SUPER QUALI CAST (INDIA) PVT. LTD.

Excellence in Critical Components

Environmental. Social. Governance.

ESG REPORT

FY 2025-26



Precision.
Responsible.
Sustainable.
Together.

Prepared BY

GREENMINDS INDIA

Bridging Businesses with Sustainability

Disclaimer

This Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report FY 2025-26 has been prepared for Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd. (SQC) to communicate its ESG performance, initiatives, and progress to customers, international buyers, ESG rating agencies, business partners, employees, and other relevant stakeholders. The information presented is based primarily on data, records, supporting documents, and information provided by the Company. The accuracy, completeness, and authenticity of such information remain the responsibility of SQC. GreenMinds India has acted as the Sustainability Consulting Partner to SQC and has supported the collection, compilation, analysis, calculation, and preparation of the Report based on the information made available by the Company. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the information reported. However, SQC and GreenMinds India do not accept liability for decisions made solely on the basis of this Report. The Report has not been independently assured by an external assurance provider.

This Report is intended for ESG and stakeholder communication purposes and should not be used as a supporting document for any legal, statutory, regulatory, taxation, audit, certification, or independent assurance requirements.

Table of Content



1

About the Report

Reporting Framework · Reporting Period and Boundary · External Assurance · Forward-Looking Statements · Restatements and Changes from Previous Reports · Contact Information



2

Message from Leadership



3

Company Profile

Company Overview · Our Story · The Investment Casting Process · Products and Applications · Materials Portfolio · Manufacturing Facility — Unit-2 · Renewable Energy Portfolio · Markets Served and Export Profile · Value Chain and Business Relationships · Certifications · Workforce · Membership Associations



4

Materiality Assessment

Our Approach to Materiality · The Materiality Assessment Process · Stakeholder Engagement · Material Topics Identified · Materiality Matrix · Management of Material Topics · Topics Assessed and Not Determined Material



5

Climate Change — Physical Risk, Recovery and Adaptation

Our Approach to Climate Risk · Governance of Climate-Related Risk · Assessment Methodology, Scenarios and Time Horizons · Asset Exposure Profile · Physical Climate Risks — Acute · Physical Climate Risks — Chronic · Business Continuity and Recovery · Adaptation Measures · Climate Resilience Metrics and Targets



6

Environmental

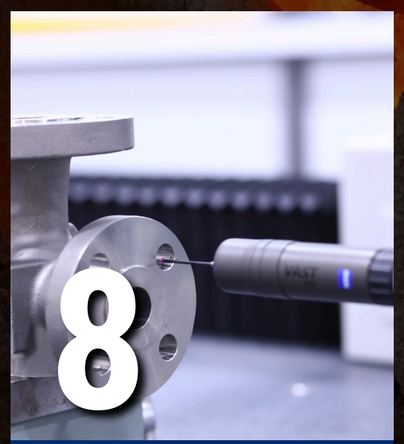
Our Approach to the Environment · Energy Management · Renewable Energy and Avoided Emissions · Greenhouse-Gas Emissions · Air Emissions and Pollution Control · Water Management · Waste Management · Materials and Circular Economy · Energy and Resource Conservation Initiatives · Environmental Targets



7

Social

Our Approach to People · Employment and Workforce Profile · Occupational Health and Safety · Training and Development · Diversity, Equity and Inclusion · Human Rights · Wages and Working Conditions · Social Targets



8

Governance

Our Approach to Governance · Governance Structure and Oversight · Business Ethics and Anti-Corruption · Whistleblowing and Grievance Mechanisms · Information Security and Data Privacy · Regulatory Compliance · Sustainable Supply Chain and Procurement · Policy Framework · Governance Targets



9

GRI Content Index



10

Sustainability Partner

1 ABOUT THE REPORT

SECTION 1

ABOUT THE REPORT

GRI 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5

This document is the inaugural Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report of Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd. — referred to throughout as “Super Quali Cast”, “the Company” or “SQC”. It provides an account of the Company's environmental performance, social responsibility, governance practices, exposure to climate-related physical risk, and long-term sustainability approach for the financial year 2025-26 (1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026).

SQC has manufactured precision investment castings since 1983 and supplies both domestic and international markets, including the European Union. Customers in those markets increasingly assess their supply base on environmental and social grounds as rigorously as on tolerance, delivery and price. The Company recognises that sustainable operation is not a parallel activity to manufacturing well — it is a condition of remaining competitive, of retaining the trust of stakeholders, and of building value that lasts.

This Report has been prepared to give customers, employees, suppliers, the local community and other relevant stakeholders a transparent, balanced and credible account of how the Company manages its environmental impacts, supports its workforce, conducts business ethically, and contributes to sustainable development.

The Report covers SQC's Unit-2 investment casting facility at Veraval (Shapar), Dist. Rajkot, Gujarat, together with the Company's 2.5 MW captive solar power plant at Bantva-Manavadar, Dist. Junagadh, whose generation is set off against Unit-2's electricity consumption under the applicable captive arrangement and which reduces the facility's dependence on grid electricity and its greenhouse-gas emissions.

As FY 2025-26 represents SQC's first ESG reporting cycle. Comparative information for FY 2024-25 is presented wherever available so that stakeholders can see the direction of travel rather than a single year in isolation. FY 2024-25 serves as the baseline for greenhouse-gas performance, and FY 2025-26 serves as the baseline for those targets — renewable energy, water and workforce — first consolidated during the reporting year.

Environmental Stewardship

Social Responsibility

Good Governance

Sustainable Growth



Reporting Framework

This Report has been prepared with reference to the GRI Standards 2021 issued by the Global Reporting Initiative. Relevant topic standards — including GRI 2, GRI 3, GRI 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 401 to 409, 413, 414, 416 and 418 — are cited within each section and material topics are determined in accordance with GRI 3: Material Topics 2021.

The Report is additionally mapped to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Climate-related disclosure is structured against the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), covering Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets. The Company's greenhousegas inventory is prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, applying emission factors from DEFRA, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the Central Electricity Authority CO_2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector.

Reporting Period and Boundary

Parameter	Description
Reporting period	1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 (FY 2025-26)
Reporting cycle	Annual
Consolidation approach	Operational control approach
Operational boundary — manufacturing	Unit-2, Muscat Polymers Road, near Muktidham Railway Track, Taluka Kotda Sangani, Veraval (Shapar), Dist. Rajkot, Gujarat – 360024, India
Operational boundary — renewable energy	2.5 MW captive solar power plant, Bantva-Manavadar, Dist. Junagadh, Gujarat
Other Company facilities	Unit – 1, Behind Rajkamal Petrol Pump, Off Gondal Road, Punitnagar Road, Kotharia, Rajkot-360004, Gujarat, (India). [Outside the scope of this report]
Topical coverage	Environmental, social, governance, materiality, and climate-related physical risk, recovery and adaptation
Workforce coverage	Direct on-roll employees and, where specifically indicated, contract and outsourced personnel working at the facility
Emissions scope	Scope 1 and Scope 2 (reported on both location-based and market-based bases). Scope 3 value-chain emissions are excluded

External Assurance

GRI 2-5

This ESG Report has not been subject to independent external assurance. SQC recognizes the importance of reliable and transparent sustainability disclosures and intends to progressively enhance its reporting practices, including consideration of third-party assurance for future ESG Reports. While the Report as a whole has not been externally assured, certain underlying data and management systems have been independently verified or certified. GreenMinds India serves as the Company's independent ESG consultant and verifier. The Company's Carbon Footprint Reports for FY 2024–25 and FY 2025–26 were prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol and reviewed by an ISO 14064-certified lead verifier. Stack and ambient air emission monitoring is conducted by laboratories approved by the relevant regulatory authorities. In addition, the Company's management systems are certified by accredited certification bodies.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Report contains forward-looking statements relating to the Company's sustainability objectives, targets, commitments and future performance expectations. These statements are based on management's current understanding, assumptions and projections at the time of publication. Actual outcomes may differ from those expressed or implied, owing to changes in regulatory requirements, market conditions, customer expectations, technological developments, climate-related risks, supply-chain dynamics or other factors beyond the Company's control. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements except where required by applicable law.

Restatements and Changes from Previous Reports

GRI 2-4

FY 2025-26 is the Company's inaugural ESG reporting cycle. Accordingly, there are no restatements or revisions of previously published ESG information. Future reporting cycles will disclose transparently any significant change in reporting methodology, baseline assumption, organizational boundary or performance data, so that consistency and comparability are maintained.

Contact Information

GRI 2-3

The Company believe stakeholder feedback plays an important part in improving future disclosure and in strengthening ESG management practice. We welcome feedback, questions and suggestions regarding this Report and its sustainability performance.

Contact	Detail
Company	Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd.
Facility address	Unit-2, Muscat Polymers Road, near Muktidham Railway Track, Taluka Kotda Sangani, Veraval (Shapar), Dist. Rajkot, Gujarat – 360024, India
Report contact	Mr. Savan Chapani — Director, Sales and Marketing
Email	savan@superqualicast.com
Telephone	+91 99093 30303
Website	www.superqualicast.com



2 MESSAGE FROM LEADERSHIP

SECTION 2

MESSAGE FROM LEADERSHIP

GRI 2-22

Dear Stakeholders,

I am pleased to present the inaugural Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report of Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd. This Report reflects our commitment to conducting business responsibly while creating long-term value for our customers, employees, business partners, and the communities in which we operate.

Since our establishment in 1983, SQC has built its reputation on quality, reliability, and continuous improvement. As the expectations of customers, regulators, and society continue to evolve, we recognize that sustainable business practices are essential for maintaining competitiveness, managing risks, and ensuring long-term growth. ESG considerations are therefore becoming increasingly integrated into our business strategy and operational decision-making.

During FY 2025–26, we made meaningful progress in strengthening our environmental performance. A key milestone was the commissioning of our 2.5 MW captive solar power plant, which supplied 44.7% of the electricity consumed at our Unit-2 facility during the reporting period. This transition towards renewable energy contributed to the avoidance of approximately 1,490 tCO_2e of greenhouse gas emissions and represents an important step in reducing our dependence on conventional energy sources.

Alongside our efforts to reduce emissions, we continued to focus on responsible resource management. Our environmental initiatives include wastewater treatment and recycling through our Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP), recycling of metal scrap generated during operations, and environmentally sound management of hazardous waste through authorized disposal and treatment channels. These initiatives support our objective of improving operational efficiency while minimizing environmental impacts.

Our employees remain at the heart of our success. We are committed to providing a safe, inclusive, and supportive workplace where individuals can develop and contribute to their full potential. During the year, we maintained ISO 45001-certified occupational health and safety management systems, provided health insurance coverage to all employees, and continued to invest in training and skill development programs. We also remained focused on promoting workplace diversity, employee engagement, and a culture built on mutual respect and accountability.

Good governance forms the foundation of sustainable business performance. We strive to uphold high standards of ethics, integrity, transparency, and regulatory compliance across all aspects of our operations. Through our policies, management systems, and internal controls, we seek to foster responsible business conduct and strengthen stakeholder trust.

While we are encouraged by the progress made, we also recognize that sustainability is an ongoing journey. This Report establishes a baseline for measuring our ESG performance and identifying opportunities for further improvement. Going forward, we will continue to strengthen our sustainability practices, enhance stakeholder engagement, and improve the quality and scope of our ESG disclosures.

I would like to thank our employees, customers, suppliers, and all other stakeholders for their continued trust and support. Together, we will continue to build a resilient, responsible, and future-ready organization.

Mr. Savan Chapani
Director — Sales and Marketing
Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd.
savan@superqualicast.com



3 COMPANY PROFILE

SECTION 3

COMPANY PROFILE

GRI 2-1, 2-2, 2-6, 2-7, 2-28

Company Overview

Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd. is a vision-driven manufacturer and exporter of premium-quality investment castings produced by the lost-wax process. Based in Rajkot, Gujarat — one of India's foremost engineering and manufacturing hubs — the Company has, since its inception in 1983, established itself as a trusted development partner and producer of high-precision castings in Stainless Steel, Alloy Steel, Carbon Steel, Super Alloys and Duplex Steel.



SQC designs, manufactures and exports castings, and also undertakes contract manufacturing. The Company's team of experts accepts casting orders in both ferrous and non-ferrous materials, working to the initial layout specifications and design supplied by customers and crafting components accordingly. As a foremost investment casting manufacturer and supplier, the Company remains persistently at the vanguard of the most up-to-date technological advancement, and its team has dedicated its energy and resources to building long-lasting partnerships with esteemed patrons on a foundation of quality, fair pricing and trust in presentation.

Over four decades the Company has continuously invested in technology, quality systems and process innovation. Its customer-centric approach, combined with commitment to quality, competitive pricing and reliable delivery, has enabled it to establish long-term relationships with clients across diverse industrial sectors. Strategically located in Rajkot, SQC benefits from excellent connectivity by road, rail and air.

Parameter	Detail
Legal name	Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd.
Legal form	Private Limited Company (promoter / family-owned)
Year established	1983
Group	SQC Group
Head office	Rajkot, Gujarat, India
Reporting facility	Unit-2, Muscat Polymers Road, near Muktidham Railway Track, Taluka Kotda Sangani, Veraval (Shapar), Dist. Rajkot, Gujarat – 360024, India
Captive renewable asset	2.5 MW solar power plant, Bantva-Manavadar, Dist. Junagadh, Gujarat
Sector	Precision investment casting by the lost-wax process (ferrous and non-ferrous), machining and contract manufacturing
Installed capacity — Unit-2	More than 3,000 tonnes of investment castings per annum
Production — FY 2025-26	1,219 tonnes of castings
Direct employees	194 on-roll, as at 31 March 2026
Markets served	Domestic and international, including the European Union
Website	www.superqualicast.com



SQC at a Glance — FY 2025-26

1983	**194**	**1,219**	**2.5 MW**
Manufacturing investment castings since	Employees on-roll at Unit-2	Tonnes of castings produced	Captive Solar Power Plant Installed

Our Story

SQC's strength stems from dedicated research and development; from a commitment to responsible business expressed through quality, productivity, technology and customer-centric focus; and, above all, from advanced indigenous manufacturing capability. That capability rests on the latest, sophisticated and ultra-modern infrastructure of machinery, testing equipment, instruments and facilities required to maintain quality assurance and control to the high degree of precision that the process, production and development of the finest castings demands.

Being a recognised name in the world of investment castings ever since its inception in 1983, the Company constantly strives to accommodate both its present and its future, and in doing so to lead the way toward a brighter one.

Core Purpose

To Enrich People's Lives and Businesses by Providing Prudent Solutions

Big Hairy Audacious Goal

To be Among the Top 5 Foundries of India by Incorporating Great Production Practices of Toyota and Achieve a 1000 Crore Turnover by 2037 by Becoming a Diversified Group Like 3M.

These two statements are not decorative. The Core Purpose sets the standard by which the Company measures its conduct toward the people it employs, the customers it serves and the community it operates in. The Big Hairy Audacious Goal sets the scale of the Company's ambition and, in naming lean production practice as the route to it, commits SQC to a method — eliminating waste, improving flow and building quality into the process — whose objectives align closely with those of this Report.

CORE VALUES



The Investment Casting Process

Investment casting by the lost-wax process is among the oldest metal-forming methods known and remains the most capable route to complex, near-net-shape components held to close tolerance. It is also a demanding process: each casting begins with a wax pattern that is destroyed to make it, and every stage carries implications for energy, material and quality.

At Unit-2 the process runs end to end. A wax pattern is injected in the press department and assembled onto a runner tree. The assembly is repeatedly dipped in ceramic slurry and stuccoed in the coating department to build a shell, then dried under controlled humidity. The wax is removed in an autoclave — and reclaimed for reuse — before the shell is fired to strength. Metal is melted by induction and poured into the hot shell. Once solidified, the shell is knocked out, castings are cut from the tree, and the components pass through fettling, heat treatment and machining before testing, inspection and dispatch.

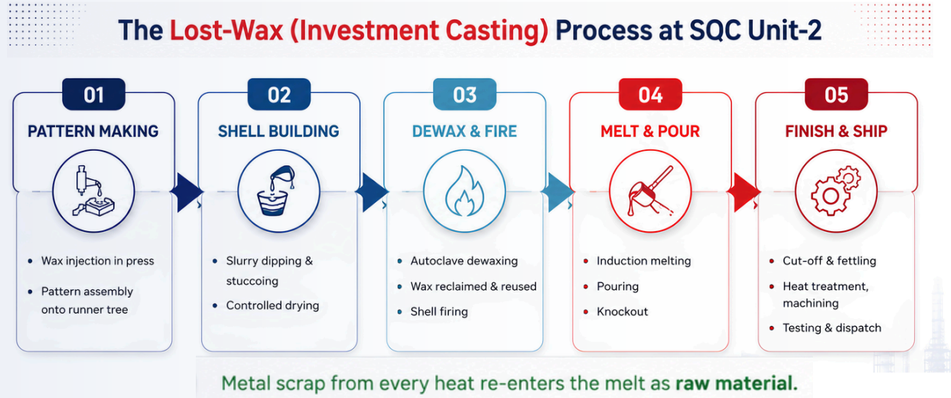


Figure 3.1 — The lost-wax investment casting process as operated at SQC Unit-2.

Two closed material loops are integral to the process rather than added to it. Metal returned from every heat — runners, risers, gates and rejected castings — goes straight back into the next melting batch as raw material rather than into a waste stream. Wax removed at dewaxing is reclaimed and returned to the pattern shop, with approximately 95% recovered and reused. In a casting business, circularity is not an initiative; it is how the process was always designed to work.

Products

SQC produces precision investment castings and machined components across a wide product range, which allows the Company to serve many different industries from a single process capability.

Product Category	Applications and Components
Pump parts	Casings, impellers, covers, brackets and associated precision components for pump assemblies.
Valve components	Bodies, bonnets, discs, seats and flanged assemblies for industrial valve applications.
General engineering	A broad range of precision-engineered components manufactured to customer specification and drawing.
Railway and agricultural equipment	Housings, mounts, brackets, wheels and drive components for railway systems and agricultural machinery.
Automobile parts	Rocker arms, linkages, levers, brackets, elbows and connecting components for vehicle applications.
Special-purpose applications	Custom and application-specific castings developed jointly with customers, including contract-manufactured assemblies.

Materials Portfolio

The Company casts a wide range of ferrous and non-ferrous alloys, and accepts orders in both categories to the customer's specification.

- **Stainless Steel** — across the grades required for corrosion-resistant and hygienic applications.
- **Alloy Steel** — for components requiring specific mechanical property combinations.
- **Carbon Steel** — for structural and general engineering applications.
- **Duplex Steel** — for applications demanding combined strength and corrosion resistance.
- **Super Alloys** — for high-temperature and high-performance service.
- **Non-ferrous Alloys** — including copper-based materials.



Manufacturing Facility — Unit-2

Unit-2 is a modern investment casting facility developed to support the Company's future growth and its sustainability objectives. Spread across approximately three acres, it is equipped with advanced manufacturing infrastructure and process automation designed to enhance operational efficiency, product quality and traceability.

Facility Feature	Detail
Land area	Approximately 3 acres
Annual production capacity	Around 3,000 tonnes of investment castings
Machining	Futuristic in-house machining facilities
Metrology laboratory	Ultra-modern metrology lab equipped with Zeiss CMM and Contoure
Chemical and mechanical laboratory	Latest chemical and mechanical laboratory setup with technologically upgraded measuring instruments
Traceability	Lean manufacturing supported by ERP software for full traceability
Automation	Semi-automation across major production processes for increased efficiency and consistency; provision for robotic systems in coating operations
Materials capability	Wide range of ferrous and non-ferrous alloys
Renewable supply	44.7% of FY 2025-26 electricity supplied by the Company's 2.5 MW captive solar plant

The facility was built with headroom deliberately, and that headroom carries a sustainability implication worth stating: growth in output at this site can be absorbed largely within existing infrastructure, and the Company's stated intention is to meet that growth with an increasing share of renewable electricity rather than a proportionate increase in grid draw.

Renewable Energy Portfolio

In April 2025 the Company commissioned a 2.5 MW captive solar power plant at Bantva-Manavadar, Dist. Junagadh. Under the applicable captive arrangement, the units generated by this plant are set off against Unit-2's electricity consumption, directly reducing the volume of grid electricity attributable to the facility.

In its first year of operation the plant generated 2,098.89 MWh of renewable electricity, meeting 44.7% of Unit2's total electricity demand and avoiding 1,490.21 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent. It is the single largest contributor to the Company's decarbonisation during the reporting year, and the foundation of its emission-reduction strategy.

2,098.89 MWh
of renewable electricity generated in FY 2025-26

44.7%
of Unit-2's total electricity demand met

1,490.21 tCO_2e
avoided during the reporting year

Markets Served and Export Profile

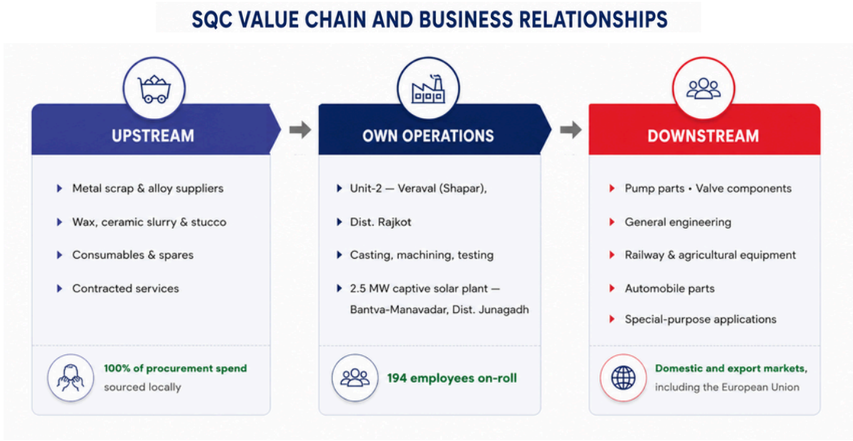
SQC serves customers in India and exports internationally, including to the European Union. Its castings are used across pump, valve, railway, agricultural, automotive, general engineering and special-purpose applications. The Company's export products are classified under the Combined Nomenclature codes set out below.

CN Code	Product Description	CN Code	Product Description
8413 91 20	Parts of pumps	**7325 99 20**	Other cast articles of iron or steel
7325 99 30	Other cast articles of iron or steel	**7419 91 00**	Cast, moulded or stamped articles of copper



Value Chain and Business Relationships

The Company's activities, and the impacts connected to them, extend beyond the factory gate in both directions. Upstream, SQC purchases metal scrap and alloy, pattern wax, ceramic slurry and stucco, consumables and contracted services — directing 100% of its procurement spend to local suppliers. Downstream, its castings enter assemblies manufactured by customers in India and overseas, where component integrity carries consequences for third parties.



Sourcing entirely locally shortens supply lines, supports the regional engineering cluster around Rajkot in which the Company has operated since 1983, and reduces upstream transport emissions. The Company extends its environmental and social expectations upstream through a Supplier Code of Conduct, which every key supplier has formally acknowledged, and through ESG and human-rights assessment of that supplier base.

Certifications

The Company holds management-system certifications reflecting its focus on quality, environment and occupational safety, issued by an accredited certification body.

OUR CERTIFICATIONS & AWARDS

Recognitions that reflect our commitment to quality, safety, sustainability and excellence.



Workforce

This Report covers SQC's Unit-2 facility, which employed 194 direct, on-roll, permanent employees as at 31 March 2026 — 139 men and 55 women, women representing 28.4% of the workforce. Women hold 41.7% of top management positions and 42% of positions on the Company's governing body. Additional workers are engaged through service providers for support functions. Employee Category Male

Employee Category	Male	Female	Total	Women (%)
Top management	7	5	12	41.70%
Middle management	29	15	44	34.10%
Non-management	103	35	138	25.40%
Total workforce	139	55	194	28.40%



Membership Associations

SQC is a member of the Indian Investment Casting Manufacturers Association (IICMA), through which it participates in sector initiatives including the plantation of 222 trees undertaken in collaboration with the Association. SQC is also a signatory and active member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), publicly endorsing its Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption and demonstrating its commitment to advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Membership in these platforms provides opportunities for collective action on sector decarbonisation, skills development, responsible business practices, and technical best practices.

United Nations Global Compact · IICMA Indian Investment Casting Manufacturers Association · Shapar Veraval Industrial Association · The Institute of Indian Foundrymen

4 MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

Our Approach to Materiality

A sustainability report that attempts to cover everything communicates nothing. Materiality is the discipline of identifying where Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd. actually matters — where its operations exert real influence on the environment, on people and on the economy, and where sustainability factors exert real influence on the Company's ability to trade. Everything reported by the Company is selected on that basis.

The assessment applies a double-materiality lens. The first axis, required by GRI 3, is impact materiality: the significance of the Company's actual and potential impacts on the economy, the environment and people, including their human rights. The second axis is business materiality: the extent to which a topic affects the Company's cost base, its licence to operate, and its standing with the international customers who assess their supply chain on environmental, social and governance grounds. A topic that scores highly on either axis is reported; a topic that scores highly on both is treated as critical and drives the Company's targets.

SQC is an investment casting manufacturer producing critical components for pump, valve, railway, agricultural, automotive and special-purpose applications, exporting to international markets including the European Union. That business model shapes the outcome of this assessment: a process that melts metal at high temperature in a water-stressed region, that depends overwhelmingly on purchased electricity, that supplies parts into safetycritical assemblies, and that is judged by customers on carbon and labour standards as well as on tolerance and price.

Materiality at a Glance — FY 2025-26

17	7	8	8
Topics assessed against the GRI 3 process	Tier 1 critical material topics	Tier 2 significant material topics	Stakeholder groups engaged

The Materiality Assessment Process

GRI 3-1 | Linked SDGs: 12, 17

The assessment follows the five-step process set out in GRI 3: Material Topics 2021. Impacts are identified first, assessed for significance, and only then prioritised — rather than starting from a list of convenient disclosures and working backwards.

Step	What Was Done	Output
Step 1	Understand the organization's context — the investment casting process, the Saurashtra operating environment, the export customer base, the applicable Indian regulatory framework, and the sustainability expectations applied to the casting of metals sector.	A documented context profile covering activities, business relationships, sites and stakeholders.
Step 2	Identify actual and potential impacts — negative and positive, across the Company's own operations and its business relationships, drawing on operational data, the verified carbon inventory, monitoring records, HR and compliance registers, and customer requirements.	A long list of actual and potential impacts on the economy, the environment and people.
Step 3	Assess the significance of each impact — rating severity by scale, scope and irremediable character, and, for potential impacts, likelihood. Business significance was rated separately on cost, licence to operate and customer requirement.	A dual score for each topic on a five-point scale for impact significance and business significance.
Step 4	Prioritise the most significant impacts — applying a threshold of 4.0 on each axis to separate critical topics from significant and monitored topics.	A ranked list of 17 topics grouped into three tiers, plotted on a materiality matrix.
Step 5	Validate and approve — test the outcome through structured stakeholder engagement and secure approval from the Company's governing body.	A validated and approved list of material topics governing the content of this report.

Information Sources Used

- GRI Standards 2021, in particular GRI 3: Material Topics and GRI 2-29 on the approach to stakeholder engagement.
- The Company's verified greenhouse-gas inventory for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26, prepared to ISO 14064- 1:2018 and the GHG Protocol and reviewed by an ISO 14064-certified lead verifier.
- The Company's operational records for energy, water, waste, air-emission monitoring, production, human resources, occupational safety, training, compliance and procurement.
- Sector context for the casting of metals, including the characteristic impact profile of the lost-wax investment casting process.
- The applicable Indian regulatory framework, including the Factories Act, the Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules, Gujarat Pollution Control Board consent conditions, and the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.
- The environmental, social and governance requirements communicated by the Company's international customers, and the trajectory of European Union regulation relevant to exported goods.

Stakeholder Engagement

GRI 2-29 | Linked SDGs: 16, 17

Stakeholders were identified on the basis of who is affected by the Company's activities and who materially affects the Company's ability to operate. Engagement is largely continuous and embedded in the way the business runs — through the safety and grievance channels available to workers, the audits and questionnaires issued by customers, the acknowledgement and assessment process applied to suppliers, and the returns submitted to regulators — rather than confined to a periodic survey.

Stakeholder Group	How the Company Engages	Frequency	Key Topics Raised
Employees and contract workers	Toolbox talks and shopfloor briefings; safety training and induction; the EHS incident, first-aid and near-miss registers; the whistleblower procedure; the POSH Internal Committee; the grievance mechanism.	Continuous	Occupational health and safety; training and skill development; fair wages; working conditions; freedom from discrimination and harassment.
Customers — domestic and international	Customer audits and site visits; ESG and sustainability questionnaires; carbon-footprint disclosure; technical and quality reviews; contract negotiation.	Continuous and per contract	Carbon footprint and border-carbon readiness; product quality and integrity; human rights and labour standards; information security; delivery reliability.
Suppliers and contractors	Supplier Code of Conduct acknowledgement; ESG assessment and audit; human-rights assessment; procurement and performance reviews.	Annual and per engagement	Business ethics; labour standards; environmental management; payment terms; specification and quality.
Regulators	Consent applications and periodic returns to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board; statutory stack and ambient monitoring submissions; Factories Act registers and inspections.	Periodic and statutory	Air emissions; hazardous waste handling and disposal; water; factory safety; statutory compliance.
Shareholders and the governing body	Board meetings; management reviews; performance and risk reporting.	Periodic	Economic performance; regulatory and climate risk; ESG positioning with export customers; capital allocation.
Local community	Tree plantation and local greening; local hiring; local procurement; day-to-day contact as a neighbouring operation.	Continuous	Air quality and dust; employment opportunity; local environmental impact.
Industry associations	Membership of the Indian Investment Casting Manufacturers Association (IICMA); participation in joint initiatives including tree plantation.	Periodic	Sector decarbonisation; skills and training; technical and environmental best practice.
Financial institutions and insurers	Lending, credit and insurance reviews; disclosure of environmental and climate exposure.	Periodic	Physical climate and asset risk; regulatory compliance; governance quality.

Material Topics Identified

GRI 3-2 | Linked SDGs: 12, 17

Seventeen topics were carried through the assessment and scored on both axes on a five-point scale. A threshold of 4.0 was applied to each axis. Topics scoring at or above 4.0 on both axes are treated as Tier 1 critical topics; topics reaching 4.0 on one axis are Tier 2 significant topics; the remainder are monitored and reported at a proportionate level of detail.

Sr. No.	Material Topic	Pillar	GRI Standard	Impact	Business	Tier
1	Occupational health and safety	Social	GRI 403	4.9	4.4	**Tier 1 — Critical**
2	Climate change and GHG emissions	Environmental	GRI 305	4.8	4.6	**Tier 1 — Critical**
3	Energy management and renewable energy	Environmental	GRI 302	4.6	4.8	**Tier 1 — Critical**
4	Product quality and integrity	Social	GRI 416	4.4	4.9	**Tier 1 — Critical**
5	Regulatory and environmental compliance	Governance	GRI 2-27	4.3	4.7	**Tier 1 — Critical**
6	Business ethics and anti-corruption	Governance	GRI 205, 206	4.2	4.5	**Tier 1 — Critical**
7	Human rights and labour practices	Social	GRI 407, 408, 409	4.2	4	**Tier 1 — Critical**
8	Water and effluent management	Environmental	GRI 303	4.4	3.6	Tier 2 — Significant
9	Waste management and circular economy	Environmental	GRI 306, 301	4.1	3.8	Tier 2 — Significant
10	Air emissions and pollution control	Environmental	GRI 305-7	4	3.7	Tier 2 — Significant
11	Diversity, equity and inclusion	Social	GRI 405, 406	4	3.6	Tier 2 — Significant
12	Fair wages and working conditions	Social	GRI 202	4	3.5	Tier 2 — Significant
13	Sustainable supply chain	Governance	GRI 204, 308, 414	3.7	4.1	Tier 2 — Significant
14	Training and skill development	Social	GRI 404	3.6	4.3	Tier 2 — Significant
15	Information security and data privacy	Governance	GRI 418	3.2	4.4	Tier 2 — Significant
16	Local community engagement	Social	GRI 413	3	2.4	Tier 3 — Monitored
17	Biodiversity and land use	Environmental	GRI 304	2.4	2	Tier 3 — Monitored

Impact significance reflects the scale, scope and irremediable character of the Company's actual and potential impacts on the economy, the environment and people. Business significance reflects the topic's influence on cost, licence to operate and customer requirement. Scores are stated on a five-point scale.

Materiality Matrix

GRI 3-2 | Linked SDGs: 12, 17

The matrix below plots each topic against both axes. The numbering corresponds to the topic list above, and colour denotes the reporting pillar.

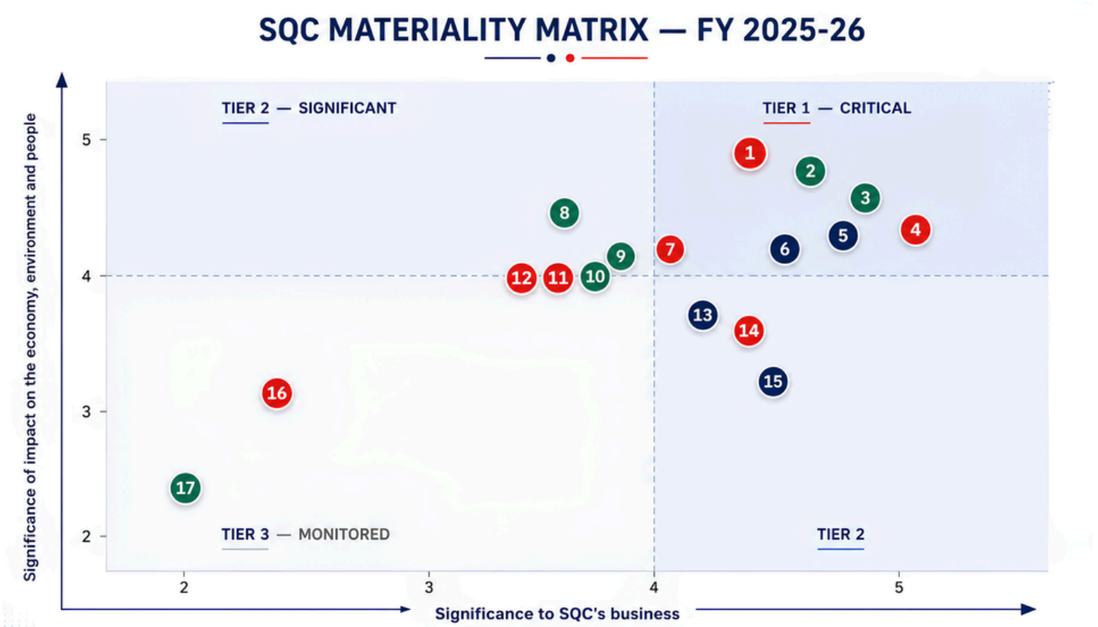


Figure M.1 — SQC materiality matrix, FY 2025-26. Topics in the upper-right quadrant are Tier 1 critical topics.

What the matrix shows

Three findings stand out. First, the Company's two largest impacts — occupational safety and the carbon intensity of purchased electricity — are also two of its largest business exposures, which means the same investment addresses both. Second, water sits high on impact but lower on business significance: the Company draws heavily on a resource under sustained pressure in Saurashtra, and the impact of that draw exceeds its present cost. Third, information security scores lowest of the Tier 2 topics on impact but among the highest on business significance — it is a condition of trade with international customers rather than a societal impact. Topics of this kind justify their place in the report through the second axis alone.

Management of Material Topics

GRI 3-3 | Linked SDGs: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16

For each material topic, the Company states why the topic is material, how the impact is managed, and the lead indicator by which performance is measured. Topics are grouped by reporting pillar.

Environmental Material Topics

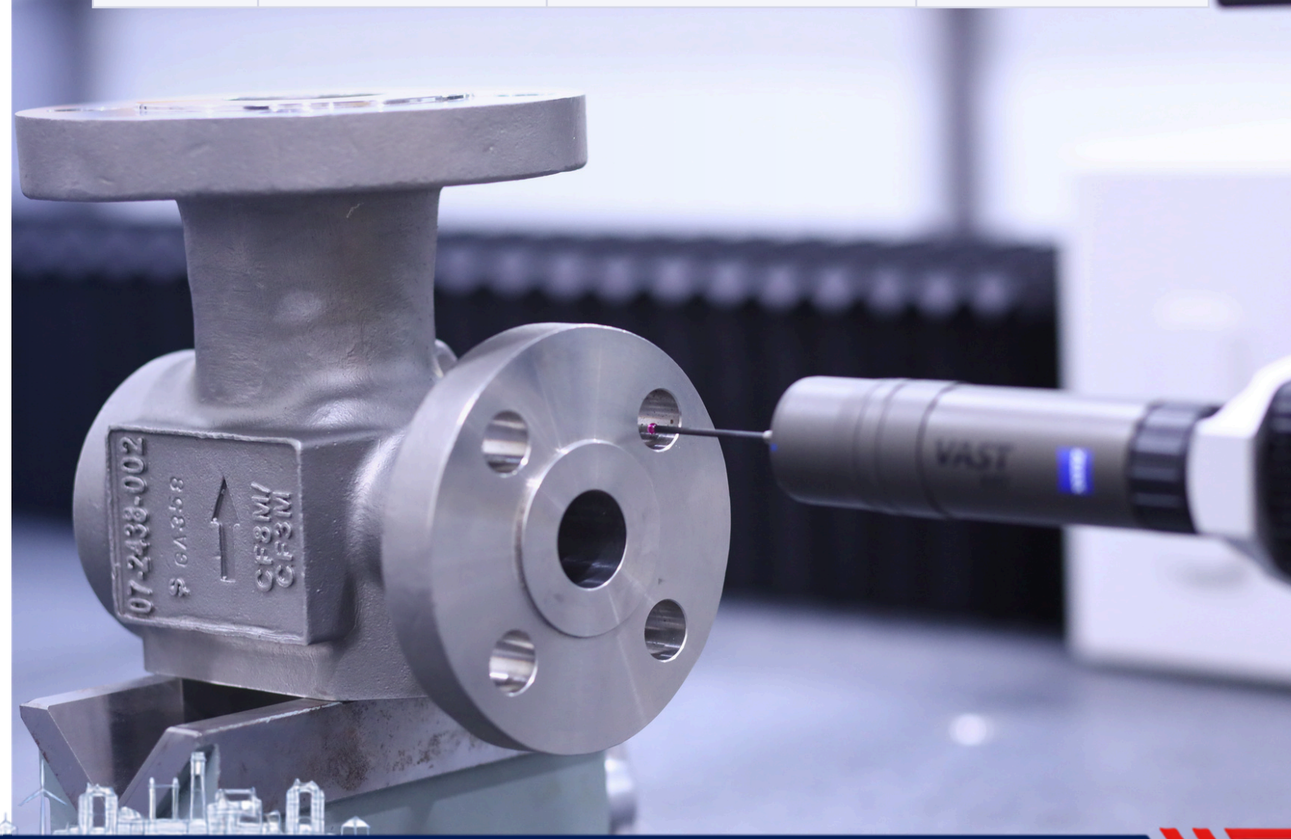
Material Topic	Why It Is Material to SQC	How It Is Managed	Lead Indicator (FY 2025-26)
Climate change and GHG emissions	Purchased electricity accounts for approximately 83% of the location-based footprint, and export customers assess suppliers on carbon performance.	A verified ISO 14064-1 inventory with dual-basis Scope 2 accounting; a 2.5 MW captive solar plant; annual re-confirmation of border-carbon status.	2,517.70 tCO_2e market-based; 2.07 tCO_2e per tonne
Energy management and renewable energy	Electricity is the single largest energy input, the largest controllable cost, and the dominant emission driver.	Captive solar generation; equipment-efficiency specification at the point of replacement; a structured plant-wide conservation programme.	44.7% renewable share; 3.85 MWh per tonne
Water and effluent management	The facility operates in Saurashtra, where groundwater availability is under sustained and worsening pressure.	Recycling and reuse of treated water; rainwater harvesting across the plant; metering and consolidation of withdrawal by source.	42.0% of water recycled and reused
Waste management and circular economy	Hazardous waste generation is significant in absolute terms, and the metal and wax loops determine the Company's material efficiency.	Authorised recycler and TSDF routing under manifest; scrap returned directly to the melting batch; wax reclaimed at dewaxing.	95% wax recovered and reused
Air emissions and pollution control	Melting, knock-out, blasting, grinding and fettling generate particulate and fume affecting workers and the surrounding community.	Dust collectors at source; periodic third-party stack and ambient monitoring under the Consent to Operate.	100% of monitored parameters within statutory limits

Social Material Topics

Material Topic	Why It Is Material to SQC	How It Is Managed	Lead Indicator (FY 2025-26)
Occupational health and safety	Molten metal, high-temperature furnaces and abrasive finishing create the potential for severe or fatal harm to workers.	A certified ISO 45001 management system; incident, first-aid and near-miss registers; 18 hours of safety training per employee.	0 fatalities; 0 lost-time injuries; 0 days lost
Product quality and integrity	Castings are supplied into pump, valve, railway, automotive and special-purpose assemblies where component failure carries safety consequences for third parties.	A certified ISO 9001 management system; in-house chemical and mechanical testing laboratories; ERP-based traceability; modern measuring and quality-control instrumentation.	Minimum rate of customer complaints on product quality
Human rights and labour practices	International customers require assurance on child labour, forced labour and freedom of association across the supply chain, and the impacts fall directly on people.	Human Rights Policy and Freedom of Association Policy; age verification at recruitment; Supplier Code of Conduct; grievance and whistleblower channels.	0 incidents; 100% trained; 75% of suppliers assessed
Diversity, equity and inclusion	Gender representation is materially above the sector norm and constitutes an asset that must be sustained rather than assumed.	POSH Internal Committee; 100% POSH training coverage; recruitment and progression practice; grievance channels.	28.4% women overall; 41.7% in top management
Fair wages and working conditions	Wage adequacy is a direct human-rights impact on workers and their dependants, and a rising expectation among export customers.	Payroll reconciled against the statutory minimum wage; living-wage benchmarking being established against an independent regional benchmark.	100% statutory minimum-wage compliance
Training and skill development	Investment casting depends on skilled judgement, and safety, ethics and human-rights performance depend on sustained awareness.	A structured training register spanning technical, safety, ethics, human-rights, information-security and sustainability content.	20 hours of training per employee

Social Material Topics

Material Topic	Why It Is Material to SQC	How It Is Managed	Lead Indicator (FY 2025-26)
Regulatory and environmental compliance	Consents and licences constitute the licence to operate; their loss would halt production outright.	A compliance register; the GPCB Consent to Operate; the Factories Act licence; periodic statutory monitoring and returns.	0 regulatory notices; all consents valid
Business ethics and anti-corruption	Export customers apply UK Bribery Act and Foreign Corrupt Practices Act expectations to their supply base, and corruption impacts the integrity of markets.	Business Ethics and Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policies; Code of Conduct acknowledgement; a whistleblower procedure with retaliation protection.	0 confirmed incidents; 100% of workforce trained
Sustainable supply chain	The Company's environmental and social impacts extend upstream, and sourcing 100% locally concentrates both the benefit and the geographic risk.	Sustainable Procurement Policy aligned to ISO 20400; an external-facing Supplier Code of Conduct; ESG and human-rights assessment of key suppliers.	100% acknowledged the Code; 80% assessed on ESG
Information security and data privacy	The Company holds customer drawings, tooling designs and commercial terms as a condition of trade, and employee personal data as an employer.	An Information Security Policy structured against ISO/IEC 27001; awareness training for the whole workforce; incident logging.	0 incidents; 0 personal-data breaches



Topics Assessed and Not Determined Material

GRI 3-2 | Linked SDGs: 12

Topics were excluded only where a reasoned basis exists, and the basis is stated. Exclusion reflects the absence of a significant impact rather than the absence of data.

Topic	GRI Standard	Basis for Not Reporting as a Material Topic
Biodiversity and land use	GRI 304	Unit-2 is located within an established industrial estate, and neither it nor the Bantva-Manavadar solar site is situated in, or adjacent to, a protected area or an area of high biodiversity value. Tree plantation undertaken with IICMA and perimeter plantation at Unit-2 are reported as voluntary mitigation and community actions rather than as management of a material biodiversity impact.
Marketing and labelling	GRI 417	The Company is a business-to-business contract manufacturer supplying components to industrial customers against technical specification. It does not market, label or sell consumer products, and no associated impact arises.
Rights of indigenous peoples	GRI 411	Neither operating site is located on, or adjacent to, the territories of indigenous peoples, and no operation of the Company affects such rights.
Tax	GRI 207	The Company operates as a single-jurisdiction private limited company and does not maintain cross-border structures giving rise to material tax-transparency impacts.
Security practices	GRI 410	Security at the Company's facilities is limited to routine access control and asset protection through contracted security personnel. Security operations do not involve elevated human rights risks, and no incidents relating to security practices or human rights were reported during the reporting period.
Public policy	GRI 415	The Company does not participate in political contributions, lobbying activities, or public policy advocacy that could result in material economic, environmental, or social impacts. Accordingly, this topic has not been identified as material for the reporting period.

Closing remark — Materiality

This assessment concentrates SQC's reporting on seventeen topics, of which seven are critical. The pattern it reveals is coherent rather than incidental: the Company's most significant impacts on people and the environment — worker safety, the carbon intensity of purchased electricity, water drawn in a stressed region, and the integrity of components entering safety-critical assemblies — are also the areas where its commercial exposure is greatest. That alignment is what makes the Company's targets credible, because acting on them serves the business and those affected by it at the same time. The assessment is presented for stakeholder validation and governing-body approval, and will be reviewed annually.



5

CLIMATE CHANGE — PHYSICAL RISK, RECOVERY AND ADAPTATION

CLIMATE CHANGE

Our Approach to Climate Risk

Climate change presents Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd. with risk in two directions. The first is transition risk — the carbon intensity of the Company's product, the expectations of European customers, and the trajectory of border-carbon regulation. The Company addresses that direction through its verified greenhouse-gas inventory, its captive solar investment and its emission-intensity targets.

The second direction, and the subject of this section, is physical risk: the direct exposure of the Company's people, plant, power supply and supply base to a changing climate. This is not an abstract exposure. SQC's operations are concentrated in a single region — Saurashtra, in western Gujarat — with a manufacturing facility at Veraval (Shapar), Dist. Rajkot and a captive 2.5 MW solar power plant at Bantva-Manavadar, Dist. Junagadh. Saurashtra is exposed to intensifying Arabian Sea cyclone activity, sustained and rising summer heat, chronic water stress and increasingly erratic monsoon behaviour.

A foundry is a demanding asset to defend against these hazards. Induction melting is entirely power-dependent, and an outage with metal in the furnace carries consequences beyond lost output. Investment casting is moisturesensitive at the pattern and shell stages. Fettling and melting are already hot work before ambient heat is added. And the Company's decision to source 100% of its procurement locally — sound on emissions and on regional economic grounds — concentrates its supply base within the same weather systems that affect the plant itself.

This section sets out how those hazards are identified and assessed, what they could do to the business across three time horizons, how the Company would recover, and what is being done to adapt. It is presented as the Company's first structured physical climate risk disclosure and establishes the baseline against which resilience will be managed.

10	**2**	**44.7%**	**42.0%**
Physical climate risks identified and scored	Risks rated High on the assessed scale	Electricity from captive solar, reducing grid dependence	Water recycled and reused, buffering water stress

Governance of Climate-Related Risk | TCFD Governance

GRI 2-12, 2-13 | TCFD Governance (a), (b) | Linked SDGs: 13

Ultimate accountability for climate-related risk sits with the Company's Board of Directors, which holds responsibility for strategy, risk and environmental, social and governance performance. Operational responsibility is delegated to the same functional owners who manage the underlying assets, so that climate resilience is embedded in day-to-day management rather than held as a separate exercise.

Climate Risk Domain	Accountable Function
Site-level hazard identification, emergency response and worker protection	EHS
Asset protection, power resilience and backup generation	Maintenance
Captive renewable generation, availability and performance	Utilities / Sustainability
Workforce protection during heat and extreme-weather events	Human Resources / EHS
Supply-chain continuity and alternate sourcing	Procurement
Insurance, business interruption cover and capital allocation	Finance



Assessment Methodology, Scenarios and Time Horizons

GRI 201-2 | TCFD Strategy (a), (c); Risk Management (a) | Linked SDGs: 13

Physical hazards relevant to the Company's locations were identified, then assessed for likelihood and severity of impact on a five-point scale. The product of the two gives a risk score, which is banded into three ratings. Risks are classified as acute where they arise from discrete events, and chronic where they arise from progressive shifts in climate conditions.

Time Horizons

Horizon	Period	Basis for the Horizon
Short term	To FY 2029-30	Aligns with the Company's current environmental and emission-intensity target horizon.
Medium term	FY 2030-31 to FY 2039-40	Aligns with plant equipment replacement cycles and the design life of the captive solar plant.
Long term	FY 2040-41 to FY 2049-50	Aligns with long-lived building, structural and site infrastructure assets.

Climate Scenarios Applied

Scenario	Description	Application in this Assessment
SSP1-2.6	Low emissions; warming held close to 1.5–2°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100.	Best case for physical hazard. Used to test whether adaptation investment remains justified under a favourable outcome; transition pressure is highest
SSP2-4.5	Intermediate emissions; warming of approximately 2.7°C by 2100.	Central planning case. Used to set the likelihood and severity ratings presented in this section.
SSP5-8.5	High emissions; warming of approximately 4.4°C by 2100.	Stress-test case. Used to test asset and workforce resilience at the upper bound of plausible hazard.

Rating Scale

- Likelihood is rated from 1 (Rare) to 5 (Almost certain), assessed over the medium-term horizon under the SSP2-4.5 central case.
- Severity is rated from 1 (Insignificant) to 5 (Severe), reflecting the consequence for people, assets, production continuity and cost if the hazard materialises, after existing mitigation.
- Risk score is the product of likelihood and severity, banded as Low (1–6), Medium (8–12) and High (15–25).

Asset Exposure Profile

GRI 201-2 | TCFD Strategy (a) | Linked SDGs: 13

The Company's exposure is shaped by geography. Both operating assets sit in Saurashtra, but they carry different hazard profiles: the manufacturing facility is inland, south of Rajkot, while the solar plant at Bantva-Manavadar lies closer to the Arabian Sea coast and is correspondingly more exposed to cyclonic wind.

Asset	Location	Function	Principal Physical Exposure
Unit-2 investment casting facility	Veraval (Shapar), Taluka Kotda Sangani, Dist. Rajkot	Melting, shell-building, pouring, heat treatment, machining and finishing	Extreme heat and heatwave; intense rainfall and local flooding; cyclonic wind; grid disruption; chronic water stress
Captive solar power plant (2.5 MW)	Bantva-Manavadar, Dist. Junagadh	Renewable electricity generation, set off against Unit-2 consumption	Cyclonic wind and hail; extreme heat causing generation derating; lightning; dust deposition on modules
Supply base	Saurashtra region — 100% of procurement spend	Raw material, consumables, contracted services	Common-mode exposure: the same regional hazard event affects the Company and its suppliers simultaneously
Outbound logistics	Road corridors to Gujarat ports	Export dispatch to international customers	Cyclone and flood disruption to road transport and port operations

Concentration of exposure

SQC's assets, its workforce, its entire supply base and its export corridor all sit within a single climatic region. A severe cyclone or an extended heat or water event does not affect one part of the business at a time — it affects the plant, the solar generation that supplies it, the suppliers that feed it and the roads that clear its output, together. The Company's 100% local procurement is a genuine strength on emissions, on cost and on regional economic contribution, and this assessment does not recommend reversing it. It does recommend recognising the concentration it creates, and holding identified alternate sources for critical inputs outside the immediately affected area.



Physical Climate Risks — Acute

GRI 201-2 | TCFD Strategy (a), (b) | Linked SDGs: 13

Acute risks arise from discrete weather events. Six were identified for the Company's asset base.

Risk 1 — Tropical cyclone and severe wind

The Company's exposure is shaped by geography. Both operating assets sit in Saurashtra, but they carry different hazard profiles: the manufacturing facility is inland, south of Rajkot, while the solar plant at Bantva-Manavadar lies closer to the Arabian Sea coast and is correspondingly more exposed to cyclonic wind.

Ground-mounted solar plants are structurally vulnerable to cyclonic wind through module detachment, mountingstructure failure and racking collapse. The Bantva-Manavadar plant, being nearer the coast, carries the higher exposure of the Company's two assets. Loss of that plant would remove 44.7% of Unit-2's electricity supply, restore full grid dependence, raise market-based emissions back toward the location-based figure, and require repair capital. At Unit-2 itself, severe wind threatens roof structures, and the transparent roof strips and open roof slots that serve the plant's daylighting and natural ventilation represent points requiring particular attention.

Assessment: Likelihood 3 (Possible) × Severity 4 (Major) = 12, Medium.

Risk 2 — Grid disruption following storm or cyclone

Induction melting is entirely dependent on electrical supply, and distribution infrastructure across Saurashtra is exposed to cyclone and storm damage. An unplanned outage with metal in the furnace risks solidification within the crucible and damage to the refractory lining — a loss measured in repair time and relining cost rather than in lost production hours alone. The Company maintains diesel generating sets, which support safety, lighting and ancillary loads, but backup generation of that class cannot sustain induction melting load. The residual risk therefore concentrates on the melting operation itself.

Assessment: Likelihood 3 (Possible) × Severity 4 (Major) = 12, Medium.

Risk 3 — Extreme rainfall and local flooding

Increasing intensity of extreme rainfall is among the more confident regional projections for western India, and Rajkot has experienced intense monsoon bursts producing urban and industrial flooding. For an investment casting operation the consequence is not confined to standing water: moisture is a quality variable at the pattern and shell stages, which is precisely why the coating area is dehumidified. Flooding therefore threatens electrical installations, stored material, wax and shell inventory, and production continuity, alongside dispatch delay.

Assessment: Likelihood 3 (Possible) × Severity 3 (Moderate) = 9, Medium.

Risk 4 — Heatwave

Summer temperatures across Saurashtra regularly exceed 42°C, and heatwave frequency and duration are projected to rise under all scenarios considered. Melting and fettling are already hot work; a heatwave superimposed on furnace radiant heat creates acute heat-stress exposure for the workers closest to the process. Secondary consequences include reduced labour productivity, elevated cooling and dehumidification load, and derating of solar generation at the point of peak demand.

Assessment: Likelihood 4 (Likely) × Severity 3 (Moderate) = 12, Medium.

Risk 5 — Lightning and hail

Lightning strike and hail present a localised threat to solar modules, inverters and electrical infrastructure at both sites. Consequences are generally confined to equipment damage and short-duration outage rather than to production continuity or personnel.

Assessment: Likelihood 3 (Possible) × Severity 2 (Minor) = 6, Low.

Risk 6 — Supply-chain and logistics disruption

Because the Company sources its entire procurement spend locally, its suppliers share its exposure to the same cyclone, flood or heat event. A regional event is therefore capable of interrupting inbound material and outbound dispatch at the same time as it affects the plant. Road corridors to the Gujarat ports through which exports move are themselves exposed to cyclone and flood disruption, extending the consequence to delivery commitments.

Assessment: Likelihood 3 (Possible) × Severity 3 (Moderate) = 9, Medium.

Physical Climate Risks — Chronic

GRI 201-2, 303-1 | TCFD Strategy (a), (b) | Linked SDGs: 6, 13

Chronic risks arise from progressive shifts in climate conditions rather than from discrete events. They are less visible than cyclones and, for this Company, carry the higher assessed scores.

Risk 7 — Chronic water stress

Saurashtra is chronically water-stressed, with groundwater levels under sustained pressure and inter-annual availability dependent on monsoon performance and on transferred surface water. The Company's operations consume water at a scale that makes availability a live constraint rather than a theoretical one. Progressive tightening of availability carries three consequences: direct constraint on process water, rising cost of supply, and the prospect of regulatory restriction on abstraction. Of the ten risks assessed, this carries the highest score.

Existing mitigation is substantive: 42.0% of water consumed is recycled and reused, and rainwater harvesting systems are installed across the plant. The residual risk reflects the remaining dependence on withdrawn water in a region where that resource is contested.

Assessment: Likelihood 4 (Likely) × Severity 4 (Major) = 16, High.

Risk 8 — Rising mean temperature

rogressive warming is the most certain of the hazards assessed — it is already observed and continues under every scenario considered. Three consequences follow for this business. Cooling and dehumidification load rises, increasing electricity demand and therefore emissions and cost. Photovoltaic output falls as cell temperature rises, so the captive solar plant delivers progressively less from the same irradiance, with the loss concentrated in the hottest months when demand peaks. And the baseline heat exposure of furnace and fettling work rises, raising the floor from which any heatwave begins.

Assessment: Likelihood 5 (Almost certain) × Severity 3 (Moderate) = 15, High.

Risk 9 — Erratic monsoon and changing rainfall distribution

Regional projections indicate greater variability in monsoon onset, distribution and intensity, with rainfall increasingly delivered in fewer, heavier events. For the Company this reduces the reliability of rainwaterharvesting yield, weakens groundwater recharge relative to total rainfall received, and widens inter-annual variability in water availability — compounding the chronic water stress assessed above.

Assessment: Likelihood 4 (Likely) × Severity 3 (Moderate) = 12, Medium.

Risk 10 — Insurance cost and availability

As regional hazard exposure rises, property and business-interruption cover for assets in cyclone- and floodexposed locations is subject to repricing, higher deductibles and, in some markets, reduced availability. The captive solar plant is the asset most likely to attract such treatment.

Assessment: Likelihood 3 (Possible) × Severity 3 (Moderate) = 9, Medium.

Risk Assessment Summary

GRI 201-2 | TCFD Strategy (b); Risk Management (a) | Linked SDGs: 13

Sr. No.	Physical Climate Risk	Type	Horizon	L	S	Score	Rating
7	Chronic water stress	Chronic	Short – Long	4	4	16	High
8	Rising mean temperature	Chronic	Short – Long	5	3	15	High
1	Tropical cyclone and severe wind	Acute	Short – Long	3	4	12	Medium
2	Grid disruption following storm or cyclone	Acute	Short – Long	3	4	12	Medium
4	Heatwave	Acute	Short – Long	4	3	12	Medium
9	Erratic monsoon and rainfall distribution	Chronic	Medium – Long	4	3	12	Medium
3	Extreme rainfall and local flooding	Acute	Short – Long	3	3	9	Medium
6	Supply-chain and logistics disruption	Acute	Short – Long	3	3	9	Medium
10	Insurance cost and availability	Chronic	Medium – Long	3	3	9	Medium
5	Lightning and hail	Acute	Short – Long	3	2	6	Low

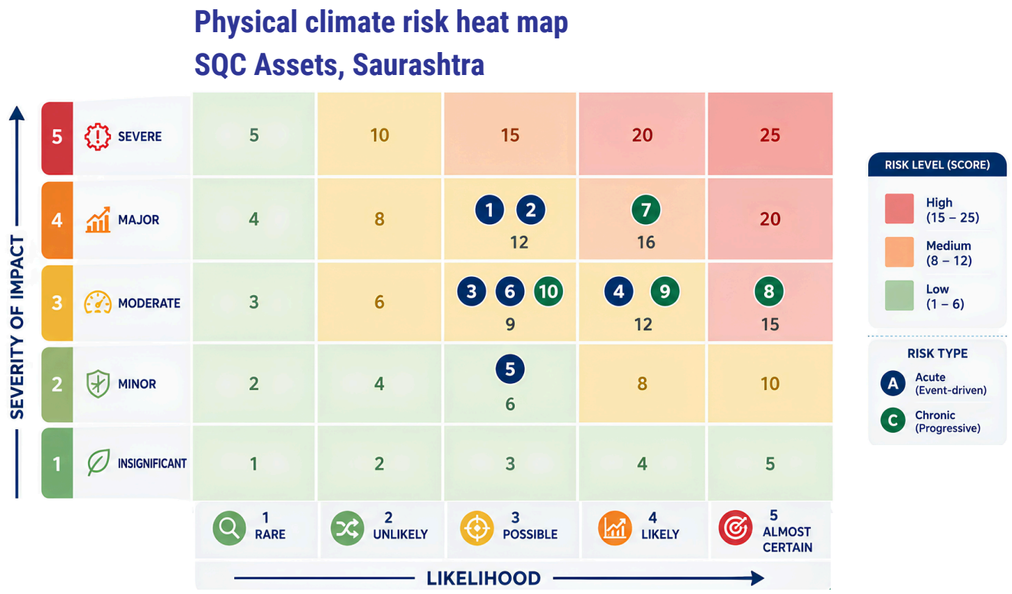


Figure C.1 — Physical climate risk heat map. Numbering corresponds to the risk assessment summary above.

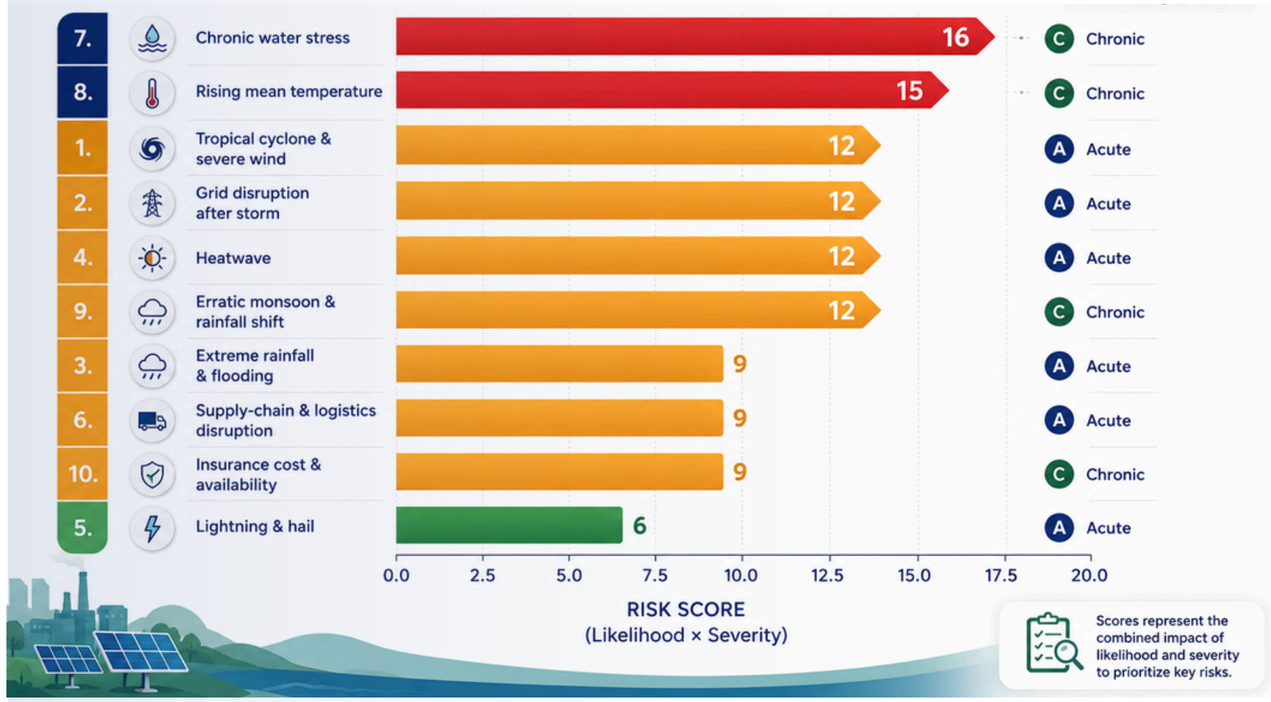


Figure C.2 — Physical climate risks ranked by assessed score.

What the assessment shows

The two highest-scoring risks are chronic, not acute. Cyclones are the hazard that commands attention in this region, and they are properly assessed as Medium. But chronic water stress and progressive warming score higher, because they are nearcertain, continuous, and already affecting the business — they simply do so without a landfall date. The practical implication is that the Company's most valuable resilience investments are the unglamorous ones: water recycling, harvesting, natural ventilation and heat management, sustained year after year, rather than a response mobilised when a warning is issued.

Business Continuity and Recovery

GRI 201-2 | TCFD Strategy (b); Risk Management (b) | Linked SDGs: 13

Recovery planning translates the risk assessment into a defined response. The scenarios below set out the Company's intended immediate response and recovery objective for each material hazard. A formally documented Business Continuity Plan, with tested recovery time objectives for each scenario, is being established.

Scenario	Immediate Response	Recovery Objective
Cyclone warning issued for Saurashtra	Complete or halt melting cycles and bring the furnace to a controlled state; secure loose material, stock and roof-mounted equipment; controlled plant shutdown; release non-essential personnel ahead of landfall.	Safe shutdown completed before landfall, with no personnel exposure and no metal held in the furnace.
Damage to the captive solar plant	Isolate and make safe; damage assessment; insurance notification; revert Unit-2 to full grid supply.	Generation restored within 1-2 weeks; interim increase in market-based emissions quantified and disclosed.
Grid outage during melting	Diesel generating sets support safety, lighting and ancillary loads; controlled furnace management to protect the lining; suspend charging of new heats.	No loss of furnace lining; melting restarted within 24 hours of supply restoration.
Plant flooding	Isolate electrical installations; move wax, shell and pattern inventory to protected storage; pump out; dry, inspect and recommission.	Production restored within 2 days with no moisture-related quality escape.
Heatwave declared	Adjust shift timing away from peak ambient heat; increase hydration and rest cycles; heat-stress monitoring for furnace and fettling personnel.	No heat-illness cases; production maintained at 100% of plan.
Water supply interruption	Draw on stored and recycled water; arrange tanker supply; prioritise process water over non-process use.	Process water continuity maintained for 7 days without production loss.
Supplier or logistics disruption	Activate identified alternate sources outside the affected area; draw on buffer stock; re-sequence dispatch.	Continuity of critical inputs maintained for 15 days; customer delivery commitments protected.

Adaptation Measures

GRI 201-2, 303-1, 305-5 | TCFD Strategy (c); Risk Management (b) | Linked SDGs: 6, 7, 13

A number of measures already in place at Unit-2 function as climate adaptation, whether or not they were introduced for that purpose. The natural convective ventilation created by open roof slots in the melting and fettling departments is heat adaptation. Daylighting through transparent roof strips reduces both lighting energy and the heat that lighting adds to the shopfloor. Rainwater harvesting and water recycling are water-stress adaptation. Captive solar generation reduces exposure to grid disruption as well as to carbon cost.

This is worth stating plainly: for this Company, energy and resource efficiency and climate resilience have largely been the same investment. Measures adopted to reduce consumption and cost are the same measures that reduce vulnerability to heat and water stress. The table below sets out the adaptation position, distinguishing what is in place from what is being established.

Adaptation Measure	Hazard Addressed	Status
Open roof slots in the melting and fettling departments creating natural convective air circulation, without powered ventilation	Extreme heat; heatwave	**In place**
Transparent roof strips admitting natural daylight, reducing luminaire count and lighting heat load	Extreme heat; grid dependence	**In place**
Portable fans in the coating areas providing selective, flexible airflow for drying	Extreme heat; humidity	**In place**
High-efficiency dehumidification of the coating area	Humidity; extreme rainfall	**In place**
Insulation of cooling-water pipelines in the press area	Extreme heat	**In place**
Rainwater harvesting systems installed across the entire plant	Water stress; erratic monsoon	**In place**
Water recycling and reuse at 42.0% of total consumption	Chronic water stress; drought	**In place**
Dense tree plantation along the front and sides of the facility	Extreme heat (shade); dust; local greening	**In place**
Diesel generating sets providing backup for safety, lighting and ancillary loads	Grid disruption	**In place**
Captive 2.5 MW solar generation supplying 44.7% of electricity, reducing grid dependence	Grid disruption; transition risk	**In place**
Cyclone-resilience structural review of the Bantva-Manavadar solar plant and its mounting structures	Tropical cyclone; severe wind	**In place**
Documented Business Continuity Plan with tested recovery time objectives	All acute hazards	In process
Heat-stress management protocol for furnace and fettling areas, with shift adjustment and monitoring	Extreme heat; heatwave	In process
Site-level flood-risk assessment and drainage capacity review	Extreme rainfall; local flooding	In process
Identified alternate sources for critical inputs outside the Saurashtra region	Supply-chain disruption	In process
Asset-level physical climate risk assessment under IPCC SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios	All hazards	In process

Climate Resilience Metrics and Targets

GRI 201-2, 302-1, 303-5 | TCFD Metrics and Targets (a), (c) | Linked SDGs: 6, 7, 13

The Company reports the following metrics as indicators of physical climate resilience. Two are already established and improving; the remainder are being brought into routine measurement, since resilience cannot be managed on assertion alone.

Climate Resilience Metric	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Renewable share of electricity consumption	%	0.00%	44.70%
Water recycled and reused (share of consumption)	%	38.00%	42.00%
Production days lost to climate or weather events	Days	0	0
Renewable generation lost to weather events	MWh	N.A.	N.A.
Heat-related illness cases	Number	0	0

Climate Resilience Targets

Focus Area	Target	Baseline	Target Year
Risk Assessment	Complete an asset-level physical climate risk assessment for both sites under IPCC SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios	—	**FY 2026-27**
Business Continuity	Establish a documented Business Continuity Plan with tested recovery time objectives for each identified acute hazard	—	**FY 2026-27**
Worker Protection	Implement and document a heat-stress management protocol for furnace and fettling areas	—	**FY 2026-27**
Monitoring	Record and report production days and renewable generation lost to weather events	—	**FY 2026-27**
Asset Resilience	Complete a cyclone-resilience structural review of the captive solar plant and implement the resulting measures	—	**FY 2027-28**
Supply Chain Resilience	Map the climate exposure of the key supplier base and identify alternate sources for all critical inputs	—	**FY 2027-28**
Water Resilience	Increase water recycled and reused to at least 60% of total consumption	FY 2025-26 (42.0%)	**FY 2028-29**
Energy Resilience	Increase renewable share of electricity consumption to at least 60%	FY 2025-26 (44.7%)	**FY 2028-29**



Closing remark — Climate change, physical risk and adaptation

This is SQC's first structured physical climate risk disclosure, and it is deliberately candid about what is established and what is not. Ten hazards have been identified and scored across the Company's assets, its supply base and its export corridor. Two are rated High, and both are chronic —water stress and progressive warming —which places the emphasis on sustained adaptation rather than event response. The Company enters this exercise with more resilience than it has previously claimed: natural ventilation, daylighting, 100% of the Waste Water is Recycled and Reused in several purposes like Gardening and 44.7% captive solar all reduce physical vulnerability, and all were adopted first for efficiency. What is missing is equally clear — a documented continuity plan with tested recovery objectives, a heat-stress protocol for the hottest work in the plant, a cyclone review of the solar asset, alternate sourcing outside the region, and routine measurement of what weather actually costs the business. Those gaps are the substance of the targets set out above.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL

Our Approach to the Environment

Super Quali Cast operates an energy- and material-intensive manufacturing process. Producing precision investment castings by the lost-wax route requires melting ferrous and non-ferrous alloys, building ceramic shells, pouring metal and finishing components to close tolerance. The Company accepts responsibility for the environmental footprint of that work.

Our environmental objective is direct: consume less energy for every tonne of castings produced, generate a growing share of our electricity from our own clean sources, reduce greenhouse-gas emissions, use water responsibly, keep materials in circulation rather than in waste streams, and protect the air, water and land quality of the community around our facility at Veraval (Shapar), Rajkot.

Environmental management at Unit-2 operates through a certified management system. SQC is certified to ISO 14001 (Environmental Management System), alongside ISO 9001 and ISO 45001. This provides a structured basis for identifying environmental aspects and impacts, setting objectives and targets, controlling operations, monitoring performance and improving year on year.

This section reports the Company's environmental performance for FY 2025-26, with FY 2024-25 presented for comparison. FY 2024-25 is the baseline year against which environmental targets are set.

Environmental Highlights — FY 2025-26

44.7	2,517.70	1,490.21	95%
Renewable share of electricity	Market-based GHG emissions (tCO_2e)	Emissions avoided by captive solar (tCO_2e)	Pattern wax recovered and reused

UN SDG Links — Environmental Pillar

SDG	Goal	How SQC Contributes
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Clean Water and Sanitation	**171,405 KL** of water recycled and reused during FY 2025-26 — **42.0%** of total consumption — supported by rainwater harvesting systems installed across the plant.
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Affordable and Clean Energy	**2.5 MW** captive solar power plant supplying 2,098.89 MWh and meeting 44.7% of the facility's electricity demand in its first year of operation.
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Responsible Consumption and Production	Metal scrap returned directly to the melting batch as raw material; approximately 95% of pattern wax recovered and reused; hazardous waste routed only through authorised recyclers and a common TSDF.
13 CLIMATE ACTION	Climate Action	Captive solar generation avoided 1,490.21 tCO_2e, reducing market-based emission intensity by 34.3% to 2.07 tCO_2e per tonne of castings.
15 LIFE ON LAND	Life on Land	Dust-collection systems on major particulate sources, 100% compliance with GPCB stack limits, and 222 trees planted in collaboration with IICMA alongside dense perimeter plantation at Unit-2.

Environmental KPI Summary

Key Performance Indicator	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Total electricity consumption (MWh)	4,006.77	4,695.71
Captive solar generation self-consumed (MWh)	0	2,098.89
Renewable share of electricity (%)	0.00%	44.70%
Energy intensity (MWh / tonne)	3.57	3.85
Scope 1 emissions (tCO_2e)	623.26	673.96
Scope 2 emissions — location-based (tCO_2e)	2,912.92	3,333.95
Scope 2 emissions — market-based (tCO_2e)	2,912.92	1,843.74
Total GHG emissions — location-based (tCO_2e)	3,536.18	4,007.91
Total GHG emissions — market-based (tCO_2e)	3,536.18	2,517.70
GHG intensity — market-based (tCO_2e / tonne)	3.15	2.07
Avoided emissions from renewable energy (tCO_2e)	0	1,490.21
Total water consumption (KL)	365,352	408,108
Water recycled and reused (KL)	138,833	171,405
Total hazardous waste generated (MT)	0.576	1.352
Pattern wax recovered and reused (%)	95%	95%
Total production (tonne of castings)	1,122.00	1,219.00



Energy Management

GRI 302-1, 302-3, 302-4 | Linked SDGs: 7, 13

Electricity is the Company's single largest energy input. It is consumed principally by induction melting, heat treatment and machining, together with compressed air, shell-building and drying utilities, and plant lighting. Energy is managed on two fronts: reducing the energy required to produce each tonne of castings, and increasing the proportion of that energy supplied from renewable sources under the Company's own control.

The table below sets out the Company's full electricity profile. Total electricity consumption represents all electricity consumed at the facility, irrespective of source. Captive solar generation is reported separately and the balance is drawn from the grid.

Energy Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Total electricity consumption (A)	MWh	4,006.77	4,695.71
Captive solar generation self-consumed (B1)	MWh	0	2,098.89
Wind generation credited (B2)	MWh	0	0
Purchased renewable electricity / RECs (B3)	MWh	0	0
Total renewable electricity (C = B1 + B2 + B3)	MWh	0	2,098.89
Renewable share of electricity (C / A)	%	0.00%	44.70%
Grid electricity drawn (A − C)	MWh	4,006.77	2,596.82
Total production (D)	tonne	1,122.00	1,219.00
Energy intensity (A / D)	MWh / tonne	3.57	3.85

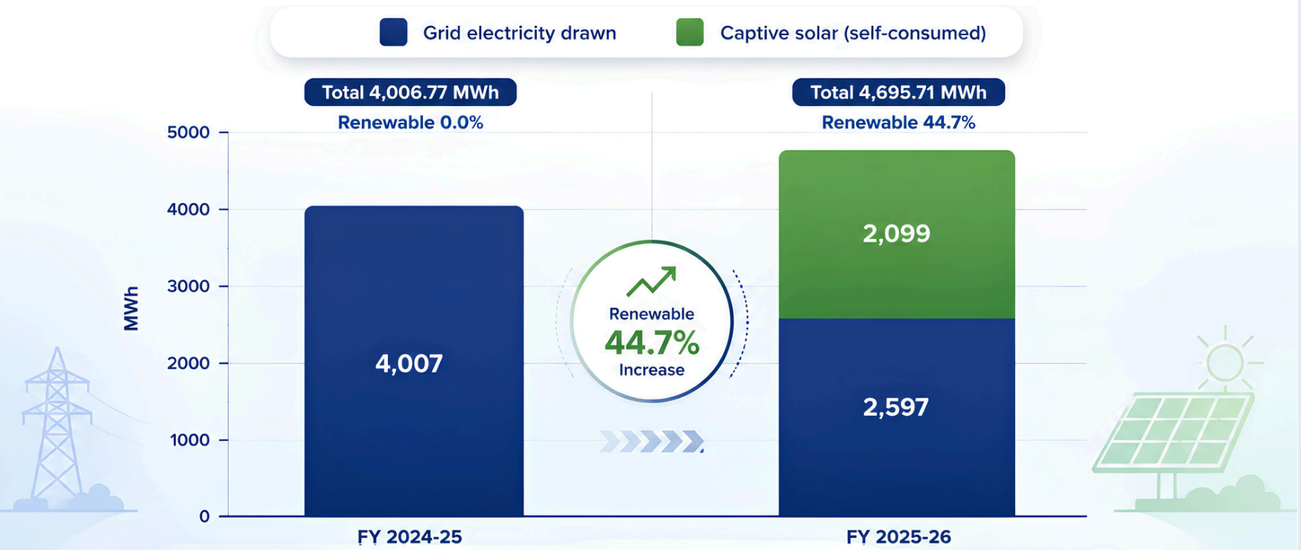


Figure E.1 — Electricity supply mix, showing the displacement of grid power by captive solar generation in FY 2025-26.

Total electricity consumption rose 17.2% to 4,695.71 MWh in FY 2025-26, against an 8.6% increase in production volume. The composition of that supply changed materially with the commissioning of the captive solar plant: 2,098.89 MWh — 44.7% of consumption — was met from the Company's own renewable generation, and grid electricity drawn fell 35.2%, from 4,006.77 MWh to 2,596.82 MWh.

Energy intensity increased from 3.57 to 3.85 MWh per tonne of castings, reflecting higher utility and auxiliary load during the year. Reducing energy intensity per tonne of output is a formal target of the Company, and is being addressed through equipment-efficiency specification at the point of replacement and a structured programme of conservation measures across the plant.

Renewable Energy and Avoided Emissions

GRI 302-1, 305-5 | Linked SDGs: 7, 13

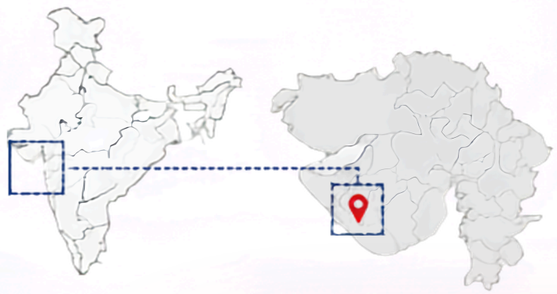
The Company's emission-reduction strategy is anchored on a single major renewable asset commissioned during the reporting year: a 2.5 MW captive solar power plant at Bantva-Manavadar, Dist. Junagadh, commissioned in April 2025. Under the applicable captive arrangement, the units generated by this plant are set off against Unit2's electricity consumption, directly reducing the volume of grid electricity attributable to the facility and the Scope 2 emissions that arise from it.

In its first year of operation the plant generated 2,098.89 MWh of renewable electricity, meeting 44.7% of Unit2's total electricity demand. By displacing grid power, this generation avoided 1,490.21 tonnes of CO_2e, calculated as renewable generation credited multiplied by the applicable CEA grid emission factor. This is the single largest contributor to the Company's decarbonisation during FY 2025-26.

Renewable Energy Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Installed captive solar capacity	MW	0	2.5
Solar generation credited	MWh	0	2,098.89
Installed wind capacity	MW	0	0
Wind generation credited	MWh	0	0
Purchased renewable energy / RECs	MWh	0	0
Total renewable energy consumption	MWh	0	2,098.89
Renewable share of electricity	%	0.00%	44.70%
Avoided emissions through renewable energy	tCO_2e	0	1,490.21

Renewable energy asset

Location: Bantva-Manavadar, Dist. Junagadh, Gujarat. Capacity: 2.5 MW. Commissioned: April 2025. Arrangement: captive, with generation set off against Unit-2's electricity consumption. First-year generation: 2,098.89 MWh, equivalent to 44.7% of facility electricity demand and 1,490.21 tCO_2e of avoided emissions.



2.5 MW capacity **solar power plant** installed by SQC to support renewable energy and reduce **Scope 2** emissions.





MW

POWERING A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

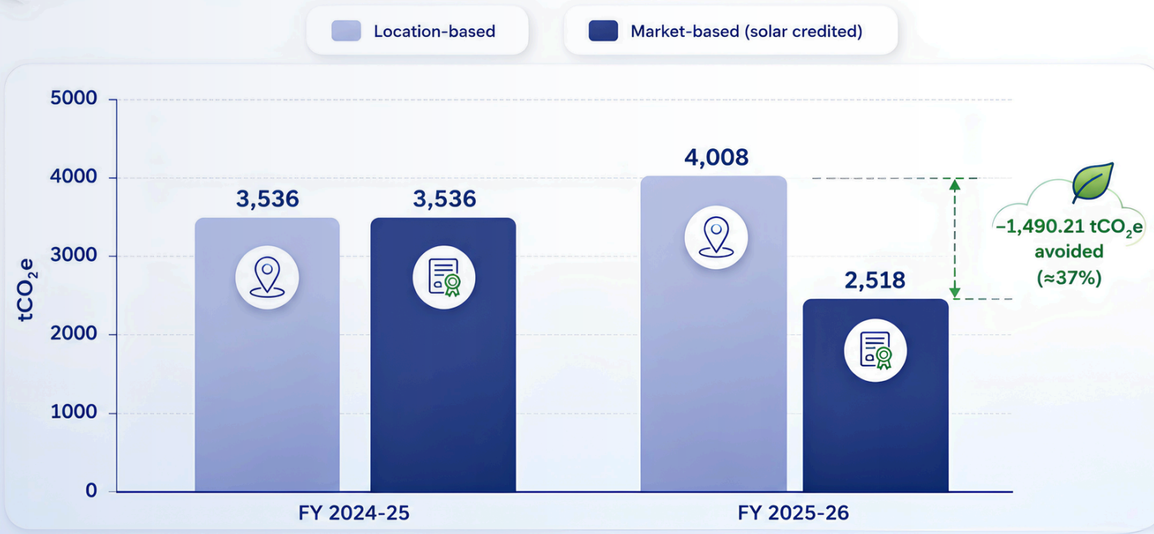
Greenhouse-Gas Emissions

GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-4, 305-5 | Linked SDGs: 13

The Company quantifies greenhouse-gas emissions across Scope 1 — direct emissions from fuel combusted on site and fugitive refrigerant losses — and Scope 2, the indirect emissions arising from purchased electricity. The inventory is prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, applying emission factors drawn from DEFRA, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the Central Electricity Authority CO_2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector. The inventory has been reviewed by an ISO 14064-certified lead verifier

Scope 2 is reported on two bases, as required for a facility with a captive renewable supply. The location-based method applies the average regional grid emission factor to all electricity consumed. The market-based method reflects the Company's contractual renewable supply, crediting captive solar generation at its contractual emission factor. Both bases are presented below.

GHG Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Scope 1 — direct emissions	tCO_2e	623.26	673.96
Scope 2 — location-based	tCO_2e	2,912.92	3,333.95
Scope 2 — market-based (solar credited)	tCO_2e	2,912.92	1,843.74
Total GHG emissions — location-based	tCO_2e	3,536.18	4,007.91
Total GHG emissions — market-based	tCO_2e	3,536.18	2,517.70
Total production	tonne	1,122.00	1,219.00
Emission intensity — location-based	tCO_2e / tonne	3.15	3.29
Emission intensity — market-based	tCO_2e / tonne	3.15	2.07
Avoided emissions from renewable energy	tCO_2e	0	1,490.21



On a location-based basis, total emissions rose 13.3% from 3,536.18 tCO_2e to 4,007.91 tCO_2e, tracking the increase in production volume and the associated growth in electricity consumption. On a market-based basis — which recognises the captive solar supply — total emissions fell 28.8% to 2,517.70 tCO_2e, below the baseline year. Purchased electricity remains the dominant source, accounting for approximately 83% of the location-based total in both reporting years, which makes renewable electricity the Company's principal decarbonisation lever.

Scope 1 — Direct Emissions Breakdown

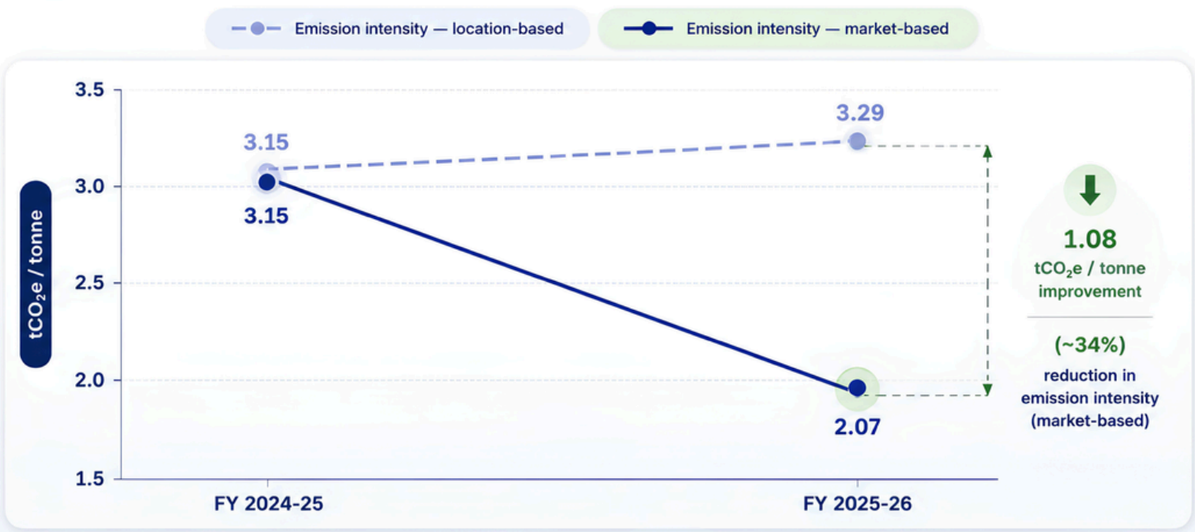
Scope 1 Source	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Natural gas	tCO_2e	615.22	651.49
Diesel	tCO_2e	4.52	3.46
Refrigerant losses	tCO_2e	3.52	19.01
Total Scope 1	tCO_2e	623.26	673.96

Natural gas is by far the largest direct source, accounting for approximately 97% of Scope 1 emissions in FY 2025- 26. Refrigerant emissions increased from 3.52 to 19.01 tCO_2e, reflecting a higher R-22 top-up quantity during airconditioning servicing. Although small in absolute terms, refrigerant losses are monitored, and lower globalwarming-potential alternatives such as R-407C and R-422D will be evaluated at the point of equipment replacement

Emission Intensity

Emission intensity normalises absolute emissions against production, enabling fair year-on-year comparison when output changes. Market-based emission intensity fell 34.3%, from 3.15 to 2.07 tCO_2e per tonne of castings, while production rose 8.6% over the same period. This represents a clear decoupling of output from carbon, driven by the captive solar investment.

Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Emission intensity — market-based	tCO_2e / tonne	3.15	2.07



Scope 3 emissions — basis of exclusion

Scope 3 value-chain emissions are not included in this report. Reporting of Scope 3 is voluntary under both the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018 for organizational reporting, and the Company has not yet established the data systems required to quantify indirect emissions arising from its supply chain, logistics and other value-chain activities. All emission sources within the Company's operational control — Scope 1 and Scope 2 — are quantified and reported in full. Establishing a Scope 3 screening capability is a stated forward priority.



Air Emissions and Pollution Control

GRI 305-7 | Linked SDGs: 12, 15

The investment casting process can release particulate matter and combustion gases at several points, principally melting, shell knock-out, shot-blasting, grinding and fettling. These emissions are controlled at source. Dust collection systems are installed on the major particulate-generating operations so that emissions remain within the limits set by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB).

Stack and ambient air quality are monitored periodically by GPCB approved laboratories under the conditions of the Company's Consent to Operate. In both FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26, 100% of monitored parameters were within statutory limits, and valid consent was held throughout each reporting period.

Air Emission Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Total weight of air pollutants	kg	5.21	4.75
Stack and ambient results within statutory limits	%	100%	100%
Valid GPCB Consent to Operate held	Yes / No	Yes	Yes

Air Pollution Control Equipment

SQC recognizes the importance of minimizing air emissions associated with foundry operations and has implemented appropriate air pollution control systems across key emission-generating processes. These systems are designed to capture dust, fumes, and particulate matter at source, thereby reducing emissions to the atmosphere and supporting compliance with applicable environmental regulations.

Air pollution control equipment is installed at major operational units, including induction furnaces, shot blasting machines, and sand blasting machines. The performance of these systems is monitored through periodic maintenance and regulatory emission monitoring to ensure their effective operation and continued control of particulate matter and other relevant air pollutants.

Sr.	Emission Source	Air Pollution Control Equipment	Parameter Controlled
1	Induction Furnace	Dust collector with hood cover	Particulate matter PM, SO2, NOx
2	Shot Blasting Machine – 3 Nos.	Bag filter	Particulate matter PM
3	Sand Blasting Machine	Dust collector	Particulate matter PM



Dust Collector installed at SQC

Water Management

GRI 303-1, 303-2, 303-5 | Linked SDGs: 6, 12

Water is used at Unit-2 for process cooling, shell-building and ancillary operations, and for domestic purposes on site. The Company operates in a region where groundwater availability is under pressure, and treats recycling and reuse as the primary lever for reducing freshwater demand. Rainwater harvesting systems are installed across the plant, supporting local groundwater recharge.

During FY 2025-26 the facility recycled and reused 171,405 KL of water — 42.0% of total water consumption — compared with 138,833 KL, or 38.0%, in FY 2024-25. Treated water is returned to process and non-process uses including gardening and landscaping, reducing the volume of fresh water that must be withdrawn.

Zero Liquid Discharge

Water Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Total water consumption	KL	365,352	408,108
Water recycled and reused	KL	138,833	171,405
Water recycled and reused (share of consumption)	%	38.00%	42.00%

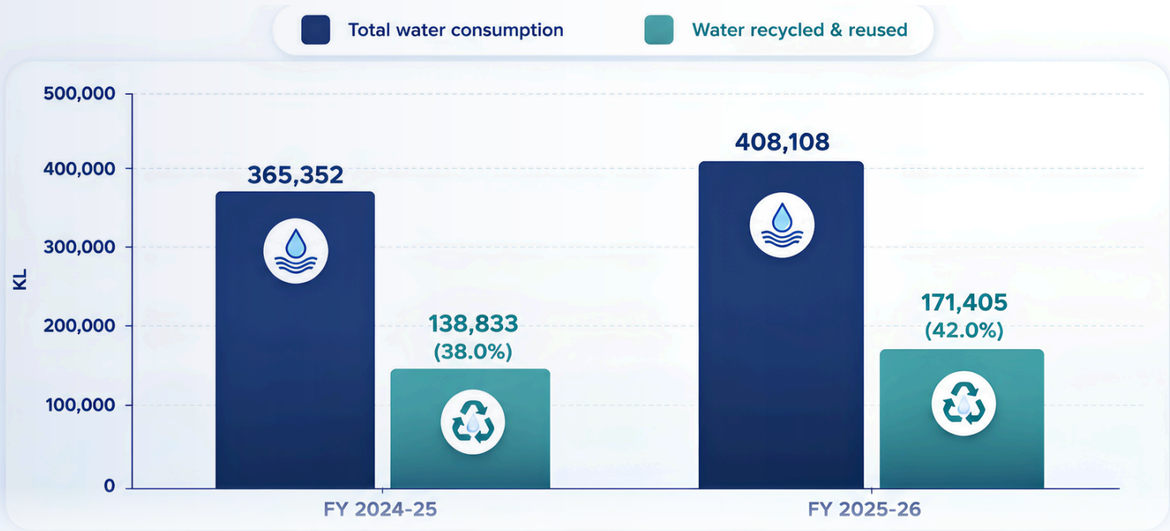


Figure E.4 — Total water consumption and the volume recycled and reused.



Waste Management

GRI 306-1, 306-2, 306-3, 306-4, 306-5 | Linked SDGs: 12, 15

SQC manages waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, prioritizing waste prevention, reuse, recycling, and recovery before disposal. Material efficiency is integrated into the manufacturing process to minimize waste generation and maximize resource recovery. Within the investment casting process, metal scrap generated from runners, risers, gates, and rejected castings is recovered and reintroduced into the melting process, reducing the consumption of virgin raw materials and supporting circular resource utilization. In addition, non-hazardous process waste, such as fettling waste generated during finishing and cleaning operations, is recovered and reused within the manufacturing process wherever technically feasible, further improving material efficiency and reducing waste requiring disposal.

Hazardous waste is segregated, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with applicable statutory requirements. SQC is a member of the Common Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) operated by EcoCare Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Surendranagar, and ensures that hazardous waste is transferred only to authorized recyclers or disposal facilities under the prescribed manifest system.

During FY 2025–26, total hazardous waste generation increased to 1.352 MT, primarily due to higher generation of ETP sludge and discarded plastic containers associated with increased production activities. Non-hazardous waste generation also increased in line with production volumes. Despite the increase in waste generated, the overall waste recovery rate improved from 66.65% in FY 2024–25 to 70.65% in FY 2025–26, reflecting enhanced recovery, recycling, and reuse practices across operations. SQC remains committed to improving resource efficiency and increasing waste diversion from disposal through continuous process optimization and circular economy initiatives.

Waste Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Total hazardous waste generated	MT	0.576	1.352
Total non-hazardous waste generated	MT	2121	2613
Total waste recovered (recycled + reused + recovered)	MT	1414	1847
Total % of waste recovered (Hazardous + Non-Hazardous)	%	66.65	70.65

Hazardous Waste Streams and Disposal Routing

Sr.	Type of Hazardous Waste	Generated (MT)	Disposal Route
1	**Discarded Container (Plastic Carboys)**	0.395	Send back to supplier of raw materials
2	**Used or Spent Oil**	0.002	Reused as a lubricant in a machinery
3	**ETP Sludge**	0.955	Send to TSDF site

Authorised disposal only

SQC holds membership of the common Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility operated by EcoCare Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Surendranagar. All hazardous waste generated at Unit-2 is consigned either to authorised third-party recyclers or to this facility under manifest. No hazardous waste is disposed of outside authorised routes, and none is permitted to contaminate land outside the factory premises.



Materials and Circular Economy

GRI 301-1, 301-2, 301-3 | Linked SDGs: 12

Investment casting lends itself naturally to a circular material model, and the Company makes full use of two closed material loops.

Metal — Recycled Input and Internal Recovery

The principal raw material is metal scrap. Within the Company's own process, every part of the metal returned from a melting batch like runners, risers, gates and rejected castings is returned directly to the next melting batch. In a casting business this material is not a disposal cost; it is an asset, because it is the raw material of the process. Re-melting keeps metal in productive use and sustains a high recycled content in the metal input.

Wax — Recovered and Reused

The wax used to build patterns is recovered at dewaxing, reclaimed and returned to the pattern shop for reuse. Approximately 95% of pattern wax is recovered and reused, which materially reduces both virgin wax purchases and the quantity of waste generated.

Material / Circularity Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Pattern wax recovered and reused	%	95%	95%
Metal scrap recycled / re-melted	MT	1380	1800

Energy and Resource Conservation Initiatives

GRI 302-4, 305-5 | Linked SDGs: 7, 12, 13

Beyond the captive solar investment, the Company pursues a continuing programme of practical conservation measures across the plant. Measures in place during FY 2025-26 include the following.

- Rainwater harvesting systems installed across the entire plant, supporting groundwater recharge.
- Ceiling LED lighting installed in the press and coating departments and elsewhere, reducing lighting energy demand.
- Cooling-water pipelines in the press area insulated to prevent heat exchange and conserve energy.
- Portable fans deployed in the coating areas to provide selective and flexible airflow for drying. This reduces the number of fans required and eliminates the need for a larger population of fixed units.
- Transparent roof strips installed at regular intervals in the melting and fettling departments, admitting natural daylight onto the shopfloor and reducing the number of luminaires required for illumination. The lights installed are efficient LED units.
- Open roof slots in the melting and fettling departments allowing hot air to rise and escape while drawing cooler ambient air onto the shopfloor. This creates natural air circulation and eliminates the need for a powered ventilation system.
- The dispatch area sited within the plant so that the frequent movement of transport vehicles is short and easily accessed, minimising the distance vehicles travel on site. The saving is small on any given day, but material across a full year of operation.
- Recent expansion of the production facility specified around equipment efficiency. The new dehumidifiers installed in the coating area use a technology that delivers approximately 150% of the output of the units they replace.
- Equipment and spares replaced following breakdown are selected for efficiency. During recent cooling-tower maintenance a more efficient motor replaced the original unit, substantially reducing that equipment's power consumption.

Environmental Targets

GRI 302-4, 303-1, 305-5, 306-2 | Linked SDGs: 6, 7, 12, 13

The Company has set the following quantified, time-bound environmental targets. FY 2025-26 is adopted as the baseline year for targets relating to renewable energy, emission intensity and water, being the first year in which captive renewable generation and consolidated water accounting were available.

Focus Area	Target	Target Year	Status
Renewable Energy	Increase the share of renewable electricity consumption to at least 60%	FY 2028–29	In process
Energy	Reduce specific energy consumption by 15%	FY 2028–29	In process
GHG Emissions	Reduce Scope 1 & Scope 2 GHG emission intensity by 25%	FY 2029–30	In process
GHG Emissions	Reduce absolute Scope 1 & Scope 2 GHG emissions by 35%	FY 2029–30	In process
GHG Emissions	Establish a Scope 3 screening inventory covering material upstream and downstream categories	FY 2027–28	In process
Water	Reduce freshwater consumption intensity by 20% through conservation and recycling	FY 2028–29	In process
Waste	Achieve 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill through reuse, recycling and recovery from the base year FY 2024-25	FY 2028–29	In process
Compliance	Maintain 100% compliance with applicable environmental regulations, statutory air emission limits and environmental monitoring requirements	Every year	Maintained
Training	Provide environmental awareness training to 100% of employees and relevant contract workers	Every year	Achieved

Closing remark — Environmental pillar

FY 2025-26 was the year in which SQC's environmental strategy moved from intent to measurable result. The commissioning of the 2.5 MW captive solar plant supplied 44.7% of the facility's electricity in its first year, cut grid draw by more than a third, avoided 1,490.21 tCO_2e, and reduced market-based emission intensity by 34.3% —while production grew 8.6%. Water recycling rose to 42.0% of consumption, wax recovery held at 95%, metal scrap continued to be returned to the melt as raw material, and every monitored air-emission parameter remained within statutory limits. The Company's priorities from here are equally clear: extend renewable supply, close the remaining gaps in fuel, waste and water accounting, and bring energy intensity down alongside carbon intensity.

7 SOCIAL

SOCIAL

Our Approach to People

Precision castings are made by people. Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd. employs 194 people on-roll at its Unit-2 facility, working with molten metal, high-temperature operations and precision finishing equipment. The Company's obligations to that workforce are straightforward and non-negotiable: a workplace where people are not harmed, fair and lawful pay, the training required to do skilled work well, equal treatment regardless of gender or background, and respect for the human rights of everyone who works for the Company or in its supply chain.

The Company's social management is built on certified systems and codified policy. SQC is certified to ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management System) and maintains a policy framework covering human rights, freedom of association and trade union rights, career development, business ethics and the prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace. These commitments are grounded in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the core conventions of the International Labour Organization, and applicable Indian labour legislation.

This section reports the Company's social performance for FY 2025-26, with FY 2024-25 presented for comparison where data is available. FY 2025-26 is the first year in which the Company has consolidated a complete workforce profile disaggregated by level and gender, and it is therefore adopted as the baseline year for social targets.

Social Highlights — FY 2025-26

194 Permanent Employees on-roll	**28.4%** Women in the workforce	**0** Lost-time injuries and fatalities	**20** Average training hours per employee

SDG	Goal	How SQC Contributes
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Good Health and Well-being	Zero fatalities, zero lost-time injuries and zero days lost to work-related injury or ill health across both reporting years, supported by 18 hours of safety training per employee.
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Quality Education	An average of 20 training hours per employee in FY 2025-26, up from 14, spanning technical skills, occupational safety, business ethics, human rights and sustainability awareness.
5 GENDER EQUALITY	Gender Equality	Women hold 28.4% of all positions, 41.7% of top management roles and 42% of governing-body positions, with zero discrimination or POSH complaints in either reporting year.
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Decent Work and Economic Growth	194 permanent on-roll employees, full statutory minimum-wage compliance, freedom of association upheld, and zero incidents of child or forced labour.
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Reduced Inequalities	100% of the workforce trained on human rights and on the prevention of sexual harassment, with grievance mechanisms available to all employees and no grievances outstanding.

Social KPI Summary

Key Performance Indicator	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Total employees on-roll (Number)	168	194
Women in the workforce (%)	15%	28%
Women at top management level (%)	42%	42%
Women within the governing body (%)	42%	42%
Fatalities (Number)	0	0
Lost-time injuries (Number)	0	0
Days lost to work-related injuries, fatalities and ill health (Days)	0	0
Number of hours worked (Hours)	399,000	513,000
Work-related accidents (Number)	2	3
LTIFR — Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate (per million hours)	0	0
Average training hours per employee (Hours)	14	20
Average safety training hours per employee (Hours)	14	18
Human-rights training coverage (%)	100%	100%
POSH training coverage (%)	100%	100%
Incidents of child labour or forced labour (Number)	0	0
Discrimination and POSH complaints (Number)	0	0



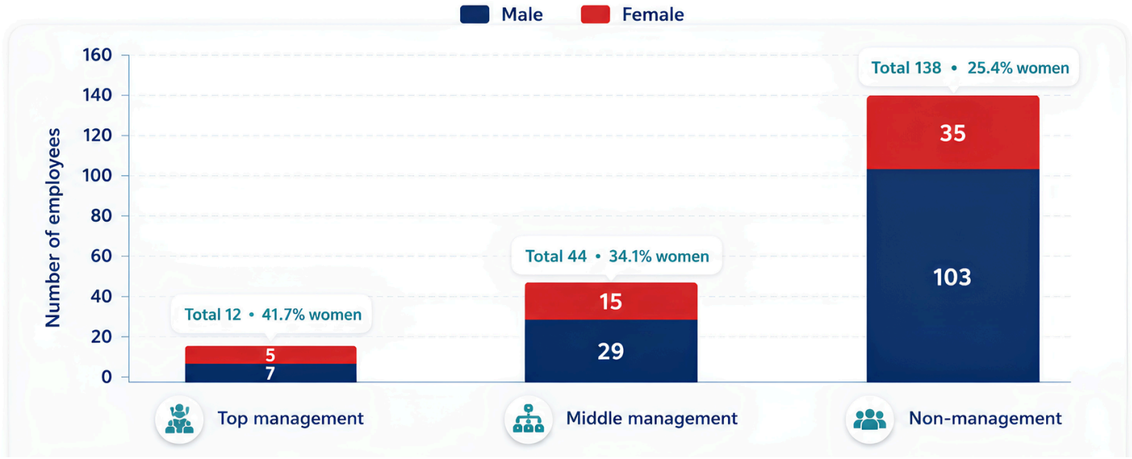
Employment and Workforce Profiler Economy

GRI 2-7, 401-1, 401-2 | Linked SDGs: 8, 10

As at 31 March 2026, SQC employed 194 people on-roll at Unit-2, all engaged on permanent terms. The Company's workforce profile, disaggregated by management level and gender, is set out below.

Employment Indicators

Employee Category	Male	Female	Total	Women (%)
Top management	7	5	12	41.70%
Middle management	29	15	44	34.10%
Non-management	103	35	138	25.40%
Total workforce	139	55	194	28.40%



Occupational Health and Safety

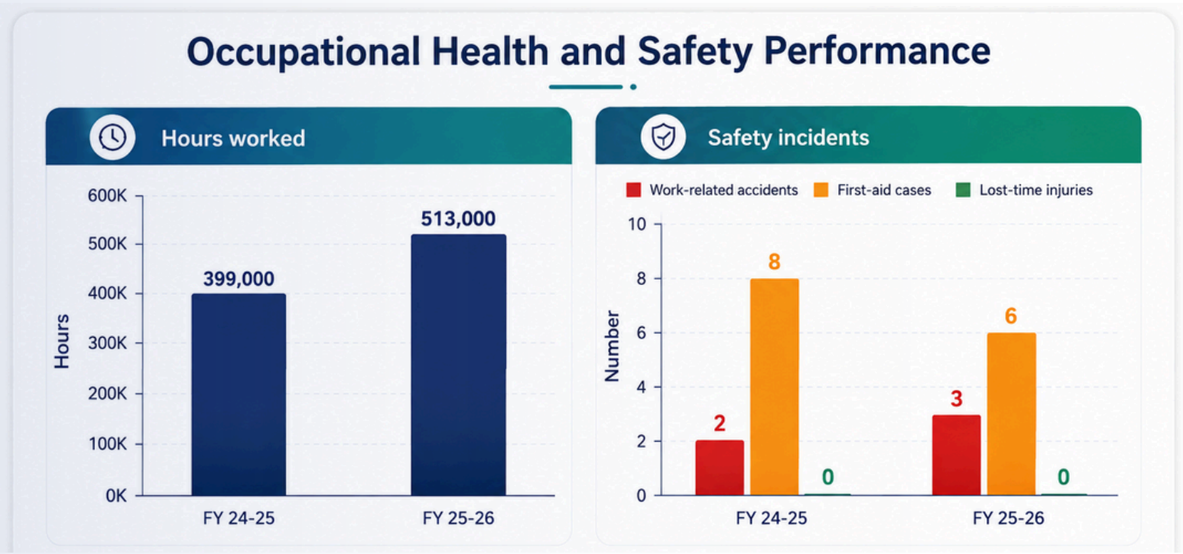
GRI 403-1, 403-2, 403-3, 403-5, 403-9 | Linked SDGs: 3, 8

Investment casting involves molten metal, high-temperature furnace operations, mechanical handling and abrasive finishing. The Company's first obligation to its workforce is that everyone who enters the plant leaves it unharmed. SQC is certified to ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management System), which provides a structured framework for hazard identification, risk assessment, operational control, incident investigation and continual improvement.

The Company's health and safety management is supported by the following operational elements:

- A certified ISO 45001 occupational health and safety management system covering the Unit-2 facility.
- An EHS incident register and an accident register maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Factories Act.
- A first-aid and dispensary register recording all treatment provided on site.
- A near-miss reporting register through which workers can record unsafe conditions and near-miss events.
- A structured safety training programme, delivered against a safety training register, providing an average of 18 hours of safety training per employee in FY 2025-26.

Occupational Health and Safety Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Number of hours worked	Hours	399,000	513,000
Fatalities (employees and contractors)	Number	0	0
Lost-time injuries (LTI)	Number	0	0
Days lost to work-related injuries, fatalities and ill health	Days	0	0
Work-related accidents	Number	2	3
First-aid cases	Number	8	6
Near-miss incidents reported	Number	0	0
LTIFR — Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate	per million hours	0	0
TRIR — Total Recordable Incident Rate	per million hours	1.003	1.17
Average safety training hours per employee	Hours	14	18



SQC recorded no fatalities and no lost-time injuries in either reporting year, and no days were lost to work-related injury, fatality or ill health. The Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate was accordingly nil across 399,000 hours worked in FY 2024-25 and 513,000 hours worked in FY 2025-26, an increase of 28.6% in exposure hours. Three workrelated accidents were recorded in FY 2025-26 and two in FY 2024-25; none resulted in lost time. First-aid cases fell from eight to six.

Training and Development

GRI 404-1, 404-2, 403-5 | Linked SDGs: 4, 8

Investment casting is a skilled trade. The Company's competitiveness rests on the judgement of people who understand metallurgy, shell-building, pouring and precision finishing, and its licence to operate rests on those same people understanding safety, ethics and human rights. Training is delivered against a structured register covering technical skills, occupational safety, business ethics, human rights, prevention of sexual harassment, information security and sustainability awareness.

Training Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Average hours of training per employee	Hours	14	20
Average safety training hours per employee	Hours	14	18
Total training hours delivered	Hours	2352	3880
ESG / sustainability training coverage	%	65%	100%
Human-rights training coverage	%	100%	100%
POSH training coverage	%	100%	100%
Business ethics training coverage	%	65%	100%



Average training per employee rose 42.9% during FY 2025-26, from 14 to 20 hours, while safety-specific training rose from 14 to 18 hours per employee. The whole workforce received training on human rights and on the prevention of sexual harassment in both reporting years. Business ethics training coverage was extended from 65% to the full workforce, and 100% of employees received ESG and sustainability awareness training during FY 2025-26.



Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

GRI 405-1, 405-2, 406-1 | Linked SDGs: 5, 10

Foundries are not typically diverse workplaces, and the Company treats its position on gender representation as a competitive and ethical asset rather than a compliance exercise. Women's representation across the organization rose from 15% to 28% of the workforce during FY 2025-26 — the most significant change in the Company's social profile during the reporting year.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Women employed in the whole organization	%	15%	28%
Women at top management level	%	42%	42%
Women within the governing body	%	42%	42%
Average unadjusted gender pay gap	%	6.453	13.89
Anti-discrimination complaints filed	Number	0	0
Anti-discrimination complaints resolved	Number	0	0
POSH complaints filed	Number	0	0
POSH complaints resolved	Number	N.A.	N.A.

WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION ACROSS THE ORGANIZATION FY 2025-26



Women hold 41.7% of top management positions and 42% of governing-body positions. Representation is lowest at non-management level, at 25.4%, and rises with seniority — an unusual and encouraging profile for an investment casting business, and one the Company intends to extend downward through the organization rather than treat as settled.

No complaints of discrimination or harassment were filed in either reporting year. An Internal Committee constituted under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 is in place, and the entire workforce has been trained under the POSH framework. Employees may raise concerns through the Internal Committee or through the Company's wider grievance mechanism without fear of retaliation.

Human Rights

GRI 2-30, 407-1, 408-1, 409-1, 414-1 | Linked SDGs: 8, 10

SQC's approach to human rights is grounded in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the core conventions of the International Labour Organization, and applicable Indian labour legislation. The Company maintains a Human Rights Policy and a Freedom of Association and Trade Union Policy, and extends the same expectations to its supply chain through a Supplier Code of Conduct.

Child labour and forced or compulsory labour are prohibited without exception. Age is verified at the point of recruitment against documentary evidence, and no confirmed incident of child labour or of forced or compulsory labour arose in either reporting year. Workers are free to associate, to organise and to raise collective concerns without retaliation.

Human Rights Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Confirmed incidents of child labour	Number	0	0
Confirmed incidents of forced or compulsory labour	Number	0	0
Freedom of association upheld	Yes / No	Yes	Yes
Human-rights training coverage	%	100%	100%
Human-rights grievances raised	Number	0	0
Human-rights grievances resolved	Number	N.A.	N.A.
Key Suppliers assessed for human rights	%	0	75%

The whole workforce received human-rights training in both reporting years, and no human-rights grievance was raised through the Company's grievance mechanism in either year. During FY 2025-26, 75% of the Company's key suppliers were assessed against human-rights criteria. Extending that assessment to the full key-supplier base is a formal target.

Wages and Working Conditions

GRI 413-1 | Linked SDGs: 3, 4, 8, 15

The Company pays all employees at or above the applicable statutory minimum wage and maintained full minimum-wage compliance throughout both reporting years. Payroll is reconciled against the statutory minimum wage notified for the relevant category and region.

Beyond statutory compliance, the Company recognises that a lawful wage and a living wage are not the same thing. A living-wage benchmarking analysis is being established, which will assess remuneration across the direct workforce against an independent living-wage benchmark for the region and quantify any shortfall. The pay-equity ratio between the highest-paid individual and the median employee is being computed on the same basis.

Wages and Working Conditions Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Statutory minimum-wage compliance	Yes / No	Yes	Yes
Ratio of highest-paid individual's annual total compensation to median employee compensation	Ratio	13.8	12.88

Social Targets

GRI 403-9, 404-1, 405-1, 408-1, 409-1 | Linked SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 8, 10

The Company has set the following quantified, time-bound social targets. FY 2025-26 is adopted as the baseline year, being the first year for which a complete workforce profile disaggregated by level and gender was consolidated.

Focus Area	Target	Baseline	Target Year	Status
Health & Safety	Reduce workplace incidents by 20% through effective health and safety management	FY 2025–26	FY 2029–30	In process
Health & Safety	Maintain zero fatalities and zero confirmed child labour, forced labour, discrimination, harassment, and human rights violations	FY 2025–26	Every year	Achieved
Training & Development	Increase average training hours per employee by 20%	FY 2025–26	FY 2029–30	Achieved
Human Rights	Maintain 100% employee awareness coverage on human rights, anti-harassment, workplace conduct, and business ethics	FY 2025–26 (100%)	FY 2029–30	Achieved
Employee Well-being	Increase employee participation in health and welfare programmes by 20%	FY 2025–26	FY 2029–30	Achieved
Diversity & Inclusion	Increase women's representation by 35% across the workforce through equal opportunity and inclusive hiring practices	FY 2025–26 (28%)	FY 2029–30	In process
Human Rights	Extend human rights due diligence to 100% of key suppliers	FY 2025–26	FY 2029–30	In process

Closing remark — Social pillar

SQC's social performance in FY 2025-26 rests on two firm foundations. The first is safety: no fatalities, no lost-time injuries and no days lost across 513,000 hours worked, backed by a certified ISO 45001 system and 18 hours of safety training per employee. The second is representation: women hold 28.4% of all positions and 41.7% of top management roles — a profile that improves with seniority and is uncommon in this industry. Training rose 42.9% per employee, ethics training reached the entire workforce, and no incident of child labour, forced labour, discrimination or harassment arose in either year. The Company is equally clear about where the work lies: quantifying the gender pay gap, completing living-wage benchmarking, building a genuine near-miss reporting culture, and closing the remaining gaps in workforce and community data.

8 GOVERNANCE

GOVERNANCE

Our Approach to Governance

Governance is the mechanism through which environmental and social commitments become operational reality rather than statements of intent. It determines who is accountable, how decisions are made, how concerns are raised, and what happens when standards are not met. For Super Quali Cast (India) Pvt. Ltd., it is also a commercial requirement: the Company exports precision castings to international markets, including the European Union, where customers assess their supply chain on governance grounds as rigorously as on price and quality.

SQC is a private limited company incorporated in 1983 and headquartered in Rajkot, Gujarat. Its governance framework is designed to satisfy Indian statutory obligations while meeting the expectations of international customers and the standards to which they hold their supply base. The Company's commitments are codified in an approved policy suite, assigned to named functional owners, communicated to the workforce, and extended to suppliers through a Supplier Code of Conduct.

This section reports the Company's governance performance for FY 2025-26, with FY 2024-25 presented for comparison. FY 2025-26 is adopted as the baseline year for governance targets.

Governance Highlights — FY 2025-26

0	100%	0	100%
Confirmed corruption incidents	Workforce trained on business ethics	Information-security incidents	Suppliers acknowledging the Supplier Code of Conduct



UN SDG Links — Governance Pillar

SDG	GOAL	HOW SQC CONTRIBUTES
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Decent Work and Economic Growth	A codified policy framework covering ethics, human rights and working conditions, applied within the Company and extended to the supply base through a Supplier Code of Conduct acknowledged by 100% of key suppliers.
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Responsible Consumption and Production	A Sustainable Procurement Policy aligned to ISO 20400 and ISO 26000, with 80% of key suppliers assessed or audited against ESG criteria during the reporting year.
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Zero confirmed incidents of corruption, material fraud or anti-competitive behaviour across both reporting years, with 100% of the workforce trained on business ethics and acknowledging the Code of Conduct.
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Partnerships for the Goals	Transparent ESG and carbon disclosure to international customers, prepared with an appointed independent third-party ESG consultant and reviewed by an ISO 14064-certified lead verifier.

Governance KPI Summary

Key Performance Indicator	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Confirmed corruption incidents (Number)	0	0
Confirmed material fraud incidents (Number)	0	0
Anti-competitive behaviour — legal actions (Number)	0	0
Workforce trained on business ethics (%)	65%	100%
Code of Conduct acknowledgement (%)	100%	100%
Confirmed information-security incidents (Number)	0	0
Personal-data breaches (Number)	0	0
Cybersecurity / data-privacy training coverage (%)	100%	100%
Reports received under the whistleblower procedure (Number)	0	0
Regulatory notices / show-cause received (Number)	0	0
Significant fines and penalties	Not applicable	Not applicable
Environmental and statutory consents valid (Yes / No)	Yes	Yes
Key Suppliers acknowledging the Supplier Code of Conduct (%)	0	100%
Key Suppliers assessed or audited on ESG criteria (%)	0	80%
Local procurement (share of procurement spend (%)	100%	100%

Governance Structure and Oversight

GRI 2-9, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14 | Linked SDGs: 16

SQC is governed by its Board of Directors, which holds ultimate accountability for the Company's strategy, risk management and environmental, social and governance performance. Women hold 42% of positions on the Company's governing body, representing a significant level of female representation in leadership role at SQC.

Operational responsibility for ESG matters is delegated to named functional owners, so that each domain has a single accountable point rather than diffuse ownership. GreenMinds India is appointed as the Company's independent third-party ESG consultant and verifier and reviews the Company's ESG and carbon disclosures; the Company's greenhouse-gas inventory has been reviewed by an ISO 14064-certified lead verifier.

Governance Body Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Total members of the governing body	Number	11	12
Women within the governing body	%	45%	42%
ESG oversight formally assigned at governing-body level	Yes / No	No	Yes

Allocation of ESG Responsibility

ESG Domain	Accountable Function
Energy, emissions, water, waste and air quality	EHS / Sustainability
Occupational health and safety	EHS
Workforce, human rights, diversity and training	Human Resources
Business ethics, anti-corruption and whistleblowing	Compliance
Information security and data privacy	IT / Information Security
Supply-chain ESG and sustainable procurement	Procurement
Utilities, energy data and renewable generation records	Utilities / Finance
Independent ESG review and GHG verification	GreenMinds India — appointed third party





Business Ethics and Anti-Corruption

GRI 205-1, 205-2, 205-3, 206-1 | Linked SDGs: 16

The Company maintains a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption. Its Business Ethics Policy and AntiBribery and Anti-Corruption Policy are aligned with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and applicable legal requirements, including the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Together, these policies set expectations for ethical conduct across the organization and its business relationships, covering bribery, facilitation payments, gifts and hospitality, conflicts of interest, and interactions with public officials, agents, and other third parties

Ethics and Anti-Corruption Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Confirmed corruption incidents	Number	0	0
Confirmed material fraud incidents	Number	0	0
Anti-competitive behaviour — legal actions	Number	0	0
Workforce trained on business ethics	%	65%	100%
Code of Conduct acknowledgement	%	100%	100%
Anti-corruption, whistleblower and gifts policies in place	Yes / No	Yes	Yes



Figure G.1 — Ethics, human-rights and awareness training coverage across the workforce.

No confirmed incident of corruption, material fraud or anti-competitive behaviour arose in either reporting year. Business ethics training coverage was extended from 65% of the workforce in FY 2024-25 to the entire workforce in FY 2025-26, and every employee has formally acknowledged the Code of Conduct in both years. Human-rights, POSH and cybersecurity awareness training were each delivered to 100% of the workforce across both periods.



Whistleblowing and Grievance Mechanisms

GRI 2-16, 2-25, 2-26 | Linked SDGs: 16

The Company maintains formal mechanisms through which employees and other stakeholders can raise concerns regarding suspected misconduct, unethical behaviour, human rights violations, discrimination, harassment, fraud, corruption, or breaches of the Code of Conduct. SQC is committed to ensuring that concerns raised in good faith are treated confidentially and investigated appropriately, with protection against retaliation for individuals reporting genuine concerns.

In addition to the whistleblower mechanism, dedicated grievance channels are available for employee concerns, while complaints related to workplace harassment are addressed through the Internal Committee established under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) framework. These mechanisms support transparency, accountability, and a culture of ethical conduct across the organization.

Whistleblowing and Grievance Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Reports received under the whistleblower procedure	Number	0	0
Human-rights grievances raised	Number	0	0
Anti-discrimination complaints filed	Number	0	0
POSH complaints filed	Number	0	0
Reports substantiated following investigation	Number	0	0
Reports outstanding at year end	Number	0	0

No whistleblower reports, human rights grievances, discrimination complaints, or POSH complaints were received during the reporting period. SQC continues to promote awareness of its grievance and reporting mechanisms and remains committed to maintaining accessible, confidential, and effective channels for raising concerns.

Information Security and Data Privacy

GRI 418-1 | Linked SDGs: 16

SQC handles customer drawings, technical specifications, tooling designs, commercial terms and employee personal data. For a contract manufacturer serving international customers, protecting that information is a condition of trade. The Company's Information Security Policy is structured against the ISO/IEC 27001 framework and reflects the obligations of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.

Information Security and Data Privacy Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Confirmed information-security incidents	Number	0	0
Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy	Number	0	0
Personal-data breaches	Number	0	0
Cybersecurity / data-privacy training coverage	%	100%	100%

No confirmed information-security incident, personal-data breach or substantiated customer-privacy complaint arose in either reporting year. The entire workforce received cybersecurity and data-privacy awareness training in both periods.

Regulatory Compliance

GRI 2-27 | Linked SDGs: 16

The Company maintains a compliance register covering its environmental, factory, labour and corporate obligations, and holds the consents and licences required to operate.

Compliance Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Material legal cases (pending or concluded)	Number	Not applicable	Not applicable
Regulatory notices / show-cause notices received	Number	0	0
Significant fines and penalties — monetary value	INR	Not applicable	Not applicable
Significant fines and penalties — number	Number	0	0
Non-monetary sanctions	Number	0	0
Environmental and statutory consents valid	Yes / No	Yes	Yes
Stack and ambient monitoring results within statutory limits	%	100%	100%

SQC reported no material legal cases, no regulatory or show-cause notices, and no significant fines, penalties or non-monetary sanctions in either reporting year. All required environmental and statutory consents — including the Gujarat Pollution Control Board Consent to Operate and the licence held under the Factories Act — were valid throughout both periods, and every monitored stack and ambient air parameter remained within statutory limits.

Regulatory horizon — EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

The EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism entered its definitive period on 1 January 2026. On the basis of the Combined Nomenclature CN codes under which SQC's investment castings are exported, the Company's products fall outside the current scope of the mechanism. SQC has nonetheless voluntarily quantified and disclosed its carbon footprint in accordance with ISO 14064 and the GHG Protocol, positioning it as a transparent, low-friction supplier for carbon-conscious markets. The European Commission has signalled possible future extension of the mechanism to selected downstream steel- and aluminium-intensive products. Re-confirming the status of each export CN code at least annually is a standing governance commitment.



Sustainable Supply Chain and Procurement

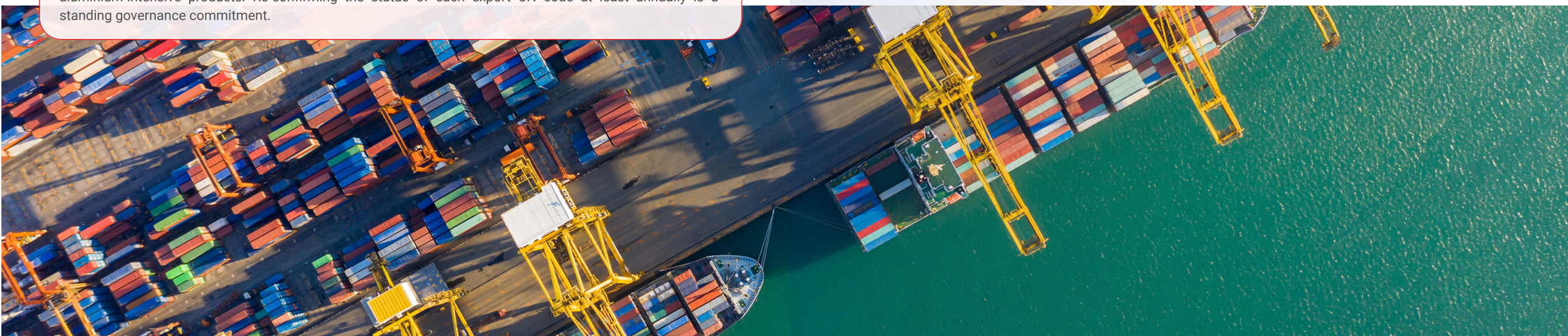
GRI 204-1, 308-1, 308-2, 414-1 | Linked SDGs: 8, 12

The Company's environmental and social standards do not stop at the factory gate. Its Sustainable Procurement Policy, aligned to ISO 20400 and ISO 26000, governs how ESG criteria are applied in sourcing decisions. Expectations of suppliers are set out separately in an external-facing Supplier Code of Conduct, which suppliers formally acknowledge and which addresses labour standards, human rights, environmental management, business ethics and information security.

Supply Chain and Procurement Indicator	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Suppliers acknowledging the Supplier Code of Conduct	%	0	100%
Suppliers assessed or audited on ESG criteria	%	0	80%
Sustainable Procurement Policy in place	Yes / No	Yes	Yes
Local procurement (share of procurement spends)	%	100%	100%

All key suppliers have formally acknowledged the Supplier Code of Conduct, and 80% were assessed online against ESG criteria during FY 2025-26. Maintaining full assessment coverage across the key-supplier base is a formal governance target

The Company directs its entire procurement spend to local suppliers. This shortens supply lines, supports the regional engineering cluster around Rajkot in which SQC has operated since 1983, and reduces upstream transport emissions — an environmental benefit that follows directly from a procurement decision.



Policy Framework

GRI 2-23, 2-24 | Linked SDGs: 8, 12, 16

The Company's ESG commitments are codified in an approved policy suite. Each policy carries defined ownership and quantified, time-bound objectives, is communicated to the workforce and, where relevant, extended to suppliers.

Policy	Principal External Reference	Status
Environmental Policy	ISO 14001	In force
Business Ethics Policy	Prevention of Corruption Act; UN Global Compact; OECD Guidelines	In force
Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy	Prevention of Corruption Act; UNCAC	In force
Human Rights Policy	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; UDHR; ILO core conventions	In force
Freedom of Association and Trade Union Policy	ILO core conventions	In force
Career Development Policy	ISO 26000	In force
Information Security Policy	ISO/IEC 27001; Information Technology Act, 2000; Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023	In force
Sustainable Procurement Policy	ISO 20400; ISO 26000	In force
Supplier Code of Conduct	ILO core conventions; UN Global Compact	In force

Governance Targets

GRI 2-23, 205-2, 308-1, 414-1, 418-1 | Linked SDGs: 8, 12, 16

The Company has set the following quantified, time-bound governance targets, with FY 2025-26 adopted as the baseline year.

Focus Area	Target	Target Year	Status
Ethics & Compliance	Maintain zero confirmed incidents of bribery, corruption, fraud, money laundering, and other unethical business practices	Every year	Achieved
Ethics & Compliance	Achieve 100% employee coverage for Business Ethics, Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption, and Anti-Money Laundering awareness training	FY 2029–30	Achieved
Ethics & Compliance	Conduct anti-bribery and corruption risk assessments across 100% of operational sites	FY 2029–30	In process
Information Security	Conduct information security risk assessments across 100% of operational sites and implement appropriate risk mitigation measures	FY 2029–30	In process
Information Security	Provide information security and data protection awareness training to 100% of employees	FY 2029–30	In process
Sustainable Procurement	Achieve 90% sustainability and responsible sourcing training coverage for procurement personnel	FY 2029–30	In process
Sustainable Procurement	Reduce supply chain greenhouse gas emissions by 20% through supplier engagement and sustainable sourcing initiatives	FY 2029–30	In process

Closing remark — Governance pillar

SQC's governance record in FY 2025-26 is one of consistent nil returns where nil is the right answer: no confirmed corruption, no material fraud, no anti-competitive proceedings, no information-security incidents, no data breaches, no regulatory notices and no significant fines. Behind those figures sits substance rather than silence — a codified policy suite with named owners, business ethics training extended from 65% to the entire workforce, Code of Conduct acknowledgement at 100%, a Supplier Code of Conduct acknowledged by every key supplier, and 80% of the supplier assessed on ESG criteria. The Company is candid about what remains: formalising ESG oversight at governing-body level, completing conflict-of-interest declaration coverage, extending supplier assessment to the full base, and sustaining confidence in the reporting channels that produced this year's nil returns.



9 GRI INDEX

GRI INDEX

GRI Standard	Section / Reported Topic
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	
GRI 2-1	Company Profile – Company Overview
GRI 2-2	About the Report; Company Profile
GRI 2-3	About the Report – Reporting Period and Boundary; Contact Information
GRI 2-4	About the Report – Restatements and Changes from Previous Reports
GRI 2-5	About the Report – External Assurance
GRI 2-6	Company Profile – Value Chain and Business Relationships
GRI 2-7	Company Profile – Workforce; Social – Employment and Workforce Profile
GRI 2-9	Governance – Governance Structure and Oversight
GRI 2-12	Governance – Governance Structure and Oversight; Climate Change – Governance of Climate-Related Risk
GRI 2-13	Governance – Governance Structure and Oversight; Climate Change – Governance of Climate-Related Risk
GRI 2-14	Governance – Governance Structure and Oversight; Materiality – Validation, Approval and Review
GRI 2-16	Governance – Whistleblowing and Grievance Mechanisms
GRI 2-22	Message from Leadership
GRI 2-23	Governance – Policy Framework.
GRI 2-24	Governance – Policy Framework.
GRI 2-25	Governance – Whistleblowing and Grievance Mechanisms
GRI 2-26	Governance – Whistleblowing and Grievance Mechanisms
GRI 2-27	Governance – Regulatory Compliance
GRI 2-28	Company Profile – Membership Associations
GRI 2-29	Materiality – Stakeholder Engagement
GRI 2-30	Social – Human Rights
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	
GRI 3-1	Materiality – The Materiality Assessment Process
GRI 3-2	Materiality – The Materiality Assessment Process
GRI 3-3	Materiality – The Materiality Assessment Process
Economic Standards	
GRI 201-2	Climate Change – Physical Climate Risks (Acute and Chronic); Risk Assessment Summary; Business Continuity and Recovery
GRI 202-1	Social – Wages and Working Conditions
GRI 204-1	Governance – Sustainable Supply Chain and Procurement
GRI 205-1	Governance – Business Ethics and Anti-Corruption
GRI 205-2	Governance – Business Ethics and Anti-Corruption
GRI 205-3	Governance – Business Ethics and Anti-Corruption
GRI 206-1	Governance – Business Ethics and Anti-Corruption
Environmental Standards	
GRI 301-1	Environmental – Materials and Circular Economy
GRI 301-2	Environmental – Materials and Circular Economy
GRI 301-3	Environmental – Materials and Circular Economy
GRI 302-1	Environmental – Energy Management; Renewable Energy and Avoided Emissions
GRI 302-3	Environmental – Energy Management
GRI 302-4	Environmental – Energy and Resource Conservation Initiatives; Environmental Targets
GRI 303-1	Environmental – Water Management
GRI 303-2	Environmental – Water Management
GRI 303-5	Environmental – Water Management
GRI 304	Materiality – Topics Assessed and Not Determined Material
GRI 305-1	Environmental – Greenhouse-Gas Emissions
GRI 305-2	Environmental – Greenhouse-Gas Emissions
GRI 305-4	Environmental – Greenhouse-Gas Emissions
GRI 305-5	Environmental – Renewable Energy and Avoided Emissions; Environmental Targets
GRI 305-7	Environmental – Air Emissions and Pollution Control
GRI 306-1	Environmental – Waste Management
GRI 306-2	Environmental – Waste Management
GRI 306-3	Environmental – Waste Management
GRI 306-4	Environmental – Waste Management; Materials and Circular Economy
GRI 306-5	Environmental – Waste Management
Social Standards	
GRI 401-1	Social – Employment and Workforce Profile
GRI 401-2	Social – Employment and Workforce Profile
GRI 403-1	Social – Occupational Health and Safety
GRI 403-2	Social – Occupational Health and Safety
GRI 403-3	Social – Occupational Health and Safety
GRI 403-5	Social – Occupational Health and Safety; Training and Development
GRI 403-9	Social – Occupational Health and Safety
GRI 404-1	Social – Training and Development
GRI 404-2	Social – Training and Development
GRI 405-1	Company Profile – Workforce; Social – Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
GRI 405-2	Social – Diversity, Equity and Inclusion; Wages and Working Conditions
GRI 406-1	Social – Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
GRI 407-1	Social – Human Rights
GRI 408-1	Social – Human Rights
GRI 409-1	Social – Human Rights
GRI 414-1	Social – Human Rights; Governance – Sustainable Supply Chain and Procurement
GRI 416	Materiality – Management of Material Topics (Product Quality and Integrity)
Governance / Supply-Chain Standards	
GRI 308-1	Governance – Sustainable Supply Chain and Procurement
GRI 308-2	Governance – Sustainable Supply Chain and Procurement
GRI 418-1	Governance – Information Security and Data Privacy
Topics Assessed and Determined Not Material	
GRI 411	Materiality – Topics Assessed and Not Determined Material (not material)
GRI 417	Materiality – Topics Assessed and Not Determined Material (not material)



10

SUSTAINABILITY PARTNER

ESG REPORT FY 2025-26

PREPARED BY

GREENMINDS INDIA
Environmental and Sustainability Consultants

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We are SME Climate Hub COMMITTED 2026 · ISO 14064 CERTIFIED · TÜV SÜD · THE ESG INSTITUTE ESG-R CERTIFICATE · Certified ESG Risk Analyst

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About GreenMinds India

GreenMinds India is a professionally dedicated sustainability consulting firm providing comprehensive ESG, Carbon Accounting, EHS, and Climate Action services to industries across India. Our team comprises qualified ESG specialists and sustainability professionals with strong academic backgrounds in environmental engineering, climate change, and sustainable development, along with certified experts in GHG accounting, LCA, and global ESG reporting frameworks. We support organizations in ESG reporting and assessment (GRI, BRSR, EcoVadis), carbon footprint assessment (ISO 14064, GHG Protocol), decarbonization and net-zero planning, sustainability policy development, supply chain ESG assessments, and environmental compliance. Through capacity building and sustainability audits, we help companies strengthen their governance, enhance transparency, and integrate responsible practices into their operations. GreenMinds India remains committed to empowering businesses to grow sustainably while meeting global expectations for accountability and climate action.



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