



Reworld Holding Corporation

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Reworld™ is a leader in sustainable waste solutions, providing innovative and environmentally responsible services to a global community. Reworld™ is committed to advancing zero waste to landfill initiatives and supporting waste management-related sustainability goals through state-of-the-art technologies that reimagine, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and renew. For more information, visit www.reworldwaste.com.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

00-132-8053

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ United States of America

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Reworld is in the business of managing waste sustainably for our clients, to find the best possible uses of a given waste stream and reduce the risk associated with handling it. As such, our business has a clear material (and energy) flow in and out of our facilities. Our upstream value chain includes companies that supply materials and equipment to maintain facility operations (e.g. fuel, reagent, repair materials) as well as our waste customers that provide materials for processing. These have been mapped up to Tier 1; the final product delivered to us for use. Our downstream value chain includes any use of recycled materials from our extraction processes (e.g. metals, water, petroleum, organics), customer electricity and steam use, and any further disposal options (e.g. ash treatment, any landfilled residue)

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Reworld's short-term horizon aligns with its annual budgeting and monthly financial forecasting processes. The first year of the Long-Term Maintenance Plan (LTMP) becomes the following year's capital budget, while monthly financial forecasts allow capital priorities to be adjusted during the year as operational, environmental, health and safety needs arise.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Reworld’s medium-term horizon aligns with its LTMP, a bottom-up five-year maintenance capital plan that is updated annually. The LTMP covers facilities across Reworld’s operating businesses and is developed at the site level with support, budget approval, advisory and supervisory input from regional COOs and Central Functions. Years two through five provide the forward capital-planning horizon and are refined as projects move closer to implementation.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Reworld’s long-term horizon begins beyond the five-year LTMP and captures environmental risks and opportunities whose potential effects may extend beyond the formal maintenance capital-planning period. These include considerations related to facility asset life, permitting and regulatory cycles, long-term service arrangements, major facility development, and longer-term physical and transition risks. Because the relevant duration varies depending on the issue, asset and decision being evaluated, Reworld does not apply a fixed upper limit to its long-term horizon.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- ☒ Other databases, please specify :WRI Aqueduct

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Pollution incident
- ☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Increased heat island effect

Chronic physical

- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Other policy risk, please specify :Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Risks, Opportunities, Impacts and Dependencies are all interconnected. As of December 2025, our Board's dedicated Risk Committee reviews the risks across the company, including those associated with the Environment and Climate Change. Senior management updates the Risk Committee on a variety of risk topics, including sustainability risk, quarterly. This is managed through a comprehensive and integrated risk identification, prioritization and management approach, which included climate changes and other related topics in 2025. Further, our Chief Sustainability Officer reviews pertinent aspects of the sustainability program with the Board's Environmental Justice and Sustainability Committee, including climate change and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, at least quarterly. This regular interaction is important to ensure recognition of potential risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts regarding climate change.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Risks, Opportunities, Impacts and Dependencies are viewed as inherently interconnected. Our sustainable solutions are embedded in our operations, and we use life-cycle thinking to guide decisions and identify opportunities to deliver environmental benefits while reducing impacts from waste. We approach challenges with the mindset of finding an opportunity in other areas. For example, in the past we have experienced supply chain disruptions for reagents such as lime and carbon (risk, dependency), used in our Thermomechanical Treatment Facility (TTF) operations. We took the opportunity to review our suppliers and potential new products that have a lower carbon footprint. Working with CarbonXT, we added a renewable forest-based Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) to our supply chain, reducing our reliance on traditional coal-based PAC (opportunity, impact). We apply this same approach to water and waste management. At our SEMASS TTF, landfill leachate generated at local landfills when precipitation percolates through waste is transported to the SEMASS TTF and is used for ash quenching following the energy recovery process. This reduces the facility's freshwater requirements while providing a beneficial use for a waste stream that otherwise requires treatment and management (dependency, opportunity, impact). Waste management is an essential and growing service, and Reworld's solutions are designed to reduce impacts on communities and natural systems by moving materials away from landfill and into higher-value uses. This includes recycling materials, avoiding GHG emissions, recycling and reusing water, and identifying new outlets for waste materials that support a more circular economy. For materials that cannot be recycled or reused, Reworld recovers value through alternative engineered fuels and the generation of electricity delivered to the grid.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Reworld identifies priority locations within its direct operations using facility-level biodiversity and water-risk screening. For biodiversity, Reworld participated in a site-based Biodiversity Risk Screening Kit (BRiSK) assessment conducted by The Biodiversity Consultancy. The assessment screened 50 Reworld locations using indicators aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) LEAP approach: Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare, including areas of biodiversity importance, threatened species, marine ecosystems, ecosystem integrity and other nature-related indicators. A location was considered likely to be sensitive where a relevant biodiversity indicator was rated High or Very High. The assessment identified 25 locations likely to qualify as sensitive, including locations near protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas and other important biodiversity features. Reworld separately assesses water-related priority locations using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and facility-level risk assessment. For water stress, Reworld considers locations with baseline water stress of 40% or greater, corresponding to WRI Aqueduct High or Extremely High classifications. Current screening identified 13 TTFs in areas of high or extremely high baseline water stress. Reworld also considers facility-specific exposures such as flooding, wastewater discharge and compliance risk when evaluating substantive water-related risks. These assessments are used to prioritize further evaluation and management measures, including water reuse, efficiency improvements, alternative water supplies, flood-risk management and environmental controls.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Reworld has a multi-layer risk management system that extends from functional units to its regions up through the board level. At the board / enterprise level, a potential EBITDA impact of \$10M or more represents the threshold at which a risk is considered to have more than a "low" financial impact. However, for purposes of assessing climate and water related risks and opportunities, we have used a lower threshold in this analysis, given that these risks could impact at a facility or regional level. This specific quantitative threshold is considered together with qualitative factors, including the likelihood and time horizon of the effect, potential disruption to facility operations, impacts on development opportunities, changes in demand for Reworld's products or services, and significant regulatory, customer, or strategic implications.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Reworld applies the same financial magnitude framework when evaluating significant environmental opportunities. A potential EBITDA increase of \$1 million or more represents a substantive quantitative effect. Reworld also considers qualitative factors, including the likelihood and timing of the opportunity, its ability to support development or expansion, create or grow products and services, improve competitive positioning, or materially affect customer demand and strategic objectives.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Reworld's activities that most directly intersect with potential water pollutants are its Thermomechanical Treatment Facilities (TTFs) and Centralized Wastewater Treatment (CWT) operations. TTFs process non-recyclable waste through high-temperature thermomechanical treatment to recover energy. Water is used in several facility processes, and Reworld minimizes potential water discharges by reusing process water internally. Nineteen TTFs operate with zero process water discharge. Where process water is discharged, it is monitored in accordance with applicable facility-specific discharge requirements. TTFs also generate non-hazardous ash residue. Ash is routinely tested for toxicity using the U.S. EPA Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) to confirm that it meets applicable non-hazardous waste criteria and to evaluate its potential to leach contaminants. CWT operations accept industrial wastewater from customers for treatment prior to discharge to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs). Reworld identifies and classifies potential pollutants through waste characterization, analytical review and facility-specific wastewater acceptance procedures. Incoming wastewater is evaluated using generator information and analytical data to determine its characteristics and whether it can be managed within the receiving facility's treatment capabilities and applicable discharge requirements. Potential pollutants are evaluated against facility-specific permits and POTW limits, and treatment and acceptance decisions are adjusted as necessary based on monitoring results. Standard operating procedures, trained operators and environmental department oversight support consistent implementation of these processes.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Our customers, including petroleum refineries, generate oily water waste in their own operations. We manage this waste on their behalf in order to reduce their risk of potentially improper disposal. Reworld also facilitates the recovery of oil material for recirculation in the economy.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

☒ Other, please specify :Amount of recovered oil resold into the market

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

We operate facilities that specialize in oily water recycling through oil /water separation, distillation, and refinement. The extracted petroleum is resold for refinement or fuel blending and the remaining water is further treated to be discharged to POTW.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Reworld manages industrial wastewater and process-water streams that may contain nutrients, suspended solids, and other oxygen-demanding constituents. If not properly managed, these pollutants can adversely affect receiving-water quality and aquatic ecosystems.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline

- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Across Reworld's operations, wastewater is managed through facility-specific treatment, monitoring, discharge controls, and beneficial reuse practices. Customer wastewater is treated as necessary to meet applicable facility permits and POTW requirements before discharge, while treated or reclaimed wastewater may also be reused as process water within Reworld operations to reduce freshwater demand. In 2025, Reworld treated approximately 225 million gallons of customer wastewater and beneficially reused approximately 25 million gallons as process water. As a site-level example, Reworld's Alexandria, Virginia TTF has maintained 100% compliance with its wastewater discharge permit requirements for more than five consecutive years and has been recognized for its wastewater management and reuse practices. Water treatment at Reworld also includes combustion through liquid direct injection. Water managed through this approach is not counted as recycled because the material cannot be recovered, but it provides an assured destruction pathway for wastewaters containing low concentrations of pollutants that require destruction rather than reuse or recovery.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Other synthetic organic compounds, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs), may be present in industrial wastewater, leachate, biosolids, and municipal or industrial waste received for treatment. If inadequately managed, these compounds may contaminate surface water or groundwater and adversely affect ecosystems or human health.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Reworld manages waste streams with synthetic organic compounds including PFAS through both wastewater treatment and thermomechanical treatment. Several Reworld centralized wastewater treatment (CWT) operations use activated carbon systems to remove trace organic compounds, including PFAS, from wastewater prior to discharge to publicly owned treatment works. Treated wastewater may also be reused within Reworld operations, reducing discharge volumes. PFAS-containing liquid and solid waste streams may also be managed through high-temperature thermomechanical treatment.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Reworld's Thermomechanical Treatment Facilities (TTFs) reduce lifecycle GHG emissions relative to landfilling by avoiding landfill methane emissions, generating energy from waste, and recovering metals for recycling. In 2025, Reworld's operations resulted in 38.5 million metric tons of net lifecycle GHG reductions. However, TTFs also generate direct CO2 emissions at the stack, creating potential exposure to carbon pricing policies that assess facility-level emissions without fully accounting for avoided emissions outside the facility boundary. This risk is particularly relevant in New York, where Reworld operates six TTFs and the State continues to develop an economywide Cap-and-Invest Program pursuant to the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act. Depending on the final program design and treatment of the waste sector, carbon pricing obligations could increase operating costs at covered Reworld facilities. If TTF emissions are subject to carbon costs while landfill emissions are treated differently, this could also affect the relative economics of TTFs compared with landfilling.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

As is the case with all combustion processes, our facilities emit CO₂, however TTFs are recognized as a net GHG mitigation technology, because it: • avoids methane emissions from landfills • avoids CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel power plants • and avoids GHG emissions from mining and metal processing because it recovers and recycles metals from waste. If NY's Cap & Invest program were designed to recognize the inherent benefit of diverting waste from landfills to TTFs, then the program would provide a financial incentive to the continued operation and development of TTFs. However, if the program did not provide such a level playing field on the basis of GHG emissions, instead included in a carbon pricing / trading scheme while exempting landfills as was done in California, the profitability of operating the sites could be impacted. If the profitability was impacted so greatly that we would have to cease operations, the waste that would have been managed at TTFs would have to be redirected to landfills, which would generate more GHGs and result in less recovered energy and materials.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Align organization's public policy engagement with its environmental strategy

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

If Reworld TTFs become subject to carbon pricing, the primary financial effect would be increased direct operating costs associated with the facilities' fossil CO₂ emissions. The magnitude of the effect would depend on the carbon price, the emissions covered by the program, and whether the regulatory framework recognizes the lifecycle GHG benefits associated with diverting waste from landfills. Carbon costs applied to TTFs without comparable treatment of landfill emissions could also affect the relative economics of waste management alternatives, potentially increasing the cost of Reworld's services or reducing their competitiveness. Existing

carbon-pricing programs, including California's Cap-and-Trade Program, demonstrate the potential for carbon regulation to create direct compliance costs for waste-to-energy facilities.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

☒ Non-compliance with regulation and legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Hudson River

☒ Mississippi River

☒ Pee Dee River

☒ Savannah River

☒ St. Lawrence

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Reworld operates centralized wastewater treatment (CWT), wastewater treatment (WWT), and materials processing facilities that manage industrial wastewater for customers. These operations discharge treated wastewater to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) and are subject to facility-specific discharge authorizations, pretreatment standards, and POTW limits. The facilities associated with this risk are located in the St. Lawrence, Mississippi River, Pee Dee River, Savannah River, Hudson River, and Gulf Coast basins. Because wastewater characteristics vary by customer and waste stream, changes in influent characteristics, treatment performance, equipment issues, or changes in discharge requirements could result in treated wastewater exceeding applicable limits. Potential consequences include increased treatment and compliance costs, fines or enforcement actions, restrictions on discharge, and temporary disruption of wastewater treatment services.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Noncompliance with facility-specific discharge requirements or POTW limits could result in fines, enforcement actions, increased sampling and treatment costs, or required capital improvements. More significant events could result in restrictions or temporary suspension of wastewater discharge, limiting a facility's ability to accept and process customer wastewater and reducing associated service revenues. Repeated or significant compliance issues could also affect customer relationships and increase future compliance and operating costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reworld manages wastewater discharge risk through waste characterization, pretreatment controls, routine monitoring, and facility-level environmental oversight. Incoming wastewater is evaluated using generator information and analytical data to determine whether it can be managed within each facility's treatment capabilities and discharge requirements. Depending on the waste stream, pretreatment may include pH adjustment, oil-water separation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and activated carbon treatment before discharge to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). These processes are generally considered pretreatment or primary treatment rather than secondary treatment, which typically involves biological treatment. Reworld's discharges enter POTW headworks, where they undergo the POTW's treatment process. Facilities routinely sample and analyze treated wastewater to verify compliance with applicable discharge authorizations and POTW limits.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Potomac River
- ☒ St. Johns River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Reworld's Thermomechanical Treatment Facilities (TTFs) rely on water for operational processes including steam generation, cooling, air pollution control and ash management. Prolonged drought conditions could reduce the availability of surface water, groundwater or municipal water supplies and increase competition for available water resources. At affected TTFs, reduced water availability or drought-related restrictions could constrain cooling, ash quenching and other water-dependent processes. The degree of exposure varies by facility based on its water source, operational requirements and access to reclaimed or alternative water supplies. Reworld currently manages these dependencies through facility-specific water-management practices, including water reuse and use of alternative water sources.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Prolonged drought or associated water-use restrictions could constrain water-dependent TTF processes and temporarily reduce waste-processing or energy-generation capacity. Facilities could also incur higher costs to obtain, transport or treat alternative water supplies or require additional capital investment in water reuse, treatment, storage or alternative water-supply infrastructure. The potential financial effect would vary by facility depending on the severity and duration of drought conditions, operational water requirements and availability of alternative water sources.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reworld manages drought-related water availability risk by reducing reliance on potable freshwater and increasing the use of reclaimed, recycled and other alternative water sources where operationally feasible. Wastewater from one process may be reused in another process, including for ash quenching at certain TTFs. Nineteen Reworld TTFs operate with zero process water discharge, meaning process wastewater is reused within the facility rather than discharged. Reworld evaluates facility water requirements and local water availability when considering additional water reuse, efficiency improvements and investments in water-treatment, storage or alternative water-supply infrastructure.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Reworld operates Thermomechanical Treatment Facilities (TTFs) that provide essential waste management services while generating electricity and/or steam. Severe storm events can disrupt local electrical infrastructure and result in loss of external grid power. Depending on facility configuration and available backup capabilities, a prolonged grid outage could require a facility to reduce or temporarily suspend operations, affecting its ability to process incoming waste and generate or export energy. Reworld has already identified this exposure in its operational planning and has made capital investments at certain facilities to improve their ability to continue operating during periods of local grid outages. Climate change could increase the intensity and duration of storm events, potentially increasing the frequency or duration of these disruptions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Severe storms and associated grid outages could temporarily disrupt facility operations, reducing waste-processing capacity and electricity or steam generation. These storms could also lead to the inability of waste collection systems to deliver waste to Reworld facilities. This could result in lost or deferred waste-processing and energy revenues, additional costs associated with facility shutdown and restart, and potentially incremental transportation or disposal costs if waste must be redirected while a facility is unavailable. Longer-duration outages could increase the magnitude of these effects.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reworld manages this risk through facility-specific resilience planning and capital investments intended to improve operational continuity during external power disruptions. At certain facilities, Reworld has invested in infrastructure and equipment that improve the ability to maintain or restore operations during periods of local grid outages. These investments are incorporated into broader facility capital planning and business-continuity measures. Reworld also evaluates site-specific vulnerabilities and operational requirements when considering resilience investments. These measures are intended to reduce the duration and operational consequences of power disruptions and support continued delivery of essential waste management services during severe weather events.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Mississippi River
- ☒ Pee Dee River
- ☒ Potomac River
- ☒ St. Johns River
- ☒ St. Lawrence

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Reworld uses water at its Thermomechanical Treatment Facilities (TTFs) for processes including steam generation, cooling, air pollution control and ash management. Facility-level screening using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas identified 13 Reworld TTFs located in areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress, defined as baseline water stress of 40% or greater. These facilities are located in the Middle Potomac / Anacostia / Occoquan, Southern Long Island, Northern Long Island, Hillsborough, Oklawaha, Everglades, Crystal / Pithlachascotee, Sandy Hook / Staten Island, and [insert Pinellas minor basin] hydrologic areas. This risk focuses on TTFs because their process-water requirements are greater than those of Reworld's materials processing facilities. Operations in these water-stressed areas may face increased competition for available freshwater resources, constraints on water availability, or higher water procurement and treatment costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased water stress could increase the cost of obtaining, treating or transporting water required for TTF operations. Facilities may also require additional capital investment in water reuse, treatment, storage or alternative water-supply infrastructure. In more severe circumstances, limitations on water availability could constrain water-dependent processes and temporarily reduce operating capacity. The potential financial effect varies by facility depending on local water availability, operational water requirements and access to reclaimed or other alternative water sources.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reworld manages water-stress risk at its TTFs by reducing reliance on potable freshwater and increasing the use of reclaimed, recycled and other alternative water sources where operationally feasible. Wastewater from one process may be reused as feedwater for another process, including the use of wastewater for ash quenching at certain TTFs. Nineteen Reworld TTFs are zero-process-water-discharge facilities, meaning process wastewater is reused within the facility rather than discharged. Reworld also uses WRI Aqueduct at the facility level to identify TTFs in areas of elevated baseline water stress. This screening informs further evaluation of site-specific water exposure and potential management measures, including increased water reuse, efficiency improvements and investments in water-treatment or alternative water-supply infrastructure.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Reworld's Thermomechanical Treatment Facilities (TTFs) provide an alternative to landfilling for waste remaining after reduction, reuse, and recycling. TTFs recover energy and metals while avoiding landfill methane emissions. Reworld's 2026 Sustainability Report identifies TTFs as providing reliable renewable baseload energy and reports that the Company's TTF operations avoided approximately 39 million metric tons of CO₂e in 2025. The economic and environmental value of these operations can be affected by how federal and state climate, energy, and waste policies classify and regulate thermomechanical treatment. Changes in renewable or alternative energy eligibility, recognition of lifecycle GHG benefits, incentive programs, or other climate-related policies could reduce the relative value of electricity, environmental attributes, or waste-management services provided by Reworld TTFs. Policy frameworks that do not recognize avoided landfill methane and other lifecycle benefits could also reduce the competitiveness of TTFs relative to landfilling.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Changes in the regulatory treatment of TTFs could reduce revenues associated with renewable or alternative energy programs, environmental attributes, or customer demand for lower-carbon waste-management solutions. Less favorable treatment could also reduce the relative economic competitiveness of TTFs compared with landfilling and affect future contracting or investment decisions. The financial effect would depend on the specific policy, the jurisdictions affected, and the extent to which associated energy or environmental value is incorporated into facility economics.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reworld monitors federal and state climate, energy, and waste policy developments and engages with regulators and policymakers on issues affecting the treatment of thermomechanical treatment and landfill diversion. Reworld communicates the lifecycle GHG benefits of TTFs, including avoided landfill methane, energy generation, and metals recovery, to support policy approaches that evaluate waste-management options based on their full environmental impacts. Government Affairs and other relevant teams participate in regulatory processes and industry engagement to evaluate proposed policy changes and communicate Reworld's position where regulations could affect the treatment or economics of TTF operations. This engagement is intended to reduce regulatory uncertainty and support policy frameworks that appropriately recognize the environmental benefits of diverting waste from landfills.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Other market risk, please specify :Disruption or increased cost of critical pollution-control reagents

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Reworld's Thermomechanical Treatment Facilities (TTFs) depend on reagents including lime and powdered activated carbon (PAC) as part of their air quality control systems. Reworld has experienced supply-chain disruptions affecting these materials, demonstrating a dependency on the availability and cost of critical operating

inputs. Disruption in the availability of these reagents or significant increases in their cost could increase facility operating costs and, in a severe or prolonged shortage, create operational constraints because these materials are necessary to maintain environmental performance and permit compliance.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Disruption or reduced availability of critical reagents could increase direct operating costs through higher material prices, expedited transportation, supplier substitution, and qualification of alternative products. In a more severe supply shortage, insufficient availability of required pollution-control reagents could constrain facility operations until compliant material is available. The magnitude of the financial effect would depend on the duration of the disruption, market pricing, available inventory, and the ability to source qualified alternatives.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reworld manages reagent supply risk by diversifying suppliers and evaluating alternative materials that can meet facility operating and environmental performance requirements. For powdered activated carbon, Reworld worked with CarbonXT to introduce a renewable forest-based PAC into its supply chain. Since 2023, this initiative has reduced Reworld's reliance on traditional coal-based PAC by approximately 10 million pounds across 17 TTFs. Maintaining multiple qualified suppliers and alternative product options provides greater flexibility when individual materials or suppliers experience disruptions. Reworld evaluates alternative products to confirm they can satisfy applicable facility performance and environmental requirements before broader implementation.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The percentage ranges reflect Reworld's assessment of the portion of revenue vulnerable to the substantive climate-related risks identified in 3.1.1. Transition-risk exposure is estimated at 11–20% and reflects operations potentially affected by carbon-pricing mechanisms and changes in the regulatory or policy treatment of Thermomechanical Treatment Facilities (TTFs). Physical-risk exposure is estimated at less than 1% and reflects the potential for severe storms and related grid disruptions to temporarily affect facility operations and associated waste-processing and energy revenues. The physical risks are generally facility-specific and are not expected to affect a significant portion of total Company revenue simultaneously. Reworld does not disclose the corresponding absolute revenue amounts.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Liabilities

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The percentage ranges reflect Reworld's assessment of the portion of liabilities vulnerable to the substantive water-related risks identified in 3.1.1. Transition-risk exposure is estimated at 1–10% and reflects potential liabilities associated with wastewater discharge requirements, including fines, enforcement actions, corrective measures and other compliance-related obligations. Physical-risk exposure is estimated at less than 1% and reflects potential liabilities associated with water stress and drought affecting water-dependent TTF operations. These physical risks are site-specific and vary based on local water availability, facility water requirements and access to reclaimed or alternative water supplies. Reworld does not disclose the corresponding absolute liability amounts.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ St. Lawrence

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

4

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Four Reworld facilities in the St. Lawrence basin were identified through facility-level screening using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas as being located in areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ Pee Dee River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One Reworld facility in the Pee Dee River basin was identified through facility-level screening using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas as being located in an area with high or extremely high baseline water stress.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ St. Johns River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One Reworld facility in the St. Johns River basin was identified through facility-level screening using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas as being located in an area with high or extremely high baseline water stress.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ Other, please specify :North Atlantic Coast and Gulf Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

12

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Twelve Reworld facilities located within North Atlantic Coast and Gulf Coast drainage areas were identified through facility-level screening using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas as being located in areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ Mississippi River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Two Reworld facilities in the Mississippi River basin were identified through facility-level screening using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas as being located in areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ Potomac River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Two Reworld facilities in the Potomac River basin were identified through facility-level screening using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas as being located in areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☒ Fines, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

Reworld tracks water-related regulatory violations through its EHS information management system. Environmental incidents and permit deviations are investigated through root cause analyses, with appropriate corrective actions implemented to prevent recurrence. In 2025, Reworld's MPF wastewater discharge compliance rate was 99.96%, and the rate has remained at or above 99.94% over the past five years. Water-related fines incurred during the reporting year were not considered significant.

[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

7

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

29250

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

5

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(3.3.1.5) Comment

In 2025, Reworld received seven water-related fines totaling \$29,250, none of which were considered significant. The number of water-related fines increased compared with the previous reporting year, while the aggregate monetary value decreased from \$41,295 to \$29,250. Reworld's MPF wastewater discharge

compliance rate was 99.96% in 2025 and has remained at or above 99.94% over the past five years. Environmental incidents and permit deviations are investigated through root cause analyses, with appropriate corrective actions implemented to prevent recurrence.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☒ RGGI - ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

RGGI - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1.5

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ No compliance obligation for scope 2 emissions

(3.5.2.3) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

30892

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

32500

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

63536

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

Reworld operates two natural gas-fired boilers at our Niagara Falls, NY facility that are used as back-up sources of steam for an industrial park steam loop. They are identified as Boiler 1 (high-pressure boiler) and Boiler 5 (low-pressure boiler). While the use of these boilers satisfies steam demand, the high-pressure output of Boiler 1 is connected to a turbine with a rating of 25MW. Therefore, according to RGGI rules, all of the emissions from Boiler 1 are subject to the program. Boiler 5 is a low-pressure boiler that cannot generate electricity and is therefore, not subject to RGGI.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Reworld is subject to the RGGI cap-and-trade program for the high-pressure auxiliary boiler at our Niagara Falls, New York facility. Our compliance strategy is to purchase the allowances needed to satisfy our RGGI obligations through the secondary market. Reworld's core TTF operations are not subject to RGGI, so our current exposure to the program is limited.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Reworld is expanding its integrated sustainable waste-management platform to meet increasing customer demand for landfill diversion, recycling, reuse, alternative fuels, energy recovery and other lower-carbon waste solutions. Reworld operates more than 90 facilities across North America and provides customers with multiple pathways for moving waste away from landfill disposal. In 2025, Reworld sustainably processed approximately 18.8 million tons of waste. Continued expansion of these services creates an opportunity to increase revenue while helping customers reduce the lifecycle-based greenhouse gas impacts associated with waste management.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Customers are increasingly looking for sustainable, local options to manage their waste and reduce their own operational risk. Continued expansion in this area can lead to greater sales, longer term relationships and enhanced reputation in the waste management sector. The full integration of our 8 facilities acquired in 2025 and the regional organization of the business are helping us bring closer solutions to clients in a timely manner.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Reworld is expanding its integrated network of TTFs, MPFs, wastewater treatment facilities, transfer stations and logistics capabilities while developing specialized solutions that provide customers with additional recycling, reuse, fuel-recovery and energy-recovery pathways. The combination of MPFs and TTFs provides customers with sustainable waste solution options across various geographic regions of Canada and the United States. Our Profile Waste program leverages the relationship between MPFs and TTFs to apply robust controls and procedures, helping ensure consistent compliance and sustainability performance.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

- ☒ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Hudson River
- ☒ St. Lawrence
- ☒ Pee Dee River
- ☒ Savannah River
- ☒ Mississippi River
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Gulf Coast**

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Reworld's ReDrop centralized wastewater treatment business provides industrial customers with wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse solutions. In 2025, Reworld pretreated approximately 225 million gallons of customer wastewater for recycling and reused approximately 25 million gallons of wastewater within its own operations as process water. Nineteen Reworld TTFs operate with zero process water discharge, and five TTFs reuse wastewater as process water. Reworld also increased its use of alternative and reclaimed water, with alternative water representing 32.0% of total freshwater use in 2025, compared with 28.3% in 2024. As a site-level example, Reworld's Taunton, Massachusetts MPF treats more than 15 million gallons of wastewater annually, with much of the treated water transferred for beneficial reuse at the SEMASS TTF in West Wareham. SEMASS reuses more than 18.6 million gallons of reclaimed wastewater annually and supplements this supply with harvested rainwater, reducing reliance on freshwater. These capabilities create an opportunity to expand wastewater treatment and water-reuse services for customers while reducing reliance on potable freshwater across Reworld's own operations.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Growing customer demand for industrial wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse services could increase revenues by expanding the volume of wastewater managed through Reworld's existing network and providing access to additional customers and waste streams. Increased internal use of reclaimed and alternative water can also reduce dependence on potable freshwater and associated water-procurement and wastewater-management costs.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Reworld continues to expand utilization of its ReDrop wastewater treatment network, identify additional industrial wastewater streams suitable for treatment and recycling, and increase opportunities to reuse treated wastewater within its own operations. Facility-level practices include transferring treated wastewater between Reworld facilities for productive reuse, harvesting rainwater, and using other alternative water streams where operationally appropriate.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Reworld's ReKiln Fuels business converts non-recyclable materials into alternative engineered fuel for cement, lime and other energy-intensive industrial applications, displacing conventional fossil fuels. Reworld produced approximately 134,000 tons of alternative fuel in 2025, resulting in approximately 321,000 metric tons of avoided GHG emissions. Reworld is the leading independent supplier of alternative engineered fuels in North America. Growing demand from industrial customers seeking to reduce fossil-fuel use and associated emissions provides an opportunity to expand ReKiln Fuels sales.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased adoption of alternative engineered fuels by cement, lime and other industrial customers could increase Reworld's fuel-processing and sales revenues and expand the volume of customer waste managed through ReKiln Fuels.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Reworld evaluates non-recyclable waste streams for fuel characteristics, engineers blends to meet customer specifications and expands relationships with industrial customers seeking alternatives to coal and other fossil fuels.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Reworld's TTFs generate renewable electricity and associated Renewable Energy Credits (RECs), providing an additional source of value from energy recovered from waste. Continued demand for renewable energy attributes provides an opportunity for Reworld to generate financial value from the renewable energy produced by its TTF fleet.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

RECs continue to be an important source of revenue to the organization, recognizing the environmental benefit of generating electricity from waste resources.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Reworld continues to generate renewable electricity at its TTFs and qualify, register and market the associated environmental attributes where eligible.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- ☒ Opp6

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Reworld continues to develop beneficial-use applications for non-hazardous TTF ash as an alternative to landfill disposal. Aggregates manufactured from Reworld combustion ash have been demonstrated at commercial scale, and ash has also been beneficially used as landfill cover, road sub-base material and a reagent for solidification. Expanding beneficial use creates an opportunity to reduce disposal requirements while recovering value from residual materials.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased beneficial use of ash could reduce transportation and landfill-disposal costs and create additional value from aggregate or other recovered products.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Reworld continues to evaluate ash-processing technologies, commercial applications, regulatory approvals and end markets that can increase beneficial reuse of non-hazardous TTF residuals.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Reworld recovers ferrous and non-ferrous metals from waste processed at its TTFs and returns these materials to productive use. All Reworld TTFs have metal-recovery systems, and Reworld recycled approximately 432,000 tons of metals in 2025. Recovery of metals creates value from materials that would otherwise remain in residual waste while reducing demand for virgin metal production and its associated resource and energy requirements and GHG emissions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Continued recovery and sale of ferrous and non-ferrous metals provides Reworld with an additional revenue stream while increasing the amount of material recovered from waste. Financial performance is influenced by recovery volumes and prevailing commodity prices.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Reworld operates metal-recovery systems across its TTF fleet and continues to evaluate technologies and partnerships that can increase recovery of ferrous, non-ferrous, critical and other valuable metals from processed waste.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 91-99%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The 90–99% range reflects that Reworld’s core revenue-generating services are aligned with the climate-related opportunities identified in 3.6.1. These opportunities include expansion of Reworld’s existing sustainable waste-management services, including thermomechanical treatment, recycling and reuse, landfill diversion, alternative fuels, energy recovery, metals recovery and related services. These activities support moving customer materials away from landfill and toward lower-carbon waste-management pathways. Because expansion of these base services is itself identified as a climate-related opportunity, the substantial majority of Reworld’s revenue is considered aligned with climate-related opportunities. Reworld does not disclose the corresponding absolute revenue amount. This percentage is calculated on a different basis from the 100% revenue alignment reported in 5.4.1, which assesses revenue against Reworld’s broader climate-transition methodology rather than only the specific opportunities identified in 3.6.1.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The 1–10% range reflects the estimated proportion of Reworld’s revenue aligned with the water-related opportunity identified in 3.6.1. This primarily includes revenue associated with industrial wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse services provided through Reworld’s ReDrop and related wastewater-treatment operations. These services provide customers with alternatives for managing industrial wastewater while creating opportunities to increase treatment volumes and serve additional customers and waste streams. Internal water reuse and alternative-water practices may also reduce operating costs, but those cost savings are not included in this revenue estimate. Reworld does not disclose the corresponding absolute revenue amount.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Policy covers board diversity, and sets targets by year for overall diversity by gender and race combined.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Environmental Justice & Sustainability Committee charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As of December 2025, the Board-level Environmental Justice & Sustainability Committee provides oversight and governance on matters related to environmental compliance, environmental justice and climate change. Under its charter, the Committee oversees Reworld's sustainability strategy, performance and reporting, relevant public policy and regulatory developments, progress toward sustainability goals and targets, and the integration of sustainability risks and opportunities into business planning and decision-making. The Chief Sustainability Officer, who reports directly to the CEO, provides updates to the Board and/or relevant Board committees at least quarterly, including on emerging environmental regulations and policies, climate change, permitting and environmental justice. In addition, senior management updates the Board Risk Committee quarterly on sustainability and other enterprise risks. Reworld's Risk Register is updated and reviewed with the Risk Committee quarterly, with risks evaluated based on likelihood and potential impact.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Environmental Justice & Sustainability Committee charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As of December 2025, the Board-level Environmental Justice & Sustainability Committee provides oversight of Reworld's sustainability strategy and environmental compliance, including water-related risks, opportunities and performance. The Committee's responsibilities include oversight of significant sustainability policies and performance and how sustainability risks and opportunities are incorporated into business planning and decision-making. The Chief Sustainability Officer, who reports directly to the CEO, provides updates to the Board and/or relevant Board committees at least quarterly and is supported by Reworld's Environmental Affairs organization in managing environmental compliance and sustainability matters. Water-related performance, including wastewater discharge compliance, water reuse and recycling, and other water-management activities, is monitored across Reworld's operations and reported through the Company's sustainability reporting process. Material sustainability risks are also incorporated into Reworld's Risk Register, which is reviewed with the Board Risk Committee quarterly.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Biodiversity and natural resource management were below Reworld's materiality threshold in its Double Materiality Assessment and therefore are not currently a primary focus of Company strategy or Board review. However, Reworld continues to monitor biodiversity-related risks and may reevaluate their materiality as conditions change. Reworld completed a Biodiversity Risk Screening using BRISK across 50 locations to identify facilities potentially requiring additional review. Material biodiversity-related issues may be elevated through the Chief Sustainability Officer to the Environmental Justice & Sustainability Committee as appropriate.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue
- ☒ Other, please specify :Regular briefings from the Chief Sustainability Officer on environmental regulation, climate change and related sustainability matters

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), who reports directly to the CEO, has executive responsibility for Reworld's sustainability and environmental programs, including climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, environmental policies and targets, public policy engagement, sustainability reporting and integration of environmental considerations into business strategy. The Vice President of Environmental and Sustainability reports to the CSO and oversees corporate environmental governance and compliance. The Corporate Environmental Team includes dedicated technical resources, including a CEMS team, three Regional Environmental Leads and site-level Environmental Specialists at TTFs and complex MPFs. Environmental performance and compliance metrics are monitored at corporate, regional and facility levels. The CSO provides updates to the Board and/or relevant Board committees at least quarterly, including on climate change, emerging environmental regulation and sustainability performance.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), who reports directly to the CEO, has executive responsibility for water stewardship and environmental compliance. The Vice President of Environmental and Sustainability reports to the CSO and oversees corporate environmental governance, supported by the Corporate Environmental Team, three Regional Environmental Leads and site-level Environmental Specialists at TTFs and complex MPFs. Water-related dependencies, risks, opportunities and compliance requirements are managed through Reworld's environmental management systems and corporate, regional and facility-level environmental teams.

Excess Discharge Events and on-time completion of environmental compliance tasks are reviewed monthly at corporate and regional levels. The Corporate Environmental Team also meets at least quarterly with Legal and Accounting to review environmental and health and safety liabilities. Water performance includes wastewater discharge compliance, water recycling and reuse, and management of water-related risks and opportunities. Relevant water matters are reported to the Board and/or relevant Board committees on a scheduled basis.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), who reports directly to the CEO, has executive responsibility for sustainability matters, including the identification, assessment and management of biodiversity-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. The CSO oversees the Environmental Affairs organization responsible for environmental risk assessment across Reworld's operations. Reworld has conducted facility-level biodiversity risk screening using BRiSK to identify locations that may warrant further evaluation. Biodiversity and natural resource management remain below Reworld's current materiality threshold, but Reworld continues to

monitor biodiversity-related risks and may reassess their significance as conditions change. Material biodiversity-related matters are elevated by the CSO to the Board and/or relevant Board committees as appropriate.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Board members and senior executives receive fixed and variable compensation tied to overall Company performance. Reworld does not currently provide monetary incentives specifically tied to climate-related KPIs or targets. However, environmental performance is integral to Reworld's business strategy as a sustainable waste management provider. By diverting waste from landfill and increasing recycling, reuse, energy recovery and other sustainable waste-management solutions, Reworld advances its core business while also reducing lifecycle greenhouse gas impacts. Accordingly, climate-related performance contributes to overall business performance, but no defined portion of executive or Board compensation is directly linked to a climate-related metric.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Board members and senior executives receive fixed and variable compensation tied to overall Company performance. Reworld does not currently provide monetary incentives specifically tied to water-related KPIs or targets. Water management is nevertheless an important component of Reworld's business strategy. Reworld provides industrial wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse services to customers and also works to increase the reuse of treated wastewater within its own

operations. Growth and performance in these activities contribute to overall Company performance, but no defined portion of executive or Board compensation is directly linked to a water-related metric.

[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Reworld's Environmental Policy applies organization-wide to its direct operations and establishes expectations for environmental compliance, pollution prevention, continuous improvement and sustainable waste management. Reworld also extends environmental expectations into its upstream value chain through its supplier and procurement framework. Suppliers are expected to comply with Reworld's Supplier Code of Business Conduct, and environmental and sustainability considerations are incorporated into supplier selection, qualification and applicable purchasing requirements. Together, these policies and processes establish environmental expectations across Reworld's direct operations and relevant upstream supplier relationships.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Reworld Environmental Policy.pdf
 [Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :US Circular Economy Coalition (CEC); Business Council for Sustainable Energy (BCSE); Product Stewardship Institute (PSI)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Reworld participates in environmental industry collaborations focused on advancing sustainable energy, circular economy and product stewardship solutions. Reworld is a member of the US Circular Economy Coalition, Business Council for Sustainable Energy and Product Stewardship Institute. Through these organizations, Reworld contributes industry and technical perspectives on sustainable materials management, energy recovery, circularity and waste-management solutions. Reworld also holds a leadership role within the US Circular Economy Coalition, supporting cross-sector collaboration and initiatives intended to advance circular economy practices and policy.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

U.S. Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA): Reworld Waste LLC. Senate ID 30041-12; House ID 319490000

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Reworld manages external policy engagement through its Government Relations, Legal, Sustainability, and relevant subject-matter teams. Only designated employees engage in lobbying activities, with applicable activities subject to internal review and approval and conducted in accordance with federal, state, and local lobbying requirements. Environmental policy positions are developed with input from relevant technical and sustainability personnel to ensure that Reworld's advocacy reflects its environmental strategy, operational priorities, and publicly disclosed sustainability commitments. Potential inconsistencies are reviewed and escalated to appropriate Legal, Government Relations, and Sustainability leadership before engagement.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Federal tax policy

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Subsidies for low-carbon, non-renewable energy projects

☒ Subsidies for renewable energy projects

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Clean Electricity Production and Investment Tax Credits (Sections 45Y and 48E) were modified in 2025 by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. These credits provide incentives for qualifying electricity-generation technologies based on applicable greenhouse gas emissions requirements. Reworld engaged with federal policymakers regarding implementation of these provisions, including the methodologies used to determine technology eligibility and carbon intensity. Reworld supports tax policy that recognizes the lifecycle greenhouse gas benefits of thermomechanical treatment, including avoided landfill methane, energy recovery, and materials recovery. These incentives can support continued investment at existing facilities and, importantly, can improve the economics of developing new thermomechanical treatment capacity in communities where such projects might otherwise not be economically viable. Expansion of this capacity can extend landfill-diversion, energy-recovery, and associated lifecycle GHG-reduction benefits to additional communities. Reworld measures the success of its engagement based on whether final implementation approaches appropriately incorporate current scientific data and methodologies when determining technology eligibility and emissions performance.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Alternative fuels

☒ Energy attribute certificate systems

☒ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Reworld supports policies that encourage renewable and low-carbon energy generation, with minor exceptions where eligibility criteria do not appropriately reflect lifecycle GHG performance. We advocate for technology-neutral frameworks that use current scientific data and recognize the environmental attributes associated with qualifying energy generation.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- ☒ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Renewable energy policies can affect the recognition and value of renewable and low-carbon electricity and associated environmental attributes generated by Reworld's TTFs. Our engagement is focused on supporting policy frameworks that recognize lifecycle GHG performance and appropriately account for eligible energy generation and associated renewable energy attributes. We evaluate the success of our engagement based on whether final policies use scientifically supported lifecycle emissions methodologies and provide appropriate and equitable recognition of qualifying renewable and low-carbon energy resources.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :International environmental and circular economy policy frameworks, including UNEP and EU frameworks

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Waste Policy

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

- ☒ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- ☒ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D
- ☒ Technology requirements
- ☒ Water use and efficiency
- ☒ Other low-impact production and innovation, please specify

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Reworld supports policies that advance waste reduction, reuse, recycling and resource recovery, with minor exceptions where policy frameworks do not appropriately distinguish among residual waste management pathways. We advocate for lifecycle-based evaluation that recognizes the environmental benefits of recovering energy and materials from residual waste that cannot otherwise be reused or recycled, rather than creating incentives that favor landfilling.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- ☒ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Waste policy directly affects Reworld's ability to support waste reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery and diversion from landfill. Our engagement is focused on supporting policy frameworks that advance the waste hierarchy while appropriately recognizing the environmental performance of different waste management pathways. This includes recognition of energy and materials recovery from residual waste that cannot otherwise be reused or recycled and consideration of lifecycle GHG impacts, including avoided landfill methane. We evaluate the success of our engagement based on whether final policies support increased diversion from landfill, encourage reuse and recycling, and appropriately recognize the lifecycle environmental benefits of recovering value from residual waste.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :International environmental and circular economy policy frameworks, including UNEP and EU frameworks

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

Performance

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Water accounting figures

☒ Water pollution indicators

☒ Content of environmental policies

☒ Other, please specify : **Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Environmental**

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

pp. 2–3: Double Materiality Assessment; pp. 6–8: Governance and policy commitments; pp. 11–15: materials, energy, water, emissions and value chain; pp. 21–22: public policy; pp. 25–31: environmental and operational performance data.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Reworld 2026 Sustainability Databook.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Reworld's 2026 Sustainability Databook reports 2025 environmental performance and supplements the 2026 Sustainability Report. It is prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards and includes disclosures on environmental governance, material dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, strategy, public policy engagement, value chain management, greenhouse gas emissions, water management and environmental performance. Select sustainability metrics and deliverables are subject to third-party assurance or verification as described in GRI 2-5.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
☒ Value chain engagement
☒ Other, please specify :Emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

pp. 17–25, 29–32, 35

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Reworld Sustainability Report 2026.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Reworld's 2026 Sustainability Report describes how sustainability is integrated into its business strategy and service offerings, including landfill diversion, circular waste solutions, renewable energy and metals recovery, alternative fuels, industrial wastewater treatment and water reuse. The report also describes collaboration with customers and other value-chain partners to advance more sustainable waste-management solutions. Quantitative environmental performance information is provided in the Appendix, including lifecycle GHG reductions, energy recovery, metals recycling and water-discharge compliance.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Reworld has conducted modeling of the emissions reduction potential of the U.S. municipal waste sector, finding that improved waste reduction, increased recycling, and a shift from landfilling to thermomechanical treatment and recycling could reduce U.S. net GHG emissions by up to 700 million metric tons annually by 2050. If the waste types considered are expanded to include commercial and industrial waste, the modeled emissions reduction potential could increase to up to 1 billion metric tons annually by 2050. This analysis was not tied to a specific temperature-aligned climate scenario. Reworld has not yet established a standardized process for conducting formal climate scenario analysis.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Reworld actively manages water use across its operations by reducing reliance on potable water through the use of alternative water sources. Alternative water use represented 32.0% of total freshwater use in 2025, up from 28.3% in 2024. Reworld currently manages water stress exposure through measures including 19 TTFs operating with zero process water discharge and the reuse of approximately 25 million gallons of treated wastewater as process water. Reworld also uses WRI Aqueduct to assess facility-level water stress exposure. This analysis has not constituted a formal forward-looking water scenario analysis.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not aligned to a specific temperature pathway

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

We do not generate any revenue from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion. While we do use fossil fuels in our operations, they represent a minor fraction of our spending, and we do not play an active role in the expansion of fossil fuel use as a business. In fact, our business fundamentally helps avoid fossil fuel use through the generation of electricity, steam and alternative engineered fuels that displace fossil fuels. We advocate strongly for the use of these alternatives and for their recognition in public policy that is in focus within the states we operate and the U.S. federal government. As we have chosen to deploy our resources to other policy issues, we have not committed to this particular policy direction, given that we consider others to be more material and pertinent to our business.

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Not applicable as our organization does not have shareholders

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

N/A

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The plan relies on sector-wide participation to drive circular practices and move waste up the hierarchy, away from landfilling. By reducing per capita waste generation to more closely reflect rates in Europe, significantly increasing recycling, and relying on TTFs for managing residuals, the U.S. could reduce net GHG emissions by up to 700 million metric tons annually relative to current waste management practices. Policies will be required to drive consumer behavior, incentivize product stewardship programs, and intentionally and effectively divert organics from landfills. This plan is aggressive but not impossible, as European countries have achieved similar and better waste management practices through public policy and landfill taxes. Our calculations consider the time required for this transition to occur and how the energy landscape and waste composition could change.

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2025, Reworld avoided approximately 39 million metric tons of CO₂e on a lifecycle basis, including approximately 477,000 metric tons of methane. The lifecycle GHG methodology underlying these estimates was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14040, ISO 14044 and ISO 14067. Reworld also recycled and reused approximately 1.6 million tons of material, a 71% increase relative to 2020. Progress against the transition plan is also reflected through Reworld's Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework, which links the Company's sustainability strategy with its financial strategy through two waste-related KPIs selected to reflect Reworld's net emissions-reduction potential: Sustainably Processed Waste and Waste Recycled/Reused. In 2025, Reworld achieved both SLF targets,

including 2.5% growth in Sustainably Processed Waste and 25% growth in Waste Recycled/Reused relative to adjusted 2020 baselines. The KPI results are subject to annual third-party limited assurance.

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Water

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Recycling and reuse are key parts of Reworld's transition plan, including returning plastics and water to productive use through recycling and reuse.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.2.20) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

- ☒ No standardized procedure

(5.2.21) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Reworld's existing climate transition plan focuses on shifting waste management away from landfilling and toward reduction, reuse, recycling, thermomechanical treatment and other more sustainable waste-management pathways. While, the current plan is not tied to a specific temperature-aligned scenario, the minimization of GHG emissions from the waste, energy, and materials sectors is critical for any hope of keeping global temperature increases below 1.5 deg C or 2.0 deg C. This is particularly true for landfill methane. Landfills represent the third largest source of anthropogenic methane globally, and its reduction through the diversion of waste from landfills to reuse, recycling, and energy recovery is critical. We have been in discussions with several global organizations about advancing a sector specific pathway for waste and the role it can play in helping limit global temperature rise; however, the waste sector has not been a focus of these organizations yet, given their focus on industries with larger GHG footprints. This leaves us in the position of developing such a framework on our own, which is a formidable exercise for which the value is unclear, given other policy priorities (e.g. advocating for landfill diversion) provide a more direct and tangible benefit to the organization and society.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Providing sustainable waste, materials, energy and water-management services to our customers is the cornerstone of our business strategy. Our service offerings respond to customer demand for alternatives to landfilling and support customers' zero-waste, circular economy, emissions-reduction and water-management objectives. Climate-related opportunities have supported expansion of services including thermomechanical treatment, recycling and reuse, alternative engineered fuels, renewable energy recovery and metals recovery. Water-related opportunities have similarly supported expansion of ReDrop wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse services. In 2025, Reworld produced approximately 134,000 tons of alternative engineered fuel and pretreated approximately 225 million gallons of customer wastewater, while reusing approximately 25 million gallons of wastewater within its own operations. Reworld is also progressing a \$260 million expansion of the Pasco County TTF that will add 515 tons per day of processing capacity, supporting additional landfill diversion and resource recovery.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Reworld's strategy increasingly connects customer waste streams with downstream markets that can recover additional material and energy value. Metals recovered from TTF operations are returned to recycling markets, reducing demand for virgin metal production, while non-recyclable materials can be processed into alternative engineered fuels that displace conventional fossil fuels in cement, lime and other energy-intensive applications. In 2025, Reworld recovered approximately 432,000 tons of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and produced approximately 134,000 tons of alternative engineered fuel. These activities expand circular outlets for customer materials while reducing lifecycle GHG emissions associated with landfilling, virgin material production and fossil-fuel use.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Reworld has partnered with university research teams in proposals to secure funding through the U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) to pursue advanced metal recovery and ash beneficial use for aggregate development for construction. These technologies, if successful, could enable recovery of additional metals for recycling, including precious and rare earth elements, resulting in further lifecycle GHG emissions reductions from materials management. Use of ash as a potential cement replacement or admixture could also contribute to cement-sector decarbonization.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Physical risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Water-related risks also affect operational strategy. Reworld manages exposure to drought and water stress by reducing reliance on potable water and increasing use of reclaimed, recycled and other alternative water sources where operationally feasible. Nineteen TTFs operate with zero process water discharge, meaning wastewater generated within facility processes is reused internally rather than discharged. This includes practices such as using wastewater from one process as feedwater in another process. A distinct water-reuse practice at five TTFs is the use of treated wastewater as process water, including treated effluent from POTWs, reducing the need for potable freshwater. In 2025, approximately 25 million gallons of treated wastewater were reused within Reworld operations as process water.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assets
- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Access to capital
- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Reworld's mission is to provide more sustainable waste-management services, and climate-related risks and opportunities continue to influence capital allocation, revenues, capital expenditures, acquisitions, assets and access to capital. Reworld's Sustainability-Linked Financing directly links sustainability performance to its financial strategy through targets for sustainably processed waste and waste recycled and reused. These waste management options are internationally recognized as reducing GHG emissions, relative to the business as usual practice of landfilling. In 2025, Reworld successfully met both SLF KPIs, with performance subject to independent third-party assurance. Capital allocation also reflects the strategy of expanding sustainable waste-management capacity. Reworld is progressing a \$260 million expansion of the Pasco County TTF that will add 515 tons per day of processing capacity. The integration of recently acquired operations and continued expansion of recycling, wastewater treatment, alternative fuels, transportation and other waste-management capabilities also support growth in services that provide additional landfill-diversion and resource-recovery pathways.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Sector-based emissions reductions

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Reworld applies a sector-based emissions reduction methodology to assess the alignment of revenue with its climate transition. Revenue is classified as aligned where the underlying service supports moving customer materials up the waste management hierarchy relative to landfill disposal. This approach is supported by Reworld's third-party verified lifecycle assessment, which finds that diverting municipal solid waste from landfill to thermomechanical treatment avoids approximately 2.18 metric tons of CO2e per ton of waste diverted. Under this methodology, 100% of revenue from Reworld's waste management services is classified as aligned with the climate transition. Reworld also generates revenue from electricity produced through thermomechanical treatment. Renewable classification of this electricity is based on applicable federal and state programs, including state renewable portfolio standards. On this basis, Reworld classifies 100% of Revenue/Turnover as aligned with its climate transition and expects to maintain this level of alignment through 2030. This percentage is defined on a different basis from the climate opportunity-aligned revenue reported in 3.6.2. Question 3.6.2 reflects only revenue associated with the specific climate-related opportunities identified in 3.6.1, whereas 5.4.1 assesses revenue against Reworld's broader climate-transition methodology.

[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

- ☒ No standardized procedure

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Reworld considers actual water and wastewater costs, regulatory requirements, water stress, and operational risks in decision-making, but has not established a standardized internal shadow price or other monetary value for water-related environmental externalities.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☒ Navigate regulations

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Social cost of climate-related impact

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Reworld uses the U.S. Federal Government's 2021 Interagency Working Group Technical Support Document on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases as the scientific basis for its shadow carbon price. We use a range of \$23.93 to \$71.43 per metric ton CO2e to translate climate impacts into an economic value and support the evaluation and communication of climate-related risks and opportunities, including the benefits associated with landfill diversion and energy recovery. The price is used as a shadow value and does not result in an internal financial charge or transfer.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

23.93

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

71.43

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Impact management
- ☒ Product and R&D
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management
- ☒ Public policy engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Reworld monitors and evaluates the continued relevance of its shadow carbon price using the federal social cost framework that underpins the pricing methodology. The price is used to support impact management, product and R&D considerations, risk and opportunity management, and public policy engagement by translating GHG impacts into an economic value. This is particularly relevant to evaluating and communicating the climate benefits associated with diverting waste from landfill and recovering energy. Reworld separately quantifies these climate benefits through a third-party verified lifecycle assessment prepared in accordance with ISO 14040/44 and ISO 14067. The assessment estimates that Reworld's U.S. TTFs avoid approximately 2.18 metric tons CO₂e for each ton of MSW diverted from landfill. The shadow price remains non-mandatory and does not create an internal financial charge.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	Select from: ☒ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Reworld's Strategic Sourcing team prioritizes selected suppliers for environmental engagement based on procurement spend and the strategic importance of the supplier relationship. The Sustainable Partner Program was launched with selected key suppliers, while critical and strategic suppliers are also subject to periodic supplier review. These criteria allow Reworld to focus engagement on supplier relationships where collaboration can have the greatest business and environmental impact.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Reworld expects suppliers to adhere to its Supplier Code of Conduct, and suppliers complete an onboarding questionnaire and provide supporting documentation. Critical and strategic suppliers are reviewed as needed, typically every two years. As part of our supplier sustainability approach, we strive to work with suppliers that produce products using renewable energy, use recycled materials, offer recyclable products, maintain published waste reduction/recycling or energy conservation programs, or participate in certified renewable energy or carbon offset programs. These are supplier sustainability considerations rather than specific environmental requirements used to screen suppliers. Reworld did not screen new suppliers for specific environmental criteria in 2025.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Reworld engages selected Tier 1 suppliers through its Sustainable Partner Program and through supplier innovation projects. The Sustainable Partner Program supports participating suppliers' climate goals through voluntary renewable energy credit offerings and related climate engagement. Reworld also collaborates with CarbonXT on the use of renewable forest-based powdered activated carbon (PAC) in its reagent supply chain. Since 2023, this collaboration has reduced Reworld's reliance on coal-based PAC by approximately 10 million pounds across 17 TTFs. This provides a quantified example of supplier collaboration that reduces reliance on a coal-based input while supporting supply-chain resilience and environmental performance.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Reworld engages customers to help them move waste up the waste management hierarchy and understand the environmental outcomes associated with their waste-management choices. Engagement includes waste profiling, landfill-diversion solutions, lifecycle GHG information, sustainability reporting support and access to the Reworld Customer Gateway. ReDirect360 provides customers with a structured four-step process for identifying and implementing zero-waste-to-landfill solutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2025, more than 4,000 Reworld customers diverted waste away from landfills, and Reworld managed approximately 2.8 million tons as profiled waste, which is generally defined as non-hazardous wastes from commercial, institutional, and industrial generators. The Reworld Customer Gateway gives every profiled-waste customer real-time access to its complete waste profile. We measure the effect of this engagement through profiled material managed, landfill-diversion outcomes and customer access to waste-management information.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Reworld engages industrial customers to understand their wastewater streams and identify appropriate treatment, recycling, reuse and compliant management pathways. Through ReDrop and related waste-profiling capabilities, Reworld works with customers to reduce wastewater-management risk and identify opportunities to move water higher on the waste management hierarchy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2025, Reworld pretreated approximately 225 million gallons of customer wastewater. We measure the effect of this engagement through wastewater volumes managed and the treatment, recycling and reuse pathways identified for customer waste streams.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Reworld engages investors on its sustainability strategy, lifecycle GHG benefits, Sustainability-Linked Financing performance and other environmental performance information through investor communications and public sustainability disclosures.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Reworld provides investors with annually updated sustainability performance information, including third-party assured Sustainability-Linked Financing KPI results. In 2025, Reworld met both of its Sustainability-Linked Financing KPIs. Publication and assurance of current KPI performance provide a measurable means of communicating progress to investors.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Community organizations

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Reworld engages community organizations and local stakeholders regarding facility environmental performance, waste-management practices, sustainability initiatives and issues of community interest. Engagement occurs through facility outreach, public meetings, facility tours and other community-specific activities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Reworld tracks community engagement activities, including events, tours, volunteer activities and stakeholder interactions, to assess the reach of its outreach and identify areas for further engagement. Community concerns and grievances can also be raised directly with facilities and are addressed through established local and regional processes.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Community Organizations

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Reworld engages community organizations on initiatives that protect local waterways and aquatic ecosystems in communities where we operate. On Long Island, Reworld partners with Operation SPLASH to support marine debris removal, expanded cleanup efforts and environmental education focused on protecting local bays, harbors and shorelines. Reworld also works with local organizations on habitat-restoration activities, including removal of invasive species and restoration of aquatic oyster habitat.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Reworld tracks participation in community cleanup and environmental stewardship activities and the environmental actions completed through these partnerships. In 2025, Reworld employees and community partners participated in more than 50 community cleanups. Waterway-focused activities on Long Island included marine debris removal, habitat restoration and environmental education.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from:	Select from:	We have not received any "mutually beneficial environmental initiative" requests due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement.

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	☒ Other, please specify :We have not received any	

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Equity share

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Historically we have responded to the CDP questionnaire on an equity share basis. We will continue to do so.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our water related data is most readily available on an operational control basis. Since this is our first time reporting on this topic, we will use the most accessible data.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our biodiversity related data is most readily available on an operational control basis. Since this is our first time reporting on this topic, we will use the most accessible data.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

R.E.D. Technologies, LLC (REDTECH)

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

REDTECH was acquired in Q1 of 2025. In addition to the acquisition, 3 new Material Processing Facilities (MPFs) were added to the Reworld fleet in 2025.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.4) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Reworld uses 2011 as its GHG emissions base year. Reworld recalculates its base-year emissions when cumulative changes exceed 5% of total Scope 1 emissions. Changes below this significance threshold do not trigger a recalculation. In 2025, emissions associated with acquired facilities represented less than 1% of total Scope 1 emissions and therefore did not trigger a base-year recalculation.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
- ☒ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
- ☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Reworld reports Scope 2 emissions using both the location-based and market-based methods. Location-based Scope 2 emissions reflect emissions associated with purchased electricity using applicable grid-average emission factors. Market-based Scope 2 emissions reflect the retirement of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) against our Scope 2 electricity consumption. In 2025, RECs were retired to address 100% of Reworld's Scope 2 emissions, resulting in market-based Scope 2 emissions of 0 metric tons CO₂e.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3951676

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are based on the combustion of the fossil fraction of waste, on-site fossil fuel combustion, and any owned-fleet fuel use.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33497

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the location-based figure, we report using the average grid factors from U.S. EPA's eGRID tool which are a data-based set of emission factors for individual power control regions in the U.S.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124861

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We base our emissions estimates on actual quantities of materials used in the reporting year, or, if this data is not available, purchasing records. Calculation based on consumption of relevant raw materials, including lime, carbon, limestone, urea, ammonia, steel, and Inconel metal and published emission factor data. Emissions factors and sources: Lime= 0.768 ton CO2 / ton lime (source: NREL LCA Database) Carbon = 0.13 ton CO2 / ton GAC (source: CH2MHill Life Cycle Assessment of Greenhouse Gases for the Product: Amended Silicates) Limestone= 0.103 ton CO2 / ton limestone (source: University of TN Center for Clean Products (2008) Limestone Quarrying and Processing: A Life-Cycle Inventory) Urea= 0.002 ton CO2 / gal. urea (source: Kool et al (2012) GHG Emissions of N, P and K fertilizer production, Table 13) Ammonia= 2.56 ton CO2 / ton NH3 (source: Kool et al (2012) GHG Emissions of N, P and K fertilizer production, Table 13) Steel= 1.82 ton CO2 / ton steel tubing (source: ATHENA 2002) Inconel (average) = 5.86 ton CO2/ton Inconel (source: avg based on Inconel 600, 625, 718 emissions factors from SpecialMetals.com)

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This S3 category was not historically calculated.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4020703

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are based on the combustion of the fossil fraction of waste, on-site fossil fuel combustion, any owned-fleet fuel use, and identified SF6 leakage.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21696

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Reworld generates electricity for export to the grid. However, we do, on occasion, purchase electricity from the grid to sustain operations during maintenance outages or for other purposes. Our 2025 purchased electricity was equivalent to less than 1% of our total gross electrical generation. For the location-based figure, we report using average grid factors from U.S. EPA's eGRID tool, which provides emission factors for individual power regions in the U.S. For the market-based figure, Reworld retires Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) against its purchased electricity. In 2025, RECs were retired to address 100% of Reworld's Scope 2 emissions, resulting in market-based Scope 2 emissions of 0 metric tons CO2e.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.6) Please explain

We base our emissions estimates on actual quantities of materials used in the reporting year, or, if this data is not available, purchasing records. Calculation based on consumption of relevant raw materials, including lime, carbon, limestone, urea, ammonia, steel, and Inconel metal and published emission factor data. Emissions factors and sources: Lime 0.768 ton CO₂ / ton lime (source: NREL LCA Database) Carbon 0.13 ton CO₂ / ton GAC (source: CH2MHill Life Cycle Assessment of Greenhouse Gases for the Product: Amended Silicates) Limestone 0.103 ton CO₂ / ton limestone (source: University of TN Center for Clean Products (2008) Limestone Quarrying and Processing: A Life-Cycle Inventory) Urea 0.002 ton CO₂ / gal. urea (source: Kool et al (2012) GHG Emissions of N, P and K fertilizer production, Table 13) Ammonia 2.56 ton CO₂ / ton NH₃ (source: Kool et al (2012) GHG Emissions of N, P and K fertilizer production, Table 13) Steel 1.82 ton CO₂ / 106 ton steel tubing (source: ATHENA 2002) Inconel (average) 5.86 ton CO₂/ton Inconel (source: avg based on Inconel 600, 625, 718 emissions factors from SpecialMetals.com)

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We estimate our emissions from capital goods based on emissions factors from peer reviewed studies. The scope 3 emissions from capital goods have been found to represent a minor portion of total facility emissions. One study determined that about 7-14 kg CO₂e per tonne of waste combusted over a facility's lifetime is associated with capital goods. (See L.K. Brogaard, C. Riber, T.H. Christensen. Quantifying capital goods for waste incineration, International Journal of Integrated Waste Management, Science and Technology, (www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0956053X13001232))

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

59631

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

We estimate our emissions from upstream fuel related activities based on emissions factors used by the US EPA. Calculation based on upstream emissions from propane, diesel, and natural gas. Emissions factors are based on industry averages, pulled from the following sources: Propane 0.05 ton CO2e / MWh (source: GTI (2017) GHG and Criteria Pollutant Emissions Analysis) Natural Gas 0.05 ton CO2e / MWh (source: GTI (2017) GHG and Criteria Pollutant Emissions Analysis) Diesel 0.07 ton CO2e / MWh (source: U.S. EPA (2020) Summary Lifecycle Analysis Greenhouse Gas Results for the U.S. Renewable Fuels Standard Program Version 1.1)

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

In most cases, we do not have operational control over waste haulers who deliver MSW to our facility. In general, transportation is contracted by the waste generator. The resulting Scope 3 CO₂e emissions represent about 30% of our Scope 3 emissions, but less than 2% of the total emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3) Calculation based on tons of waste processed (equity-share basis), average truck capacity of 13 tons, average transportation distance of 50 miles, and average emissions factor of 1.47 kg CO₂e / vehicle-mile

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Reworld generates waste from its operations, including non-hazardous ash residue from TTF operations. However, the associated Scope 3 emissions from treatment and disposal of operational waste are considered small relative to Reworld's overall GHG inventory and are therefore not considered a relevant Scope 3 category.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5645

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions estimate provided by travel agency vendors for air, rental cars, and hotels at year-end

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11729

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 CO2e emissions calculated from employee commuting are considered irrelevant. 60% of Reworld employees or employees live 15 or fewer miles away from their place of work. An emissions factor of 3.98×10^{-4} metric tons CO2e/mile is based on the EPA GHG calculator for passenger vehicles. Note that this is a conservative estimate which includes all Reworld employees, not calculated on an equity share-site basis.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

- ☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Reworld does not have any appreciable upstream leased assets

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9187

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Reworld TTF's primary products / outputs are energy products in the form of steam and electricity. Any downstream losses associated with delivery of these products are already included in our scope 1 emissions. After the combustion process, approximately 10% of the initial volume of wastes processed remains as an inert ash which must be managed, either in a regular MSW landfill, as landfill daily cover, or in an ash monofill. These applications are typically located off-site. The scope 3 emissions associated with the ash transportation is based on tons of ash processed, typical ash truck capacity of 20 tons, average transportation distance of 35 miles, and average emissions factor of 1.47 kg CO2e / vehicle-mile.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Reworld TTF's sold products include electricity, steam and metals recovered for recycling. Steam and electricity are not subject to further processing, therefore, there are no emissions from processing of these products. Metals recovered for recycling generate GHGs during the recycling process; however, per the Greenhouse Gas

Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, emissions from the processing of recycled inputs are allocated to the company that uses the recycled material.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Reworld TTF's primary products are electricity, steam, and metals for recycling. The use of electricity and steam downstream does not generate emissions, although the processes in which these products are used may have different sources of emissions. Similarly, the metals sold for recycling are not finished products. They will likely be incorporated into other products that could have emissions in the use phase; however, those emissions would be attributable to a downstream manufacturer.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Reworld TTF's primary products steam and electricity, do not require end of life treatment. The recovery of metals for recycling is further processed and the end of life emissions associated with the final product into which the recovered metal is used is not attributable to Reworld.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Reworld does not have any appreciable downstream leased assets

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Reworld does not have franchises

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

Reworld does not have significant investments outside of equity investments in those facilities already included in our Scope 1 inventory

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

We have not evaluated upstream emissions outside of those already included in our Scope 3 calculations.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

We have not evaluated downstream emissions outside of those already included in our Scope 3 calculations.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117768

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Facilities closed within the fleet, resulting in a decrease in overall throughput

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Fossil carbon emissions intensity per ton of waste processed at Reworld's TTFs did not change materially in 2025 relative to 2024. Year-to-year variability in the biogenic and fossil carbon fractions of incoming waste is expected because Reworld does not control waste composition.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3988357

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3988357

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

21591

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

21591

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

54

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1511

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

45

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

113

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

30835

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.2

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

60

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Canada	444	0	0
United States of America	4020259	21696	0

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>TTF (aka Waste to Energy)</i>	3988975.5
Row 2	<i>Material Processing Facilities</i>	28030.24
Row 4	<i>Waste Transportation</i>	2426.13
Row 5	<i>Other</i>	1271.23

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>TTF (aka Waste to Energy)</i>	8694	0
Row 2	<i>Material Processing Facilities</i>	7745	0
Row 3	<i>Transport</i>	1219	0
Row 4	<i>Other</i>	4038	0

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Consolidated accounting group	4100991	21696	0
All other entities	0	0	0

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

By sending their waste to us to manage, instead of landfills, our customers no longer have a Scope 3 emission associated with waste disposed from operations. In accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Emissions Reporting Guidance, wastes that are recycled, composted, or sent for energy recovery do not result in a

Scope 3 emission. Instead, any emissions associated with recycling, composting, or energy recovery are allocated to the new products generated, whether they be materials or energy. There are cases where we may send some of our customers' waste to landfills; however, that represents only about 3% of total waste disposition. Therefore, it is relatively straightforward to allocate emissions, since they are generally zero. However, the CDP questionnaire also asks for us to report on the activity amount, either in terms of the amount of product or value or products and services provided. We cannot provide this information, unless we have clear authorization to do so by the customer.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☒ Capabilities to allocate emissions to customers already maximized

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Our capabilities for emission allocation are already maximized through analysis of where our customers' waste streams are sent for final treatment.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

16615346

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13243811

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

29859157

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

62989

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

62989

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

16678335

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13243811

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

29922146
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16615346

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

15393921

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1221425

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This represents the biogenic portion of municipal solid waste used for energy recovery at Reworld TTFs. Reworld TTFs generate an average of approximately 498 net kWh of electricity per ton of MSW processed, compared with approximately 65 kWh per ton recoverable through landfill gas-to-energy, or roughly 7.7 times greater energy recovery.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Reworld does not use other biomass fuels.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Reworld does not use other renewable fuels.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Reworld does not use coal as a fuel.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

82064

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

81859

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

205

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This represents diesel and fuel oil consumed during the reporting year.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

646314

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

202136

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

444178

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This represents natural gas, gasoline and propane consumed during the reporting year.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12468104

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

11257561

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1210543

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This represents the non-biogenic portion of municipal solid waste used for energy recovery at Reworld TTFs.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

29859157

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

26935477

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

47329

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

2876351

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This represents total fuel consumption reported on an equity-share basis, including the biogenic and non-biogenic portions of processed municipal solid waste and purchased fossil fuels.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5467068

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

737470

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4729598

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

423011

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5767858

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5767858

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62989

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

737470

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

800459

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

986

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

4122687

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

4180

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Change in Employee Count (Denominator)

(7.45.9) Please explain

ReWorld reduced headcount which came with facility closure. This in turn increases the per employee intensity.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

2.18

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

metric tons CO2e avoided

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

metric ton MSW diverted from landfill

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

This metric represents avoided emissions from diverting municipal solid waste from landfill to TTF. Each ton of MSW diverted avoids 2.18 metric tons of CO₂e, as verified by a 3rd party.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ No target

(7.53.3) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

(7.53.3.1) Primary reason for no emissions target

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Scope-based target does not reflect economy-wide GHG reductions from landfill diversion

(7.53.3.2) Anticipated direction of change in scope 1 emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.53.3.4) Anticipated direction of change in scope 2 emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.53.3.6) Anticipated direction of change in scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.53.3.8) Please explain

Reworld does not maintain a standalone Scope 1, 2 or 3 emissions-reduction target because a narrow scope-based target does not fully reflect the climate impact of our business model. Our climate strategy is focused on reducing lifecycle and economy-wide GHG emissions by diverting waste from landfill and moving materials higher on the waste management hierarchy through recycling, reuse, thermomechanical treatment and other sustainable waste solutions. The majority of our Scope 1 emissions are associated with processing customer waste. The fossil carbon content of that waste is not controlled by Reworld and is measured through quarterly radiocarbon analysis. Greater landfill diversion can therefore maintain or increase Reworld's Scope 1 emissions while reducing overall GHG emissions. Our third-party verified LCA finds that diverting one ton of MSW from landfill to a Reworld TTF avoids approximately 2.18 metric tons of CO₂e. In 2025, our services avoided approximately 39 million metric tons of GHG emissions, including approximately 477,000 metric tons of methane. Reducing Scope 1 simply by processing less waste could shift material back to landfill and increase economy-wide emissions. We instead align climate goals with landfill diversion and circularity. In 2025, Reworld met both Sustainability-Linked Financing targets: 2.5% growth in Sustainably Processed Waste and 25% growth in Waste Recycled/Reused relative to adjusted 2020 baselines. The Framework also includes a long-term target to increase Waste Recycled/Reused by 40% by 2030. We also retire self-generated RECs corresponding to 100% of annual Scope 2 emissions and continue to evaluate carbon capture as a longer-term emissions-reduction pathway. Because Reworld has not established an approved five-year forecast for absolute Scope 1, 2 or 3 emissions, we currently anticipate no material change in any scope over that period. Scope 1 will continue to vary primarily with waste throughput and composition, Scope 2 with purchased electricity, and Scope 3 primarily with purchased goods and services.

[Fixed row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to reduce methane emissions

☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/01/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

☒ Other waste management, please specify :Sustainably Processed Waste (tons)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

20068591

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

20883532

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

162.4310614592

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No. This is a waste-management performance target rather than a direct Scope 1, 2 or 3 emissions-reduction target. However, the target supports Reworld's climate strategy because increasing Sustainably Processed Waste diverts waste from landfill, avoiding methane emissions that would otherwise occur over time. Reworld's Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework identifies sustainably processed waste as one of the KPIs selected to reflect the company's greatest net emissions-reduction potential.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Reduce short-lived climate pollutants**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Total Sustainably Processed Waste includes waste Reworld processes on behalf of customers and clients through energy recovery, recycling and reuse. These methods align with the U.S. EPA Sustainable Materials Management hierarchy. Reuse includes customer waste and materials prepared for beneficial reuse and beneficial water reuse converted to tons. The KPI excludes waste managed through treatment and disposal. Adjustments to the baseline and reporting-year KPI are made in accordance with the Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework to maintain comparability following applicable divestitures, changes in law and certain extraordinary events.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective is to increase the amount of customer waste managed through more sustainable pathways, including energy recovery, recycling and reuse, thereby increasing landfill diversion and associated lifecycle GHG benefits.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Continued management of customer waste through thermomechanical treatment, recycling and reuse contributed most to achievement of the target. Reworld also continued expanding landfill-diversion and resource-recovery services, increasing the amount of customer waste managed through pathways higher on the waste management hierarchy.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/01/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

☒ Other waste management, please specify :Waste Recycled/Reused (tons)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

918948

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

1148685

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

1164040

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

106.6837296561

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No. This is a waste-management performance target rather than a direct Scope 1, 2 or 3 emissions-reduction target. However, increasing recycling and reuse supports lifecycle GHG reductions by diverting materials from landfill and reducing the energy and emissions associated with producing materials from virgin resources. Reworld's Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework identifies Waste Recycled/Reused as one of the KPIs selected to reflect the company's net emissions-reduction potential.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Reduce short-lived climate pollutants

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Waste Recycled/Reused includes waste processed on behalf of customers and clients through recycling and reuse, including residues from TTF operations that are recovered for recycling. Reuse includes customer waste and materials prepared for beneficial reuse, including beneficial water reuse converted to tons. The KPI excludes energy recovery and treatment and disposal. Adjustments are made under the Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework to maintain comparability following specified changes to the reporting boundary and certain extraordinary events.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective is to increase the amount of waste moved higher on the waste management hierarchy through recycling and reuse, increasing landfill diversion, recovering additional material value and reducing associated lifecycle environmental impacts.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Expansion of recycling and reuse activities contributed most to achievement of the target, including recovery of TTF residues for recycling, recycling and reuse of customer materials, and beneficial water reuse. These activities increased the amount of material moved higher on the waste management hierarchy and reduced reliance on landfill disposal.

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/01/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

☒ Other waste management, please specify :Waste Recycled/Reused (tons)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1064000

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

1489000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

1164040

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

This is a waste-management performance target rather than a direct Scope 1, 2 or 3 emissions reduction target. However, increasing waste recycled and reused supports lifecycle GHG reductions by diverting materials from landfill, reducing landfill methane emissions, and reducing energy and emissions associated with the production of virgin materials. Reworld's Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework identifies Waste Recycled/Reused as one of the KPIs selected to reflect the company's net emissions reduction potential.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Reduce short-lived climate pollutants**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Waste Recycled/Reused includes waste processed by Reworld on behalf of customers and clients through recycling and reuse, including residues from TTF operations recovered for recycling. Reuse includes customer waste and materials prepared for beneficial reuse and beneficial water reuse converted to tons. The KPI excludes energy recovery and treatment and disposal. The 2020 baseline is adjusted in accordance with the Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework to maintain comparability following applicable changes to the reporting boundary.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Reworld's long-term objective is to increase Waste Recycled/Reused by 40% by 2030 relative to its 2020 baseline, increasing recycling, reuse and materials recovery and moving additional waste higher on the waste management hierarchy.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Reworld continues to expand recycling and reuse capabilities to support progress toward its 2030 target. In 2025, Reworld reported 1,164,040 tons of Waste Recycled/Reused compared with an adjusted 2020 baseline of 918,948 tons. Reworld also successfully achieved its interim 2025 Sustainability-Linked Financing target of 25% growth. Continued expansion of recycling, materials recovery and beneficial reuse activities supports further progress toward the 2030 target.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	4	578876
Implementation commenced	1	409272
Implemented	0	0
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have embarked on a rigorous Continuous Improvement program aimed at making our operations more efficient. Many of the opportunities for optimizing efficiency may reduce lifecycle GHG emissions.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Many of the GHG emissions reductions opportunities that are within our control are aligned with financial signals. A greater return on metals recovery projects that results from higher separation efficiency also optimizes lifecycle GHG emissions reductions.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our Reworld Metals Management group was specifically created to identify and implement projects to recover additional metals from the ash remaining after the combustion process at our TTFs. These projects both create additional revenue for Reworld and generate lifecycle GHG emissions reductions as a result of the additional metal recovered for recycling. The use of recycled metal saves significant amounts of GHG emissions relative to using raw materials.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As a sustainable waste management company, Reworld drives economy-wide GHG reductions by moving waste up the hierarchy for our clients. Our Sustainability-Linked Financing KPI Targets, established as part of the 2021 LBO, linked landfill-diversion performance to our financing through year-end 2025. The targets were to increase Waste Recycled/Reused by 25% and Sustainably Processed Waste by 2.5% relative to adjusted 2020 baselines. Reworld achieved both targets in 2025.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Thermomechanical Treatment sustainable waste management service

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Reworld's Thermomechanical Treatment Facilities provide an alternative to landfilling municipal solid waste that remains after reduction, reuse and recycling. TTFs recover energy and metals while avoiding landfill methane emissions. Reworld's lifecycle assessment finds that diverting one ton of MSW from landfill to a Reworld TTF avoids approximately 2.4 tons CO₂e, equivalent to approximately 2.18 metric tons CO₂e for CDP reporting. The lifecycle assessment was prepared in accordance with ISO 14040, ISO 14044 and ISO 14067 and independently third-party verified by WAP Sustainability Consulting in September 2024. Reworld also estimates that TTF electricity delivered to the grid avoids approximately 3.9 MT CO₂e per MWh.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Lifecycle assessment, ISO 14040/44 and ISO 14067

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ End-of-life stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

One metric ton of MSW diverted from landfill and processed at a Reworld TTF

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Landfill disposal of the same municipal solid waste

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ End-of-life stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2.18

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Reworld compares the lifecycle GHG impacts of diverting municipal solid waste from landfill to thermomechanical treatment. The analysis accounts for avoided landfill methane emissions, energy recovery and metals recovery associated with TTF processing. The verified lifecycle assessment estimates avoided emissions of approximately 2.4 tons CO₂e per ton of MSW diverted from landfill. For CDP reporting, the avoided-emissions result is reported as approximately 2.18 metric tons CO₂e per functional unit. The LCA was prepared in accordance with ISO 14040, ISO 14044 and ISO 14067 using a 20-year GWP for methane and was independently third-party verified by WAP Sustainability Consulting in September 2024. Based on this independently verified ISO-aligned methodology, Reworld reports compliance with California AB 1305 disclosure requirements for total GHG avoidance claimed for its TTF operations.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

97

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) procurement and retirement service via ReCredit

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

ReCredit supports customers seeking to address market-based Scope 2 emissions by providing access to Renewable Energy Certificates associated with renewable electricity attributes generated through Reworld's energy-recovery operations. Customers can purchase and retire these environmental attributes to support renewable-energy procurement and Scope 2 accounting objectives.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Water data are available for certain Reworld MPFs and are included where available. Complete water withdrawal, discharge, and consumption data are not currently available for all MPF locations. Based on available data, MPFs account for approximately 5% of Reworld's total reported water volume, with the substantial majority associated with TTF operations. The exclusion therefore relates to incomplete MPF data coverage rather than exclusion of the MPF business as a whole.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.9) Estimated % of total water

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

Reworld has comprehensive water accounting data for its TTF operations and includes MPF water data where available. Complete water accounting is not yet available for every MPF. Based on available data, MPF operations represent approximately 5% of Reworld's total water volume, while TTF operations account for the substantial majority. Reworld is working to improve consistency and coverage of water data collection across MPF operations.

Row 2

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Reworld does not currently collect complete water withdrawal, discharge, and consumption data for its transfer station operations. Transfer stations are therefore excluded from the company-wide water accounting data reported in this section.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure for collecting data

(9.1.1.9) Estimated % of total water

0

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

Reworld does not currently have a standardized enterprise-wide process for collecting water accounting data from transfer stations. These operations do not have the same water-intensive thermomechanical processes as Reworld's TTF operations. Because complete transfer-station water data are not available, the percentage of total withdrawal, discharge, or consumption represented by this exclusion cannot currently be quantified.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters, utility invoices and facility records

(9.2.4) Please explain

TTF water withdrawals are tracked comprehensively, generally from daily meter/operational data aggregated monthly. Water data are also available for certain MPFs.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters, utility invoices and source records

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sources are classified through facility water records and aggregated for corporate reporting.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory sampling and analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Raw-water quality is analyzed at TTFs and certain other facilities where operationally relevant. Coverage is not enterprise-wide.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters, discharge records and facility records

(9.2.4) Please explain

Discharge volumes are measured at applicable facilities, with underlying monitoring generally daily or permit-driven and corporate aggregation monthly.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharge records / POTW

(9.2.4) Please explain

Discharges are classified by destination, including surface water, groundwater and third-party/POTW destinations.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharge records and facility process configuration

(9.2.4) Please explain

Reworld uses WRI Aqueduct to identify facilities in areas of high or extremely high water stress and assess associated water withdrawals.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Permit-specific

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

(9.2.4) Please explain

Parameters such as pH, suspended solids and other permit-specific constituents are monitored where discharge permits/POTW requirements apply.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Reworld does not compile these CDP priority-substance categories into an enterprise-wide mass-emissions dataset.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Permit-specific

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Permit-required temperature monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

Temperature is monitored where required by the facility's discharge authorization.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculated from withdrawal and discharge data

(9.2.4) Please explain

Corporate consumption is calculated/compiled from available withdrawal and discharge information.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

(9.2.4) Please explain

For MPFs, water discharged to POTWs from CWT operations is treated consistently with the existing recycled-water accounting approach. For TTFs, reuse includes process water reused at zero-discharge facilities and closed-loop steam-condensate systems, with makeup water added to replace net losses. Reworld also tracks certain beneficial reuse streams, including 25 million gallons reused as process water in 2025, although internal water recycling and reuse are not yet comprehensively measured across all operations.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facility health, safety and sanitation practices

(9.2.4) Please explain

Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services are provided as standard workplace requirements.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

30449

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Expected stable operating water requirements with continued substitution of alternative sources for potable water.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water withdrawals were 30,449 ML in 2025, approximately 9% lower than the prior reporting year. Reworld expects overall withdrawals to remain approximately stable over the next five years, subject to changes in operating volumes and facility portfolio. Reworld continues to reduce reliance on freshwater by increasing the use of reclaimed and other alternative water sources.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

5495

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water discharges were 5,495 ML in 2025, approximately 16.5% lower than the prior reporting year. Discharges vary by facility based on water use, operating conditions, discharge pathways and internal reuse. Reworld expects aggregate discharge volumes to remain approximately stable over the forecast period.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

24954

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water consumption was 24,954 ML in 2025 and is calculated as total withdrawals less total discharges. The 2025 water balance therefore reconciles to 30,449 ML of withdrawals less 5,495 ML of discharges. The prior-year reported consumption figure did not fully reconcile to the reported withdrawal and discharge totals, so the year-over-year comparison should be interpreted in the context of improved reconciliation of the 2025 water accounting data.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year***Select from:*☒ Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast***Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast***Select from:*☒ Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress**

34.99

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct**(9.2.4.9) Please explain**

Reworld uses the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify operations located in areas of elevated baseline water stress. In 2025, approximately 10,654 ML, or 35% of total withdrawals, were associated with areas of water stress. This compares with 11,007 ML, or 32.88%, in the prior reporting year. Although the absolute stressed-area withdrawal volume decreased slightly, its share of total withdrawal increased because total company-wide withdrawal declined. Reworld expects stressed-area withdrawals to remain approximately stable over the forecast period while continuing to increase use of reclaimed and alternative water where operationally feasible.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1755

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water withdrawals were 1,755 ML in 2025, substantially lower than the amount reported in the prior year. The change primarily reflects improved source-level classification of Reworld's water withdrawals, including the separate identification of groundwater and reclaimed wastewater that were not separately reported in the prior-year source breakdown.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

2265

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water and seawater withdrawals decreased from 2,679 ML in the prior year to 2,265 ML in 2025. The decrease reflects changes in facility-level water demand and operating conditions at locations using these sources.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Renewable groundwater was separately identified in Reworld's 2025 water accounting for the first time. Groundwater use occurs at facilities supplied by wells and other renewable groundwater sources. In the prior-year CDP response, groundwater withdrawals were not separately reported, so a direct year-over-year comparison is not available.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Reworld did not identify material withdrawals from non-renewable groundwater sources in the 2025 water accounting dataset. Groundwater withdrawals reported by Reworld are classified as renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced/Entrained Water was separately identified in Reworld’s 2025 water accounting for the first time. The 9,677 ML reported in this category represents reclaimed wastewater identified in the underlying water dataset. This water was not separately reported as a Produced/Entrained Water category in the prior-year CDP response, so a direct year-over-year comparison is not available.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

12508

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Withdrawals from third-party sources increased from 9,380 ML in the prior year to 12,508 ML in 2025. The change primarily reflects improved source-level classification and reconciliation of facility water data, including municipal and other third-party supplied water. The 2025 source breakdown reconciles fully to Reworld’s total reported withdrawals.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

223

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharge to fresh surface water was 223 ML in 2025, compared with 207 ML in the prior reporting year. The increase reflects updated facility-level discharge accounting and improved reconciliation of discharge destinations. The 2025 destination breakdown fully reconciles to Reworld's total reported discharge, whereas the prior-year destination breakdown did not.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Reworld did not identify material discharge to brackish surface water or seawater in the 2025 water accounting dataset.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

485

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharge to groundwater was 485 ML in 2025, compared with 1,162 ML in the prior reporting year. The decrease primarily reflects updated destination classification and reconciliation of facility-level discharge data rather than a confirmed operational reduction of the same magnitude.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharge to third-party destinations was 4,787 ML in 2025, compared with 4,264 ML in the prior reporting year. Third-party destinations include applicable municipal and publicly owned treatment works receiving systems. The increase primarily reflects improved classification and reconciliation of facility-level discharge destinations in the 2025 water accounting dataset.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Reworld did not identify any discharge volume receiving quaternary treatment prior to discharge in the 2025 water-accounting dataset.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Reworld did not identify any discharge volume receiving tertiary treatment prior to discharge in the 2025 water-accounting dataset.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

4787

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ No other factors considered

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This includes water discharged to POTWs from Reworld facilities.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Reworld did not identify any discharge volume receiving primary treatment prior to discharge in the 2025 water-accounting dataset.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Reworld does not release any untreated wastewater to the environment.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

*Reworld did not identify any discharge volume for which the treatment level was unknown in the 2025 water-accounting dataset.
[Fixed row]*

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Reworld assesses water-related exposure across its direct operations using tools including WRI Aqueduct and facility-specific environmental and physical-risk assessments. These screenings identify facilities that may be exposed to factors such as water stress, flooding, and wastewater discharge or compliance risk. However, Reworld has not established a formal facility-level threshold for determining when these dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities are “substantive” for purposes of this disclosure. Accordingly, we are not reporting a specific number of facilities as having substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Reworld has not conducted a facility-level assessment of upstream supplier locations for substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Our current facility-level water risk assessment focuses on direct operations.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No	

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Downstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Other water quantity indicator used, please specify :Volume of wastewater recycled and reused

Water quality

☒ Lower water pollution than conventional products/services

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Reworld classifies a service as low water impact where the primary function of the service reduces adverse impacts on water resources by improving wastewater quality and/or reducing demand for freshwater through wastewater treatment, recycling, reuse, or recovery. The classification is based on demonstrated water quality or water quantity benefits associated with the service compared with disposal or management without those benefits.

(9.14.7) Please explain

Reworld's ReDrop wastewater solutions are classified as a low water impact service because they help customers manage industrial wastewater through treatment, recycling, reuse, and recovery. ReDrop evaluates wastewater based on its composition, volume, and regulatory requirements and applies appropriate treatment prior to discharge or reuse. In 2025, Reworld treated approximately 225 million gallons of customer wastewater and beneficially reused approximately 25 million gallons in Reworld operations as process water. The service therefore provides water quality benefits through wastewater treatment and water quantity benefits where treated wastewater is recycled or reused, reducing the need for additional freshwater withdrawal.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Reworld actively manages freshwater demand through alternative water sources, wastewater reuse, facility-level withdrawal monitoring, and water-stress screening. However, Reworld did not have a separate quantitative, timebound water-withdrawal reduction target in place during the reporting year.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Reworld provides drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services as standard workplace health and safety requirements. Because access to WASH is already managed through these operational requirements and has not been identified as a material water-security gap, Reworld has not established a separate quantitative WASH target.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Other water pollution, please specify :Total Sustainably Processed Waste (tons)

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

11/01/2021

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

20068591

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

20570306

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

20883532

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

162

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Reworld's Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework established a company-wide target to increase Total Sustainably Processed Waste by 2.5% by year-end 2025 relative to an adjusted 2020 baseline. KPI 1 includes waste processed through energy recovery, recycling and reuse, including beneficial water reuse converted to

tons. The baseline and reporting-year KPI are adjusted in accordance with the SLF Framework for qualifying changes in Reworld's operating portfolio and specified extraordinary circumstances.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Key actions included continued management of customer waste through thermomechanical treatment, recycling and reuse, as well as expansion of landfill-diversion and resource-recovery services.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

KPI 1 is part of Reworld's Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework and measures Total Sustainably Processed Waste. Reworld achieved its 2025 KPI 1 sustainability performance target, reporting 20,883,532 tons against a target of 20,570,306 tons.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Waste recycled and reused

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

11/01/2021

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

918948

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

1148685

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

1164040

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

107

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

None, alignment not assessed

☒ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Reworld’s Sustainability-Linked Financing framework established a company-wide target to increase Waste Recycled and Reused by 25% by year-end 2025 relative to a 2020 baseline. KPI 2 includes residues from Reworld’s thermomechanical treatment process recovered for recycling and wastes managed on behalf of customers through recycling and reuse. The baseline and reporting-year KPI are adjusted in accordance with the SLF Framework for qualifying changes in Reworld’s operating portfolio and specified extraordinary circumstances.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Key actions included expanding recycling and reuse capabilities, increasing recovery of materials from Reworld’s operations, managing customer waste through recycling and reuse pathways, and integrating acquired recycling and materials-management capabilities into Reworld’s broader service portfolio.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

KPI 2 is part of Reworld’s Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework and measures Waste Recycled and Reused. Performance is calculated using operational datasets, including invoices and meter readings, with adjustments made in accordance with the SLF Framework. Reworld achieved its 2025 KPI 2 sustainability performance target.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Other, please specify :Biodiversity risk screening (BRiSK) across all company sites

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Reworld has no facilities in this type of area.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Reworld has no facilities in this type of area.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Reworld has no facilities in this type of area.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Reworld has no facilities in this type of area.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Reworld has no facilities in this type of area.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

According to our Biodiversity Risk Screening (BRiSK), 5 Reworld facilities are likely to qualify as biodiversity sensitive locations due to their proximity to areas of biodiversity importance. However, these sites are not disclosed in our CDP response.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Reworld's Sustainability-Linked Financing KPIs are subject to annual third-party limited assurance. KPMG provided limited assurance over Reworld's 2025 performance against the KPIs established under the Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework in accordance with AICPA attestation standards AT-C Section 105 and AT-C Section 210. The assurance covered the reporting-year KPI results, including 20,883,532 tons of Sustainably Processed Waste and 1,164,040 tons of Waste Recycled and Reused. The assured figures are reflected in Reworld's climate-related target disclosures in Module 7.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

KPMG Assurance.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Other data point in module 9, please specify :Progress against Water target 2 – Waste Recycled and Reused

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Reworld's Waste Recycled and Reused KPI is subject to annual third-party limited assurance as part of Reworld's Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework. KPMG provided limited assurance over the 2025 KPI performance in accordance with AICPA attestation standards AT-C Section 105 and AT-C Section 210. Reworld reported 1,164,040 tons of Waste Recycled and Reused in 2025, exceeding the adjusted 2025 target of 1,148,685 tons. This assured reporting-year figure is disclosed as Water target 2 in question 9.15.1.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

KPMG Assurance.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Lifecycle GHG avoidance from diversion of MSW from landfill to TTF

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :ISO 14040, ISO 14044 and ISO 14067

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Reworld's Lifecycle Assessment of the Climate Impacts of MSW Diverted from Landfill to TTF was independently verified by WAP Sustainability Consulting in September 2024. The LCA was prepared in accordance with ISO 14040, ISO 14044 and ISO 14067 and supports Reworld's calculation that its U.S. TTFs avoid approximately 2.18 metric tons CO₂e for each ton of MSW diverted from landfill. The verified methodology and result support the lifecycle GHG avoidance information disclosed in Module 7.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

VP of Environmental and Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Environment/Sustainability manager

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

