CANAM STEEL CORPORATION

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report

Reporting Year: January 1st – December 31st, 2024

Date of Publication: January 1, 2026

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1. About Canam Steel Corporation

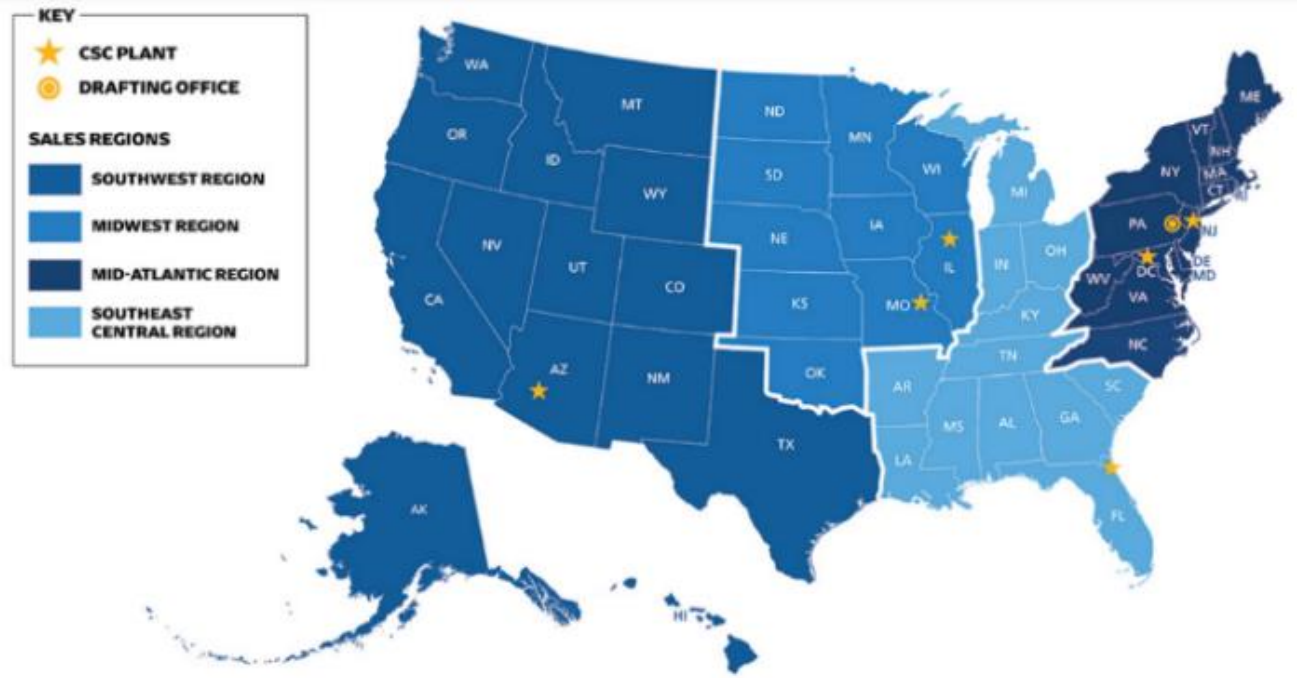
Founded in 1973, Canam Steel Corporation (CSC) is a service-oriented manufacturer specializing in highly engineered steel products. The company's core business focuses on open web steel joists and a variety of steel deck products, designed to meet the unique needs of each of its customers.

CSC operates six manufacturing facilities across the United States – in Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, and New Jersey – as shown in Figure 1, allowing it to serve customers nationwide. The company provides industry-leading engineering services, personalized customer support, and a proactive approach to safety for both customers and employees.

With expertise spanning distribution centers, schools, high-rise buildings, stadiums, office spaces, retail buildings, and renovations, CSC is equipped to handle projects of all sizes. CSC's commitment to flexibility, collaboration, and innovation ensures that each project is executed efficiently, with tailored solutions that bring customers' visions to life.

CSC is committed to sustainable steel manufacturing, integrating environmentally responsible practices into its operations. The company engineers products using responsibly sourced steel from top American steel suppliers that focus on carbon reduction and carbon-zero goals and implements measures to minimize waste and pollution in its production facilities.

Figure 1. CSC's presence in the United States



2. Introduction

About this report

This report has been prepared by Canam Steel Corporation (CSC) in response to the requirements of California Senate Bill 261 (SB 261) and in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) (see Appendix 8.1). It represents CSC's first formal disclosure of climate-related financial risks and opportunities and outlines the company's current governance, strategy, risk management practices, and performance metrics related to climate change.

The purpose of this report is to enhance transparency for stakeholders – including investors, customers, employees, and regulators – by providing insight into how CSC identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations. It also reflects CSC's commitment to continuous improvement in environmental stewardship and sustainable business practices.

Scope and reporting period

The data in this report covers CSC's performance for the calendar year 2024 – January 1st – December 31st, 2024 – unless otherwise noted. References to "CSC", "the organization" or "the company" refer to Canam Steel Corporation. Where applicable, the report also outlines forward-looking initiatives and areas for future development, including plans to strengthen climate-related risk assessments, scenario analysis, and emissions reduction strategies.

CSC worked with a third-party consultant to guide the development of this report. This report is intended to serve as a foundation for ongoing climate-related disclosures and will be updated every two years as CSC's climate strategy evolves and matures.

Statement on forward-looking information

This Report includes forward-looking information and forward-looking statements about our ESG ambition and performance. These forward-looking perspectives are based on assumptions, information, beliefs, plans and aspirations as of the date this Report was published. As such, they may be subject to change going forward based on, among other things, economic and market conditions, budgets, and the regulatory and policy landscape.

3. Governance

As a privately held company under the ownership of American Industrial Partners (AIP), CSC aligns its strategic direction, operational execution, and sustainability initiatives with AIP's investment philosophy and long-term value creation goals. This includes structured governance to integrate sustainability considerations – such as climate-related risks and opportunities – into decision-making across the organization.

3.1 Board oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

CSC's Board of Directors, composed of five members, holds overall oversight of sustainability matters, including climate-related issues. The Board collectively ensures that sustainability topics are regularly reviewed and integrated into strategic planning.

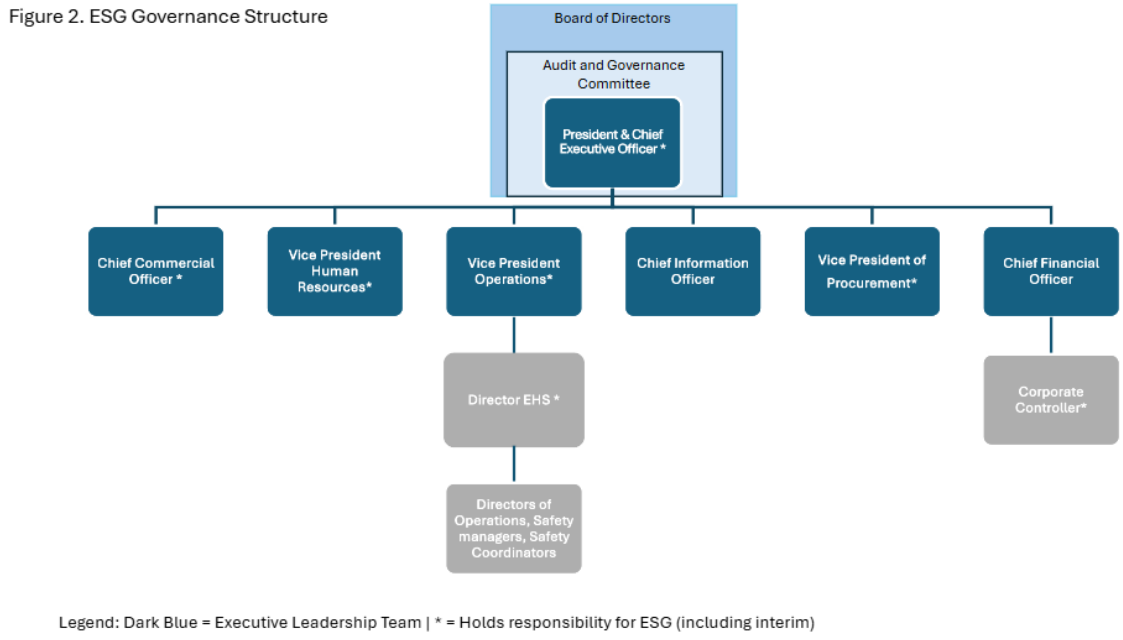
Climate oversight is functionally exercised through the active involvement of the Operating Partner from AIP, who serves on CSC's Board. The Operating Partner communicates AIP's and broader Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) expectations and monitors progress against CSC's Operating Agenda, a strategic framework that guides long-term business planning and operational priorities. The Operating Agenda, developed following AIP's acquisition of CSC in 2017, is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure continued relevance. **In 2024, the Operating Agenda was refreshed to integrate ESG considerations more explicitly** (referred to as the ESG Operating Agenda). The ESG Operating Agenda outlines ongoing actions such as establishing an appropriate ESG structure for CSC and developing an ESG strategy, with defined accountabilities, champions and timelines for initiatives in progress. The Agenda also identifies future actions for implementation as part of its ongoing ESG commitments, including the development of an ESG policy in 2025.

The **Board's Audit & Governance Committee** convenes quarterly, with ESG-related topics – including climate change – featured as standing agenda items under the Enterprise Risk Management section. Each meeting includes a review of progress against the goals outlined in the ESG Operating Agenda. In accordance with AIP's ESG Standard of Work, portfolio companies are required to report ESG metrics and deliver quarterly ESG updates to the Board. As such, the Board also receives comprehensive annual reports detailing key ESG indicators, such as Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the proportion of renewable energy used.

These disclosures align with AIP's commitment to the Institutional Limited Partners Association (ILPA) Data Convergence Project, which fosters standardized ESG reporting across portfolio companies and enhances transparency for investors.

To ensure effective oversight, Board members engage in ESG training at least annually. These sessions address a broad spectrum of topics, including climate-related disclosures and emerging sustainability trends. Additionally, the AIP Operating Partner benefits from access to AIP's ESG Centre of Excellence, which provides on-demand expertise and support for evolving ESG knowledge needs.

Figure 2. ESG Governance Structure



Legend: Dark Blue = Executive Leadership Team | ★ = Holds responsibility for ESG (including interim)

3.2 Management's role assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Sustainability-related responsibilities, including climate, are integrated across multiple levels of management, as shown in Figure 2 above.

Executive oversight and accountability

The **Chief Executive Officer (CEO)** holds ultimate accountability for implementing CSC's ESG Operating Agenda, including its climate-related components (see Figure 3). The CEO is responsible for reviewing and approving all updates presented to the Board, including climate-related disclosures. Supporting this effort, the **Vice President, Human Resources (HR)** oversees the day-to-day execution of the ESG Operating Agenda and provides quarterly progress updates to both the CEO and the Board. A centralized tracking system facilitates this process by assigning responsibilities, monitoring action items, and ensuring timely execution. Additional roles support the execution of specific items of the ESG Operating Agenda:

- The **Corporate Controller** holds an interim responsibility for the completion of the climate-related disclosure and the company's response to California SB261 more broadly. These responsibilities will transition to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) throughout 2025 following the CFO's onboarding period.
- The **Vice President of Operations** oversees Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) and is responsible for identifying and mitigating environmental hazards, including climate-related risks. The EHS policy has been updated to incorporate climate-specific commitments, including adaptation and mitigation measures.
- The **Chief Commercial Officer (CCO)** champions customer engagement on sustainability, ensuring that evolving expectations – such as low-carbon product demands – are seamlessly integrated into CSC's product offerings and operational strategies (more information here).

"Effective ESG leadership goes beyond good intentions – it requires clear executive oversight, organizational alignment, and unwavering accountability. When leadership understands how ESG integrates with our core business strategy, it becomes a true driver of performance, not just a commitment on paper." – Brad Lazorka, Chief Executive Officer

Management oversight and accountability

- The **Director of Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS)**, oversees environmental and safety-related aspects across CSC. The Director's responsibilities include ensuring regulatory compliance, conducting audits, managing occupational health and safety, and driving continuous improvement across facilities. The Director also leads the development of internal environmental strategies, supports the preparation of environmental metrics, including climate-related data, and ensures alignment between environmental and safety initiatives.
- **The Vice President of Procurement** ensures that CSC raw material recycling efforts are appropriately managed and integrates sustainability considerations through various methods including contracts, vendor communication and periodic system reviews. Additionally, the Vice President of Procurement leads communication, resolution and improvements with suppliers regarding ESG related initiatives.
- **Directors of Operations, EHS managers, and Safety and Environmental coordinators** at each facility are responsible for implementing ESH practices on the ground and coordinating annual environmental audits for review of relevant Executives. Their responsibilities include conducting climate-related risk assessments, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations, and executing site-specific mitigation strategies.

Incentives and future enhancements

Financial incentives are currently in place for select EHS outcomes, such as safety performance. CSC is focused on enhancing its understanding of the company's environmental impact, which will help inform the integration of broader climate-related metrics into performance-based incentive structures.

"When team members feel personally connected to safety and ESG initiatives, they don't just follow protocols–they champion them. Motivation comes from understanding the 'why' behind the work, and as leaders, it is our role to inspire that connection. A culture of engagement is the foundation of a sustainable and responsible workplace." – Tamara Clark, Vice President, Human Resources

Relevant training for our leadership is provided as needed. In mid-2025, CSC hosted a Leadership Training in Atlanta, GA, where our leaders gained practical tools to develop both themselves and their teams. From building trust to empowering others, the training highlighted the importance of leading with clarity – communicating vision with purpose and intention. In the future, CSC will consider integrating sustainability elements into this or other leadership trainings.

4. Strategy

4.1 Climate-related risks and opportunities

CSC is in the early stages of formalizing its approach to identifying and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Throughout 2025, CSC plans to conduct a materiality assessment to identify and prioritize key sustainability topics, including climate-related risks and opportunities.

This assessment will serve as a foundational step toward developing a climate risk register and integrating climate considerations into the company's strategic planning.

Physical risks

CSC currently identifies physical climate risks such as floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes within its standard operating practices, primarily through annual insurance assessments at each facility. These assessments help identify environmental hazards, including flood zones, and their findings are communicated to relevant departments for mitigation planning. For instance, stormwater management plans have been implemented at the South Plainfield facility in response to flood risk, and cooling measures have been introduced at several sites to address rising temperatures.

Transition risks

Transition risks, including those related to policy, legal, technological, market, and reputational changes, are also monitored informally. CSC actively tracks developments in sustainability reporting (e.g., California SB 261), peer practices, and evolving customer expectations to stay informed of emerging risks and opportunities.

A **key transition opportunity for CSC lies in the growing demand for sustainable steel, driven by the rise in green building practices and certifications**. CSC actively supports clients in achieving their sustainability goals by providing environmentally responsible steel solutions through recycled content, energy-efficient production processes, and transparent Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs).

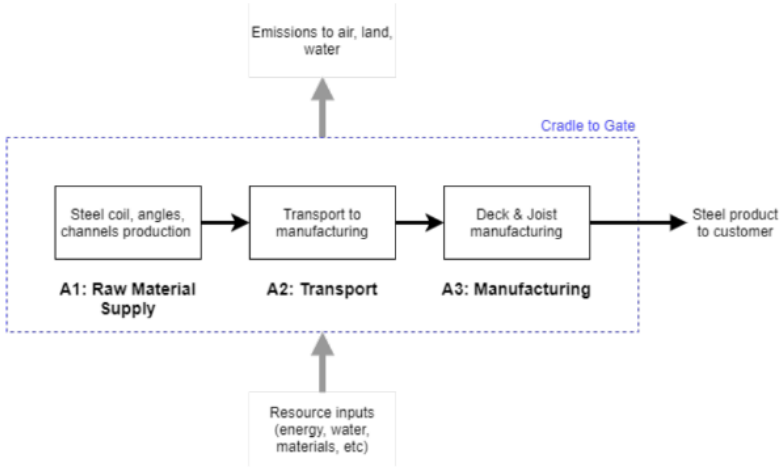
At this stage, identified risks and opportunities have not yet been mapped to specific time horizons (short, medium, or long term) in alignment with global climate goals such as the Paris Agreement. Addressing this area is a key priority for CSC as part of its broader ESG strategy development.

4.2 Impact on businesses, strategy, and financial planning

While CSC has not yet formally quantified the financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, the company recognizes that physical climate risks, particularly those affecting facilities and employee well-being (such as heat), may have material implications for operations. These risks are therefore considered in strategic and operational planning.

CSC is proactively addressing market transition risks and opportunities by developing EPDs for key products across its various facilities. These EPDs help clients better report and manage the environmental impacts of the products they purchase. Each EPD quantifies the cradle-to-gate environmental footprint of CSC's steel products (as illustrated in Figure 4) and is certified by UL Solutions. The results of these EDPs help CSC identify continuous improvement opportunities to reduce the environmental impact of its products. As outlined in Section 6.3, the cradle-to-gate potential environmental impacts of steel decks and joists are primarily driven by upstream steel production (A1). Inbound transportation to manufacturing (A2) and the manufacturing process itself (A3) contribute to a lesser extent. Consequently, one of CSC's priorities is partnering with sustainable steel producers.

Figure 4. Cradle to Gate Flow Diagram



Additional environmental metrics, such as steel scrap, paint waste, and stormwater pollutant testing, are tracked at the site level to support continuous improvement.

CSC's Operating Agenda includes a strategic initiative focused on exploring more sustainable manufacturing practices. This includes identifying environmental impacts and developing continuous improvement projects to reduce impacts. While CSC has not yet developed a formal corporate net zero strategy or decarbonization roadmap, these early initiatives are intended to inform the feasibility of future emissions reduction

targets and decarbonization strategies as outlined in the ESG Operating Agenda (Action 2.3).

4.3 Climate resilience and scenario planning

CSC has not yet conducted a formal Climate Scenario Analysis (CSA) to evaluate the resilience of its strategy under different climate-related scenarios.

CSC recognizes the value of scenario planning in assessing long-term climate risks and plans to incorporate it into its evolving sustainability strategy. CSC aims to complete this assessment in advance of its 2028 TCFD report.

5. Risk management

5.1 Processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks

CSC employs a range of site-specific processes to identify, assess and monitor risks, including those related to climate. These practices are integrated into daily operations and tailored to each facility's unique environment and complexity.

Key practices include:

- **Job safety risk assessments**: Conducted periodically at each site to evaluate potential hazards and workforce safety risks. These assessments involve collaboration across production, safety, maintenance, and engineering teams, and can lead to identification of climate-related hazards such as workplace temperature conditions, flooding and others.
- **Environmental assessments:** Led by the Director of EHS in partnership with site Directors of Operations, these evaluations ensure corporate-wide compliance with environmental permits and safe handling of materials, particularly when introducing new products.
- **Site-level environmental audits:** Regular audits are conducted across sites to assess environmental factors such as hazardous materials, stormwater management, and site conditions. These audits involve cross-site personnel to ensure objectivity and knowledge sharing. Identified risks are documented, and mitigation actions are tracked to ensure accountability.
- **Insurance assessments:** Annual assessments conducted by FM Global have historically identified physical climate risks such as flood zones and other environmental hazards. Findings are cascaded to relevant departments for mitigation planning.
- **Chemical management procedures:** CSC has implemented structured processes for chemical approval and safe handling, ensuring compliance with safety standards and minimizing exposure risks.
- **Employee hotline:** A dedicated hotline allows employees to report any EHS, including climate-related concerns directly to the Senior HR Director, bypassing standard communication channels to ensure timely escalation.

CSC plans to enhance these practices by developing a standardized risk management framework and establishing an enterprise-wide risk register that includes climate-related risks, their likelihood, materiality, and time horizon.

5.2 Processes for managing climate-related risks

Risk mitigation strategies are developed collaboratively as risks arise, often in response to site-specific conditions.

Examples of climate risk management in practice include:

- **Flood risk mitigation**: At the South Plainfield, New Jersey facility, identified as a potential flood zone, CSC has implemented stormwater management plans and maintains flexibility to shift production to other locations as needed.
- **Extreme weather preparedness**: In Missouri and Florida, where tornadoes and hurricanes are potential risks, CSC monitors customer demand and maintains operational flexibility to minimize downtime and redirect work across its plant network. One component of this flexibility is the ability to transfer work between facilities when needed. This process can be initiated for various reasons – including in response to environmental disasters. Recent work transfer examples include full and partial joist transfers from facilities in Washington and Jacksonville to the Point of Rocks facility, involving over 668 tons of product. These transfers demonstrate CSC's capacity to reallocate production, adjust freight logistics, and maintain delivery schedules – capabilities that can be leveraged to support business continuity should adverse environmental conditions arise.
- **Heat mitigation**: In response to rising temperatures and the growing need to protect employee well-being, CSC has implemented a series of workplace cooling enhancements. Notably, a capital investment of $1.5 million has been approved for facility upgrades at the Buckeye plant, paving the way for the installation of a high-capacity evaporative cooling system in 2026. This system is projected to reduce indoor summer temperatures at the plant by up to 10 degrees Fahrenheit and will replace most existing floor-based evaporative coolers. The upgrade is expected to significantly improve air circulation throughout the facility, contributing to a safer and more comfortable working environment.

CSC also integrates **local sourcing** into its risk management approach to reduce exposure to climate-related supply chain disruptions.

As a steel manufacturer, CSC has the flexibility to procure steel from a wide variety of steel mills that can result in a logistical advantage and reduction in carbon footprint. By prioritizing domestic suppliers and leveraging its extensive U.S. mill network, CSC enhances logistical agility, reduces transportation emissions, and mitigates risks associated with fuel price volatility and freight disruptions.

5.3 Integration into overall risk management

CSC proactively monitors ESG risks and integrates climate considerations into its broader commercial and operational planning, while continuing to evolve its approach

toward a more centralized enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. This includes:

- **Customer engagement**: CSC works closely with customers to align product offerings with sustainability goals, including Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification requirements and the use of recycled or regionally sourced steel.
- **Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)**: Developed for all facilities, EPDs provide transparency into the environmental impact of CSC's steel products. CSC has also integrated AI-powered Pathways software into its Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, enabling project-specific EPD generation and supporting emissions reduction strategies.
- **Supplier collaboration**: CSC's mill partners are increasingly adopting advanced technologies to reduce emissions and manage environmental risks, supporting CSC's broader sustainability objectives.

6. Metrics and Targets

6.1 Climate-related metrics

CSC tracks a range of environmental and climate-related metrics to monitor performance and inform strategic decision-making. These metrics are managed through CSC's Environmental Management System (EMS), which is currently being digitized to enhance accessibility, transparency, and alignment with relevant ISO standards.

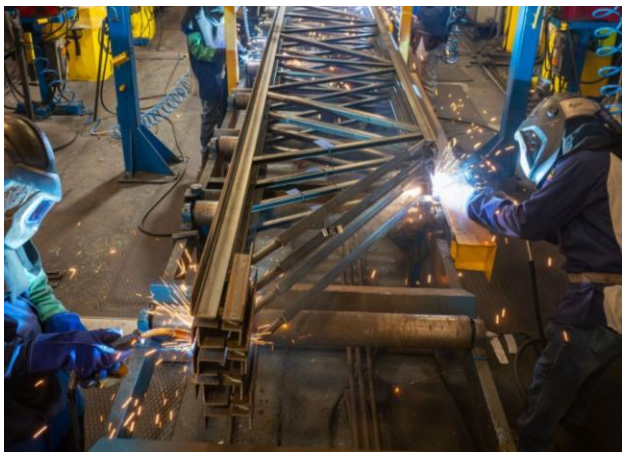
Key metrics include:

- Total energy consumption (stationary, mobile, and electricity) in kilowatt-hours (kWh).
- Total electricity consumption in kWh.
- Total renewable energy consumption in kWh.

Metric	Unit	2023	2024	% of Change
Total energy consumption (stationary, mobile, electricity)	kWh	26,962,681	27,748,655	-2.8%
Total electricity consumption	kWh	14,767,547	15,818,379	-6.6%

These metrics are collected across all six CSC facilities and are used to identify high-energy-consuming sites and evaluate their contributions to overall emissions. **This insight supports the development of targeted energy efficiency initiatives and emissions reduction strategies**.

CSC also tracks additional environmental indicators at the site level, including steel scrap, paint waste, and stormwater testing, to support continuous improvement and regulatory compliance.



6.2 Corporate GHG emissions

CSC measures and reports Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions across all six of its facilities as part of AIP's involvement in the Institutional Limited Partners Association (ILPA) Data Convergence Project.

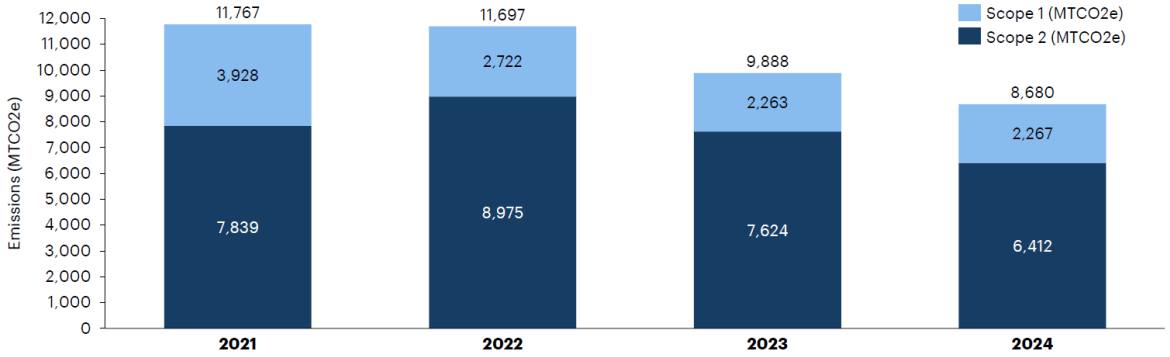
In calendar year 2024, CSC's total Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) GHG emissions were estimated at 8,680 metric tons of CO_2e, representing a 12.22% reduction from 2023 values (Figure X)[1]. Scope 1 emissions, driven largely by natural gas consumption, contributed 2,267 metric tons, or 26.1% of total emissions, with natural gas making up 91.1% of those direct emissions (Figure Y). Scope 2 emissions – primarily from electricity use – accounted for 73.9% of the total, or approximately 6,412 metric tons (Figure Z).

Among all CSC facilities, the Point of Rocks 401 and Washington 405 sites were the highest consumers of electricity and natural gas and therefore contributed the most significantly to the company's overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions (Figure AA).

Figure X: Portfolio-Wide GHG emissions summary

[1] Sites for which GHG emissions are calculated: Peru 412, Washington 405, Points of Rocks 401, Jacksonville 416, South Plainfield 413, and Buckeye 414.

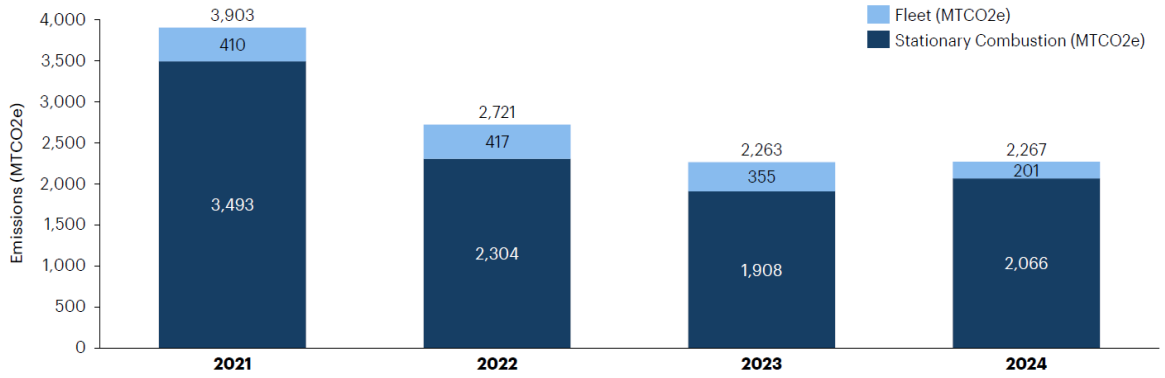
CSC Steel's CY 2024 Scope 1 + 2 (location-based) emissions are 8,680 mt CO2e, with electricity consumption driving 74% of those emissions



	2021	2022	2023	2024
Scope 1 (%)	33%	23%	23%	26%
Scope 2 (%)	67%	77%	77%	74%

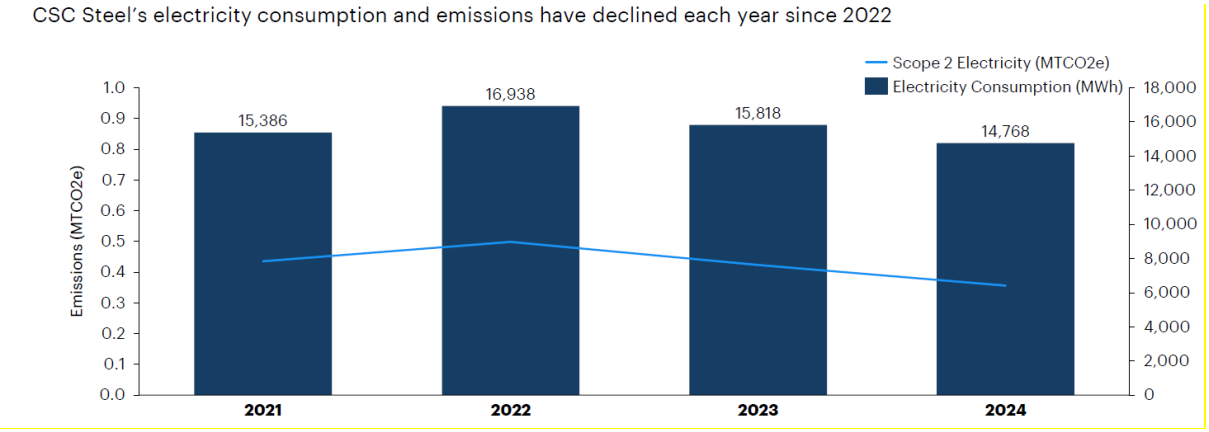
Figure Y: Scope 1 GHG emissions summary

CSC Steel's CY 2024 Scope 1 emissions are primarily driven by stationary (natural gas) fuel combustion



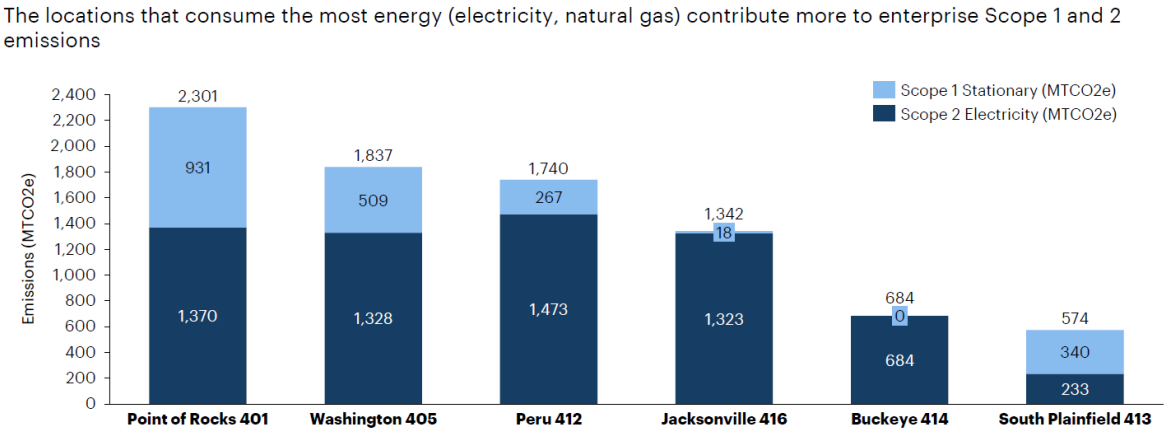
Scope 1	2021	2022	2023	2024
Stationary combustion (mt CO_2e)	89.5%	84.7%	84.3%	91.1%
Mobile combustion (mt CO_2e)	10.5%	15.3%	15.7%	8.9%

Figure Z: Scope 2 GHG emissions summary



Scope 2	2021	2022	2023	2024
Weighted average emissions (kg CO_2e / MWh)	510	530	482	434

Figure AA: Site Level GHG Emissions Summary



	Point of Rocks 401	Washington 405	Peru 412	Jacksonville 416	Buckeye 414	South Plainfield 413
Scope 2 (%)	40%	28%	15%	1%	0%	59%
Scope 1 (%)	60%	72%	85%	99%	100%	41%

6.3 Product-level carbon footprint

CSC has developed site-specific Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for all facilities, providing transparency into the cradle-to-gate environmental impact of CSC's steel decks and steel joists[2]. A cradle-to-gate assessment includes all

[2] The environmental impact results of steel products are based on a declared unit and therefore do not provide sufficient information to establish comparisons with other products without knowledge of how the physical properties of the steel product impact the precise function at the construction level. The environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted. Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable.

environmental impacts from raw material extraction (cradle), through transportation and manufacturing, up to the point the product leaves the factory gate – excluding construction, use and end-of-life stages.

The EPDs developed by CSC encompass life cycle stages A1 through A3, which collectively represent the product stage – namely, raw material supply (A1), inbound transportation (A2), and manufacturing (A3). These cradle-to-gate assessments quantify the environmental impacts[3] associated with CSC's steel products up to the point they leave the manufacturing facility. As CSC does not engage in primary raw material extraction, its environmental footprint is largely influenced by upstream steel production (A1), which is outside its direct operational control. In contrast, the impacts from transportation and manufacturing (A2 and A3) are comparatively lower, reflecting CSC's role as a downstream manufacturer. (See figures CC and DD).

Figure CC: Relative contribution by life cycle stage for 1 metric ton of steel joist (Jacksonville)[3]

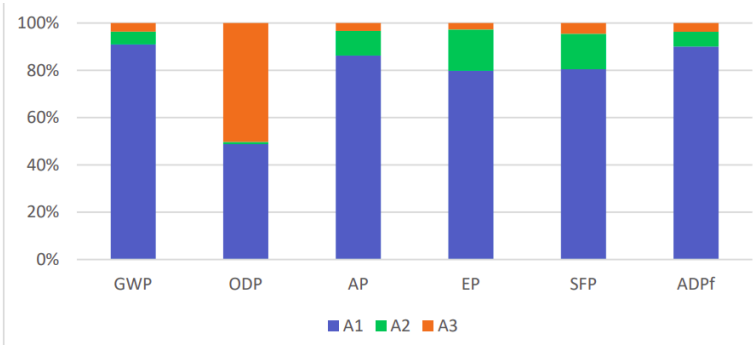
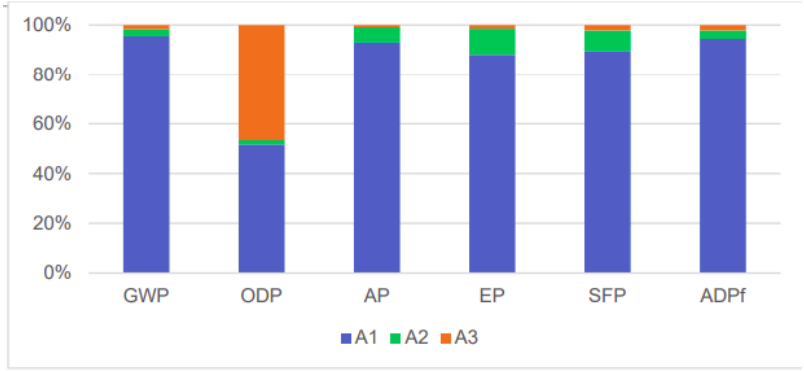


Figure DD: Relative contribution by life cycle stage for 1 metric ton of steel deck (Jacksonville)[3]



CSC's EPDs were prepared according to ISO 14025 and ISO 21930:2017 standards, reflecting the company's commitment to credible, product-specific emissions data.

[3] The Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) results table outlines key environmental impact categories used to evaluate the potential environmental burdens associated with CSC's steel products. The following acronyms represent standardized indicators within this framework: GWP (Global Warming Potential) measures the potential contribution to climate change in kg CO_2 eq.; ODP (Ozone Depletion Potential) reflects the potential to degrade the ozone layer in kg CFC-11 eq.; AP (Acidification Potential) indicates the potential to cause acid rain in kg SO_2 eq.; EP (Eutrophication Potential) assesses the potential to cause nutrient enrichment in water bodies in kg N eq.; SFP (Smog Formation Potential) estimates the potential to form ground-level ozone in kg O_3 eq.; ADP (Abiotic Depletion Potential, fossil) reflects the depletion of non-renewable fossil energy resources in MJ surplus.

These declarations form part of CSC's broader effort to align with evolving expectations and build the capabilities needed for managing the environmental impact of its products. **CSC has also integrated AI-powered Pathways software into its ERP system, enabling project-specific EPD generation to help customers balance sustainability and cost considerations while allowing CSC to identify strategic opportunities for emissions reduction.**

6.4 Targets and forward-looking initiatives

CSC is actively enhancing its understanding of emissions reduction opportunities as part of its broader approach to climate risk management, as outlined in Action 2.3 of the ESG Operating Agenda.

Current initiatives are designed to evaluate the feasibility of future climate-related targets by building the necessary operational insights and capabilities. For example, CSC is assessing opportunities to collaborate with electricity brokers and explore clean energy options to reduce reliance on conventional power sources.

These efforts represent important building blocks in CSC's sustainability journey and will help inform the potential development of measurable climate-related targets aligned with the company's long-term environmental objectives.

7. Conclusion

This inaugural TCFD-aligned disclosure marks a significant milestone in CSC's journey toward climate resilience and environmental stewardship. While still early in its climate journey, the company has taken foundational actions to align CSC's current practices with evolving expectations and has identified key areas for future improvement. CSC remains committed to transparency and continuous progress and will build on this groundwork in future disclosures to strengthen its ability to systematically assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

8. Appendix

8.1 Appendix A. TCFD Index

TCFD Pillar	Recommendation	Recommended Disclosures	Page
Governance	Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	1. Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	5
		2. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	7
Strategy	Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	3. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	10
		4. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy and financial planning.	11
		5. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C, 1.5°C or lower scenario.	12
Risk management	Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	6. Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	12
		7. Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	13
		8. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	14
Metrics and targets	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	9. Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	14
		10. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 GHG emissions and the related risks.	15
		11. Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	19

9. Canam Steel Corporation

Contact Us

We welcome your questions, feedback, and collaboration opportunities as we continue our sustainability journey.

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 285

Point of Rocks, MD 21777

United States

Website

https://cscsteelusa.com/contact/