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Disclosure of GHG Emissions and Energy Use

JW Aluminum complies with 40 CFR 98 Subpart C by calculating and submitting plant wide natural gas combustion scope 1 emissions annually to US EPA under GHGRP ID: 528377. The data is made available to the public through the USEPA Envirofacts website (<https://enviro.epa.gov/>).

As part of Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI), JWA has expanded our greenhouse gas and energy calculations to include all scope 1 and 2 emissions and scope 3 emissions associated with the consumption of prime aluminum in our process. For scope 2 emission (Electricity), we utilize the average grid mix to calculate an average greenhouse gas equivalency number for the power supplied to JW Aluminum.

Annually, GHG emissions and energy use by source are publicly reported in the JWA Sustainability report and verified by a third party to ensure the calculation methodology is valid.

Scope 1 Emissions

Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas emissions that occur from sources that are controlled by JW Aluminum. All scope 1 emission are included in our calculations. These include natural gas consumed by melting and holding furnaces, annealing furnaces, and other auxiliary burners. Other scope 1 emissions include consumed diesel and propane used by mobile equipment and backup generators. We utilize the latest available greenhouse gas equivalencies published by the US EPA for scope 1 emissions.

Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 emissions are indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the purchase of electricity. All scope 2 emission are included in our calculations. For scope 2 emissions (Electricity), we utilize the average grid mix provided by Santee Cooper to calculate an average greenhouse gas equivalency number for the power supplied to JW Aluminum.

Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions are the result of activities from assets not owned or controlled by JW Aluminum. Scope 3 emissions for JW Aluminum are other facilities scope 1 and 2 emissions. After consulting with The Aluminum Association, JW Aluminum

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has determined that only Prime and RSI utilization are considered material to our operations. The threshold for material determination is any emission source greater than 10% of the total scope 1,2,3 emissions. Prime and RSI utilization are included in the scope 3 emission calculations and utilize the latest emission factor detailed in the The Aluminum Association LCA – The Environmental Footprint of Semi-Fabricated Aluminum Products in North America. This emission factor is derived from data supplied by all North American smelters and RSI producers.

GHG Emissions Reduction Plans

JW Aluminum is an active member of The Aluminum Association and contributes information to the ongoing development of the road map for North American Aluminum Manufactures to align and achieve the International Aluminum Institute (IAI) GHG emission reductions consistent with a 1.5C warming scenario. The IAI has defined three pathways to support global climate goals by 2050.

Pathway 1: Electricity Decarbonization

Pathway 2: Direct Emissions Reductions

Pathway 3: Recycling and Resource Efficiency

JW Aluminum has established a companywide greenhouse gas intensity reduction goal of 10% for all scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2017 baseline by 2029. In 2020, JW Aluminum Mt. Holly facility began operation of a new state of the art melting, holding, casting and hot mill facility. As part of this expansion project, legacy melting, holding, and casting operations were ceased and removed. The newly installed equipment provides the foundation for the GHG emissions goal for the company.

The methods in which JW Aluminum plan to reach our 10% GHG emission intensity goal is below:

1. Installation of the Boilermaker facility that includes state of the art melting and holding furnaces, casting, and hot mill facility. The installation includes two new lime injected baghouses, three stage mist eliminator for the hot mill and heavy oil scrubber for K & I Mills. The new melting and holding furnaces includes low NOx regenerative burners to decrease the amount of natural gas utilized.
2. Start up of the Boilermaker facility that includes state of the art melting, holding, casting and hot mill facility. The start-up includes two new lime injected baghouses, three stage mist eliminator for the hot mill and heavy oil scrubber for K & Mills.

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3. Ceased operations of legacy melting and holding furnaces and casting operations.
4. Continue to optimize the production of the new Boilermaker facility and increase product throughput.
5. Strengthen producer-consumer relationships to increase closed-loop recycling where manufacturing scrap can be collected and returned to JW Aluminum.
6. Track melting and furnace natural gas usage in an effort to highlight abnormalities that may require tuning. Continued efforts to track and reduce natural gas consumption.
7. Replacement of gaseous flux from SF6 to CL2 at MTH Facility.
8. Reduction of gaseous flux – SF6 usage at the RSV Facility.
9. Continue to contribute and track pathways developed by the Aluminum Association to achieve IAI 1.5C warming scenario in the future.
10. The main driver of GHG scope 3 emissions is the use of prime and RSI. Continue to drive down the prime usage where possible and still meet quality ad production requirements.

GHG Emissions Management

JW Aluminum will review the GHG emission plan annually. Annually JW Aluminum’s Executive Guiding Coalition develops key performance indications (KPI’s) that are critical to the success of the business. Beginning in January of 2022, greenhouse gas emission reduction targets were added to the monthly KPIs. These KPI’s are updated and reviewed by the Executive Guiding Coalition team monthly. If determined that we are below the reduction goal, then a CAPA is developed and tracked to get us back below are reduction target.