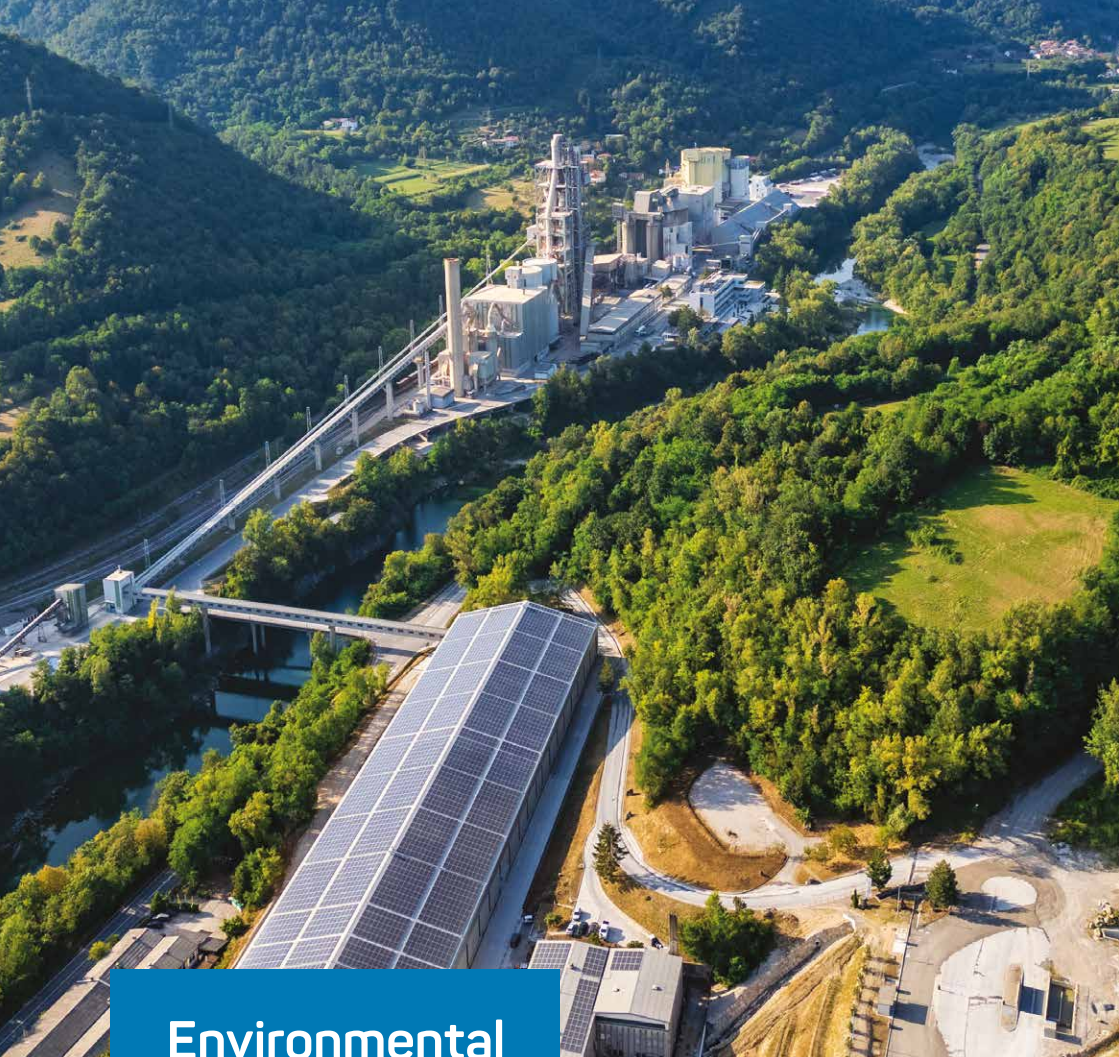




Environmental facts



About half of Slovenia's buildings are constructed with cement sourced from Anhovo. Cement production at this site has been ongoing for more than 100 years. Thanks to significant investments, Alpacem Cement now ranks among the most modern cement plants in Europe. The Alpacem Group in Slovenia is privately owned and directly employs around 350 people. Studies indicate that each job at the cement plant creates up to five indirect jobs. Due to the implementation of the best available technologies and continuous improvements, **the environment surrounding Alpacem Cement is in good state, comparable to other regions in Slovenia.**

In Slovenia, the production and trade of asbestos was discontinued in 1996. Following the ban, a remediation program was carried out in the industrial complex in Anhovo, including environmental cleanup. Asbestos was used in more than 300 types of products from various industries throughout Slovenia. Areas, where asbestos use was high, are: **Anhovo, Ljubljana, Maribor, Jesenice and Medvode.**

The incidence of asbestos-related diseases occurs in several locations. Approximately one-third of all asbestos-related cases are in the Goriška region, slightly less than half are in Ljubljana and Maribor combined, and the remaining 20% are in other areas.

Facts about asbestos

The production of asbestos cement products in Anhovo was separate from the current cement plant. The cement plant itself never produced asbestos cement roofing – it only supplied cement for such products. At Alpacem we have consistently supported individuals affected by asbestos exposure over the years through compensation payments, support for medical research, assistance to associations working in this field, and the safe removal of asbestos cement roofing. During the period of asbestos use, the company was state-owned. Today, the cement plant is privately owned.



MEASUREMENTS AND KEY ENVIRONMENTAL FACTS

Soil

The composition of the soil is the same as the natural background and is comparable to the soil composition in the region.

No excessive or critical concentrations of heavy metals, such as cadmium, nickel, copper, or chromium, have ever been detected in the soil.

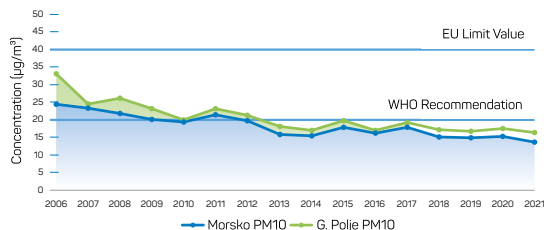
Alpacem Cement has no impact on the water quality of the Soča River, as it primarily uses cooling water, which does not come into contact with substances from the production process.

Air

The quality of outdoor air in the municipality of Kanal ob Soči complies with applicable standards and is comparable to other locations in Slovenia. Emissions from Alpacem Cement are below the legally prescribed limit values.

Measurements of the air have not detected excessive concentrations of heavy metals, such as cadmium, nickel, copper, and chromium.

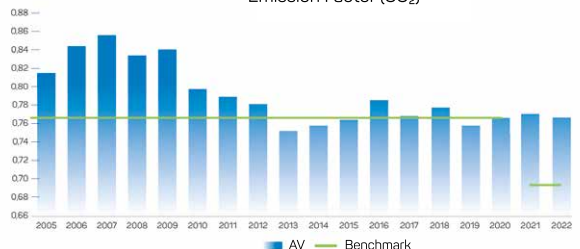
PM10 Particle Concentrations Trends



Energy

Today, Alpacem Cement is ranked among the most energy-efficient European cement plants in terms of energy consumption and environmental impact. In 2017, Alpacem Cement received the EBRD award for sustainable energy use. Numerous environmental indicators place it among the best practices in a circular economy. In terms of CO₂ emissions, it is ranked as one of the most efficient in Europe.

Emission Factor (CO₂)

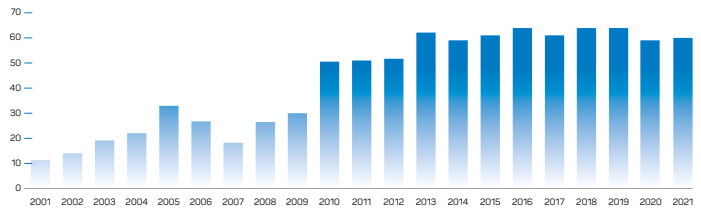


Alternative Fuels

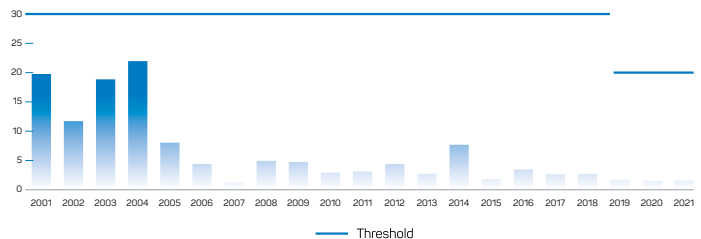
The co-incineration of waste in cement production does not affect emissions or increase particulate concentrations in the air.

Emissions are not dependent on the co-incineration of waste as fuel (instead of natural resources), but rather on technological improvements and the use of BAT – Best Available Techniques.

Energy Share of Secondary Fuels (%)



Dust Emissions (mg/Nm³) - Continuous Measurements



Alpacem Cement has one of the **most extensive environmental data repositories in Slovenia developed in collaboration with numerous research organizations, including:**

The National Institute of Chemistry, The Jožef Stefan Institute, The Faculty of Civil Engineering, The Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, The Biotechnical Faculty, NLZOH (The National Laboratory for Health, Environment, and Food) Maribor, NLZOH Nova Gorica, and others.

Alpacem