

SUSTAINABILITY
Report **2025**
Inglês

Grupo 
LAMOSA

SUMMARY



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THE COMPANY



ABOUT US

Innovation, state-of-the-art technology, high quality standard, which translates into the total satisfaction of our customers, and vision of the future, combined with environmental responsibility, guide the DNA of Lamosa Group in Brazil, a solid global company that is a reference among the largest manufacturers of ceramic coatings in the world, with its brands Roca Cerámica and Incepa.

To this end, it constantly invests in its factories through technologies that, together with the product development team, ensure to deliver to the market a robust portfolio of parts that follow the trends of architecture and construction in full technical compliance – as is the case of the Continuous Supercompactator +, acquired by Lamosa Group in Brazil in 2014, and with operation started in 2015. In addition, the production process has an oven of 180 m and a polishing system with 60 heads, capable of reducing energy use, making the process more sustainable when compared to traditional presses. Thus, sustainability and beauty go hand in hand, creating lines with solutions for all environments of the home, with small pieces and SuperSizes, able to meet the flooring and furniture.

Since the end of 2021 it belongs to The Lamosa Group, a Mexican company with a global focus on the manufacture and commercialization of ceramic coatings and adhesives. It has a history of more than 130 years in the construction materials industry, with operations in 9 countries and 33 production centres in the Americas and Europe. Today, The Lamosa Group occupies the position of leader in the markets in which it participates, being the second largest manufacturer of ceramic coatings with an annual installed capacity of more than 225 million m².



WHERE WE ARE

Headquartered in Campo Largo, Paraná, Lamosa Group in Brazil operates three manufacturing facilities: two adjacent plants located in Campo Largo and a third facility in São Mateus do Sul, Paraná. The company contributes to the socioeconomic development of these regions by generating employment and supporting local economic activity.

All three facilities produce porcelain tiles for both domestic and international markets, with Brazil and the United States as the primary markets served by Lamosa Group in Brazil.

OUR MISSION

To maintain a leadership position in the construction industry by offering products that protect customers' assets and the reputation of professionals and installers, while generating sustained and increasing value for distributors, employees, and shareholders, and maintaining a continuous commitment to society and the environment.

OUR VISION

To lead through innovation and technology, delivering intelligent, sustainable, high-performance solutions that anticipate our customers' needs and transform environments with excellence.

OUR VALUES

Continuous Improvement

Teamwork

Commitment to Service

Responsibility

Honesty



OUR PRODUCT

Lamosa Group in Brazil reinforces its commitment to innovation and sustainability by integrating responsible practices across all stages of product development. This strategic approach seeks to combine high technical performance with solutions that address current environmental and operational requirements.

In this context, the brand's large-format products (Superformatos) stand out, having been developed to optimize application across different types of projects. The 100 × 200 cm format, for example, was designed to allow transportation via standard building elevators, eliminating the need for external hoisting in vertical construction. This contributes to simplified installation logistics and reduced operational impacts during project execution.

The 120 × 250 cm format was designed considering typical ceiling heights in Brazilian buildings, enabling more efficient installation aligned with prevailing construction practices.

The expansion of the portfolio to include 160 × 160 cm and 160 × 320 cm formats represented an advancement in serving diverse market segments. These formats were specifically developed to meet the needs of woodworking and stone fabrication sectors, reflecting increasing demand for large-format surfaces used in furniture, countertops, and customized applications.

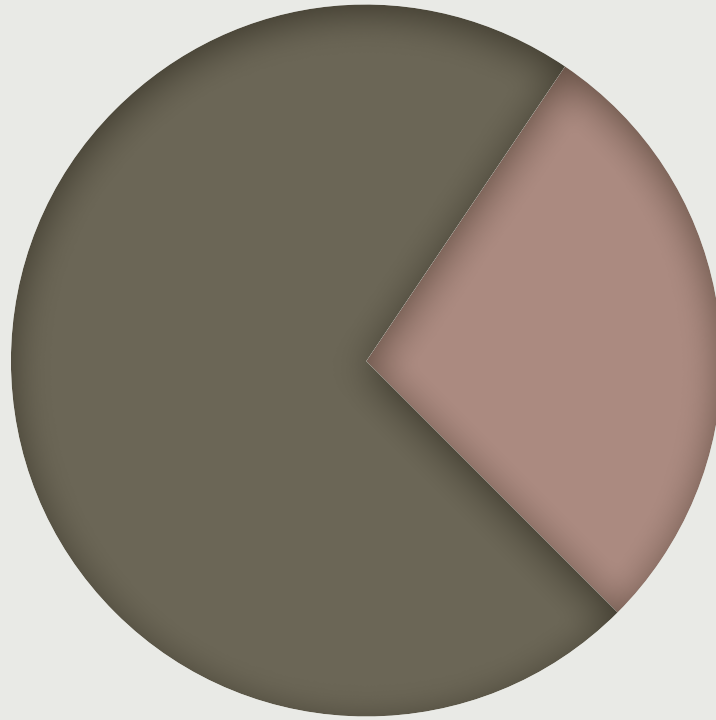
From an environmental management perspective, the company advanced by completing, in 2022, a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for products manufactured at the São Mateus do Sul facility, strengthening the technical basis for continuous improvement of environmental performance.

More recently, in 2025, Lamosa Group in Brazil obtained SASO certification, further enhancing the international recognition of product quality and compliance.

With continuous monitoring of industry trends and ongoing investment in advanced technologies, Lamosa Group in Brazil has consolidated its position as a leader in innovation and performance within the high-performance ceramic tile market.



DOMESTIC SALES VS. EXPORTS



■ Brazil | **72%**
■ Export | **28%**

OUR BRANDS

Grupo
LAMOSAS

Roca | Cerámica

Incepa

The background features a grid of rectangular stone tiles in various shades of beige, tan, and light brown, some with darker speckles. A vertical strip of perforated metal, resembling a sieve, runs down the center of the image, partially overlapping the tiles.

SUSTAINABILITY

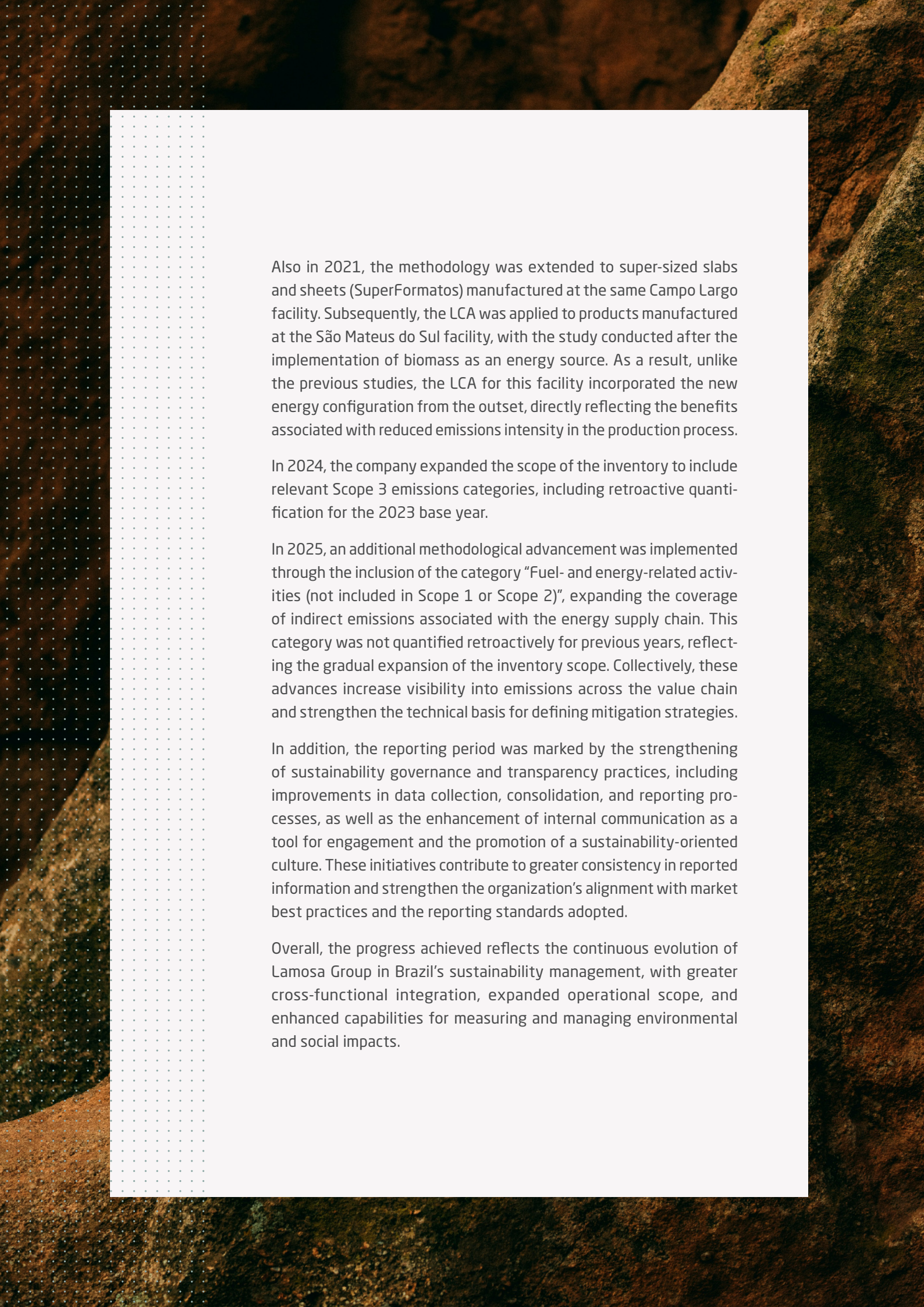
OVERVIEW

Lamosa Group in Brazil's 2025 Sustainability Report highlights the evolution of the company's sustainability management framework, reflecting progress in the consolidation of practices, monitoring of indicators, and enhancement of transparency in reported information. Throughout the reporting period, the company strengthened the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria into strategic and operational decision-making processes, with greater systematization of processes and the continued maturation of management tools.

In this context, the company advanced in the development and monitoring of environmental and operational indicators, including metrics related to energy consumption, water use, waste generation and disposal, and air emissions management. These improvements contribute to more data-driven management, enabling greater traceability of information and supporting the identification of opportunities for continuous improvement in production processes.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) remains one of the company's primary technical tools for evaluating the environmental impacts of products and is used to meet market requirements and support compliance with environmental certification systems such as LEED and AQUA-HQE. This company-level pioneering initiative in the Brazilian porcelain tile industry has been expanded in recent years to include different product lines and manufacturing facilities.

Initially applied to products manufactured at one of the Campo Largo facilities, with the study completed in 2020, the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) was subsequently expanded to additional product lines and manufacturing facilities. The results of this first study were instrumental in identifying opportunities to reduce environmental impacts, supporting, among other initiatives, the decision to replace petroleum coke with biomass as a source of thermal energy in the company's operations, implemented across all units in 2021.



Also in 2021, the methodology was extended to super-sized slabs and sheets (SuperFormatos) manufactured at the same Campo Largo facility. Subsequently, the LCA was applied to products manufactured at the São Mateus do Sul facility, with the study conducted after the implementation of biomass as an energy source. As a result, unlike the previous studies, the LCA for this facility incorporated the new energy configuration from the outset, directly reflecting the benefits associated with reduced emissions intensity in the production process.

In 2024, the company expanded the scope of the inventory to include relevant Scope 3 emissions categories, including retroactive quantification for the 2023 base year.

In 2025, an additional methodological advancement was implemented through the inclusion of the category “Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)”, expanding the coverage of indirect emissions associated with the energy supply chain. This category was not quantified retroactively for previous years, reflecting the gradual expansion of the inventory scope. Collectively, these advances increase visibility into emissions across the value chain and strengthen the technical basis for defining mitigation strategies.

In addition, the reporting period was marked by the strengthening of sustainability governance and transparency practices, including improvements in data collection, consolidation, and reporting processes, as well as the enhancement of internal communication as a tool for engagement and the promotion of a sustainability-oriented culture. These initiatives contribute to greater consistency in reported information and strengthen the organization’s alignment with market best practices and the reporting standards adopted.

Overall, the progress achieved reflects the continuous evolution of Lamosa Group in Brazil’s sustainability management, with greater cross-functional integration, expanded operational scope, and enhanced capabilities for measuring and managing environmental and social impacts.

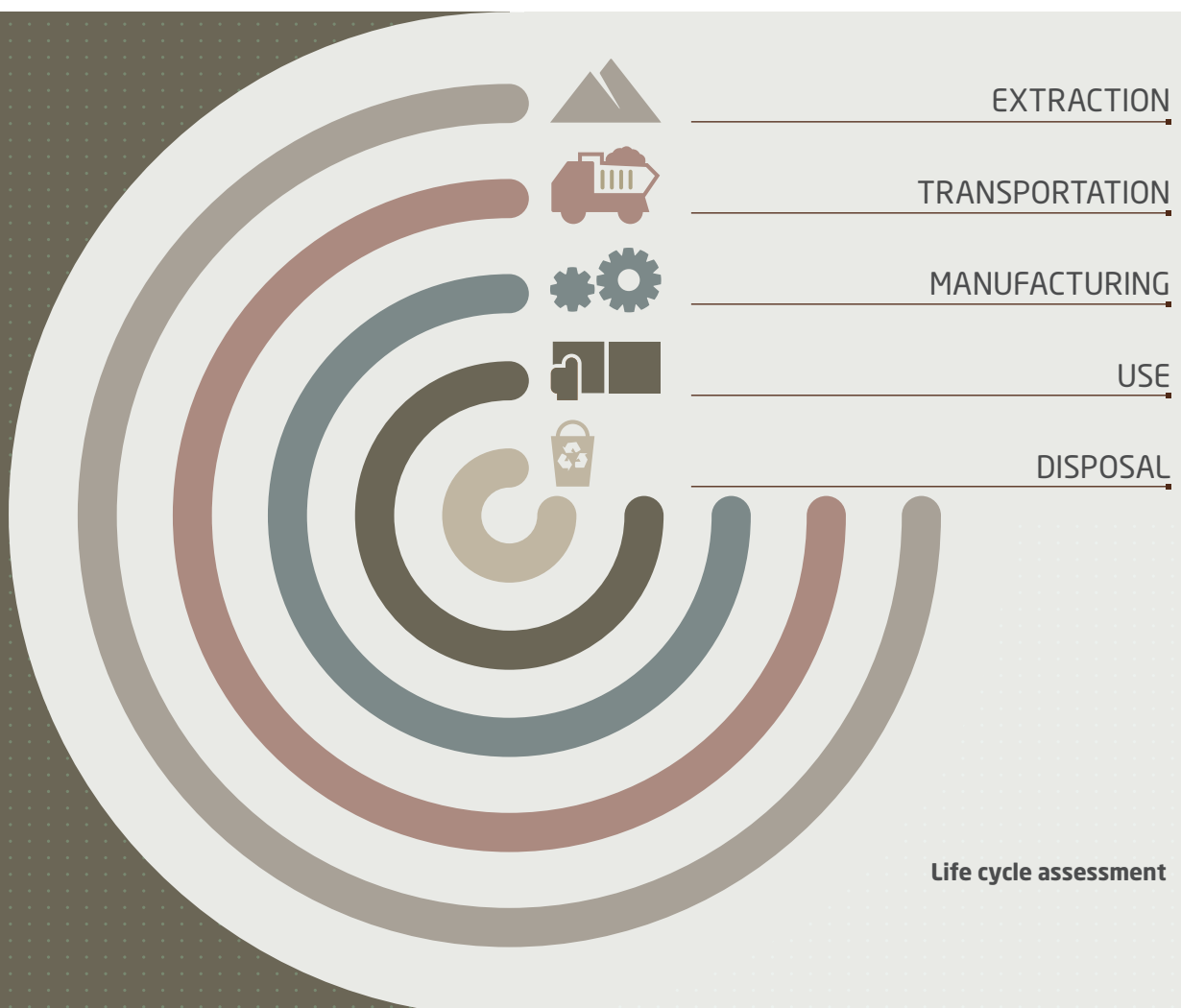
SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Lamosa Group in Brazil published its first Sustainability Report in 2020, presenting data and information related to the 2019 reporting year. Since then, the report has become a strategic tool for enhancing transparency and enabling the structured communication of the company's progress, challenges, and commitments related to sustainability.

This is the seventh edition of the Sustainability Report, covering the 2025 reporting year. Building on previous editions, the document reflects the evolution of the company's management and reporting practices, with a broader scope of analysis, greater detail in reported indicators, and improvements in the quality and consistency of the information presented.

The report reinforces Lamosa Group in Brazil's commitment to continuous improvement and alignment with market best practices, contributing to increasingly responsible operations in response to current environmental and social challenges.

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT



Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is an internationally recognized methodology for quantifying the environmental impacts associated with products throughout their life cycle. At Lamosa Group in Brazil, a cradle-to-gate approach is adopted, covering stages from raw material extraction to the point at which the final product leaves the manufacturing facility. This scope enables the assessment of aspects such as natural resource consumption, air emissions, and the generation of wastewater and waste throughout the production process.

LCA studies aim to quantify the environmental footprints of products and identify impact hotspots, thereby supporting decision-making and the continuous improvement of production processes. The assessments are conducted in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044, ensuring methodological consistency, data traceability, and alignment with international best practices.

The results obtained from the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) are used as the basis for the development of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), which are third-party verified documents that enable the standardized communication of products' environmental performance.

In the context of environmental certification systems for buildings, there are two primary ways in which this information is applied. In some systems, LCA can be used directly as a tool for evaluating the environmental performance of construction materials. This is the case for certification systems such as BREEAM and AQUA-HQE, which incorporate life cycle-based assessments into their evaluation criteria.

On the other hand, some certification systems do not directly require LCA studies but recognize their results through Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs). In this context, LEED stands out, as its most recent version emphasizes transparency and the environmental performance of materials. Other certification systems, such as WELL Building Standard, EDGE, and GBC Casa, also recognize the importance of verified environmental information.

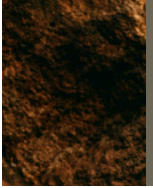
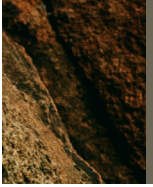
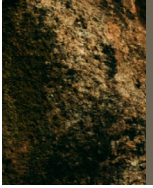
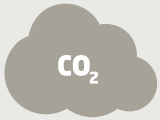
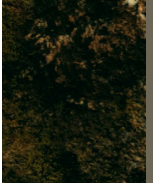
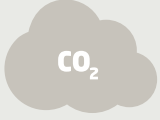
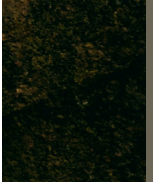
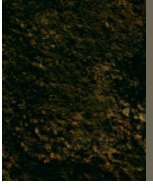
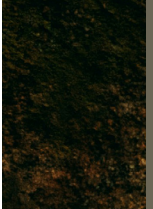
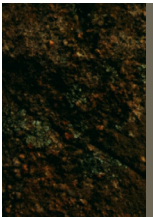
Lamosa Group in Brazil's first LCA was completed in 2020, based on 2019 data, covering products manufactured at one of the Campo Largo facilities. The results of this study enabled the identification of critical stages in the production process, with particular emphasis on the impacts associated with the use of petroleum coke for thermal energy generation.

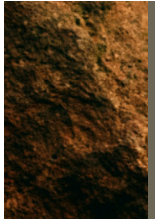
Based on this analysis, in 2021 the company initiated the replacement of petroleum coke with biomass as a source of thermal energy across all manufacturing facilities. This change contributed to reducing the emissions intensity of the production process and increasing the share of renewable sources in the energy mix, including the use of waste-derived materials such as briquettes from the timber industry.

Also in 2021, the LCA scope was expanded to include super-sized slabs and sheets (SuperFormatos in the 100 × 200 cm and 120 × 250 cm formats), produced at the same facility included in the initial assessment. Subsequently, the methodology was extended to products manufactured at the São Mateus do Sul facility, with this study conducted after the implementation of biomass as an energy source, directly reflecting this change in the configuration of the assessed environmental impacts.

The progressive expansion of LCA across different product lines and manufacturing facilities reinforces its role as a technical tool supporting environmental management, contributing to the development of products with lower environmental impacts and to meeting market demands for increased transparency and environmental performance.

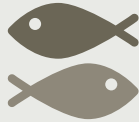
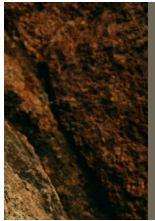
Impacts assessed in the LCA studies conducted by Lamosa Group in Brazil

	 Climate change (total) Potential contribution to global warming, which may result in changes to global climate patterns.	
	 Climate Change - fossil Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the extraction, processing, and combustion of fossil fuels.	
	 Climate change - biogenic Carbon emissions and removals associated with biogenic sources, such as biomass, throughout the life cycle.	
	 Climate Change - LULUC Carbon emissions and removals resulting from land use and land use change, such as deforestation or reforestation.	
	 Stratospheric ozone depletion potential Potential contribution of ozone-depleting substances emissions, which may increase exposure to ultraviolet radiation.	
	 Fossil depletion Consumption of non-renewable energy resources, such as oil, natural gas, and coal.	
	 Photochemical oxidation potential Formation of tropospheric ozone (smog) through reactions between atmospheric pollutants, which may adversely affect human health and vegetation.	
	 Acidification potential Emissions of substances that contribute to soil and water acidification, potentially affecting terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.	



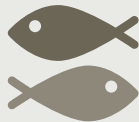
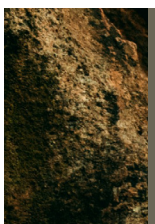
Terrestrial eutrophication potential

Accumulation of nutrients in soil, which may affect the composition and balance of terrestrial ecosystems.



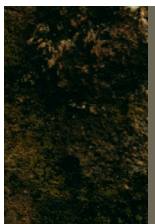
Freshwater eutrophication potential

Nutrient enrichment in freshwater bodies, which may lead to algal blooms and deterioration of water quality.



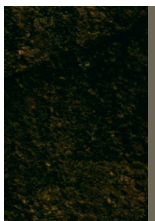
Marine eutrophication

Excessive nutrient input into marine environments, which may cause ecological imbalances and impact biodiversity.



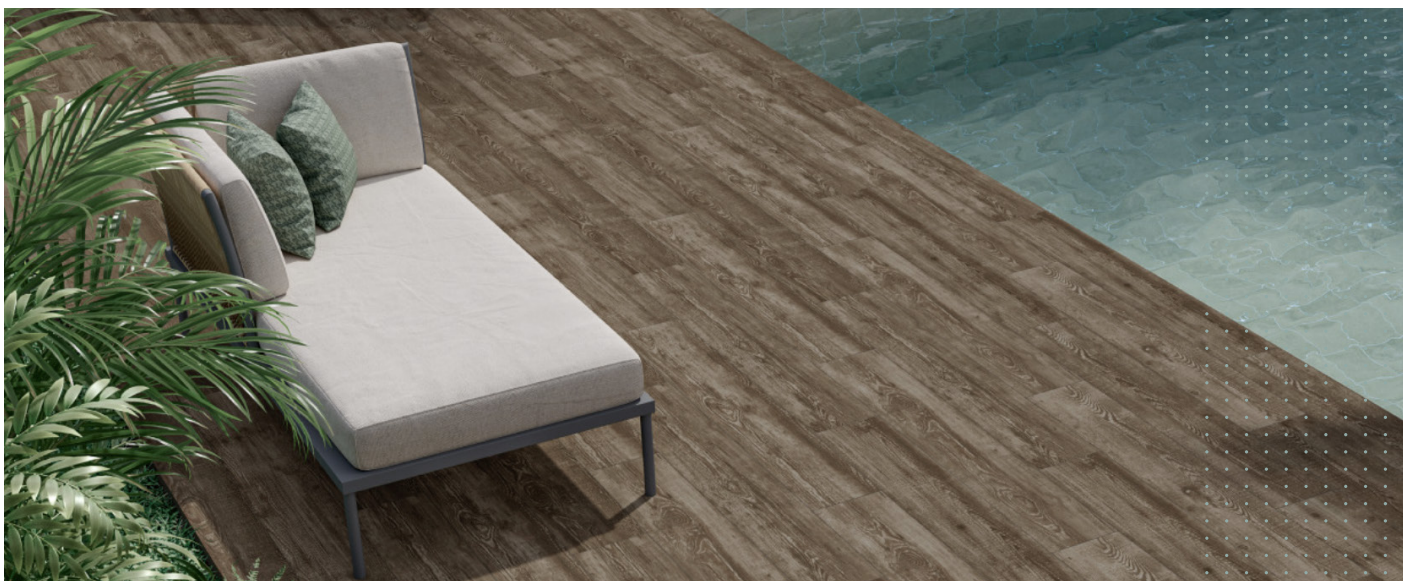
Depletion of minerals and metals

Consumption of mineral and metal resources at a rate exceeding their natural formation..



Water depletion

Use of freshwater resources throughout the life cycle.





ENVIRONMENT

ENERGY

Context and importance

Energy consumption is one of the main environmental aspects associated with the ceramics industry, particularly in the thermal stages of the production process, which require significant amounts of heat. In this context, continuous monitoring, efficient management, and the transition to lower-impact energy sources are fundamental elements for impact mitigation and for advancing toward a low-carbon economy.

In alignment with this context, Lamosa Group in Brazil uses the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework as a reference for managing its energy indicators, based on the requirements of GRI 302: Energy, which guides the monitoring and assessment of energy consumption.

Energy Management and Strategy

Energy management is one of the pillars of the company's environmental strategy, reflecting its commitment to operational efficiency and to reducing the environmental impacts associated with its activities. To this end, the company continuously works to optimize production processes, implement more efficient technologies, and identify solutions that promote a more rational use of energy resources.

As part of this strategy, in 2021 the company replaced petroleum coke with biomass as a thermal energy source in its spray dryers, a critical stage in porcelain tile production. The biomass used includes briquettes produced from furniture industry waste and wood pellets, contributing to waste recovery, the use of renewable resources, and reduced dependence on fossil fuels.

This change was driven by analyses conducted through Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), which identified petroleum coke as one of the main sources of environmental impact during the production stage. In addition to environmental benefits, the use of biomass also contributes to strengthening local supply chains and diversifying the company's energy matrix.

Energy performance

In 2025, the organization's total energy consumption decreased by 4.3% compared to 2024. This result reflects different trends across the operating units: while the Campo Largo unit recorded a 14.4% increase in energy consumption, the São Mateus do Sul unit recorded a 19.9% decrease over the same period.

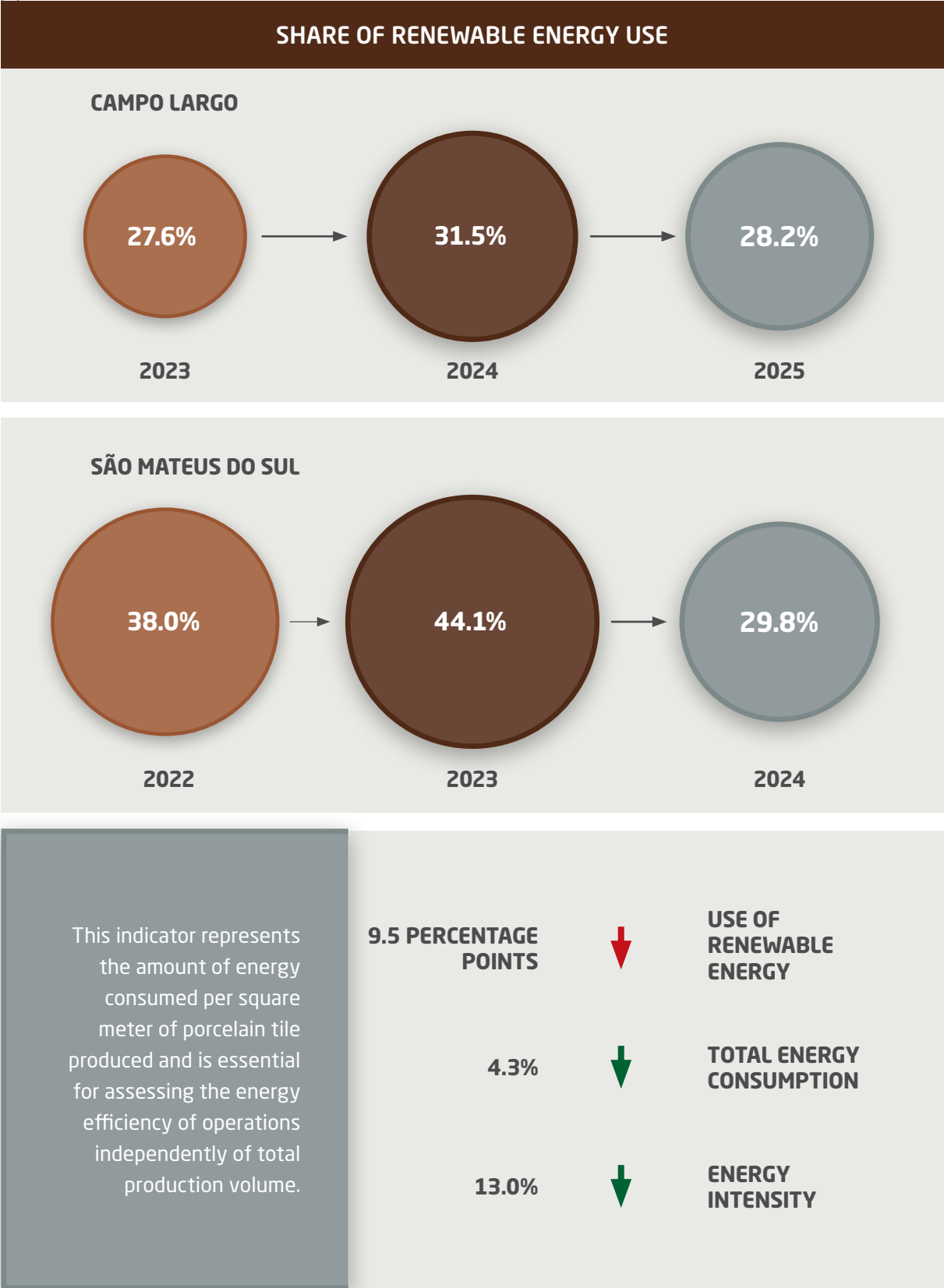
Biomass remained a significant source of thermal energy in the company's operations, accounting for 16.7% of the heat required for the production process in 2025. However, its share in the energy matrix decreased compared to the previous year.

At the same time, the share of fossil fuels increased. Natural gas increased from 30% in 2024 to 37% in 2025, while shale gas increased from 24% to 27% during the same period. These variations reflect operational adjustments and feedstock availability throughout the year.

Between 2024 and 2025, the share of renewable sources in the company's energy matrix decreased by 9.5 percentage points. This figure includes the use of biomass, the anhydrous ethanol fraction in commercial gasoline, the biodiesel fraction in diesel fuel, and the share of renewable sources in the Brazilian electricity grid mix.

Energy intensity

The main highlight of the company’s energy performance in 2025 was the reduction in energy intensity, which decreased by 13.0% compared to 2024, from 128.3 MJ/m² to 111.6 MJ/m².



TOTAL ENERGY USE (GJ)			
Campo Largo			
Year	2025	2024	2023
Renewable fuels	158,360	179,972	160,102
Non-renewable fuels	710,251	589,227	705,569
Electricity	144,969	117,119	120,434
Total	1,013,580	886,318	986,105

São Mateus do Sul			
Year	2025	2024	2023
Renewable fuels	583,198	369,567	259,266
Non-renewable fuels	153,555	575,433	574,705
Electricity	112,695	116,086	104,375
Total	849,448	1,060,986	938,347

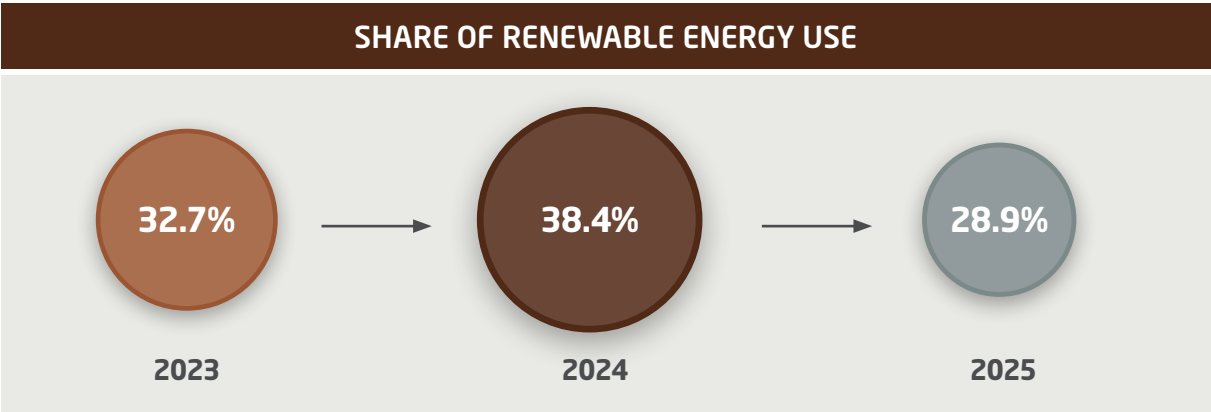
Total			
Year	2025	2024	2023
Renewable fuels	1,293,449	549,439	419,368
Non-renewable fuels	311,915	1,164,660	1,280,274
Electricity	257,664	233,205	224,809
Total	1,863,028	1,947,304	1,924,451



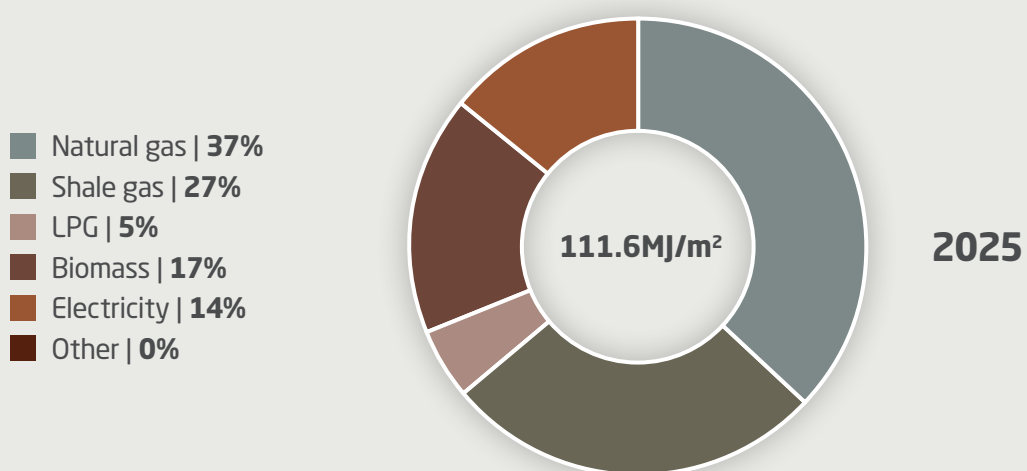
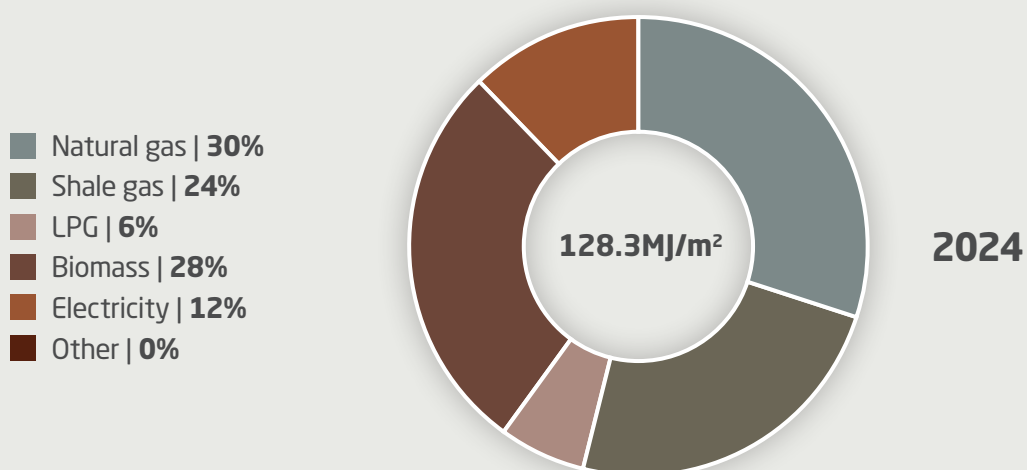
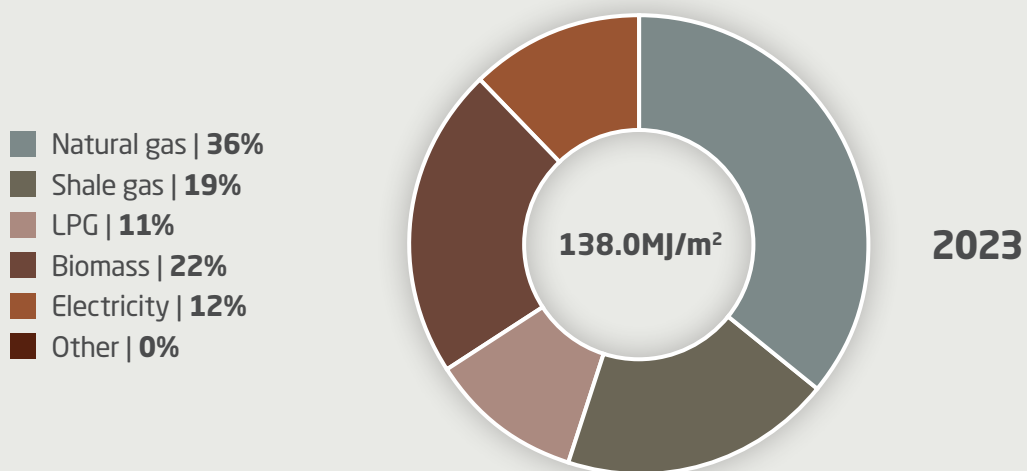
ENERGY INTENSITY (MJ/M ²)			
Campo Largo			
Year	2025	2024	2023
Renewable fuels	17,0	22,1	20,8
Non-renewable fuels	76,1	72,5	91,6
Electricity	15,5	14,4	15,6
Total	108,6	109,0	128,0

São Mateus do Sul			
Year	2025	2024	2023
Renewable fuels	20,8	52,4	41,5
Non-renewable fuels	79,2	81,6	92,0
Electricity	15,3	16,5	16,7
Total	115,3	150,4	150,2

Total			
Year	2025	2024	2023
Renewable fuels	18,7	36,2	30,1
Non-renewable fuels	77,5	76,7	91,8
Electricity	15,4	15,4	16,1
Total	111,6	128,3	138,0



ENERGY INTENSITY



Energy efficiency initiatives

In 2025, Lamosa Group in Brazil continued implementing initiatives aimed at reducing energy consumption, with particular emphasis on the reuse of heat generated by kilns in other stages of the production process. This practice, which had already been implemented in previous years, continued to contribute to reductions in fuel consumption.

In 2025, this initiative resulted in energy savings of approximately 42,000 MJ. This amount would be sufficient to supply more than 247,000 five-burner stoves operating continuously, highlighting the significant impact of the initiative in terms of energy efficiency.

Commitment to the energy transition

Lamosa Group in Brazil's commitment to the energy transition guides its decisions and investments, supporting the continued adoption of practices focused on efficiency and the use of lower-impact energy sources.

The results achieved in 2025, particularly the reduction in specific energy consumption, demonstrate the effectiveness of the measures implemented and the company's commitment to reducing its environmental impacts. The continuity of these efforts will be essential for addressing future climate and energy-related challenges, reinforcing the organization's position as a sustainability leader within the ceramics industry.



With these actions, Lamosa Group in Brazil contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 07: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; and to Sustainable Development Goal No. 09: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.



EMISSIONS

Context and importance

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions represent one of the main environmental impacts associated with the ceramics industry, particularly due to the intensive use of thermal energy and fuels in production processes. In this context, the quantification, monitoring, and management of emissions are essential for climate change mitigation and for advancing toward a low-carbon economy.

In alignment with this context, Lamosa Group in Brazil prepares its GHG inventory based on the methodology of the Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol, ensuring consistency and robustness in data quantification. The organization and disclosure of information follow the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), particularly GRI 305: Emissions, promoting transparency, comparability, and alignment with sustainability reporting best practices.

Methodology and approach

Lamosa Group in Brazil's GHG inventory is prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol, covering direct emissions (Scope 1), energy indirect emissions (Scope 2), and other indirect emissions across the value chain (Scope 3).

The definition of the categories considered, as well as the calculation criteria adopted, follows the methodology guidelines, ensuring consistency and comparability of data over time. The inventory covers the operational units located in Campo Largo (PR) and São Mateus do Sul (PR), reflecting the main emission sources associated with the company's activities.

For reporting purposes, the information is organized in accordance with GRI 305: Emissions, ensuring transparency in data disclosure and alignment with international sustainability reporting best practices.

Currently, the data is consolidated at the organizational level, and emissions are not disaggregated by operational unit due to the characteristics of the measurement and data consolidation systems.

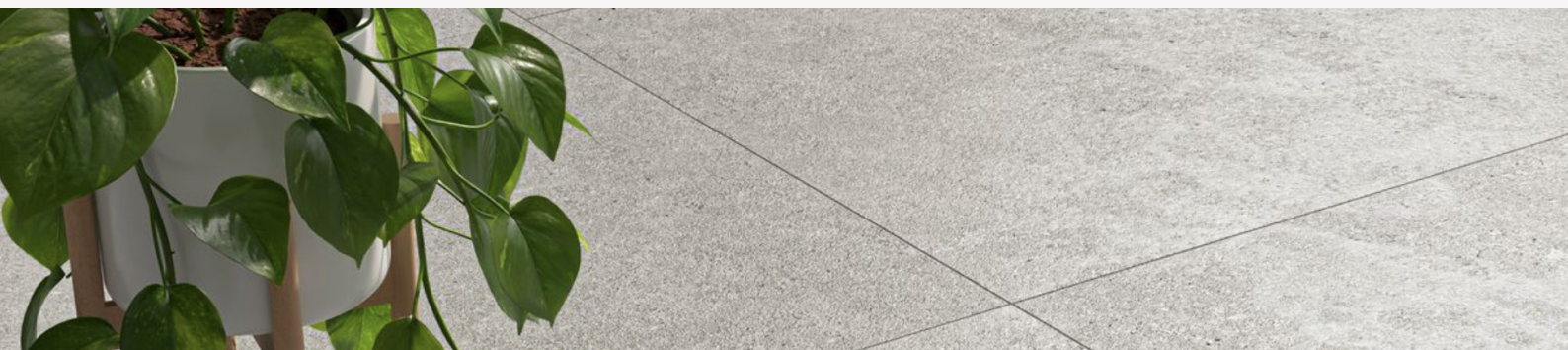


Inventory progress

The evolution of the GHG inventory reflects the company's ongoing advancement in climate management maturity. In 2023, only direct emissions (Scope 1) and energy indirect emissions (Scope 2) were quantified. In 2024, the inventory scope was expanded to include relevant Scope 3 categories, such as upstream and downstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, and employee commuting.

GHG EMISSIONS		
2025		
Scope	Carbon Footprint (tCO ₂ eq)	Biogenic Footprint (tCO ₂ eq)
Scope 1	67,119*	23,335*
Scope 2	3,298	0
Scope 3	47,043	3,120
Total	117,461*	26,455*
2024		
Scope	Carbon Footprint (tCO ₂ eq)	Biogenic Footprint (tCO ₂ eq)
Scope 1	60,607	40,925
Scope 2	3,561	0
Scope 3	41,683	4,488
Total	105,851	45,413
2023		
Scope	Carbon Footprint (tCO ₂ eq)	Biogenic Footprint (tCO ₂ eq)
Scope 1	68,051	31,699
Scope 2	2,399	0
Scope 3	36,056	2,338
Total	106,505	34,037

* The 2025 data includes a new category of emissions added to the inventory that was not accounted for in previous years, which may affect direct comparability with earlier periods.



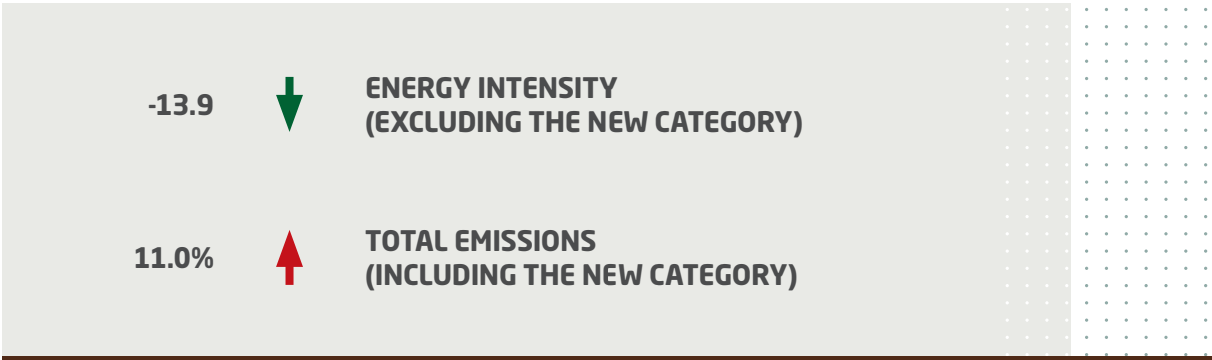
GHG EMISSION INTENSITY		
2025		
Scope	Carbon Footprint (kgCO ₂ eq/m ²)	Biogenic Footprint (kgCO ₂ eq/m ²)
Scope 1	4.02*	1.40*
Scope 2	0.20	0
Scope 3	2.82	0.19
Total	7.04*	1.58*
2024		
Scope	Carbon Footprint (kgCO ₂ eq/m ²)	Biogenic Footprint (kgCO ₂ eq/m ²)
Scope 1	3.99	2.70
Scope 2	0.23	0
Scope 3	2.75	0.30
Total	6.97	2.99
2023		
Scope	Carbon Footprint (kgCO ₂ eq/m ²)	Biogenic Footprint (kgCO ₂ eq/m ²)
Scope 1	4.88	2.27
Scope 2	0.17	0
Scope 3	2.59	0.17
Total	7.64	2.44



This methodological change was applied retroactively to the 2023 reporting year to ensure consistency in calculation criteria and comparability of reported information throughout the analyzed period.

In 2025, further progress was achieved through the inclusion of the category “Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)”, thereby expanding the scope and completeness of the inventory.

In addition, methodological adjustments were implemented to improve data accuracy. Biomass, which had previously been classified as charcoal in the Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol calculation tool, is now represented by commercial firewood as a proxy for calculating emissions associated with combustion. This update was applied retroactively to 2023 and 2024, ensuring data comparability.



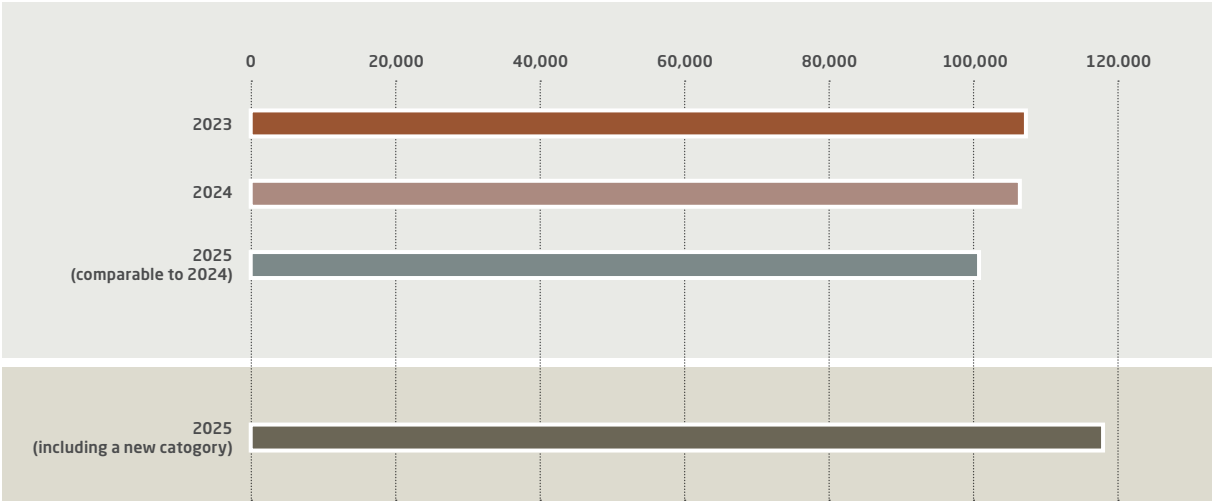
Emissions Performance

Between 2024 and 2025, the company’s total carbon footprint increased by 11.0%. This result should be analyzed considering the expanded scope of the inventory, since the category incorporated in 2025 accounted for 14.6% of total emissions. Excluding this methodological effect, total emissions decreased by 5.3% during the period.

The biogenic carbon footprint decreased by 41.7% compared to 2024, a trend directly asso-

ciated with the lower share of renewable sources in the company’s energy matrix, particularly due to the reduced use of biomass.

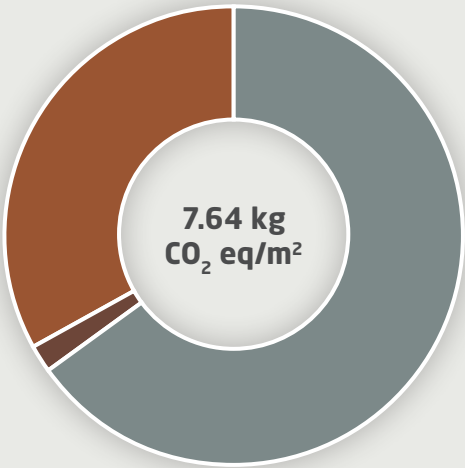
Biogenic emissions result from the combustion or decomposition of materials of biological origin, such as plant-based residues. These emissions are part of the natural carbon cycle, since the CO₂ released was previously absorbed from the atmosphere during biomass growth. At Lamosa Group in Brazil, the primary source of these emissions is the biomass used in thermal processes.



EMISSIONS INTENSITY - CARBON FOOTPRINT

2023

- Scope 1 | 64%
- Scope 2 | 2%
- Scope 3 | 34%



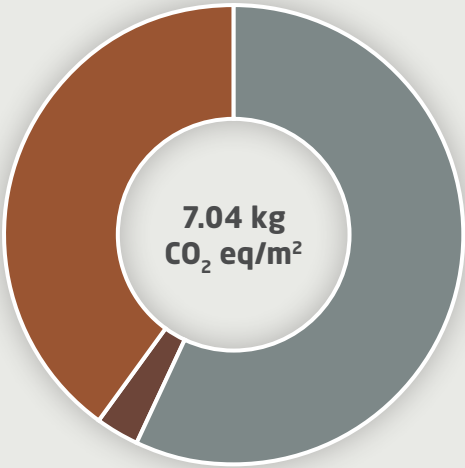
2024

- Scope 1 | 57%
- Scope 2 | 3%
- Scope 3 | 40%



2025

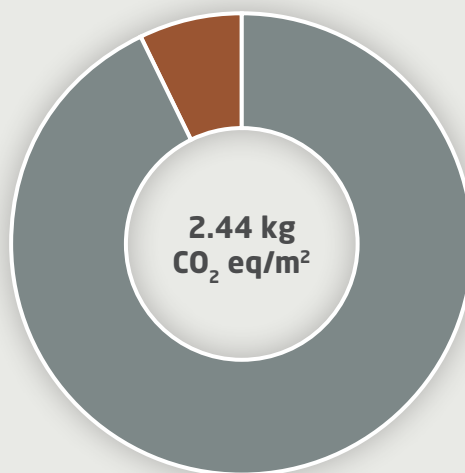
- Scope 1 | 57%
- Scope 2 | 3%
- Scope 3 | 40%



EMISSIONS INTENSITY - BIOGENIC CARBON FOOTPRINT

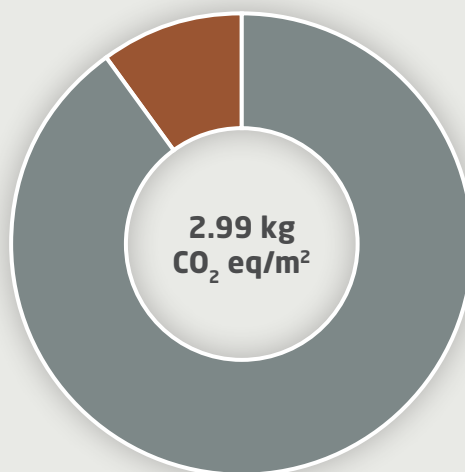
2023

■ Scope 1 | **93%**
■ Scope 2 | **0%**
■ Scope 3 | **7%**



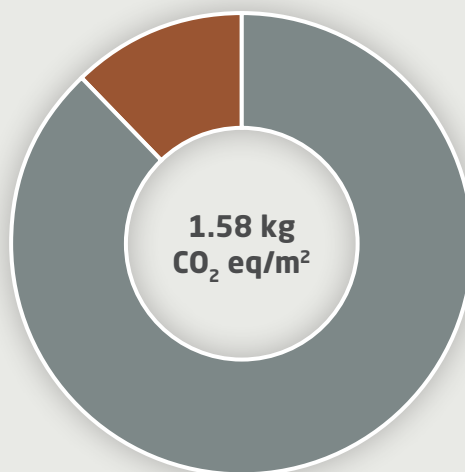
2024

■ Scope 1 | **90%**
■ Scope 2 | **0%**
■ Scope 3 | **10%**



2025

■ Scope 1 | **88%**
■ Scope 2 | **0%**
■ Scope 3 | **12%**



Emissions intensity

In 2025, carbon intensity—defined as the quantity of GHG emissions per square meter of porcelain tile produced—increased by 0.9% compared to 2024. As observed for absolute emissions, this result was influenced by the expanded inventory scope.

Excluding the category added in 2025, carbon intensity would have decreased by 13.8%, reflecting operational efficiency gains.

Biogenic carbon intensity, in turn, decreased by 47.0%, reflecting the reduction in biomass participation within the company's energy matrix.

Reduction initiatives and avoided emissions

In 2025, Lamosa Group in Brazil continued implementing initiatives focused on energy efficiency and emissions reduction, with particular emphasis on reusing heat generated by kilns in other stages of the production process. This practice, previously implemented in earlier years, contributes to reducing fuel consumption and, consequently, associated emissions.

In 2025, this initiative resulted in energy savings of more than 41,000 GJ, avoiding the emission of more than 2,178 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). For comparison purposes, this amount is equivalent to more than 10,000 round trips between São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro by a light-duty vehicle.

Commitment to decarbonization

The 2025 results demonstrate Lamosa Group in Brazil's continued progress in emissions management, both through the expansion of the inventory scope and through efficiency gains observed on a comparable basis.

Accurate emissions quantification enables the identification of the main impact sources and supports the prioritization of strategic mitigation actions. In this context, the company continues advancing in the transition toward a more efficient and lower-carbon energy matrix, contributing to climate change mitigation and to the sustainable development of the ceramics industry.



With these actions, Lamosa Group in Brazil contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; and to Sustainable Development Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

WASTE

Importance and Strategic Approach

Waste management is one of the pillars of Lamosa Group in Brazil's environmental strategy, particularly in a resource-intensive industry such as the ceramics sector. Reducing waste generation, combined with environmentally sound treatment and disposal practices, is essential for minimizing environmental impacts and improving operational efficiency.

The company's operations are guided by the principles of the circular economy and the waste hierarchy, prioritizing waste prevention, reduction, reuse, and recycling before final disposal alternatives are considered.

In addition to contributing to the conservation of natural resources, this approach strengthens regulatory compliance and enhances transparency in communications with stakeholders, in alignment with recognized reporting frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

Governance and operational management

Waste management is coordinated by the Environmental Department, with support from specialized companies responsible for transportation, treatment, and final disposal activities.

This structure enables the continuous identification of improvement opportunities, as well as the establishment of strategic partnerships that support more efficient and environmentally responsible solutions for each waste stream generated.

The management process encompasses all stages, from source segregation to final disposal, with a focus on waste recovery and reintegration into production chains whenever technically feasible.

Waste generation and its origin in the production process

The waste generated by the company's operations originates primarily from the manufacturing process, which comprises the main stages involved in transforming raw materials into finished products.

The main waste streams include:

- **Ceramic waste (unfired and fired breakage)**
- **Grinding dust**
- **Wastewater treatment sludge**
- **Packaging waste**
- **Industrial maintenance waste**

These waste streams are associated with inputs such as clays, feldspar, kaolin, chemical additives, process water, and auxiliary materials, reflecting the resource-intensive nature of the production process.

Storage, traceability, and legal compliance

Waste is temporarily stored at a Waste Management Facility in structures designed according to the characteristics and volume of each waste stream until it is sent for treatment or final disposal.

The entire transportation process is monitored through the issuance of a Manifesto de Transporte de Resíduos (Waste Transport Manifest, free translation), which is registered in the Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre a Gestão dos Resíduos Sólidos (National Solid Waste Management Information System, free translation), ensuring traceability and compliance with applicable legal requirements.

The company maintains its environmental permits updated with the competent authorities, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Política Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos (National Solid Waste Policy, free translation) and other applicable regulations, including specific requirements for hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

Waste recovery and reuse

Waste recovery remains a well-established practice across the company's facilities, with a focus on reintegrating materials into the production process.

Unfired ceramic breakage, for example, is reincorporated into the ceramic body, thereby avoiding waste generation and reducing the demand for virgin raw materials. This practice is adopted at both the Campo Largo and São Mateus do Sul facilities.

Other initiatives include:

- **Reuse of grinding dust**
- **Reuse of wastewater treatment sludge**
- **Increased reuse of fired breakage at the Campo Largo facility**

These initiatives directly contribute to reducing waste generation and increasing material circularity.

The adoption of more efficient technologies, such as the Continua+ line, also contributes to reducing material losses during the production process, making operations more precise and less waste-intensive.

Data reporting and transparency criteria

Beginning in 2024, Lamosa Group in Brazil adopted a more comprehensive approach to waste accounting, including in the total waste generated all waste arising from operations, regardless of final destination, including waste internally reused at production facilities, which had not previously been accounted for.

This change represents an advancement in transparency and alignment with environmental reporting best practices, providing a more accurate representation of the company's performance.

Due to this methodological reassessment, the 2025 data are comparable to the 2024 data, as both follow the same accounting criteria. However, they are not directly comparable to the 2023 data, which considered only waste sent to external treatment facilities.

It should be noted that the indicators presented refer to waste generated up to the point at which industrial operations end (factory gate) and do not include subsequent stages of the value chain.



WASTE GENERATION (TONS) - MANUFACTURING PROCESS			
Campo Largo*			
Year	2025*	2024*	2023
Waste directed to disposal	226.6	307.2	424.4
Waste diverted from disposal	30,971.3	19,53.,3	5,296.0
Total	31,197.9	19,842.5	5,720.4
São Mateus do Sul*			
Year	2025*	2024*	2023
Waste directed to disposal	18.7	27.0	37.3
Waste diverted from disposal	27,579.0	12,473.7	368.7
Total	27,597.7	12,500.7	406.0
Total			
Year	2025*	2024*	2023
Waste directed to disposal	245.3	334.2	461.7
Waste diverted from disposal	58,550.3	32,009.0	5,664.7
Total	58,795.63	32,343.2	6,126.4
* In 2024, materials reused internally in the manufacturing process began to be classified as waste.			

Waste management performance

In 2025, 99.6% of the waste generated at the Campo Largo and São Mateus do Sul facilities was diverted to more sustainable alternatives, such as recycling, reuse, and other recovery operations.

The remaining portion was sent to final disposal alternatives such as landfills or incineration facilities, depending on the classification and characteristics of each waste stream.

This result demonstrates the effectiveness of the practices adopted and reinforces the company's commitment to reducing waste sent for final disposal.





Extended manufacturer responsibility and reverse logistics

Lamosa Group in Brazil's waste management approach also considers impacts throughout the value chain, including stages both upstream and downstream of the production process.

In this context, the company operates in accordance with the principle of extended producer responsibility, as established under Brazilian legislation, which assigns manufacturers responsibility for the entire life cycle of their products.

Reverse logistics represents one of the main tools for implementing this approach, facilitating the collection and environmentally sound management of post-consumer waste, particularly packaging waste.

Packaging offsetting

Lamosa Group in Brazil maintains a Reverse Logistics Plan (RLP) focused on the packaging it places on the market, operating in states with specific regulatory requirements on the subject.

Offsetting is achieved through the acquisition of recycling credits, based on the volume of packaging placed on the market in each state, in accordance with locally applicable percentages. Following established practice, offsetting is carried out in the year subsequent to the reporting year.

In the most recent reporting cycle, covering the year 2024, more than 214 metric tons of packaging were offset across the Campo Largo and São Mateus do Sul facilities. This offset volume is associated with the mitigation of significant environmental impacts, with an estimated reduction of more than 320 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e).

Data related to 2025 will be consolidated and reported in the next reporting cycle.

WASTE OFFSET - RLP (TONS)			
Year	2024	2023	2022
Campo Largo	107.2	389.9	203.2
São Mateus do Sul	107.7	27.5	119.9
Total	214.9	417.4	323.1

* Data for the year 2025 will be consolidated and reported in the next cycle.

Composting of organic waste

The company has established a partnership with a specialized company for the treatment of organic waste through composting, transforming these materials into useful products such as fertilizers and seedlings.

Consolidated information regarding the performance of this initiative in 2025 will be presented in the next reporting cycle.

Recycling of PPE and Uniforms

In 2025, Lamosa Group in Brazil established a partnership with Uniformes do Bem focused on recycling waste from personal protective equipment (PPE), uniforms, and other polymeric materials used in the company's operations. The initiative reinforces the organization's commitment to environmentally sound waste management and to the adoption of practices aligned with circular economy principles.

Through this partnership, waste such as uniforms, PPE, rubber, and polymeric materials is reintroduced into the production chain as raw material for new products, reducing the need for conventional disposal methods such as co-processing. The recycling process adopted does not require water use and promotes the full recovery of collected materials, contributing to the optimization of natural resource use and to the reduction of environmental impacts associated with waste management.

In addition to environmental benefits, the initiative also generates positive social impacts through income generation and support for social projects linked to the program, thereby strengthening the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) pillars.

In 2025, approximately 2.5 metric tons of PPE and uniform waste were collected and recycled. According to estimates from the partner program, if the same volume had been sent for co-processing, approximately 0.8 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) emissions could potentially have been

generated. Therefore, the recycling and reintegration of these materials into the production chain contributed to reducing the environmental impacts associated with their final disposal.

Employee engagement and organizational culture

Waste management practices are complemented by employee awareness initiatives that encourage responsible practices in day-to-day operations.

This commitment contributes to the continuous improvement of processes and reinforces shared responsibility in environmental management.

Commitment to waste management

The progress achieved in waste management reflects the continuous evolution of the practices adopted by Lamosa Group in Brazil, particularly regarding increased material recycling and reduced landfill disposal.

The combination of operational improvements, technological innovation, and strengthened environmental governance contributes to the establishment of a more efficient production model aligned with circular economy principles.

By increasing data transparency and expanding the scope of its initiatives, the company reinforces its commitment to sustainability and to building a more responsible value chain.



With these actions, Lamosa Group in Brazil contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 09: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; and to Sustainable Development Goal No. 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

WATER

The Importance of Water Use in Operations

Water is an essential resource for sustaining life and supporting a wide range of industrial activities. In the ceramics industry, it is extensively used in processes such as raw material preparation, glazing, and equipment cleaning, making it a critical resource for operational continuity.

In this context, efficient water management becomes a strategic factor both for reducing environmental impacts and for ensuring the sustainability of industrial operations.

Context and commitment to water management

According to the Agência Nacional de Águas e Saneamento Básico (National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency, free translation), based on recent data, the industrial sector accounts for approximately 9% of total water withdrawal in Brazil, with the manufacturing industry representing the main contributor.

In this context, Lamosa Group in Brazil remains committed to continuously improving water management through the monitoring of water consumption, withdrawal sources, and wastewater discharge, as well as through initiatives focused on reducing potable water consumption, promoting water reuse, and increasing operational efficiency.

Water used in operations is sourced primarily from on-site water sources at both facilities. At Campo Largo, water used in the production process is withdrawn from the facility's own water source, while water demand for administrative activities is supplied by the public water distribution network operated by the Companhia de Saneamento do Paraná (SANEPAR). This model contributes to reducing dependence on public water supply systems.

Campo Largo



São Mateus do Sul



Total



Water consumption performance

In 2025, the company recorded a 10.3% reduction in total water withdrawal compared to 2024, considering the facilities located in Campo Largo (PR) and São Mateus do Sul (PR).

The Campo Largo facility recorded a 14.3% reduction in water withdrawal, while São Mateus do Sul recorded a 4.3% reduction during the same period.

Water withdrawal (MI - megaliters)			
Campo Largo			
Water...	2025	2024	2023
Surface	82.6	97.9	108.5
Third-party	2.0	0.8	5.3
Total	84.6	98.7	113.7
São Mateus do Sul			
Water...	2025	2024	2023
Surface	63.0	65.8	81.5
Third-party	0.9	1.0	1.1
Total	63.9	66.8	82.5
Total			
Water...	2025	2024	2023
Surface	145.6	163.7	190.0
Third-party	2.9	1.7	6.3
Total	148.5	165.4	196.3

Water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge (MI)			
Campo Largo			
	2025	2024	2023
Withdrawal	84.6	98.7	113.7
Consumption	83.7	91.8	98.1
Discharge	0.9	6.9	15.6
São Mateus do Sul			
	2025	2024	2023
Withdrawal	63.9	66.8	82.5
Consumption	63.9	66.8	82.5
Discharge	0	0	0
Total			
	2025	2024	2023
Withdrawal	148.5	165.4	196.3
Consumption	147.6	158.5	180.6
Discharge	0.9	6.9	15.6



Treatment, reuse, and wastewater discharge

The total volume saved is equivalent to the amount of water required for more than 125,000 showers, highlighting the positive impact of the measures implemented. Water consumption is monitored through water meters, with data systematically recorded in internal systems. In 2025, water withdrawal volumes of 84.6 ML were recorded at Campo Largo and 63.9 ML at São Mateus do Sul, reflecting the operational activity level at each facility.

Water efficiency

In addition to the reduction in the absolute volume of water withdrawn, improvements were also observed in water use efficiency. Water intensity—an indicator relating the volume of water withdrawn to porcelain tile production—decreased from 10.9 liters per square meter in 2024 to 8.9 liters per square meter in 2025.

This improvement represents additional savings equivalent to the volume required for more than 247,000 baths, further highlighting the operational gains associated with process optimization.

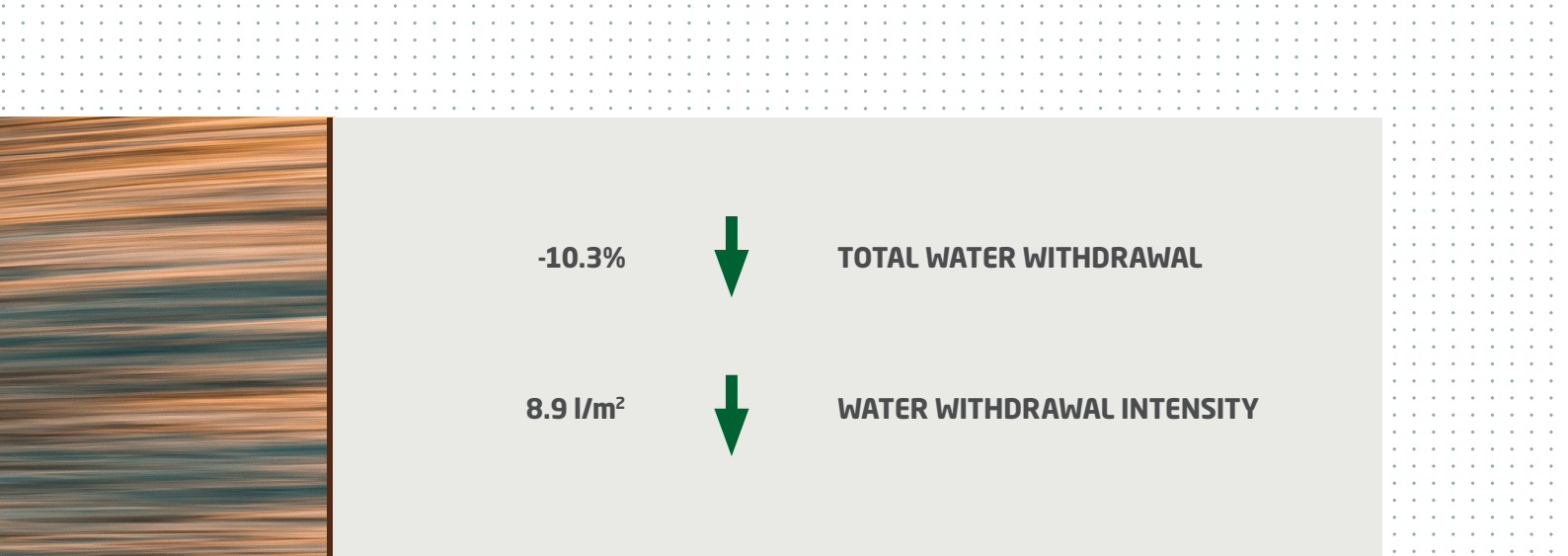
Water management at the facilities includes water treatment both before and after industrial use. The water withdrawn is treated to meet the quality standards required for production processes, while the wastewater generated undergoes appropriate treatment prior to discharge.

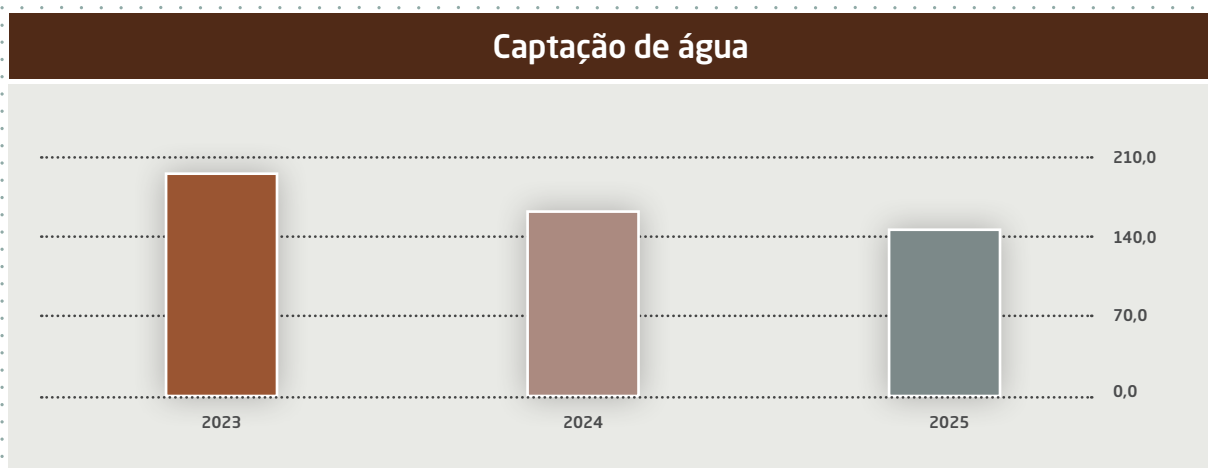
It should be noted that the volume of water discharged is significantly lower than the volume withdrawn due to the reuse practices adopted and process-related losses, particularly those associated with evaporation during the drying stage of the ceramic body.

At the Campo Largo facility, a significant portion of treated wastewater is reused in support activities. At São Mateus do Sul, 100% of treated wastewater is reused, supported by a buffer pond that helps maintain the balance of the internal water system. In addition, the facility operates under a closed-loop production system, characterized by continuous water recirculation within the process and the absence of industrial wastewater discharge into the environment, although process-related losses such as evaporation during ceramic dough drying still occur.

At the Campo Largo facility, wastewater discharge occurs in a controlled manner and in small volumes, only when the treatment system reaches maximum capacity. In 2025, the discharged volume totaled 0.9 ML.

In 2025, the volume of wastewater discharged at Campo Largo decreased by 87.4% compared to the previous year, reflecting improvements in management and reuse practices.





Legal compliance and monitoring

The discharge of treated effluents is conducted in accordance with Resolutions No. 357 and No. 430 of the Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente (National Environment Council, free translation), which establish water quality standards for receiving water bodies.

This process is regulated through an environmental permit issued by the Instituto Água e Terra (Water and Land Institute, free translation), which establishes flow limits and parameters such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD).

The company conducts monthly monitoring of indicators such as pH, temperature, BOD, COD, total suspended solids, settleable solids, dissolved oxygen, acute toxicity, and flow rate, in addition to maintaining internal systems for continuous water quality monitoring.

The analyses follow methodologies aligned with standards established by the Associação

Brasileira de Normas Técnicas (Brazilian Association of Technical Standards, free translation), ensuring the reliability and standardization of results.

The definition of the parameters analyzed considers not only applicable legislation, but also information contained in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) of the inputs used, particularly regarding aquatic toxicity.

In 2025, all analyses conducted demonstrated compliance with the established limits, highlighting the effectiveness of the treatment system implemented.

It should also be noted that there is no water withdrawal or wastewater discharge in areas classified as water-stressed.

Connecting with Emissions Management

Beginning in 2024, wastewater analyses prior to treatment started to be conducted with the objective of improving the calculation of emissions associated with the treatment process.

This initiative strengthens the integration between water management and the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, contributing to greater data accuracy and alignment with environmental reporting best practices.



Results and Commitment

The results observed in 2025 demonstrate consistent progress in water management, with reductions in both water withdrawal and wastewater discharge driven by the efficiency of water reuse systems and the optimization of production processes.

These improvements contribute to reducing pressure on water bodies and support the transition toward a more efficient operational model aligned with circular economy principles.

In addition, the adoption of recirculation systems, continuous monitoring, and structured effluent management reinforces the company's preventive approach and contributes to controlling the environmental impacts associated with water use.

Beyond compliance with legal requirements, Lamosa Group in Brazil continues to invest in water efficiency solutions, reinforcing its commitment to natural resource conservation and to the sustainability of its operations.



With these actions, Lamosa Group in Brazil contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 06: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and to Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

CERTIFICATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABELS

Lamosa Group in Brazil holds a range of certifications and recognitions that reinforce its commitment to quality, regulatory compliance, and environmental management. These credentials, granted by independent bodies or recognized organizations, demonstrate the adoption of practices aligned with national and international standards, while promoting the continuous improvement of production processes. The certifications and labels obtained by the company encompass both management systems and specific environmental performance criteria, contributing to the transparency and credibility of its operations.

ISO 9001

ISO 9001 certification attests that Lamosa Group in Brazil's quality management system complies with international requirements focused on process standardization and continuous improvement. In the company's case, the certification is granted by the Centro Cerâmico do Brasil (Brazilian Ceramics Center, free translation), the organization responsible for auditing and verifying compliance of the management system.

The adoption of this system contributes to systematic operational control, improved production efficiency, and waste reduction. Although ISO 9001 is not strictly an environmental certification, it supports practices that indirectly contribute to improved environmental performance.



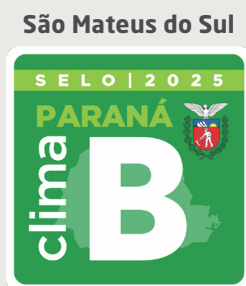
SASO Quality Mark

The SASO certification refers to compliance with the requirements established by Saudi Arabia for products marketed within its territory. In the context of Lamosa Group in Brazil, this certification demonstrates compliance with specific technical and regulatory requirements, which may include safety, quality, and environmental performance aspects.

Obtaining SASO certification reinforces the company's commitment to international regulatory compliance and to the suitability of its products for different markets.



Campo Largo



São Mateus do Sul

Selo Clima Paraná

The Selo Clima Paraná certification is an initiative of the Government of the State of Paraná (Brazil) that recognizes organizations adopting practices aimed at the management and mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Lamosa Group in Brazil was recognized under this program for initiatives related to its ESG agenda, particularly efforts involving climate management, emissions monitoring, and the adoption of practices focused on environmental efficiency. This recognition highlights the company's alignment with state-level climate change mitigation policies while reinforcing its commitment to transparency and the continuous improvement of environmental performance.

Participation in the program also contributes to increasing the visibility of the company's initiatives and strengthening its position among stakeholders, particularly in the context of the transition toward a low-carbon economy.

Transparency Label (UGREEN)

The Transparency Label is a certification that recognizes organizations demonstrating consistent progress in transparency and sustainable management, based on technical criteria related to environmental performance and the disclosure of information to the market.



Lamosa Group in Brazil achieved Level 3 certification, demonstrating the maturity of its sustainability practices and the consolidation of processes focused on measuring and reporting environmental impacts. At this level, the company demonstrates significant progress through initiatives such as conducting Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies for its products, quantifying environmental indicators—including the use of renewable energy and the reduction of its carbon footprint—and aligning with recognized benchmarks in the sustainable construction sector.

This recognition reinforces the company's commitment to transparency and provides technical support for decision-making by professionals such as architects, engineers, and specifiers, thereby contributing to the promotion of solutions with lower environmental impacts throughout their life cycle.



OTHERS

Quarries

Lamosa Group in Brazil continuously monitors its quarries through a specialized technical team composed of engineers and qualified professionals, ensuring oversight of extraction activities and associated environmental aspects.

The rehabilitation of mined areas is carried out in accordance with applicable legal requirements, as established in environmental permits and the respective Environmental Control Plans. This process ensures the implementation of appropriate measures for land rehabilitation in compliance with current legislation.

The company operates both owned and outsourced mining areas, all of which are subject to technical supervision. As part of this oversight, periodic reports—referred to as Environmental Monitoring Reports—are prepared on a quarterly or semiannual basis, depending on the characteristics of each operation.

In addition, specific annual financial resources are allocated to environmental rehabilitation initiatives and the improvement of quarrying practices. This structured approach reinforces Lamosa Group in Brazil's commitment to the responsible management of natural resources and to mitigating the environmental impacts associated with its activities.

Outdoor air quality

Lamosa Group in Brazil contributes to the environmental quality of the regions in which it operates through the conservation of approximately 820 hectares of rural land located in the states of Paraná and Santa Catarina, Brazil. Of this total, 168 hectares correspond to Permanent Preservation Areas, 153 hectares to Legal Reserves, and 262 hectares to surplus native vegetation areas maintained by the company.

The preservation of these areas plays an important role in biodiversity conservation, microclimate regulation, and air quality improvement, in addition to contributing to carbon sequestration. These initiatives strengthen the integration between the company's operations and the conservation of local ecosystems.

At the operational level, the company conducts periodic monitoring of atmospheric emissions from its manufac-

turing facilities. Emissions from spray dryer stacks are analyzed every six months in accordance with the limits established by SEMA Resolution No. 016/14 and IAP Ordinance No. 001/2008.

As a recent advancement, the company also began monitoring atmospheric emissions from kilns, expanding the scope of monitoring and strengthening control over emission sources in the manufacturing process. In addition, control systems such as dust filters installed at strategic points in the production process are used to reduce particulate matter emissions and improve air quality both in the vicinity of operations and within the workplace.

Packaging materials

The packaging used by Lamosa Group in Brazil is designed with a focus on reducing environmental impacts throughout its life cycle. To this end, the packaging is developed to minimize material use without compromising product protection and integrity during transportation and storage, while remaining 100% recyclable.

As part of its post-consumer responsibility strategy, the company implements mechanisms to offset packaging waste. In 2025, 32% of the packaging waste generated within the country was offset through the acquisition of recycling credits, contributing to the strengthening of reverse logistics systems and circular economy practices.

In addition, the company prioritizes the use of pallets made from reforested wood, ensuring the sustainable sourcing of materials used in distribution operations.

Another relevant initiative is the optimization of packaging for the SuperFormatos product line (100 × 200 cm, 120 × 250 cm, 160 × 160 cm, and 160 × 320 cm), which is marketed without cardboard boxes, thereby reducing raw material consumption and the volume of waste generated.

Resource savings

Lamosa Group in Brazil continuously implements initiatives aimed at improving material and energy efficiency in its operations. Among these initiatives, one of the most significant is the optimization of raw material consumption through the reduction of the thickness of certain ceramic products while maintaining their technical performance and quality standards.

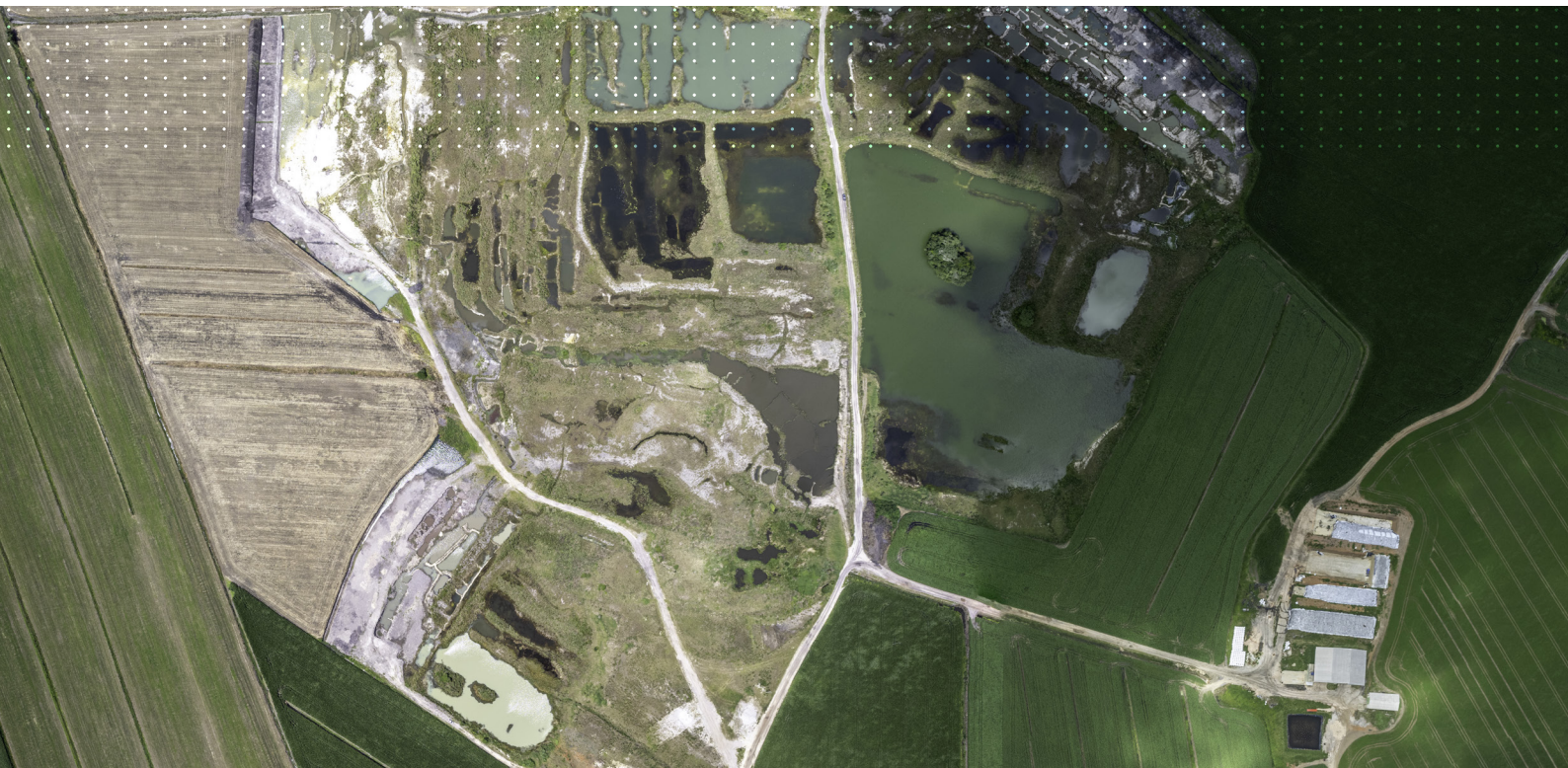
Following tests conducted in 2022 on the 3 × 6 cm and 20 × 20 cm formats—which resulted in thickness reductions from 7 mm to 6 mm and from 8 mm to 7 mm, respectively—the initiative was expanded in 2023 to include the 20 × 23 cm format, for which thickness was also reduced from 8 mm to 7 mm. This strategy enables the company to offer products with lower natural resource consumption and a reduced environmental footprint throughout their life cycle.

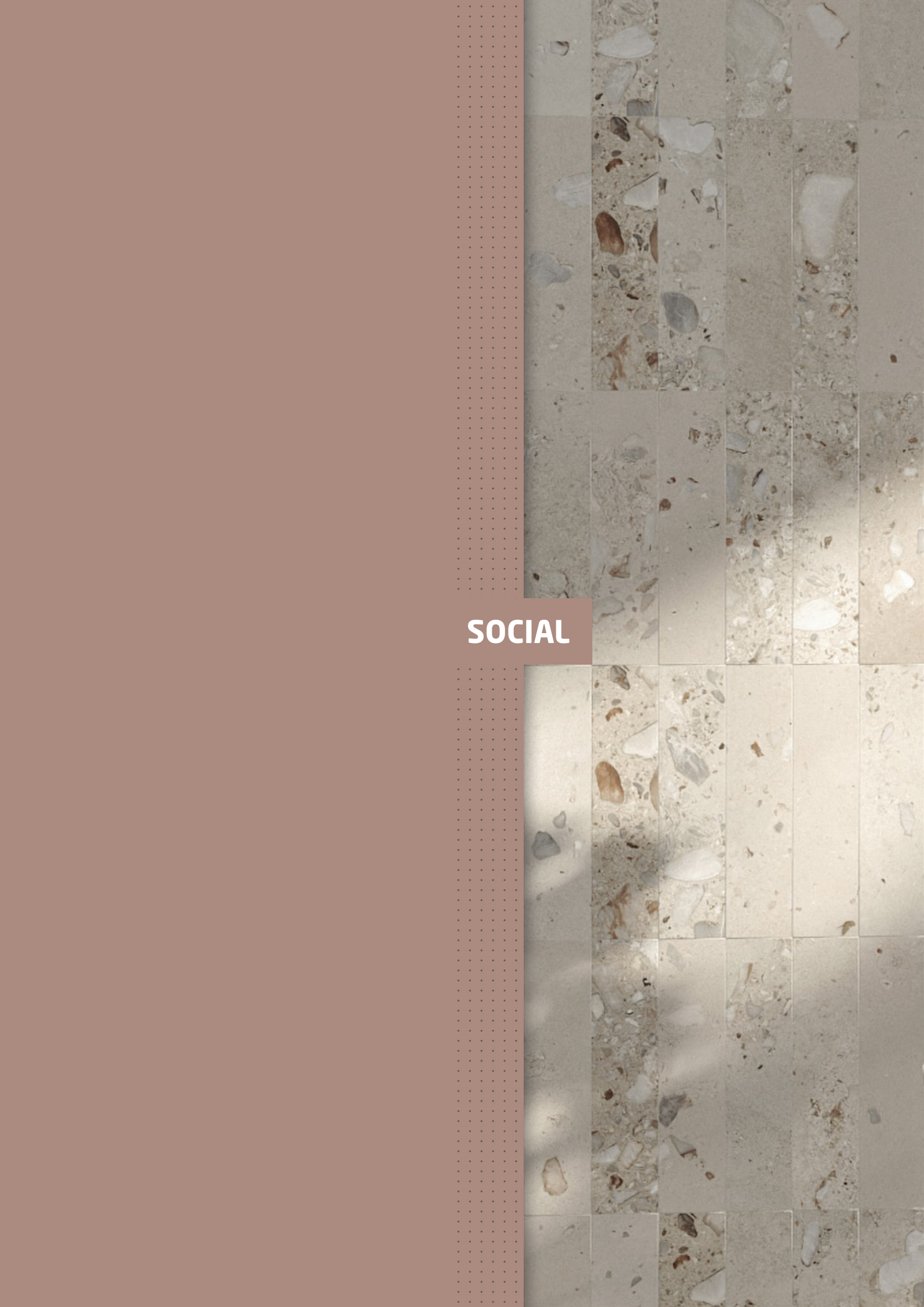
Another important aspect is the internal reuse of waste generated during the production process. “Unfired breakage” and “fired breakage”—ceramic fragments discarded during manufacturing—are reintroduced into the production process, reducing waste generation and increasing raw material efficiency.

In addition, the company implements energy efficiency initiatives in its industrial operations, contributing to the optimization of energy consumption and, consequently, to the reduction of natural gas use in production processes.

The initiatives described throughout this chapter reflect Lamosa Group in Brazil’s ongoing commitment to environmental sustainability. Through integrated efforts focused on natural resource conservation, emissions reduction, and waste recovery, the company seeks not only to comply with legal requirements, but also to generate positive environmental and social impacts.

The continuous pursuit of innovation and process improvement reinforces Lamosa Group in Brazil’s role as an active contributor to building a more sustainable future.





SOCIAL



Lamosa Group in Brazil considers the social dimension to be an essential pillar of sustainability, integrating people management, the promotion of safe and inclusive work environments, and community engagement into its corporate strategy. In this context, the company's operations seek to ensure adequate working conditions, respect for human rights, and opportunities for employee professional development.

The management of social aspects is guided by indicators that monitor workforce composition, including gender diversity, age distribution, and organizational structure, as well as occupational health and safety, training, and well-being aspects. As with environmental indicators, the company uses the indicators proposed by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) as a reference, ensuring methodological consistency, transparency, and alignment with internationally recognized standards. This information supports decision-making and contributes to the continuous improvement of management practices.

In addition, the company's social initiatives extend to the communities in which it operates through programs designed to generate shared value and strengthen local development. By integrating these different aspects, Lamosa Group in Brazil reinforces the strategic role of human capital in promoting innovation, operational efficiency, and the long-term sustainability of its operations.

EMPLOYEES

The workforce is a key factor in the performance and sustainability of Lamosa Group in Brazil's operations. Understanding the profile of employees enables the development of more effective people management policies focused on attracting, developing, and retaining talent, while fostering a more inclusive and balanced work environment.

This section presents key indicators related to the company's workforce, including breakdowns by gender, age group, and job category, as well as employee turnover data. These indicators enable the monitoring of workforce dynamics and support decision-making related to strategic people management.

At the end of 2025, Lamosa Group in Brazil had 1,297 employees, representing a 2.4% decrease compared to the previous year. Of the total workforce, 25.3% were women, with the Campo Largo facility standing out by reaching a female workforce participation rate of 35.0%, an increase of 2.1 percentage points compared to 2024. In contrast, the São Mateus do Sul facility recorded a decrease of 1.0 percentage point in this indicator.

Regarding workforce turnover, the hiring rate in 2025 was 30.1%, totaling 390 new hires throughout the year. At the regional level, hiring rates reached 34.1% in Campo Largo and 21.5% in São Mateus do Sul. The

turnover rate for the period was 32.5%, reflecting the dynamics of employee new hires and turnovers throughout the year.

With regard to maternity and paternity leave, Lamosa Group in Brazil maintained a 100% return-to-work rate in 2025, with all employees returning to their positions after the end of their leave period. This result demonstrates the effectiveness of the company's practices in supporting parenthood and promoting a work environment that encourages a healthy work-life balance.

The analysis of workforce indicators reinforces Lamosa Group in Brazil's commitment to people management guided by data, transparency, and continuous improvement. Through the systematic monitoring of aspects such as diversity, turnover, and retention, the company strengthens its ability to foster a more inclusive and balanced work environment aligned with corporate sustainability best practices. This continuous monitoring contributes to the development of more effective policies that value human capital and support the company's responsible long-term growth.



EMPLOYEES							
Gender	2025	2024	2023	Age group	2025	2024	2023
	969	1,005	1,043	Under 30 years old	427	444	443
				Between 30 and 50 years old	656	678	722
	328	324	312	More than 50 years	214	207	190
Campo Largo	883	916	958				
São Mateus do Sul	414	413	397				
Total	1,297	1,329	1,355				

NEW HIRES							
Gender	2025	2024	2023	Age group	2025	2024	2023
	255	184	205	Under 30 years old	249	201	168
				Between 30 and 50 years old	127	100	102
	135	126	69	More than 50 years	14	9	4
Campo Largo	301	209	222				
São Mateus do Sul	89	101	52				
Total	390	310	274				

TURNOVER							
Gender	2025	2024	2023	Age group	2025	2024	2023
	288	224	299	Under 30 years old	213	171	195
				Between 30 and 50 years old	163	149	175
	134	113	106	More than 50 years	46	17	35
Campo Largo	335	251	329				
São Mateus do Sul	87	86	76				
Total	422	337	405				

MATERNITY/PATERNITY LEAVE						
Year	2025		2024		2023	
Gender	Men	W	Men	W	Men	W
Total number of employees that were entitled to parental leave	969	328	1.005	324	1.043	312
Total number of employees that took parental leave	26	5	22	6	41	8
Total number of employees that returned to work in the reporting period after parental leave ended	26	5	22	6	41	8
Total number of employees that returned to work after parental leave ended that were still employed 12 months after their return to work	25	2	21	6	35	8

EMPLOYEES PER EMPLOYEE CATEGORY						
2025						
Age group	Under 30 years old		Between 30 and 50 years old		More than 50 years	
Gender	Men	W	Men	W	Men	W
Executive	0	0	2	0	2	0
Management	0	0	13	3	5	2
Administration	122	89	187	106	55	26
Operation	185	31	296	49	102	22
Total by gender	307	120	498	158	164	50
Total	427		656		214	

EMPLOYEES PER EMPLOYEE CATEGORY						
2024						
Age group	Under 30 years old		Between 30 and 50 years old		More than 50 years	
Gender	Men	W.	Men	W.	Men.	W.
Executive	0	0	2	0	2	0
Management	0	1	14	3	5	1
Administration	125	79	199	111	48	23
Operation	214	25	290	59	106	22
Total by gender	339	105	505	173	161	46
Total	444		678		207	

EMPLOYEES PER EMPLOYEE CATEGORY						
2023						
Age group	Under 30 years old		Between 30 and 50 years old		More than 50 years	
Gender	Men	W.	Men	W.	Men.	W.
Executive	0	0	2	0	2	0
Management	0	1	13	2	5	1
Administration	119	68	195	116	42	19
Operation	239	16	323	71	103	18
Total by gender	358	85	533	189	152	38
Total	443		722		190	



TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The continuous development of employees is one of the pillars of Lamosa Group in Brazil's sustainable growth. Training initiatives contribute to strengthening technical and behavioral competencies, while also supporting the company's adaptation to a context of constant technological, operational, and socio-environmental change.

To this end, the company maintains structured learning initiatives aimed at developing employee capabilities. Among these initiatives, the Roca Academy Program stands out as a digital platform that provides technical and thematic content related to the ceramics industry and sustainability, contributing to the expansion of employee knowledge.

The materials provided include, among other topics, content related to Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), a key tool for understanding and managing the environmental impacts associated with products. This knowledge supports both production and commercial teams, strengthening the company's ability to integrate technical and environmental considerations into its operations and customer communications.

In addition, employees have access to the Lamosa Group's MEGA platform, which offers training courses and professional development pathways. The platform enables employees to monitor their individual progress and expands access to training content across different fields.

The company also provides specialized training focused on occupational health and safety and supports initiatives

that encourage formal education, including assistance for undergraduate, graduate, and language courses.

Regarding training indicators, Lamosa Group in Brazil recorded more than 6,000 training hours in 2025, corresponding to an average of 4.9 hours per employee. Compared to the previous year, both the total number of training hours and the average number of hours per employee decreased, reflecting adjustments in the dynamics of training program offerings and employee participation during the period.

As part of efforts to improve the management of these indicators, beginning in 2024 the company started monitoring training hours by gender, in addition to analyzing them by employee category. This improvement provides a more detailed view of access to training opportunities and supports the promotion of greater equity in professional development.

Despite fluctuations in the indicators, the company maintains its training programs and continues investing in employee development, recognizing that competency building is essential to the long-term sustainability of the business.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION - BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY AND BY GENDER						
	Training hours			Average hours per employee		
2025	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Executive	22	0	22	5.5	0,0	5.5
Management	50	24	74	2.8	4.8	3.2
Administration	1,094	1,132	2,226	3.0	6.4	4.2
Operation	3,478	524	4,002	6.0	5.1	5.8
Total	4,644	1,680	6,324	4.8	5.1	4.9

	Training hours			Average hours per employee		
2024	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Executive	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Management	66	12	78	3.5	2.4	3.3
Administration	1,100	1,359	2,459	3.0	6.4	4.2
Operation	23,800	5,300	29,100	39.0	50.0	40.6
Total	24,966	6,671	31,637	24.8	20.6	23.8

TRAINING AND EDUCATION - BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY		
2023	Training hours	Average hours per employee
Executive	72	18.0
Management	56	2.6
Administration	2,997	5.4
Operation	27,246	35.4
Total	30,371	22.4

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Occupational Health and Safety

Lamosa Group in Brazil remains committed to promoting the health and physical well-being of its employees through the continuous implementation of the Occupational Health Medical Control Program (PCMSO), in accordance with the guidelines established by the Brazilian Ministry of Labor and Employment. The program is part of the company's occupational health management strategy and aims to identify, monitor, and mitigate health risks, with a focus on preventing occupational illnesses.

In conjunction with the Risk Management Program (PGR), the PCMSO establishes guidelines for conducting clinical and complementary examinations based on the exposure levels identified in the workplace. Occupational risks are mapped considering physical, chemical, biological, ergonomic, and accident-related hazards and are classified according to their relevance, enabling the definition of the most appropriate preventive and control measures.

Health and safety management also relies on the active participation of employees through the Basic Management Units (BMUs). Each employee is assigned to a BMU within their respective area, according to their shift and working hours. These units monitor operational conditions, carry out safety checklists, conduct Daily Safety Dialogues, and report risk situations to management.

The work of the BMUs is complemented by the Internal Commission for Accident Prevention and Harassment (CIPA), which is responsible for conducting monthly awareness campaigns and reinforcing a workplace safety culture. The company also relies on specialized professionals to perform ergonomic assessments and monitor occupational health conditions.



Lamosa Group Safety Model

The Lamosa Group Safety Model remains in place and guides the company's safety practices. Structured into 12 steps organized into three phases, the model establishes guidelines for defining responsibilities, standardizing procedures, promoting training focused on safe behavior, and conducting periodic audits to monitor progress and adherence to the system.

Operational Risk Management

Operational activities are systematically evaluated through risk assessments, which are updated periodically. Non-routine activities involving potential risks undergo a preliminary analysis conducted by the Occupational Health and Safety team in collaboration with the relevant departments and the personnel performing the activities.

In such situations, Work Permits (WPs) are issued, considering specific risks such as working at heights, confined spaces, electrical work, hot work, and load lifting operations. Compliance with legal requirements is also verified, including training in accordance with applicable Regulatory Standards (NRs) and medical fitness confirmed through the Occupational Health Certificate (ASO).

The company conducts periodic reassessments of occupational risks, either on a scheduled basis or whenever significant changes occur in its processes. In addition, it encourages the reporting of unsafe conditions and at-risk behaviors, which may be communicated directly to management or through the Safety Alert tool, available through multiple channels, including anonymous reporting.

Accident and Incident Investigation

In the event of accidents or incidents, an investigation committee is formed comprising representatives from the involved departments, the safety team, and the affected employee. The analyses apply structured methodologies, such as the Cause-and-Effect Diagram (Fishbone Diagram) and the “5 Whys” method, resulting in the development of action plans monitored by the facility’s Safety Committee.

These investigations aim to identify the root causes of incidents, assess operational safety performance, and implement measures to prevent recurrence, thereby contributing to the continuous improvement of safety practices.

Transparency and Reporting Channel

The Lamosa Group provides a reporting channel for communicating safety-related concerns and incidents, accessible through the company website, telephone, and email. The channel allows both identified and anonymous reports, reinforcing the company’s commitment to ethics and integrity.

Medical Care and Health Promotion

The company’s facilities provide medical support to employees. In Campo Largo, there is an on-site clinic operating during business hours, while in São Mateus do Sul, consultations with an occupational physician are scheduled periodically. A corporate hotline is also available to provide assistance outside regular business hours.

Throughout the year, campaigns focused on health and well-being are carried out, including influenza vaccination, preventive screenings (such as skin, breast, prostate, and cervical cancer screenings), oral health initiatives, blood pressure monitoring, blood glucose testing, and mental health initiatives.

Clinical and laboratory examinations are conducted regularly as part of occupational health monitoring. If abnormalities are identified, employees receive follow-up care from the medical team. Medical records are managed in accordance with the Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados (Brazilian General Data Protection Law, free translation), ensuring the secure storage and controlled access to employee information.

Safety Training

The company provides ongoing occupational health and safety training for both employees and third-party service providers, covering topics such as safety induction, use of Personal Protective Equipment, working at heights (NR-35), electrical work (NR-10), equipment operation, machine safety (NR-12), emergency response brigades, safe behavior, accident analysis, and organizational and operational discipline practices (5S).

Health and Safety Governance

Health and safety governance is structured around regular monitoring procedures. The BMUs hold frequent meetings, while CIPA and the Occupational Health and Safety Committee conduct monthly meetings attended by technical teams, leadership, and management.

These forums contribute to ensuring alignment across departments, monitoring workplace safety conditions, and strengthening a prevention-oriented organizational culture.



Commitment to Safety

Lamosa Group in Brazil reaffirms its commitment to promoting a safe and healthy work environment. By strengthening management practices, investing in training, and encouraging active employee participation, the company seeks to prevent accidents, promote well-being, and continuously strengthen its safety culture.



With these actions, Lamosa Group in Brazil contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 04: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and to Sustainable Development Goal No. 08: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

The Lamosa Group in Brazil remains committed to ethics, integrity, and respect for human rights through the ongoing communication of its internal guidelines and policies related to anti-corruption, non-discrimination, and inappropriate conduct in the corporate environment. These guidelines direct employee conduct and reinforce the importance of compliance with applicable regulations and corporate principles, while promoting professional relationships based on respect and transparency.

To support this process, the company provides employees with the Transparency Hotline, which enables the secure and confidential submission

of complaints and reports. The reports received are forwarded to the Lamosa Group, which is responsible for conducting investigations and consolidating the information.

In 2025, 47 complaints were filed regarding various issues, including violations of internal policies, mistreatment of employees, inappropriate conduct, and theft or misuse of data. Of this total, 43 cases had been resolved by the end of the reporting period, while 4 remained under investigation.

Through these prevention, monitoring, and investigation mechanisms, the Lamosa Group in Brazil seeks to foster an organizational culture grounded in ethics, corporate responsibility, and respect for people, promoting a work environment characterized by integrity and safety and aligned with the principles of transparency and corporate governance.

WORK BENEFITS

The employee benefits offered by Lamosa Group in Brazil are a key component of its people management strategy, contributing to the well-being, quality of life, and safety of its employees.

The company seeks to provide a benefits package aligned with the needs of its workforce, offering support in areas such as health, financial security, mobility, and family assistance.

Health and Well-being

Health insurance;
Dental plan;
24-hour telemedicine services;
On-site meals provided to all employees;
Wellhub;
Pharmacy partnership program.

Security and financial support

Life insurance;
Private pension plans;
Payroll-deductible loans;
Profit-Sharing Program (PPR) for permanent employees.

Mobility

Transportation vouchers; or
Chartered transportation for permanent employees, interns, apprentices, and administrative employees residing in Curitiba, Brazil.

Family support

Maternity and paternity leave;
Childcare assistance for permanent employees with children up to six months of age;
Annual distribution of school supplies to permanent employees with children between 6 and 14 years of age.

Other benefits

Permanent employees may purchase company products after three months of employment.



With these actions, Lamosa Group in Brazil contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 03: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and to Sustainable Development Goal No. 08: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

In addition to initiatives focused on internal management and employee relations, the Lamosa Group in Brazil also promotes social and environmental initiatives aimed at the communities surrounding its operations. Among these initiatives, the “Fiscais Mirins do Meio Ambiente” (“Junior Environmental Inspectors,” free translation) environmental education project stands out. The program is designed to raise environmental awareness among children up to 9 years old in the Campo Largo region.

The project addresses topics related to recycling, the conservation of natural resources, and respect for living beings through a playful and participatory approach. Activities include educational games, storytelling, gardening, and environmental exercises, with the aim of fostering learning in an accessible manner and encouraging more environmentally responsible behaviors from an early age.

To date, more than 200 children have participated in the initiative. Through this project, the company contributes to strengthening environmental education and promoting a culture of social and environmental responsibility within local communities.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Internal communication at Lamosa Group in Brazil plays a strategic role in strengthening organizational culture, engaging employees, and disseminating relevant information about the company's operations. Through the monthly newsletter *Saindo do Forno*, the organization shares initiatives, results, and best practices, promoting greater alignment among teams and contributing to the development of a more integrated, transparent, and continuously improving corporate environment.

Throughout 2025, this channel was widely used as a tool for awareness-raising and engagement on sustainability-related topics, with a focus on health and safety, environmental management, and employee development. The communication approach adopted prioritizes clarity and accessibility, enabling employees to understand not only the results achieved, but also their individual role in building a safer, more efficient, and more responsible operation.

Health and Safety

In the area of occupational health and safety, internal communication played a key role in highlighting achievements and reinforcing safe behaviors. Throughout the year, significant operational milestones were communicated, including the achievement of extended accident-free periods across different facilities and operational areas, with particularly notable results reported in March, April, July, and October.

Among the highlights, some departments surpassed 3,000 days without workplace accidents, while others recorded similarly significant periods exceeding 1,000 days, reflecting the consolidation of a strong safety culture across different areas of the operation.

The dissemination of these results contributes to recognizing collective efforts and strengthening a prevention-oriented culture in which safety is treated as a core value. In addition, the newsletter highlighted structured initiatives such as the activities of the Internal Commission for Accident Prevention and Harassment (CIPA), periodic awareness campaigns, and the implementation of measures aimed at identifying and mitigating occupational risks.

In this context, the company's Internal Week for Accident Prevention (SIPAT), held in August, was widely publicized, highlighting topics related to physical and mental health, with emphasis on psychosocial risks and the importance of workplace well-being. Other initiatives, such as safety inspections, internal campaigns, and ongoing awareness actions, were also communicated throughout the year, reinforcing the company's commitment to employee well-being.

Health and Well-being

The promotion of health and well-being was also a recurring theme in internal communications. The newsletter featured mental health awareness campaigns, highlighting activities conducted in September as part of the Yellow September movement. These initiatives included dialogue opportunities, lectures, and educational content focused on psychological well-being.

In addition, campaigns related to disease prevention and self-care, such as the Pink October initiatives, were promoted with the objective of expanding access to information and encouraging preventive practices. Internal programs focused on specific groups also gained visibility, including initiatives aimed at supporting pregnant employees through medical assistance, guidance, and workplace accommodations, reinforcing the company's commitment to supporting employees with diverse needs and backgrounds.

Environment and Sustainability

In the environmental sphere, internal communication played an important role in promoting more sustainable practices and engaging employees in awareness initiatives. In June, Environment Week was widely publicized, featuring educational activities, interactive initiatives, and actions encouraging the adoption of more responsible everyday habits.

In addition, specific campaigns emphasized the importance of the responsible use of resources, such as the paper consumption reduction initiative launched in July, which encouraged simple behavioral changes that directly contribute to waste reduction. This type of approach helps bring employees closer to the company's environmental agenda, making it more tangible and applicable to their daily activities.

Communication was also used to highlight institutional recognition related to sustainability. In December, for example, the company's achievement of the Selo Clima Paraná certification was publicized, highlighting progress in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions management, transparency in reporting practices, and the adoption of initiatives aligned with a low-carbon economy.

Development and Continuous Improvement

In addition to environmental and safety-related topics, the newsletter also contributed to fostering a culture of continuous improvement and organizational development. Throughout the year, it highlighted technical training initiatives, educational programs, and actions aimed at strengthening employee competencies.

Highlights included structured development programs, technical training, and corporate assessments related to health, safety, and environmental management, such as the MEHSLA model assessment conducted in September. The communication of these initiatives reinforces the company's commitment to employee professional development and the continuous improvement of its processes.

Another important aspect is the recognition of employee participation in continuous improvement initiatives, such as suggestion and innovation programs. By highlighting these efforts, internal communication helps recognize individual contributions and foster a more participatory and collaborative organizational culture.

Closing Remarks

In an integrated manner, Saindo do Forno serves as a channel connecting strategy and operations, translating corporate guidelines into messages that are accessible and applicable to employees' daily activities. This approach promotes employee engagement, broadens understanding of sustainability-related topics, and supports the dissemination of best practices throughout the organization.

In this way, internal communication is established as an important management tool, supporting the development of a safer, healthier, and more environmentally responsible workplace, while reinforcing alignment between the company's values and the practices adopted across its operations.



2025 GOALS

- **Achieving the Selo Clima Paraná certification**

Certification obtained in December 2025.

- **Continuation of employee health campaigns**

(e.g., vaccination campaigns, Yellow September, mental health, occupational health and safety, among others) - Completed. This is an ongoing initiative.

- **Continuation of the Junior Environmental Monitors Program**

Completed. The project was carried out with three schools in 2025.

- **Continuation of the Sustenta+ Program**

Completed. This is an ongoing initiative..

- **Environment Week event**

Completed. The event featured educational activities, interactive initiatives, and actions aimed at encouraging the adoption of more responsible everyday habits.

NEXT STEPS 2026 GOALS

- Implementation of rainwater harvesting and reuse in production processes.
- Participation in the SESI SDG Program.
- Waste segregation training for administrative employees.
- Alignment of indicators with Lamosa Group targets.





ANNEX

GRI 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization (GJ)

a. Consumo total de combustíveis dentro da organização oriundos de fontes não renováveis, em joules ou seus múltiplos, inclusive os tipos de combustíveis usados.

Year	2025	2024	2023
Natural gas	699,198	578,511	693,413
Shale gas	496,762	476,221	362,335
Gasoline	340	371	406
Diesel fuel	2,960	3,020	2,986
LPG	94,189	106,537	221,134
Total	1,293,449	1,164,660	1,280,274

b. Total fuel consumption within the organization from renewable sources, in joules or multiples, and including fuel types used.

Year	2025	2024	2023
Anhydrous ethanol in commercial gasoline	134	137	150
Biodiesel in commercial diesel	499	480	388
Biomass	311,282	548,820	418,830
Ethanol	0	2	0
Total	311,915	549,439	419,368

c. In joules, watt-hours or multiples, the total:

Year	2025	2024	2023
i. electricity consumption	257,664	233,205	224,809
ii. heating consumption	0	0	0
iii. cooling consumption	0	0	0
iv. steam consumption	0	0	0
Total	257,664	233,205	224,809

GRI 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization (GJ)

d. In joules, watt-hours or multiples, the total:

Year	2025	2024	2023
i. electricity sold	0	0	0
ii. heating sold	0	0	0
iii. cooling sold	0	0	0
iv. steam sold	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

e. Total energy consumption within the organization, in joules or multiples.

Year	2025	2024	2023
Consumption	1,863,028	1,947,304	1,924,452

GRI 302-3 Energy intensity (MJ/m2 of porcelain tile produced)

a. Energy intensity ratio for the organization

Year	2025	2024	2023
Non-renewable	77.5	76.7	91.8
Renewable	18.7	36.2	30.1
Electricity	15.4	15.4	16.4
Total	111.6	128.3	138.0

GRI 302-4 Reduction of energy consumption (GJ)

a. Amount of reductions in energy consumption achieved as a direct result of conservation and efficiency initiatives, in joules or multiples. b. Types of energy included in the reductions; whether fuel, electricity, heating, cooling, steam, or all.

Types of energy	2025	2024	2023
Fuels	41,432	44,031	0
Total	41,432	44,031	0

GRI 305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions (metric tons)			
Scope 1	2025	2024	2023
Total emissions in CO2 equivalents	67,119	60,607	68,051
Total biogenic CO2 emissions	23,335	40,925	31,699
Fugitive emissions - non-Kyoto Protocol-regulated greenhouse gases	545	545	533

GRI 305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions (metric tons)			
Scope 3	2025	2024	2023
Total emissions in CO2 equivalents	3,298	3,561	2,399
Total biogenic CO2 emissions	0	0	0

GRI 305-3 indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (metric tons)			
Scope 3	2025**	2024*	2023*
Total emissions in CO2 equivalents	47,043	41,683	36,056
Total biogenic CO2 emissions	3,120	4,488	2,338

* **Included categories:** 4. Upstream transportation and distribution, 5. Waste generated in operations, 6. Business travel, 7. Employee commuting e 9. Downstream transportation and distribution.

** **Categorías incluidas:** 3. Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2), 4. Upstream transportation and distribution, 5. Waste generated in operations, 6. Business travel, 7. Employee commuting e 9. Downstream transportation and distribution.

GRI 305-4 GHG emissions intensity (kg/m ² of porcelain tile produced)			
Total GHG emissions in CO2 equivalents intensity			
Scope	2025	2024	2023
Scope 1	4.02	3.99	4.88
Scope 2	0.20	0.23	0.17
Scope 3	2.82	2.75	2.59
Total	7.04	6.97	7.64

GRI 305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions (metric tons)

Year	2025	2024	2023
Emissions avoided through reduced energy consumption	2,178	2,957	NA Not Available

GRI 303-3 Water withdrawal (megaliters)

a. Total water withdrawal from all areas in megaliters, and a breakdown of this total by the following sources, if applicable:

Source	2025	2024	2023
i. Surface water;	145.6	163.7	190.0
ii. Groundwater;	0	0	0
iii. Seawater;	0	0	0
iv. Produced water;	0	0	0
v. Third-party water.	2,9	1,7	6.3
Total	148.5	165.4	196.3

b. Total water withdrawal from all areas with water stress in megaliters, and a breakdown of this total by the following sources, if applicable:

Not applicable, given that the areas where Lamosa Group in Brazil draws water from are not areas of water stress.

GRI 303-3 Water withdrawal (megaliters)

c. A breakdown of total water withdrawal from each of the sources listed in Disclosures 303-3-a and 303-3-b in megaliters by the following categories:

Source	2025	2024	2023
i. Surface water;	145.6	163.7	190.0
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids);	145.6	163.7	190.0
Other water (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids).	0	0	0
ii. Groundwater;	0	0	0
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids);	0	0	0
Other water (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids).	0	0	0
iii. Seawater;	0	0	0
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids);	0	0	0
Other water (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids).	0	0	0
iv. Produced water;	0	0	0
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids);	0	0	0
Other water (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids).	0	0	0
v. Third-party water.	2.9	1.7	6.3
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids);	2.9	1.7	6.3
Other water (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids).	0	0	0
Total	148.5	165.4	196.3

GRI 303-4 - Water discharge

a. Total water discharge to all areas in megaliters, and a breakdown of this total by the following types of destination, if applicable:

Source	2025	2024	2023
i. Surface water;	0,9	6,9	15,6
ii. Groundwater;	0	0	0
iii. Seawater;	0	0	0
iv. Third-party water.	0	0	0
Total	0,9	6,9	15,6

GRI 303-4 - Water discharge

b. A breakdown of total water discharge to all areas in megaliters by the following categories:

Source	2025	2024	2023
i. Surface water;	0.9	6.9	15.6
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids);	0.9	6.9	15.6
Other water (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids).	0	0	0
ii. Groundwater;	0	0	0
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids);	0	0	0
Other water (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids).	0	0	0
iii. Seawater;	0	0	0
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids);	0	0	0
Other water (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids).	0	0	0
iv. Third-party water.	0	0	0
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids);	0	0	0
Other water (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids).	0	0	0
Total	0.9	6.9	15.6

c. Total water discharge to all areas with water stress in megaliters, and a breakdown of this total by the following categories:

Not applicable, given that the areas where Lamosa Group in Brazil discharges water are not water-stressed areas.

GRI 306-3 Waste generated

a. Total weight of waste generated in metric tons, and a breakdown of this total by composition of the waste.

Type of waste	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Rubber and engineering polymers	5.30
Components and equipment	26.73
Contaminated packaging	4.44
Contaminated PPE	4.19
Industrial filtration	2.20
Sludge and wastewater treatment waste	1,205.43
Refractory and insulating materials	50.26
Abrasive waste	23.23
Ceramic waste	47,101.69
Waste requiring special control	1.49
Contaminated waste	27.70
Finishing and grinding waste	8,786.18
Cleaning and maintenance waste	94.20
Wood and biomass waste	483.07
Paper waste	289.53
Healthcare waste	0.00
Waste from sanitation systems	80.34
Miscellaneous recyclable waste	26.11
Metal waste	328.89
Mineral and inert waste	87.14
Oil waste	20.54
Organic waste	83.89
Plastic waste	63.07
Total	58,795.63

GRI 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal

a. Total weight of waste diverted from disposal in metric tons, and a breakdown of this total by composition of the waste.

Type of waste	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Components and equipment	26.17
Contaminated packaging	2.60
Contaminated PPE	2.50
Sludge and wastewater treatment waste	1,205.43
Refractory and insulating materials	50.26
Ceramic waste	47,101.69
Waste requiring special control	1.49
Finishing and grinding waste	8,786.18
Wood and biomass waste	483.07
Paper waste	289.53
Miscellaneous recyclable waste	26.11
Metal waste	328.89
Mineral and inert waste	87.14
Oil waste	20.54
Organic waste	83.89
Plastic waste	54.79
Total	58,550.29

GRI 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal

b. PeTotal weight of hazardous waste diverted from disposal in metric tons, and a breakdown of this total by the following recovery operations:

Recovery operation	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Preparation for reuse	5.20
Recycling	16.23
Other recovery operations.	0.00
Total	21.44

c. Total weight of non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal in metric tons, and a breakdown of this total by the following recovery operations:

Recovery operation	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Preparation for reuse	56,287.47
Recycling	2,241.38
Other recovery operations.	0.00
Total	58,528.85

d. For each recovery operation listed in Disclosures 306-4-b and 306-4-c, a breakdown of the total weight in metric tons of hazardous waste and of non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal:

Type of waste	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Sludge and wastewater treatment waste	410.40
Ceramic waste	47,101.69
Finishing and grinding waste	8,775.38
Total	56,287.47

GRI 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal

d. For each recovery operation listed in Disclosures 306-4-b and 306-4-c, a breakdown of the total weight in metric tons of hazardous waste and of non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal:

Type of waste	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Components and equipment	26.17
Contaminated packaging	2.60
Contaminated PPE	2.50
Sludge and wastewater treatment waste	795.03
Refractory and insulating materials	50.26
Waste requiring special control	1.49
Finishing and grinding waste	10.80
Wood and biomass waste	483.07
Paper waste	289.53
Miscellaneous recyclable waste	26.11
Metal waste	328.89
Mineral and inert waste	87.14
Oil waste	20.54
Organic waste	83.89
Plastic waste	54.79
Total	2,262.82

GRI 306-5 Waste directed to disposal

a. Total weight of waste directed to disposal in metric tons, and a breakdown of this total by composition of the waste.

Type of waste	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Rubber and engineering polymers	5.30
Components and equipment	0.56
Contaminated packaging	1.84
Contaminated PPE	1.69
Industrial filtration	2.20
Abrasive waste	23.23
Contaminated waste	27.70
Cleaning and maintenance waste	94.20
Healthcare waste	0.00
Waste from sanitation systems	80.34
Plastic waste	8.28
Total	245.34

GRI 306-5 Waste directed to disposal

b. Total weight of hazardous waste directed to disposal in metric tons, and a breakdown of this total by the following disposal operations:

Disposal operation	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Incineration (with energy recovery)	34.69
Incineration (without energy recovery)	0,00
Landfilling	0,00
Other disposal operations	0,00
Total	34.69

c. Total weight of non-hazardous waste directed to disposal in metric tons, and a breakdown of this total by the following disposal operations:

Disposal operation	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Incineration (with energy recovery)	0,00
Incineration (without energy recovery)	0,00
Landfilling	208.25
Other disposal operations	2.40
Total	210.65

GRI 306-5 Resíduos destinados para disposição final

d. For each disposal operation listed in Disclosures 306-5-b and 306-5-c, a breakdown of the total weight in metric tons of hazardous waste and of non-hazardous waste directed to disposal:

i. onsite

Type of waste	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Total	0,00

d. For each disposal operation listed in Disclosures 306-5-b and 306-5-c, a breakdown of the total weight in metric tons of hazardous waste and of non-hazardous waste directed to disposal:

ii. offsite

Type of waste	2025 - Waste generated (metric tons)
Rubber and engineering polymers	5.30
Components and equipment	0.56
Contaminated packaging	1.84
Contaminated PPE	1.69
Industrial filtration	2.20
Abrasive waste	23.23
Contaminated waste	27.70
Cleaning and maintenance waste	94.20
Healthcare waste	0.00
Waste from sanitation systems	80.34
Plastic waste	8.28
Total	245.34



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