Logan Aluminum, Inc.

Greenhouse Gas Management

6920 Lewisburg Rd, Russellville, Ky 42276

12-17-2025

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Background

Site Location and Operations

Logan Aluminum Inc. (Logan) owns and operates an aluminum remelt and rolling facility located at 6920 Lewisburg Road in Russellville, Kentucky (Russellville facility). The Russellville facility is located on Highway 431 north of Russellville, Kentucky (Logan County) on approximately 1,100 acres of land.

The Russellville facility produces aluminum coils from aluminum ingots supplied from recycled materials from external sources or produced internally. The facility originally commenced construction in 1980 and started production in 1983. The aluminum ingots are rolled in a series of both hot and cold rolling units that convert the ingot first into slabs and then into rolled aluminum coils. The raw coils are then finished to customer specifications through a process of leveling (unrolling and re-rolling the coils to level the metal surface), slitting (trimming the edges of the coils), and coating.

For greenhouse gas emissions, Logan Aluminum follows an Operational Control boundary selection approach. Operational control is defined by Logan as the ability to exert business decisions relating to production through the internal maintenance, operation, and daily activities of our facility. Logan calculates greenhouse gas emissions in line with the most current EPA guidance, inclusive of $CO_2, CH_4, \& N_2O$, and considering all sources found as significant (≥1% impact). Greenhouse emissions are audited on an annual basis.

Scope 1 emission sources are inclusive of fuel usage on site. The primary source is from the use of natural gas for heating of aluminum, including melting furnaces for casting and other heating systems required for the rolling process. There are also contributions from tertiary fuel usage (propane, diesel, and gasoline), from the use of mobile equipment.

Scope 2 emission sources are inclusive of purchased energy provided for plant operations. Logan's provider for electricity is Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). At this time, Logan does not purchase steam, molten aluminum, or any other recognized energy sources aside from electricity.

Scope 3 emission sources are inclusive of all other emissions attached to the purchase of goods and services. Logan Aluminum is aware of global trends which make sustainable aluminum sourcing a top priority for industry decarbonization. However, these scope 3 emissions are not calculated for the Logan plant site. This determination is defined by the operational control boundary representing our emission calculations, as Logan does not directly purchase aluminum inputs, including scrap, ingot, RSI, etc. However, Logan is participatory in commitments made by our owners and engages in any initiatives which further their goals to increase recycle content of our aluminum products.

Sectoral Decarbonization

The Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI) Performance Standard Guidance Document provides the following background on Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the aluminum industry:

The Aluminium sector is currently (2018) responsible for over 1.1 billion tonnes of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (as CO2e) per annum, which is approximately two percent of all global

anthropogenic emissions (and four percent of carbon dioxide) More than 90% of these emissions are from primary production processes, which currently meet around 70% of annual metal demand.

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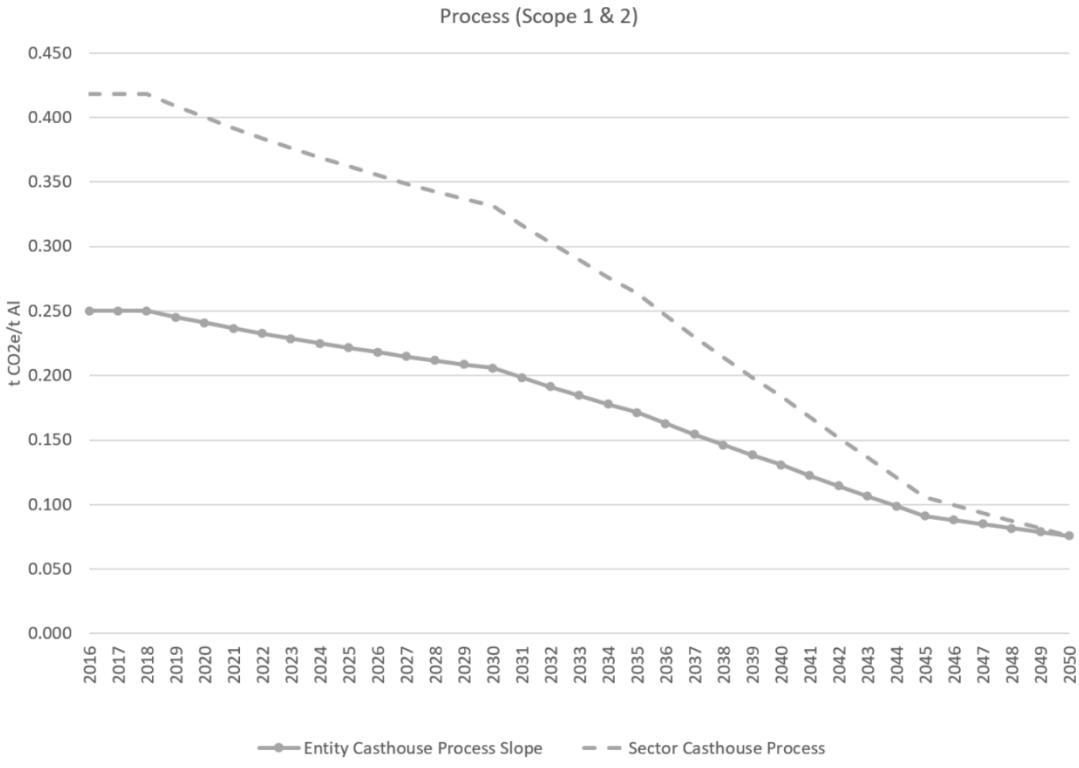
ASI's Standards Committee has committed to alignment of its Standards and programs with a Below 1.5°C Warming Scenario, the scientific consensus ceiling for global average temperature change to limit the worst effects of climate change.

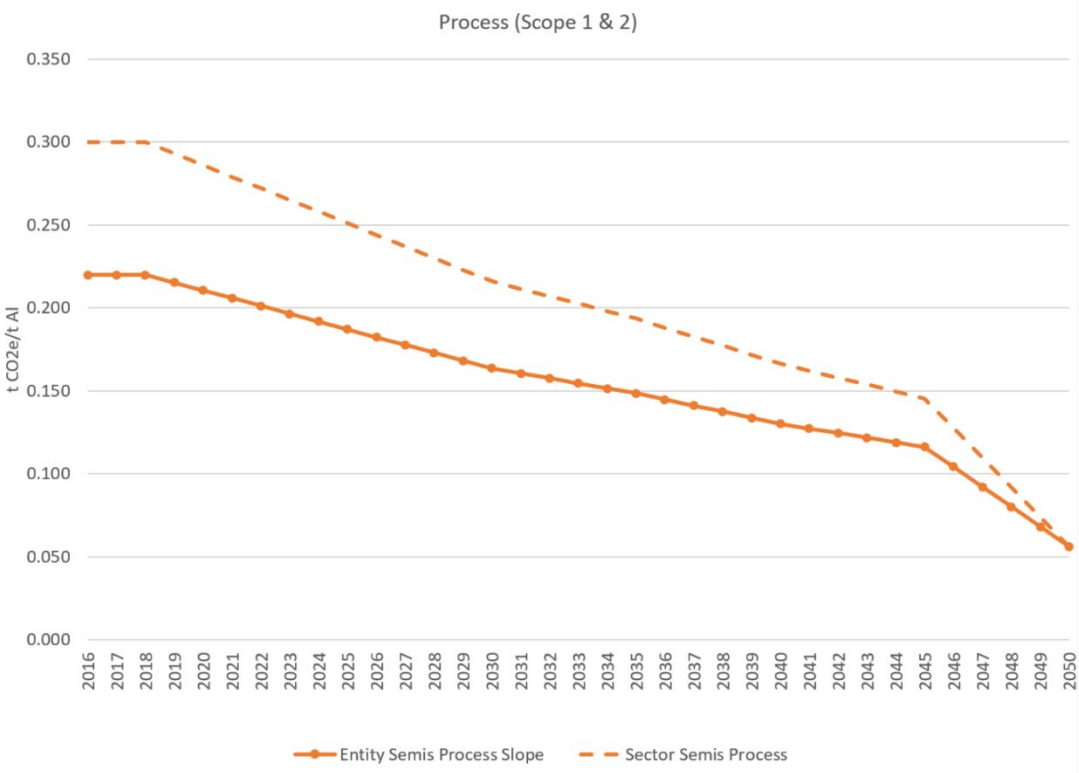
Broadly aligned with the International Energy Agency's 'Net-Zero Emissions by 2050' Scenario, the IAI has developed a 1.5°C pathway for the Aluminium sector which indicates that by 2050 total Aluminium sector emissions would need to be reduced to around 50 million tonnes (Mt) CO2e from a 2018 baseline of 1,100 Mt CO2e and a projected Business as usual 2050 level of 1,600 Mt CO2e.

Logan, along with our owners, is a part of the ASI and as such is committed to specific goals surrounding Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Section 5 of the ASI Performance Standard).

GHG Emissions Reduction Pathway

In line with ASI Section 5.3, Logan Aluminum has developed a GHG Emissions Reduction Pathway consistent with a 1.5°C warming scenario, with the ASI endorsed methodology. This tool was used to provide two slopes for alignment, one for Casthouse Scope 1 & 2, and one for Semi-fab Scope 1 & 2. As previously mentioned, data regarding Scope 3 emissions can be referenced by our owners. The baseline year selected for Logan Aluminum is 2023, and these charts can be seen below.





This graph represents the path Logan should follow in order to reach the carbon reduction required to meet sectoral goals by 2050, where the general sector is seen on the dashed line, and the solid line represents Logan Aluminum.

With a 2023 baseline, Logan has a casthouse intensity of 0.228-ton CO2e/ ton Al, and a semi-fabrication (rolling) intensity of 0.197-ton CO2e/ ton Al. Both of these are below sectoral averages, as can be seen above.

GHG Reduction Plan

In addition to the pathway, Logan has also instituted a reduction plan to reach these benchmarks. Progress against our greenhouse gas reduction pathway and strategy can be found in the Annual Sustainability Report. Logan Aluminum seeks to advance progress towards carbon reduction and aims to stay current with emerging technologies and methods to reach these overarching goals. In line with our owners Logan participates in initiatives set out to improve energy intensity associated with our scope 1 & 2 emissions.

Our current strategy to reduce direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions includes:

- Pursuing strategic partnerships to increase rail transportation, ultimately reducing indirect emissions from over the road traffic.
- Lowering energy intensity across the site through efficient practices, including making switches to energy efficient electrical components, and improving workflow inefficiencies.
- Investigating strategic partnerships with technology innovators in carbon reduction and waste energy recovery.

- Developing systems to better monitor indirect and direct emissions.
- Lowering direct emissions by investigating, and potentially implementing alternative fuel industrial vehicles (ie hydrogen, electric)
- Improving carbon literacy on a plant level to improve engagement and innovation.
- Collaboration with industry groups and peers to align with the adoption of emerging technologies.
- Implementing carbon reduction technologies when technically and financially viable.