

Disclosures: Climate and environmental protection

GRI	RAG Austria AG Group	Basis	2018	2019	2020
306-2	Waste				
	Hazardous waste (total)	t	30,075.79	5,655.17	5,903.00
	Soil, excavated material, demolition waste and cuttings contaminated with oil	t	28,315.02	5,547.04	5,634.13
	Other hazardous waste	t	1,760.77	108.13	268.87
	Non-hazardous waste (total)	t	2,014.89	13,126.36	15,697.00
	Soil, excavated material, demolition waste and cuttings not contaminated with oil	t	0.00	11,308.89	10,350.96
	Other non-hazardous waste	t	2,014.89	1,817.47	5,346.04
	<p>Note on reduction of hazardous waste: we are obliged to dismantle former productions sites on third-party land and restore them to their original greenfield status. RAG Austria AG conducts this dismantling (decommissioning) and restoration work very thoroughly and extremely conscientiously. If any contamination is identified during the process it is completely removed under expert supervision before being properly disposed of. A report is subsequently compiled to confirm that the ground is free of contaminants. In 2018 there was an increase in the number of dismantling projects involving contaminated soil. Waste volumes were lower in 2019 and 2020 as less dismantling work was conducted. Note on hazardous waste: extension wells were drilled at two gas storage facilities in 2019 and 2020. This process generated cuttings that were transferred to a certified waste disposal company. No extension wells were drilled in 2018.</p>				
	<p>Waste disposal: Bauer und Moosleitner Entsorgungstechnik GmbH, Bernegger GmbH, Buchschartner ErdbauAbbruch GmbH, Daniela Hillinger, Alteisen und Metalle, Dinc Murat, Energie AG Oberösterreich Umwelt Service GmbH, Fischer Entsorgungs- und Transport GmbH, Franz Kranzinger GmbH, Spezialerdenerzeugung, Franz Steiner GmbH&Co.KG, G. Spindler Erdbau GmbH, G.Thonhofer Alteisen-Metalle e.U., G.u.G. Spindler, Gebrüder Gratz Ges.m.b.H., Intereroh Product Cycle GmbH, Karl Müllecker, local authority waste collection services, Mayr Entsorgungs- und Transport GmbH, Mikrobiologische Abfallbehandlungs GmbH, Reinhalteverband Trumerseen, Reisswolf Österreich GmbH, RFE - Gase GmbH, Rieger Austria Entsorgung und Verwertung GmbH, Salzburger Abfallbeseitigung G.m.b.H, Schlechmair GmbH, Schneeberger Günter e.U., Scholz Rohstoffhandel GmbH, Socius Betriebsgesellschaft m.b.H., Spindler GmbH, Spitzbart Transport Ges.m.b.H., UWEG_Entsorgung_GesellschaftmbH, Vorwagner Kreislaufwirtschaft GmbH</p>				
303-5	<p>Water consumption: not specified; available data not of sufficient quality. Data collection is to be improved in time for the next report and total consumption for office buildings and storage facilities disclosed. Water consumption for WC facilities: with the exception of the office building in Gampern, all office buildings are supplied with water from the public (municipal) water system. Gampern has its own well. Waste water is diverted into the sewage system, or, if no connection is available, collected by an authorized waste water treatment company. Surface water from collection tanks is collected by an authorized waste water treatment company. Process water: Reservoir water is recirculated during normal operation to maintain reservoir pressure and ensure that operations are cost-effective.</p>				
306-3	Significant spills	t	0	0	0
	<p>A significant spill is a critical environmental issue. RAG is committed to preventing such spills from happening in the first place and stemming their impact through technical and organisational measures. Such occurrences are recorded in the operations logs as reportable or non-reportable incidents. No such incidents were recorded during the reporting period.</p>				
307-1	Total monetary value of significant fines; total number of non-monetary sanctions due to non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	EUR	0	0	0
	<p>Providing the essential economic service of ensuring security of supply influences the environment. To minimise the impacts of this activity, various laws, ordinances and notices are in effect that provide the framework for the company's commercial operations. A compliance management system at RAG helps to ensure conformity with these statutory requirements. And this has been successful – in the years covered by this report no significant fines or non-monetary sanctions were imposed due to non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.</p>				

GRI	Biodiversity	Basis	2018	2019	2020
304-3	Remediation "greenfield to greenfield"	m ²	142,536	26,676	40,680

GRI	Energy and emissions	Basis	2018	2019	2020
302-1	Total energy consumption within the organisation	GWh	426.2	385.6	257.0
	Fuel consumption within the organisation ¹	GWh	300.8	264.5	218.0
	Electricity consumption ²	GWh	166.8	157.0	78.2
302-3	Energy intensity of storage facilities ³	MWh/m Nm ³	41	57	33
305-1	GHG (direct, Scope 1) ⁴	'000 t CO ₂ -equivalent	72.1	64.0	54.3
305-2	GHG (direct, Scope 2) ⁵	'000 t CO ₂ -equivalent	57.7	66.5	23.7

Energy demand is met almost exclusively by natural gas and electricity. The majority of the required electricity is either procured externally or generated by the company's own power stations. Surplus electricity and heat are supplied to other users (for a fee).

Changes in the totals for 2018 related to the inclusion of energy consumption for oil production and calculation of total energy consumption in accordance with GRI disclosure 302-1.

¹ Includes total fuel consumption at the facilities as well as consumption for electricity and heat generation at power plants

² Only includes externally procured and consumed electricity; own generation is included under fuel consumption

³ Energy intensity of the storage facilities refers to the use of energy specifically for injection of gas into and withdrawal from storage facilities. As a result, this value is also an indicator of the efficiency of gas storage facilities. Energy intensity fluctuates in line with annual storage use (nomination, max./min. TOV) and therefore does not necessarily reflect the continuous efficiency gains.

⁴ Scope 1: Based on the global warming potential set out in the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 years, GWP 25); the Umweltbundesamt (Environment Agency Austria) factor of 2.025 is used to calculate direct carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of methane.

⁵ Scope 2: Determined according to the product mix stated on the invoices of external electricity suppliers.