN LINE WITH THE GHG PROTOCOL



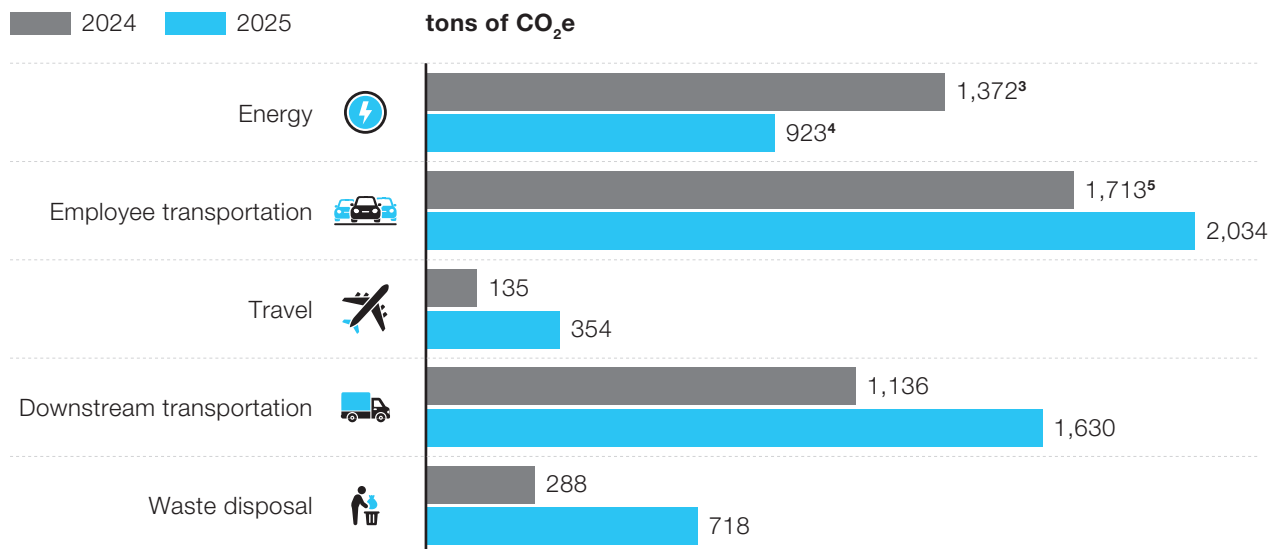
03 RESULTS

03.01 KEY FINDINGS

56,308 = **209,347,867** = **5,224**
 tons of CO₂e kilometres travelled times around the world
 by an average gasoline car along the equator



EMISSIONS BY ACTIVITY



Scope 1:

emissions from owned or leased facilities and vehicles

1,907

3.4%

Scope 2:

emissions from purchased energy (location based)

858

1.52%

Scope 3:

emissions that occur during the conception or use of products and services purchased

53,453

95%

¹ The calculation of Scope 1 emissions, stationary sources and Scope 2 location and market-based emissions for the year 2024 has been corrected and updated.

² The value has been corrected and expanded to take into account all Group companies and their subsidiaries (including retroactively).

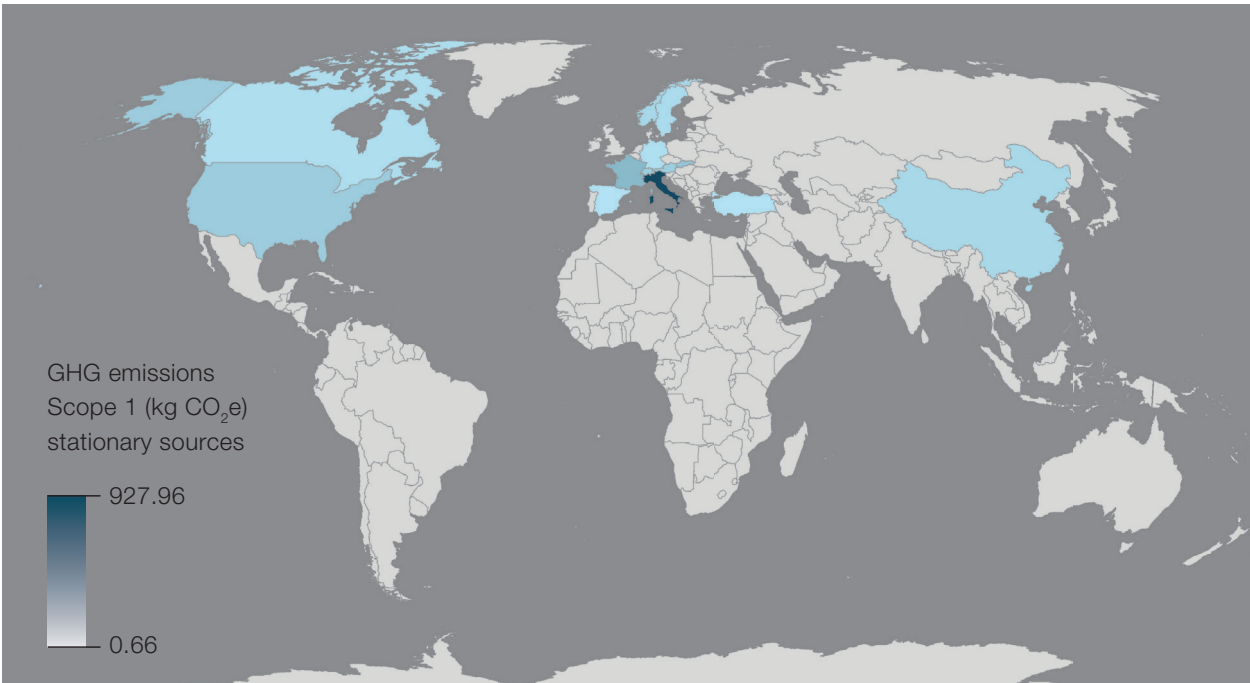
³ The share includes 1,134 t of CO₂e of purchased energy calculated with the market-based method. In the case of a location-based calculation the Scope 2 share is reduced to 904 t for a total energy footprint of 1,142 tons of CO₂e.

⁴ The share includes 641 t of CO₂e of purchased energy calculated with the market-based method. In the case of a location-based calculation the Scope 2 share is augmented to 858 t for a total energy footprint of 1,140 tons of CO₂e.

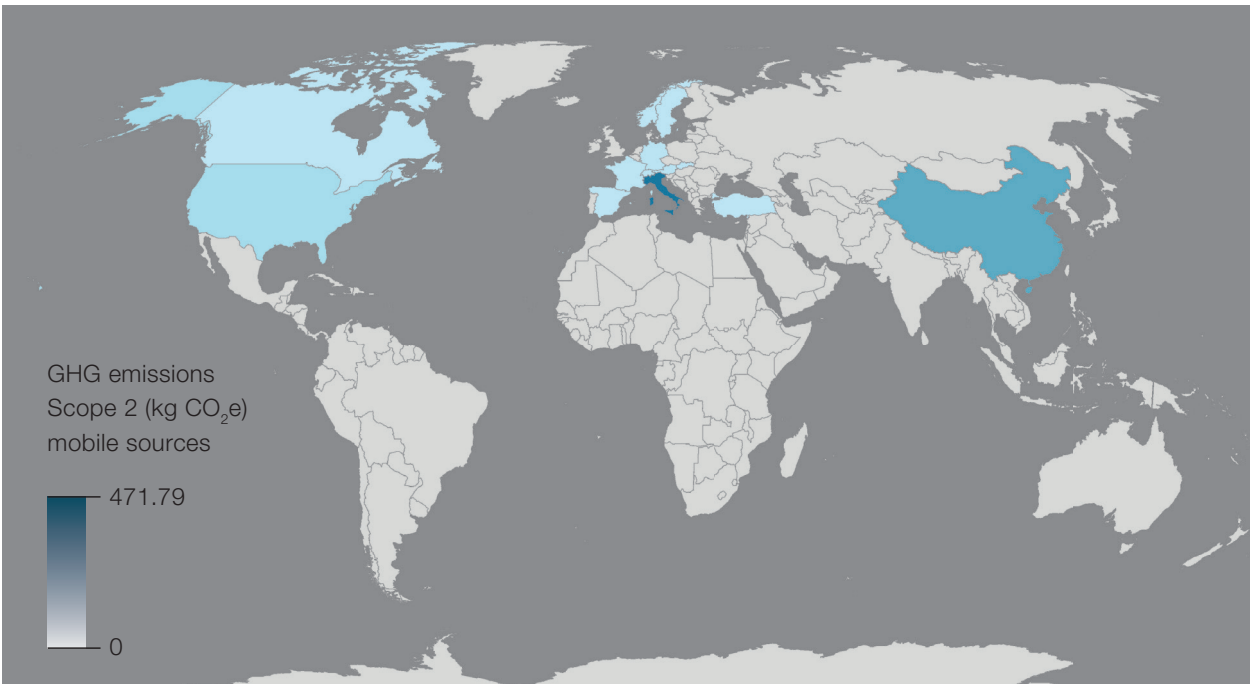
⁵ The value has been corrected and expanded to consider all Group companies and their subsidiaries (including retroactively). The figure includes the impacts due to the mobility of employees throughout the value chain (direct and indirect), excluding business travel.



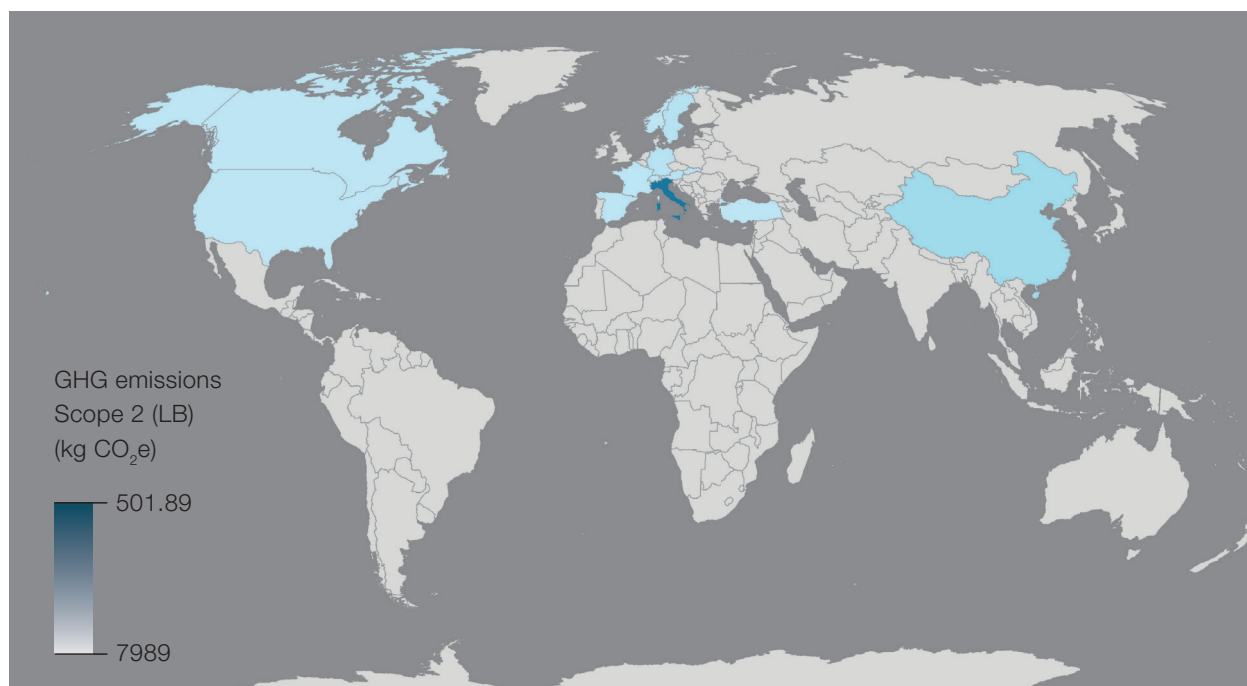
**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS:
STATIONARY AND MOBILE SOURCES**



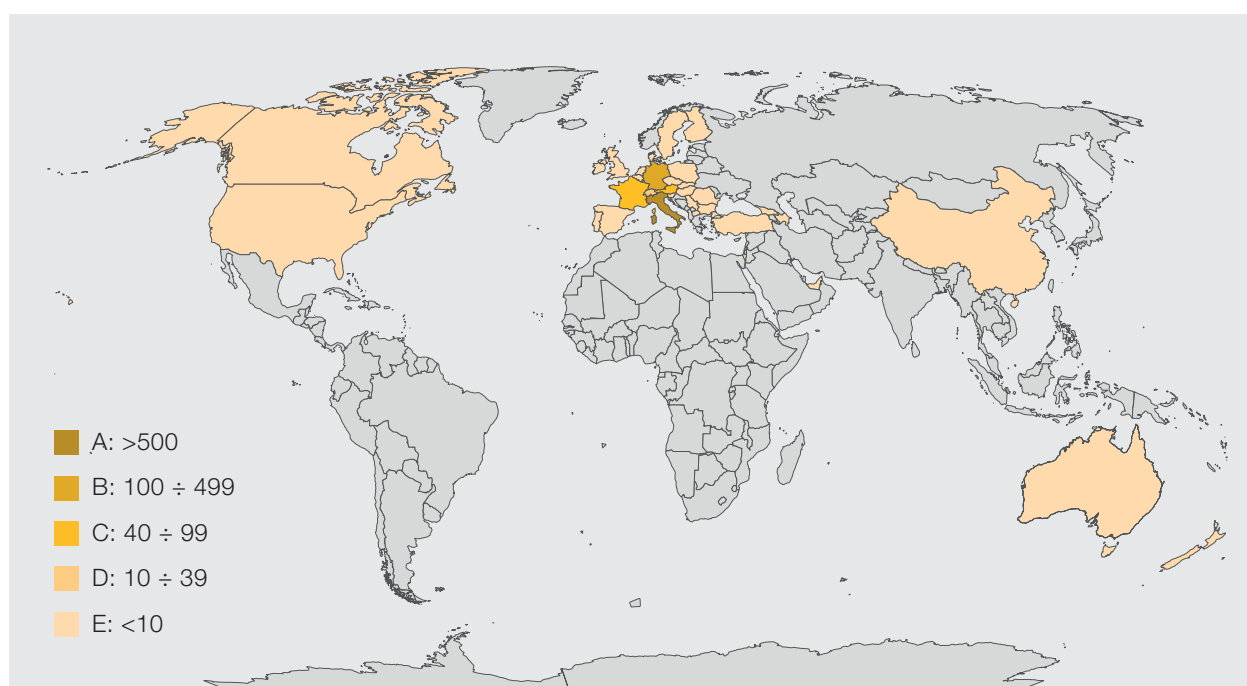
**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS
(LOCATION BASED)**



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS (MARKET BASED)



TechnoAlpin Holding also works with universities, research institutions, and expert companies to find ever-more advanced and innovative solutions for snowmaking. Snow guns as well as other system components, such as pumping stations and software, benefit from this continuous research. **The majority of the suppliers (around 70%) are located in Italy, followed by neighboring European countries.**



04 CLIMATE ACTION

04.01 A GROUP-WIDE COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

At TechnoAlpin Holding, sustainability means measuring impacts, acting on what we can influence, and reporting progress transparently. This Carbon Footprint Report quantifies the Group's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for FY 2024–25 and supports the prioritization of actions to reduce emissions and improve resource efficiency across operations and the value chain.

› Energy use

Across our sites, we implement measures to reduce energy-related emissions, including heat recovery solutions and energy-efficiency improvements in buildings, where feasible. We also work to increase the share of renewable electricity for our operations and to reduce transport-related emissions through logistics optimisation and the progressive transition of the company fleet. These efforts are reflected in lower Scope 2 (market-based) emissions due to the introduction of green energy in some of the branches, despite the expansion of the calculation perimeter, as detailed in this report.

› Product innovation

Across the Group, we develop technologies designed to support efficient operation and resource management:

- TechnoAlpin solutions support data-driven snow production and maintenance planning; actual energy and water use depends on site conditions, system configuration and operating parameters.
- ENGO develops ice-making and rink solutions, including electrified options, to support efficient rink operation; overall emissions depend on the local electricity mix and how equipment is used.
- EmiControls applies water mist technologies for fire suppression and dust control, designed for precise dosing and effective performance based on application design requirements.
- xelom develops all-terrain electric mobility solutions.

› Circular economy and sustainable supply chains

Across the Group, we consider circularity from early planning stages, with a focus on durability, maintainability and, where applicable, reuse of products or components. At TechnoAlpin, internal project-development guidelines include environmental criteria to support design choices that reduce material use and waste. Current initiatives include reuse of spare parts, preventive maintenance and returnable wooden crates to help reduce single-use packaging. In procurement, we apply ISO 14001-aligned environmental management practices and a Supplier Code of Conduct covering ESG topics, available on our website.



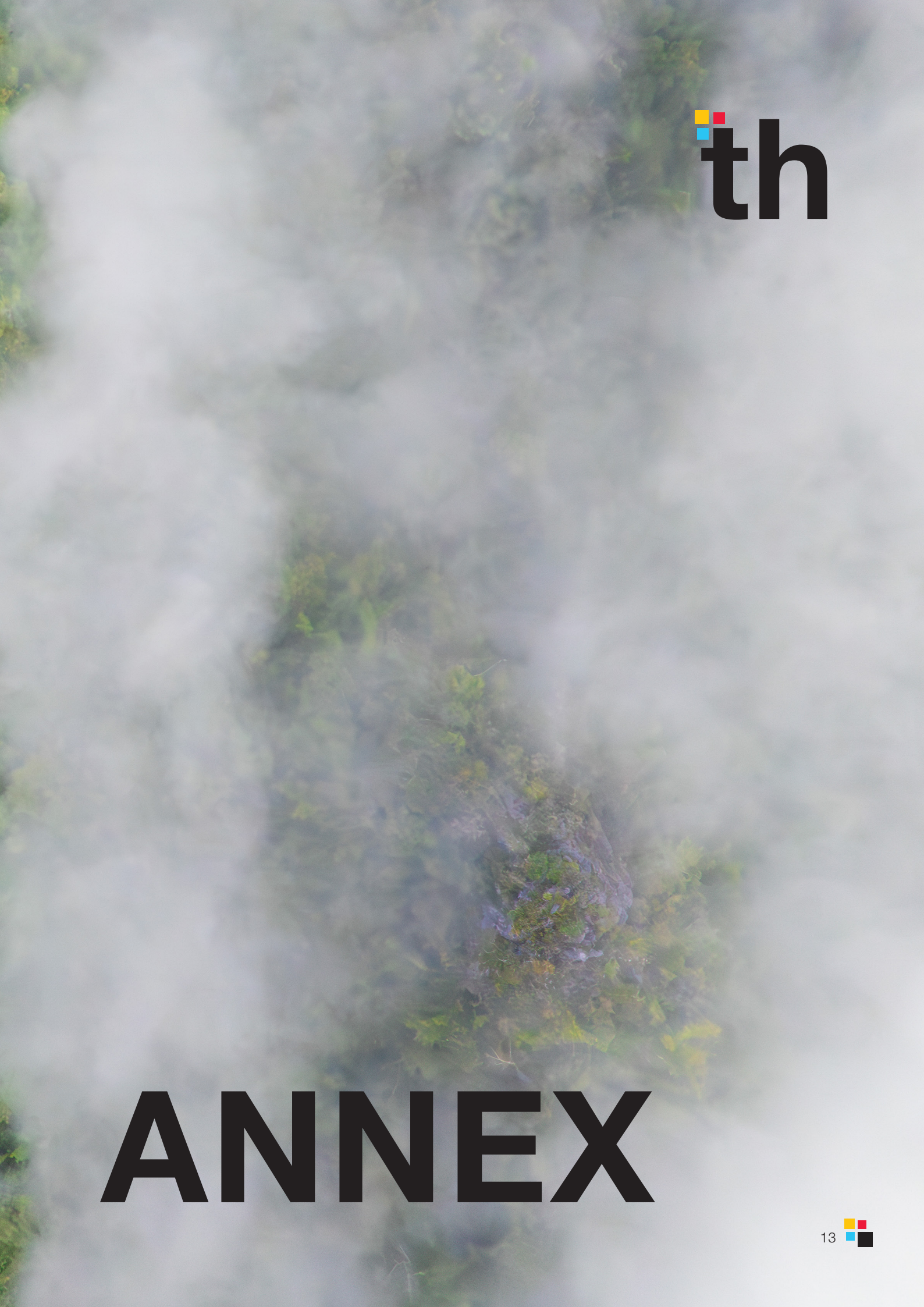
› **Water**

TechnoAlpin snowmaking solutions use meteorological data and control systems to support operators in adjusting production to conditions, helping manage water and electricity use while meeting technical requirements. Where applicable, water basins are designed for multi-purpose use. Engo's ice-making technology uses control systems that can adjust water flow based on real-time conditions to support efficient rink operation. Our systems are designed to support efficient use of water and electricity while maintaining performance, with the awareness that the final results always depend on site conditions and configurations

› **Empowering Change Through Education & Collaboration**

Through the TechnoAlpin Academy we provide training focused on efficient operation, energy and water management and good practices in day-to-day activities. Across the Group, employee training and awareness initiatives support the implementation of the actions described in this report.





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ANNEX

The TechnoAlpin Holding is committed to publicly sharing its footprint and promoting transparency on environmental issues. We are working to make measurements increasingly precise and plan more targeted action. This annex illustrates the methodology for calculating carbon emissions for each of the categories in this report and a glossary of the main terms used.

This annex includes details of:

- › Sources of internal data and limitations of that data.
- › Assumptions made where data was unavailable or incomplete.
- › Source of carbon emissions conversion factors used.
- › Calculation method used.

REFERENCE STANDARDS

In order to comply with the requirements of this document and to ensure that the information on greenhouse gases is reliable, this document has been developed in accordance with the principles of relevance completeness, consistency, accuracy and transparency. The TechnoAlpin Holding's GHG inventory. was developed in accordance with:

- › GHG Protocol 'A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)', published by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Resource Institute, the protocol classifies a company's GHG emissions into three Scopes.
- › GHG Protocol 'Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.
- › ISO 14064-1:2018 Specification with Guidance at the Organizational Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals:
 - **Category 1:** Direct greenhouse gas emissions (hereinafter referred to as Scope 1).
 - **Category 2:** Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from imported energy (hereinafter referred to as Scope 2).

- **Category 3:** Indirect GHG emissions from transport (hereafter referred to as Scope 3).
- › The emissions calculated in this GHG report, unless otherwise stated, refer to the following gases:
 - Carbon dioxide CO₂
 - CH₄ methane
 - Nitrous Oxide N₂O
 - Hydro Fluorine Carbides (HFCs)
 - Fluorine Carbides (PFC) and
 - Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆)

In order to comply with the requirements of this document and to ensure that the information relating to greenhouse gases is reliable, this document has been developed in accordance with the principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, accuracy and transparency.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Greenhouse gas (GHG): A gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths in the infrared radiation spectrum, emitted from the earth's surface, atmosphere and clouds. The main greenhouse gases include, among others, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O).

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e): A unit of measurement that allows the radiative forcing of a greenhouse gas to be compared with that of carbon dioxide.

Global Warming Potential (GWP): A factor that describes the impact as radiative forcing of a mass unit of a given greenhouse gas relative to an equivalent unit of CO₂ over a given period of time.

Base year: Reference against which the emission data of the reporting year can be compared. Should the calculation methodology change, the base year is recalculated accordingly.

Scope 1: This category includes all direct emissions of the company, i.e. those occurring physically within its boundaries from owned or controlled sources.

Scope 2: This category considers emissions from the purchased energy used in company operations. Indirect energy emissions are calculated using two different approaches, described below.

Scope 3: A category that considers GHG emissions that are a consequence of the company's activities, but which arise from sources not owned or controlled by the company.

Reporting Boundary (Operational Boundary):

Boundary that includes all GHG emissions and removals associated with the organization's activities and their subdivision into direct emissions, indirect emissions from electricity and other indirect emissions. The definition of the operational boundary includes the choice of which subcategories of other indirect emissions will be quantified and reported. Any changes to the operational boundary must be adequately justified.

Organisational boundary: legal entities, and their assets, considered within the GHG emissions quantification process.

Control approach: The organization reports all GHG emissions and/or removal processes quantified by companies over which it has financial or operational control.

Emission factor (EF): Factor that correlates activity data with GHG emissions. The sources of the emission factors used for each category are detailed in the GHG Report prepared for each fiscal year (FY).

Significance of indirect emissions: Evaluation of the significance of each emission category in relation to the type of activity of the organization and the availability of primary data.

Uncertainty assessment: Qualitative definition of the uncertainty of each primary data and emission factor according to the calculation methodology and/or source, in order to determine the uncertainty at the level of the GHG Inventory.

GHG Inventory: List of GHG removal sources and processes and their quantified GHG emissions and removals.

GHG removal activity: Process to remove GHG from the atmosphere.

GHG source: Process that releases a GHG into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gas removal: removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere by greenhouse gas removal activities.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

(IPCC): United Nations body responsible for the scientific assessment of climate change. The IPCC was created to provide policy makers with regular scientific assessments of climate change, its implications and potential future risks, and to propose adaptation and mitigation options.

REPORTING BOUNDARY

In order to define organizational boundaries, the operational control approach was chosen as it best represents the organization's activities and because it allows for a greater potential to reduce emissions. Direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions are reported for the TechnoAlpin Holding companies listed below, where there is at least one employee:

- TechnoAlpin SpA
- EmiControls Srl
- engo Srl
- xelom Srl
- Lanatec Srl
- TechnoAlpin Austria GmbH



- TechnoAlpin Canada inc
- TechnoAlpin Schweiz AG
- TechnoAlpin Deutschland GmbH
- TechnoAlpin East Europe SRO
- TechnoAlpin France SAS
- TechnoAlpin Ice & Snow Making Equipment (Zhangjiakou) Co.
- TechnoAlpin Nordic AB
- TechnoAlpin Nieve para España. Sociedad limitada
- TechnoAlpin İnşaat Taahhüt TİC.LTD.ŞTİ. (Turkey)
- TechnoAlpin USA inc

OPERATIONAL REPORTING BOUNDARIES

The quantification of TechnoAlpin Holding emissions for the year 2025 values the same categories identified in the previous fiscal year with a further expansion in order to report emissions associated with purchased goods, a category falling within Scope 3.

Direct GHG removals – Scope 1

For the quantification of direct emissions and removals, the following emission sources were assessed:

- › Generation of electricity, heat or steam. These emissions result from the combustion of fuels in stationary sources, e.g. boilers, furnaces, turbines.
- › Transport of materials, products, waste and employees. These emissions arise from the combustion of fuels in company-owned/controlled mobile combustion sources (e.g. trucks, trains, ships, planes, buses and cars).
- › Fluorinated greenhouse gases. Direct emissions associated with the release of fluorinated greenhouse gases from air conditioning systems and heat pumps.

Indirect GHG emissions

from imported electricity – Scope 2

Emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam in buildings and facilities.

Indirect GHG emissions

from other sources – Scope 3

All other indirect emissions that arise from the company's activities but occur in sources not owned or controlled by the company. Emissions associated with the following activities are assessed:

1. Purchased goods and services
2. Capital goods
3. Fuel and energy related activities
4. Upstream transport and distribution
5. Waste generated during activities
6. Business trips
7. Home-work commute of employees
8. Leased goods upstream
9. Transportation and downstream distribution
10. Processing of products sold
11. Use of products sold
12. End of life treatment of products sold
13. Leased goods downstream
14. Franchising
15. Investments

REFERENCE PERIOD AND YEAR

The quantification of GHG emission and removal sources refers to a one-year period (1st May 2024–30th April 2025). The first reporting year, 2023, represents the base year of reference against which deviations are assessed.

SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

The significance analysis and uncertainty estimation conducted in the previous financial year remain fully valid this year for the identification of the categories of emissions to be reported.

The emission inventory always includes the calculation of emissions for Scopes 1 and 2; for Scope 3 emission sources, only those that emerge on the basis of the results of a specific significance analysis, in line with the approach to quantification proposed by ISO 14064, are included in the GHG inventory. The criteria used to assess the significance of emission sources are:

- › **Level of influence:** Identified with a value from 1 to 3; the higher the value, the greater the influence that can be exerted by TechnoAlpin on the specific emission source.
- › **Risk/Opportunity:** By defining with a scale from 1 to 3 the risk-opportunity ratio attributable to each emission source.
- › **Accuracy:** By identifying with a 1 to 3 rating scale the possibility of obtaining data and information; the higher the rating, the higher the level of accuracy and the lower the value of uncertainty.

The scores assigned to the criteria identified for the different emission sources were multiplied by each other and those sources with a score of 4 or more were considered significant, in addition to category 1 and 2 emissions. In detail, GHG emissions related to:

- › Purchased goods and services
- › Capital goods
- › Waste generated during activities

- › Business trips
- › Home-work commute of employees
- › Downstream transport and distribution

UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT

A qualitative assessment was also conducted to determine the degree of uncertainty at the GHG Inventory category level. Uncertainty is defined by the joint analysis of the source of the data, whether from direct measurement or estimated, and the relative emission factor, with the objective of determining the reliability of the values relative to the reported emissions. The following categories of uncertainty have been defined:

- › Low uncertainty, associated with measured data and/or emission factors with high reliability, disclosed by national or international organizations or measured according to recognized standards.
- › Medium uncertainty, associated with partially estimated data and/or emission factors reported in scientific databases.
- › High uncertainty, associated with data that are difficult to access and/or unreliable sources of emission factors.

Emission category	Degree of uncertainty
Emissions Scope 1 - thermal energy Bolzano production sites	LOW
Emissions Scope 1- thermal energy other production sites	MEDIUM
Emissions Scope 1 - car fleet	LOW
Emissions Scope 2 -purchased electricity Bolzano production sites	LOW
Emissions Scope 2 - electricity purchased from other locations	MEDIUM
Capital goods	HIGH
Goods and services purchased	HIGH
Transport and downstream distribution	LOW
Business trips	MEDIUM
Home-work commute of employees	LOW
Waste generated during activities	LOW



CALCULATION METHOD

The following formula was applied to calculate the emissions of each Scope:

GHG emission = Primary data x emission factor

Direct Emissions -

Scope 1

The quantification methodology used to calculate direct emissions is based on activity data. The consumption associated with each source was multiplied by the corresponding emission factor.

The Bolzano production sites, with the sole exception of the Via Braille site, are served by district heating, thanks to the Bolzano waste-to-energy plant, which is why the emissions resulting from the thermal energy consumption of these plants have been counted in Scope 2. Regarding the other sites, however, it is specified that the thermal energy consumption has been deducted according to the type of activities that are carried out at the site. The emissions of the locations where the following activities are carried out: sales office, site organization and management, customer service and research and development, were quantified by parameterizing consumption since the surface area of the location or the number of employees. For those locations with a warehouse, consumption was estimated as before but then increased by 50%. Finally, for those sites where, in addition to the warehouse, there are also production activities, emissions were quantified by multiplying the number of employees by the relative values of thermal intensity (kWh/employee) recorded in the last year at the Bolzano sites.

Given these circumstances, it is estimated that TechnoAlpin Holding's various sites consumed a total of 1,505,499 kWh of natural gas, compared to 1,277,577 kWh last year. Overall, consumption increased by 18% compared to last year's figures. This variation is justified by the normal fluctuation in the number of employees working at the various locations.

Based on the organizational boundaries chosen by the Group for quantifying emissions, Scope 1 also includes

emissions from the company car fleet, which includes both owned vehicles and those purchased under operating leases and/or used under long-term rental agreements. With a view to continuous improvement, emissions from 336 vehicles were calculated in 2025, compared to 193 last year. The associated emissions were quantified based on the type of vehicle, fuel type and kilometers travelled during the year. The conversion factors for quantifying Scope 1 emissions were taken from DEFRA - UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company for the year 2025.

Indirect Emissions -

Scope 2

The CO₂ eq emissions associated with the heat purchased to heat the production sites in Bolzano apart from Via Braille and the consumption of electricity in the production plants and other sites belonging to the Group companies are calculated.

Accurate measurement of electricity consumption was obtained through accurate measurements only for the production plants in Bolzano. For the other sites, the procedure was similar to that described above for the quantification of Scope 1 emissions: for the quantification of emissions, the average national emission factors were considered according to the country where the site is located. For Italy, the emission factor developed by the ISPRA database for the reference year was used (Emission factors for electricity production and consumption in Italy for the year 2025).

Other sources of indirect emissions -

Scope 3

This category includes the following types of emission sources

1. Purchased goods and/or services
2. Capital goods
3. Waste generated during activities
4. Business trips
5. Home-work commutes of employees
6. Transport and downstream distribution

Purchased goods and services

For this category, an expenditure-based method was adopted to ensure a comprehensive and consistent initial assessment of upstream value chain emissions. Data on annual expenditure for all goods and services purchased from the company's financial systems was collected and classified by industry sector or product type. The EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors_v1.3.0 were used for certain expenditure categories that were not consistently linked in the European dataset, EXIOBASE3, which was used as the preferred source of emission factors, selecting the appropriate factor for each expenditure category. For each expenditure category identified, the total expenditure was multiplied by the corresponding emission factor. Emissions related to the production and transport of gas used in welding processes were also included in Scope 3 emissions. This decision is in line with the objective of providing a complete and transparent account of the carbon footprint of the value chain.

Although gas is used directly in TechnoAlpin's welding activities, primary greenhouse gas emissions occur during production and transport, which are processes beyond the Group's direct control. To calculate the emissions associated with gas use, the total volume of gas purchased and used annually in welding processes was quantified, and specific emission factors for production and transport were applied to this data. These factors were taken from the Ecoinvent database, the EPA and scientific papers. Total emissions are calculated by multiplying the volume of gas by the relevant emission factors.

Capital goods

For the purposes of calculating this category, capital goods are defined as end products that have a long life and are used by the company to manufacture a product, provide a service, or sell, store, and deliver goods. These goods are generally treated as fixed assets or property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) and are subject to depreciation. Data was collected on annual expenditure for all capital goods purchased

during the reference year, classified by type of good or industrial sector. Greenhouse gas emission factors from the EXIOBASE3 dataset were used, selecting the appropriate factor for each category of goods. In order to obtain a more specific emission factor for certain relevant categories, the EPA Supply Chain GHG EmissionFactors_v1.3.0_NAICS_CO2e_USD2022 dataset was used, which allows for a more specific association, in some cases, with the NACE code associated with expenditure items than the EXIOBASE3 dataset. When using EPA emission factors, expressed in dollars, the monetary value in euros was converted to a value in dollars using the exchange rate valid on 30/04/2025 for values taken from the 2024-25 financial statements and on 30/04/2024 for values taken from the 2023-24 financial statements. The source of the data is the company database, which monitors all capital expenditure incurred during the reference year. For the calculation relating to 2025, the annual expenditure on capital goods by Group companies that was most significant and corresponded to a coverage percentage of more than 84% of the total values recorded in the financial statements in 2025 was taken into account.

Waste generated during operations

In analyzing the company's Scope 3 emissions related to waste production (Category 5), two primary waste streams were considered:

- › Waste destined for recycling exceeds 99% of the total. The quantification of emissions from this type of waste follows the cutoff LCA approach, quantifying only the emissions associated with the transport of waste to the plants where it will subsequently be recovered, reused and/or recycled
- › Waste destined for disposal accounts for 0.6% of the total: this category of waste mainly consists of used oil, antifreeze, rock wool, expired epoxy resins, sludge from oil separators and filters, and absorbent material. Although relatively low in weight, it requires specialized treatment and disposal methods. The



emissions associated with this type of waste have been calculated taking into account not only transport to treatment plants but also emissions from waste treatment processes.

For both streams, data was collected on waste quantities and appropriate emission factors were used for the transport and treatment processes. Greenhouse gas emission factors from the Ecoinvent3.9 database were used, selecting the appropriate factor for each waste and transport category.

The greenhouse gas emission factors from the Ecoinvent 3.9 database were used, selecting the appropriate factor for each waste and/or transport category. The data refer to waste managed by the following companies: EmiControls, Lanatec, TechnoAlpin Holding, TechnoAlpin (sites: Braille, Agostini, Copernico, Siemens, Wurza), xelom, Engo. The waste produced by other companies, being similar to municipal waste as it relates to purely office activities, was considered negligible compared to the special waste generated by production activities.

Business travels

In the context of the carbon footprint associated with business activities, business travel often plays a crucial role. These emissions fall under Scope 3 emissions (Category 6). Business travel, in this context, refers to any work-related travel undertaken by employees using means of transport not owned by the company. Business trips involving air travel over a period of several days account for the largest percentage of emissions in this category. The data for these calculations is collected from one of the two travel agencies that support TechnoAlpin in planning business trips for the period 1 May 2024 to 30 April 2025. The basic calculation multiplies the distance travelled (origin/destination of flights) by an appropriate emission factor. In order to obtain the most accurate quantification of emissions possible, emissions associated with hotel stays for all trips lasting two days or more were also taken into account.

Employee home-work commute

This section details the Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with employee commuting for TechnoAlpin for the fiscal year 2024-25. TechnoAlpin demonstrates its commitment to reducing its overall carbon footprint and promoting sustainable practices among its workforce by directly engaging people working at the organization, fostering awareness that even individual behaviour can contribute to the decarbonization journey. Employee commuting falls under Scope 3 emissions category 7 as defined by the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain standard.

Once again this year, the results of a survey conducted by the Municipality of Bolzano as part of a project to map mobility to and from the provincial capital were used to assess the contribution to emissions associated with TechnoAlpin employees' commuting. The municipal survey was supplemented by an internal survey distributed to branch staff.

Specifically, the survey collected data on:

- › Distance travelled (km)
- › Mode of transport
- › Frequency of commuting between home and work (including days of remote working)

Emissions were calculated using the following formula:

Total emissions = Σ (total distance $\times$ emission factor $\times$ frequency)

Where:

- › **Total distance:** Represents the sum of the respondents' daily round-trip distances.
- › **Emission factor:** Mode-specific CO₂e emissions per km.
- › **Frequency:** Number of commuting days per year (taking smart working into account).

Although the survey was distributed to 100% of operational staff at the Bolzano headquarters and branches, the total number of respondents was 260. This figure is consistent and fully in line with last year's results. A joint analysis of the data for the 2024 and 2025 fiscal years shows that the average emissions per employee remain substantially stable, rising from 525 kg

CO₂ eq per employee recorded in 2025 to 587 kg CO₂ eq per employee last year, a reduction of 10.6%.

As a result, unlike in the previous financial year, it was decided to extend the calculation of emissions to all staff, using an emission factor of 556 kg CO₂ eq per employee per year for the remainder of the company's workforce, calculated as an average value over the two years. The data for the year 2023-24 was also re-parameterized in the same way.

In assessing the uncertainty of category 7, potential seasonal variations in commuting patterns and the variability of the means of transport used by individual employees were taken into account. The emission factors used are taken from DEFRA - GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024.

customer, while the CRM provides information on the customer's address and uses a geographic information system (GIS) to calculate the distances between the point of departure of the material and the customers' locations. The emission factors used come from the Ecoinvent dataset.

Transport and downstream distribution

The emissions associated with this category required the adoption of a distance-based method using customer locations and standardized distance calculations to estimate the emissions associated with the transport of products sold to customers. Data on the weight of goods sold to each customer was collected. Where possible, geocoding technologies were used to extract the distances travelled to reach the customer's location; where this information could not be retrieved, the distances were calculated from our head office to the capital of the customer's state/region. For US customers only, the distance from TechnoAlpin's headquarters in Denver, Colorado, was calculated as the standard reference point. If the recipient of the shipment is located overseas, emissions are calculated on the basis that 90% of the total distance is covered by sea freight via container and the remaining 10% by road transport.

The selected emission factors were chosen based on the predominant mode of transport used (e.g. lorry, rail, ship) and for each customer shipment, the weight of the goods was multiplied by the calculated distance and the relevant emission factor. To extrapolate the distances, the sales data database was used, which provides information on the weight of goods sold to each

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