Planet

Huntsman understands our responsibility to be environmental stewards.

A majority of our products can help enable sustainability. However, it is also important that we operate efficiently and work to protect the environment as we make those products possible.

The following section describes how we manage the material environmental aspects of our business, along with our progress to improve our operations.

Greenhouse Gases

Management of the Topic

GRI 3-3	SASB RT-CH-110a.2	CDP Module 7 - Environmental Performance – Climate Change
TCFD Governance A	TCFD Governance B	TCFD Strategy A	TCFD Strategy B	TCFD Risk Management A
TCFD Risk Management B	TCFD Metrics and Targets A	TCFD Metrics and Targets B
TCFD Metrics and Targets C	[1]

Horizon 2025 target of a 10% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions intensity against our 2019 baseline

Huntsman has pursued a transformation strategy to deliver to the world solutions that are aligned with Huntsman's sustainability goals. We have targeted our efforts to address our customers' needs for innovation, sustainability, and reduced carbon footprints. As highlighted in our Who We Are section, a majority of Huntsman's products aim to enable a lower greenhouse gas emissions future.

Our manufacturing operations require large amounts of energy to power processing units, machinery, and nonmanufacturing facilities. Given that a substantial portion of our energy supply comes from nonrenewable sources, our energy consumption generates greenhouse gas emissions both at our sites and from those who provide steam and electricity to our sites. We also emit greenhouse gases from our processes. We do not sell greenhouse gases.

It is important to note that the carbon savings our products can generate are capable of dwarfing the greenhouse gases emitted to produce Huntsman's products. However, Huntsman understands the need for sensible reductions of all sources of greenhouse gases, and we are committed to reducing our operational greenhouse gas emissions. Our Horizon 2025 goals have included a target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity by 10% from our 2019 baseline by 2025, of which we delivered a reduction of 9%. Working toward this goal also supports our energy and water use reduction targets. We continually identify opportunities to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, either through the reduction of energy demand (please see the Energy Management section) or procuring renewable energy when it makes economic sense to do so.

Longer term, Huntsman aspires to advance decarbonization of our operations and our products. Our Catalyst 2035 goals aim to reduce the combined carbon intensity of our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services (Category 1) emissions by 20% by 2035, with a milestone of 10% by 2030. Additionally, by 2030, we aim to be able to report a product carbon footprint, or PCF, for all of our sold products.

Our sites measure and report energy consumption, including the type of energy consumed for on-site operations, as well as purchased electricity, heating, cooling and steam, energy generated but not consumed, and energy sold. We apply local factors to energy consumed to determine greenhouse gas emissions from our energy use. We also estimate our process-related emissions using sound engineering methods.

All forms of greenhouse gases are converted to carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) emissions using the standard Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report (AR 6) (or IPPC AR6) for the 100-year time horizon global warming potentials (GWPs) relative to carbon dioxide (where CO_2 = 1). We divide total CO_2e emissions by sold production to determine intensity.

Limited assurance has been provided by a third party for operational greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2).

In 2024, greenhouse gas intensity was 9% lower than our 2019 baseline, at 0.454 metric tons of CO_2e per ton of sold product

[1] Various CDP references refer to the relevant Huntsman CDP questionnaires for the 2025 reporting year.

GHG Emissions Intensity

| GRI 305-4 | CDP 7.45 | CDP 7.53 |

Our emissions intensity target is based on Scope 1 emissions and market-based Scope 2 emissions. All greenhouse gases are included for Scope 1 and carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide for Scope 2 emissions. This methodology applies to our absolute emissions as well.

Our base year is 2019 per our Horizon 2025 targets. The intensity for our base year was 0.499 metric tons of CO_2e per metric ton of sold products.

Table GHG-01. **Emissions intensity (t of CO_2e per t of sold product)** [GRI 305-4]

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1		0.127	0.110	0.114	0.131	0.109	0.111
Scope 2	Location-based	0.333	0.348	0.361	0.394	0.393	0.379
	Market-based	0.338	0.340	0.329	0.356	0.360	0.343
Scope 1 + Scope 2 (Market-based)		**0.465**	**0.450**	**0.443**	**0.487**	**0.469**	**0.454**

The following table shows the percentage of Scope 1 and location-based Scope 2 emissions that are regulated.

Table GHG-02. **Share of emissions covered by regulations (%)**

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of emissions regulated	27%	27%	27%	28%	25%	26%

In 2025, our Scope 1 plus Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions intensity was lower by 0.015 metric tons of CO_2e per metric ton of sold product compared to 2024, or a 3% improvement, driven by lower absolute quantity of operational emissions of 57,435 metric tons of CO_2e, or approximately 6% of 2024 emissions, offset by lower year-over-year production of 3%.[1]

[1] Using a market-based Scope 2 figure.

Direct (Scope 1) Emissions

| GRI 305-1 | SASB RT-CH-110a.1 | CDP 7.6 | CDP 7.10 | CDP 7.15 | CDP 7.16 | CDP 7.17 |

The following tables show gross direct (Scope 1) greenhouse gas emissions in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent within Huntsman. These tables include emissions from all sources where Huntsman exercised operational control. All the emissions apply to the chemical sector. None of these emissions are the result of biogenic sources. The tables break down emissions by type, region, and division.

Scope 1 emissions were lower by 2,875 metric tons as compared to 2024.

Table GHG-03. **Direct greenhouse gas emissions by type (t)** [GRI 305-1]

Greenhouse gas type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	203,162	220,803	213,580	216,676	199,558	191,921
Methane (CH_4)	5	6	5	7	5	5
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	1	3	11	18	11	9
HFC’s	19	9	7	10	8	11
Total Kyoto Protocol Gases	**203,187**	**220,821**	**213,603**	**216,711**	**199,582**	**191,946**
Non-Kyoto Protocol Gases	117	110	57	59	18	112
Total	**203,304**	**220,931**	**213,660**	**216,770**	**199,600**	**192,058**

Table GHG-04. **Direct greenhouse gas emissions by type (t of CO_2e)** [GRI 305-1]

Greenhouse gas type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	203,162	220,803	213,580	216,676	199,558	191,921
Methane (CH_4)	157	175	155	221	138	152
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	2,246	740	3,118	4,829	3,057	2,374
HFC’s	29,272	15,013	10,584	14,913	11,955	17,508
Total Kyoto Protocol Gases	**234,837**	**236,731**	**227,437**	**236,639**	**214,708**	**211,955**
Non-Kyoto Protocol Gases	75,567	49,491	28,480	10,502	583	461
Total	**310,404**	**286,222**	**255,917**	**247,141**	**215,291**	**212,416**

Table GHG-05. **Direct greenhouse gas emissions by region (t of CO_2e)** [GRI 305-1]						
Region	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Americas	237,466	215,912	185,706	173,897	142,158	144,972
Europe, Middle East, and Africa	69,628	65,820	66,281	69,696	68,740	62,839
Asia Pacific	3,310	4,490	3,930	3,548	4,393	4,605
Total	**310,404**	**286,222**	**255,917**	**247,141**	**215,291**	**212,416**

Table GHG-06. **Direct greenhouse gas emissions by division (t of CO_2e)** [GRI 305-1]						
Energy type	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Polyurethanes	182,421	140,246	124,551	121,626	91,652	92,683
Performance Products	93,152	109,609	94,752	89,574	90,832	86,588
Advanced Materials	34,831	36,367	36,614	35,941	32,807	33,145
Total	**310,404**	**286,222**	**255,917**	**247,141**	**215,291**	**212,416**

Indirect (Scope 2) Emissions

| GRI 305-2 | CDP 7.7 | CDP 7.10 | CDP 7.20 |

The following tables show both gross location-based and gross market-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent within Huntsman. These include emissions from sources where Huntsman exercised operational control. All emissions apply to the chemical sector. The tables break down emissions by type, as well as by region and division.

The sites update the factors for other fuels, noncombustion process emissions, purchased electricity, and purchased steam. We then apply these factors to both monthly and annually metrics to calculate energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Whenever possible, local parameters were used for more accurate reporting. For some sites, this contextualization was only possible at the national level.

"Location-based" and "market-based" parameters were collected for imported grid electricity. Location-based is the location where electricity is physically generated. Market-based parameters account for agreements the company may enter with an electricity provider to purchase more renewable energy as a portion of the electricity supplied. Sites that entered into an agreement with an electricity provider to purchase a larger share of electricity from renewable sources obtained a certification from the electricity provider attesting to the validity of the supplied renewable energy.

Scope 2 (market-based) emissions decreased by 54,560 metric tons as compared to 2024.

Table GHG-07. **Indirect greenhouse gas emissions by type (t)** [GRI 305-2]

Location-based	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
CO_2	811,492	907,331	809,745	736,448	777,375	726,204
CH_4	23	23	23	21	21	20
N_2O	4	3	3	3	3	2
Total	**811,519**	**907,357**	**809,771**	**736,472**	**777,399**	**726,226**
Market based	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
CO_2	821,660	885,518	738,627	666,108	711,950	657,560
CH_4	22	19	21	20	19	18
N_2O	3	3	3	3	2	2
Total	**821,685**	**885,540**	**738,651**	**666,131**	**711,971**	**657,580**

Table GHG-08. **Indirect greenhouse gas emissions by type (t of CO_2e)** [GRI 305-2]

Location-based	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CO_2	811,492	907,331	809,745	738,448	777,375	726,204
CH_4	603	717	690	642	641	599
N_2O	698	865	831	801	708	655
Total	**812,793**	**908,913**	**811,266**	**739,891**	**778,724**	**727,458**
Market-based	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
CO_2	821,660	885,518	738,627	666,173	712,014	657,560
CH_4	572	670	645	586	583	538
N_2O	642	785	756	691	620	559
Total	**822,874**	**886,973**	**740,028**	**667,450**	**713,217**	**658,657**

Table GHG-09. **Indirect greenhouse gas emissions by region (t of CO_2e)** [GRI 305-2]

Location-based	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Americas	350,418	417,966	415,417	361,487	422,150	379,764
Europe, Middle East, and Africa	236,701	257,535	232,112	216,721	184,056	179,159
Asia Pacific	225,674	233,412	163,737	161,683	172,518	168,535
Total	**812,793**	**908,913**	**811,266**	**737,891**	**778,724**	**727,458**
Market-based	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Americas	372,772	425,530	410,086	358,995	434,727	393,012
Europe, Middle East, and Africa	224,427	228,031	204,488	194,630	169,572	155,336
Asia Pacific	225,675	233,412	125,454	113,825	108,918	110,309
Total	**822,874**	**886,973**	**740,028**	**667,450**	**713,217**	**658,657**

Table GHG-10. **Indirect greenhouse gas emissions by division (t of CO_2e)** [GRI 305-2]

Location-based	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Polyurethanes	628,947	684,260	590,972	555,100	576,203	534,286
Performance Products	110,991	145,302	155,891	127,068	148,067	141,410
Advanced Materials	72,855	79,351	64,403	55,723	54,454	51,762
Total	**812,793**	**908,913**	**811,266**	**737,891**	**778,724**	**727,458**
Market-based	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Polyurethanes	630,717	658,464	519,797	482,911	506,133	462,081
Performance Products	114,840	148,144	157,089	129,345	153,204	145,400
Advanced Materials	77,317	80,365	63,142	57,194	53,880	51,176
Total	**822,874**	**886,973**	**740,028**	**669,450**	**713,217**	**658,657**

In 2025, our Scope 1 emissions were lower by 2,875 metric tons as compared to 2024.
In 2025, our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions decreased by 54,560 metric tons as compared to 2024.

Other Indirect (Scope 3) GHG Emissions

| GRI 305-3 | CDP 7.8 |

With Catalyst 2035, we have expanded our efforts to include an overall carbon intensity goal that encompasses our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions as well as Category 1 of Scope 3 emissions (Purchased Goods and Services), which represents the largest contribution to our Scope 3 emissions.

We have continued to refine the estimates of our Scope 3 emissions. Our portfolio decision over the past several years to move increasingly downstream and become a differentiated chemical enterprise has resulted in our Scope 3 emissions constituting a significant and increasing portion of our lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions.

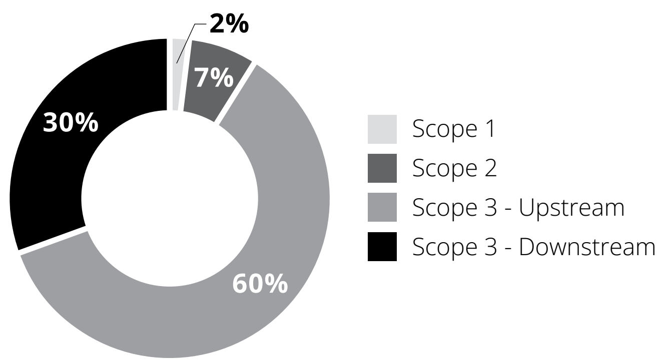
The graphic below highlights the significance of both our upstream and downstream Scope 3 emissions relative to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 operations emissions. Our Scope 3 emissions for 2025 are estimated to be 8.0 million metric tons of CO_2e, with a P90 to P10 distribution of 7.7 million to 8.3 million metric tons, respectively.

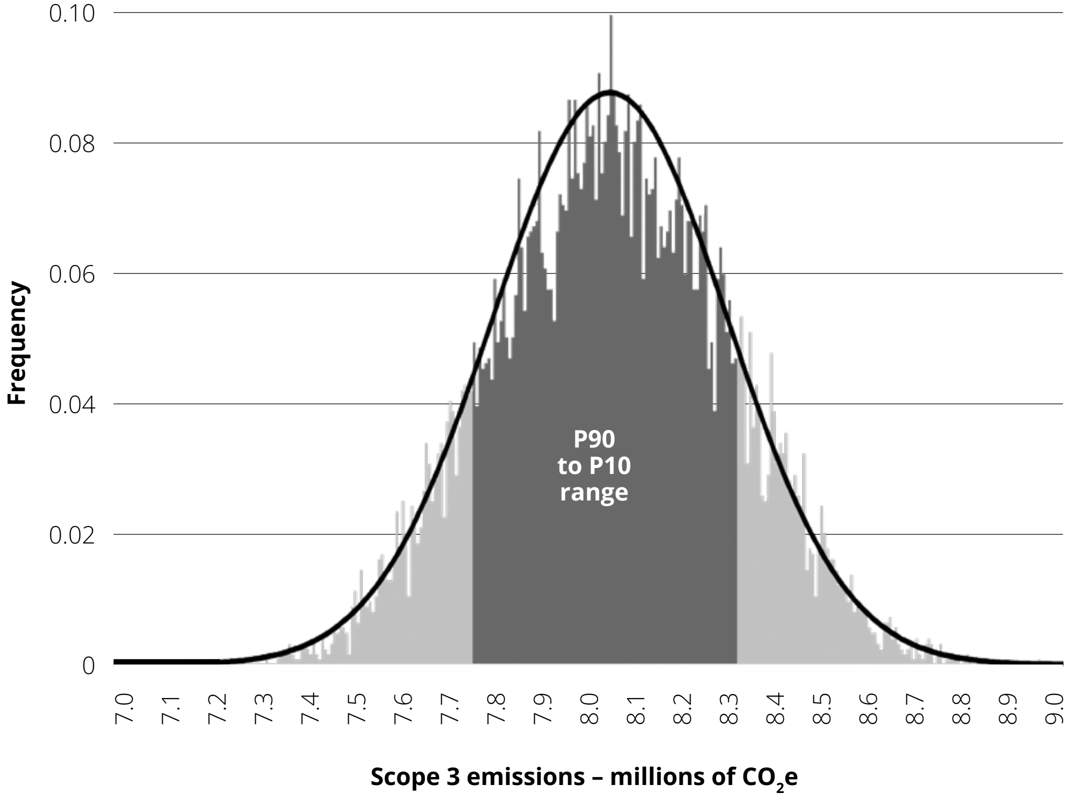
This figure is based on an analysis of 100% of our raw material purchases. For the remaining Scope 3 categories, we performed a statistical analysis using various estimation methods applied to the chemical sector and scaled those methods to our 2025 levels of capital investment, operational energy demands, and employee data. This approach accounts for uncertainties in various estimation methodologies and emissions factor assumptions.

The graphic on the following page shows the results of this analysis across all Scope 3 categories.

Lifecycle Emissions

(8.9 million metric tons)





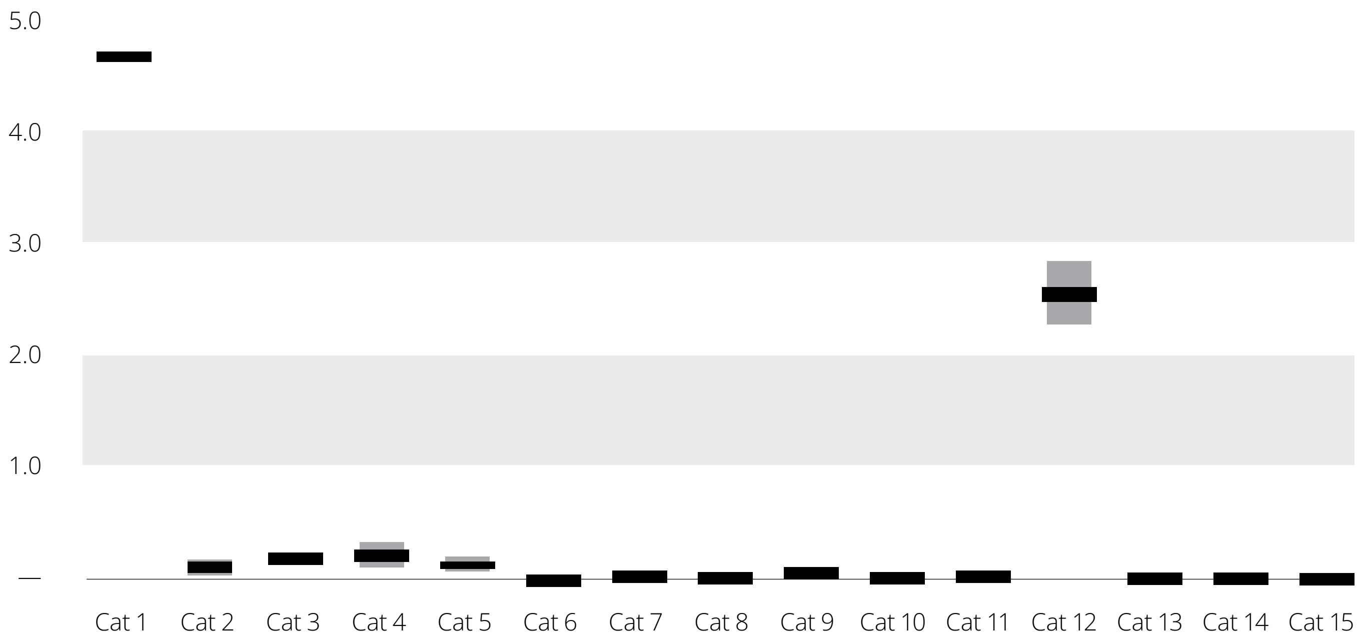
The table below shows the P90, Mean, and P10 for each of the estimated Scope 3 categories based on our stochastic analysis.

Table GHG-11. **Scope 3 analysis (metric tons of CO_2e)**

Segment	Category	P90	Mean	P10
Upstream	Cat 1 - Purchased Goods and Services	4,629,415	4,684,152	4,739,679
	Cat 2 - Capital Goods	60,679	122,526	191,057
	Cat 3 - Energy and Fuel Related	162,895	193,952	227,558
	Cat 4 - Upstream Transportation	124,106	227,760	359,255
	Cat 5 - Waste	56,619	126,886	212,376
	Cat 6 - Business Travel	2,709	4,670	6,825
	Cat 7 - Employee Commuting	7,140	8,072	8,959
	Cat 8 - Upstream Leased Assets	3,182	6,569	10,387
	Upstream	**5,215,922**	**5,374,588**	**5,543,090**
Downstream	Cat 9 - Downstream Transportation	22,167	60,280	107,244
	Cat 10 - Processing of Products	-	-	-
	Cat 11 - Use of Products	27,098	30,404	33,744
	Cat 12 - Disposal of Products	2,291,191	2,576,665	2,860,208
	Cat 13 - Downstream Leased Assets	-	-	-
	Cat 14 - Franchises	-	-	-
	Cat 15 - Investments	-	-	-
	Downstream	**2,381,036**	**2,667,349**	**2,952,269**
Total		**7,718,309**	**8,041,937**	**8,366,729**

The graph below illustrates the largest components of our Scope 3 estimate and the potential areas for further investigation and narrowing of uncertainties, namely Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services), Category 12 (Disposal of Products), and Category 4 (Upstream Transportation). Categories 10 and 13 through 15 are excluded from our calculations pending further analysis. We plan to update our Scope 3 estimates in the future to account for these categories if they are deemed relevant and material for our emissions disclosures.

Scope 3 Emissions (millions of metric tons, CO_2e)



Reduction of GHG Emissions

| GRI 305-5 | CDP 7.55 |

Our Rotterdam site has extended its electricity contract to buy certified green electricity for Huntsman and third parties at the site. The total savings per year is approximately 95,000 tons, CO_2e, of which 80%, or approximately 76,000 tons, is attributable to Huntsman. These reductions are Scope 2, primarily CO_2.

Several of our sites in China entered into purchase agreements for hydroelectric power, further reducing our operational emissions. We are expanding the purchase of renewable electricity at other sites in Europe. We also lowered our Scope 1 emissions by continuing to improve our process emission losses, as well as the continued substitution of higher global warming potential HFC's with HFO's at our U.S. sites.

We are developing options for our lower-carbon transition plan and plan to evaluate those options based on a myriad of factors including, but not limited to:

- **Pace of technology**
- **Decarbonization of electricity supply and transportation**
- **Carbon capture storage and use**
- **Public policies, regulations, and infrastructure development**

Projects for the transition plan can include but are not limited to:

- **Improving energy efficiency**
- **Electrifying equipment (e.g., boilers)**
- **Steam recycling for energy**
- **Replacing fuel oil use with natural gas as infrastructure becomes available**
- **Working with steam suppliers on plans to reduce or eliminate carbon from steam generation**
- **Procuring renewable electricity**

Our initial broad plan is informed by our operational greenhouse footprint as illustrated in the graphic at the top of the following page.

Nearly 80% of our operational emissions are the result of purchases of third-party steam and electricity. Nearly all our largest third-party energy suppliers have decarbonization goals. In the near-term, we plan to engage our third-party energy suppliers to better understand how their decarbonization goals and aspirations relate to the specific assets that supply energy to our operations.

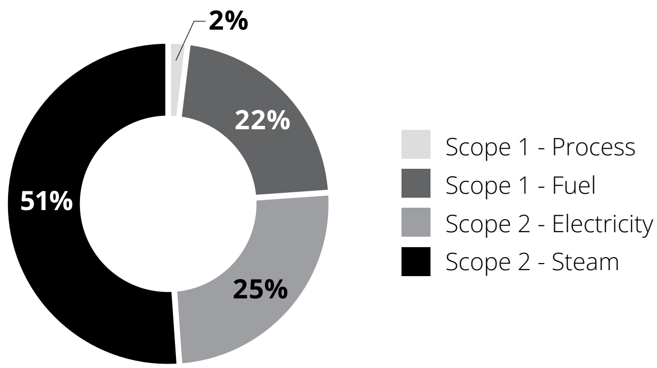
We plan to continue exploring options to procure renewable electricity, as we have done in Rotterdam, some of our other European sites, and in China. We expect to work toward improvements in energy efficiency relevant to both our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions with continued renewal of our assets.

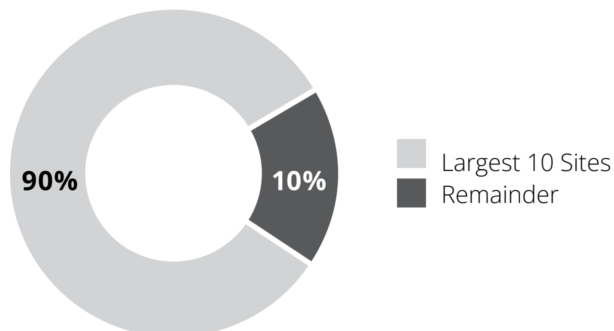
Longer term, we plan to explore options for electrification of our Scope 1 emissions combined with sources from either renewable energy or carbon capture and storage.

Our plan is further informed by how our operational footprint is distributed across our global sites as illustrated in the graphs on the following page.

Ten of our sites constitute 90% of our operational emissions. Therefore, we expect to focus on these sites in the near-term.

Operational Emissions





Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) is intended to help companies understand what financial markets want from disclosures to measure and respond to the effects of climate change.

Huntsman committed to adopt and disclose according to the TCFD framework in our 2020 Sustainability Report. We have provided an index that provides the location of Huntsman's information related to the TCFD framework, categorized by Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets.

Energy Management

Management of the Topic

| GRI 3-3 | SASB RT-CH-130a.1 | CDP 7.30 | CDP 7.52 | CDP 7.54 TCFD Metrics and Targets A|
| TCFD Metrics and Targets C |

Our manufacturing operations require large amounts of energy to power processing units, machinery, and nonmanufacturing facilities. Our primary energy sources are purchased natural gas for nonfeedstock fuel to power on-site processing units and generate steam, purchased steam generated offsite, and purchased electricity generated offsite. Our energy comes from both nonrenewable and renewable sources. Energy consumption can drive water demand and air emissions. Reduction in energy demand results in financial savings and fewer environmental impacts.

Huntsman is committed to energy efficiency, and our Horizon 2025 goals include a target to reduce energy intensity by 10% from 2019 by 2025. Working toward this goal also supports our greenhouse gas and water reduction targets.

We evaluate energy usage at our sites, including identifying opportunities to improve the efficiency of steam and electricity generation, heat requirements, and production processes. Improvements can come in the form of renewal of our equipment at its end of life with more energy-efficient replacements and targeted investments to reduce energy consumption. We have also engaged electricity providers regarding the procurement of renewable electricity to lower the carbon footprint of our operational emissions.

Our sites measure energy consumption, including the type of energy consumed for on-site operations, as well as purchased electricity, heating, cooling and steam, energy generated but not consumed, and energy sold.

All forms of energy are converted to gigajoules (GJ) by using standard conversion factors and applying assumptions to the energy content of purchased fuels if not provided by the energy supplier. In calculating energy consumption from fuels and biofuels, we use higher heating values (HHVs), also known as gross calorific values (GCVs), which are directly measured (when available), or we apply heat values from the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Calculation Tool provided by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and WRI. We use well-established conversion factors to convert both heating values and watts to joules. Energy consumed is divided by sold production to determine intensity.

2024 energy intensity was 7.96 per ton of product sold, or 25% higher than 2019

Our calculation for energy consumed is as follows:

Non-renewable energy consumed + **Renewable** energy consumed + **Purchased for consumption** electricity, heating, cooling, and steam + **Self-generated** electricity, heating, cooling, and steam (not energy consumed) − **Sold** electricity, heating, cooling, and steam

= **Energy consumed**

Energy Intensity

| GRI 302-3 | SASB RT-CH-130a.1 | CDP 7.52 | CDP 7.54 |

We determine our energy intensity using sales of production in metric tons as our denominator. Our energy intensity measure includes all types of energy for our operational emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2).

Table E-01. **Energy intensity (GJ/t)** | GRI 302-3 | SASB RT-CH-130a.1 |

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6.13	6.60	7.43	8.33	8.25	**7.96**

In 2025, our energy consumption intensity decreased by 0.29 gigajoules per metric ton of sold products as compared to 2024.

Reduction in Energy Consumption

| GRI 302-4 | GRI 302-5 |

We continually aim to reduce the energy required for our operations. Examples of reductions we have achieved over the past few years include:

- **Vent gas recovery for steam generation**
- **Heat recovery for steam generation**
- **Process innovations leading to waste and energy reductions at various sites**

Reductions in energy requirements of our products and services are not applicable to Huntsman, as we are a provider of chemicals used in products.

Energy Consumption Within Huntsman

| GRI 302-1 |

The following tables show energy consumption within Huntsman.

Table E-02. **Nonrenewable energy consumption (GJ)** | GRI 302-1.a |

Energy type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural Gas	12,682,505	14,175,470	13,668,003	12,783,030	13,348,532	12,363,882
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	6,485	5,712	5,370	4,222	4,275	5,023
Distillate Fuel Oil (DFO)	68,339	73,918	67,700	65,049	65,049	63,016
Residual Fuel Oil (RFO)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal	588,068	608,191	586,843	571,940	603,489	271,201
Coke	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	457,656	1,018,388	1,075,236	976,265	1,023,591	938,112
Nuclear	370,833	386,742	375,545	359,372	358,190	330,675
Total nonrenewable energy consumption	**14,173,886**	**16,268,421**	**15,778,697**	**14,759,878**	**15,403,126**	**13,971,909**

Table E-03. **Renewable energy consumption (GJ)** | GRI 302-1.b |

Energy type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wind	215,086	234,897	228,207	219,774	227,492	597,974
Solar	75,833	82,125	78,629	76,683	80,393	28,395
Hydroelectric	185,364	206,831	197,548	191,923	192,963	617,105
Geothermal	827	934	794	960	1,045	749
Biogenic mass	81,486	88,247	84,750	82,876	84,987	35,116
Wave/Tidal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified renewable	210,660	344,435	330,970	324,472	335,503	38,814
Total renewable energy consumption	**769,256**	**957,469**	**920,898**	**896,688**	**922,383**	**1,318,153**

Table E-04. **Energy purchased and consumed (GJ)** | GRI 302-1.c |

Energy type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Electricity	2,992,013	3,228,547	3,116,921	3,008,635	3,089,293	3,143,528
Heating	2,149,901	2,949,176	3,112,627	3,447,615	3,660,252	1,270,709
Cooling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam	9,801,228	11,048,167	10,470,047	9,200,316	9,575,964	10,875,825
Total	**14,943,142**	**17,225,890**	**16,699,595**	**15,656,566**	**16,325,509**	**15,290,062**

Table E-05. **Energy sold (GJ)** | GRI 302-1.d |

Energy type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Electricity	100	73	97	75	326	294
Heating	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam	27,490	28,039	28,138	24,859	25,976	37,462
Total	**27,590**	**28,112**	**28,235**	**24,934**	**26,302**	**37,756**

Table E-06. **Total energy consumption (GJ)** |GRI 302-1.e | RT-CH-130a.1.1 |

Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	14,943,142	17,225,890	16,699,595	15,656,566	16,325,509	15,290,062
Total self-generated	2,211,174	2,953,263	2,802,358	2,458,185	2,458,185	4,133,267
Market-based	331,178	492,771	472,537	461,299	471,963	1,053,226

Table E-07. **Energy consumption shares (%)** | RT-CH-130a.1.2 | RT-CH-130a.1.3 | RT-CH-130a.1.4 |

Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Grid electricity to total electricity	99.4%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.6%	99.6%
Renewable energy to total energy	5.1%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	5.6%	8.6%
Energy spend to operational spend	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%

Energy Consumption Outside of Huntsman | GRI 302-2 |

Huntsman has continued to work on estimating Scope 3 emissions, including emissions related to energy consumption along our value chain. Our preliminary estimate of energy consumption along the value chain is 100 million GJ for Category 1, Purchased Goods and Services. With Category 1 likely representing 60% of all Scope 3 energy demand, by extrapolation, Scope 3 energy demand may be around 170 million GJ with a P90 to P10 confidence range of 150 million to 200 million GJ based on the distribution seen in our Scope 3 emissions modeling. Over time, we plan to refine this estimate and provide further details by Scope 3 categories.

Water Management

| GRI 3-3 | GRI 303-1 | CDP 9.2 | CDP 9.3 | CDP 9.5 | CDP 9.12 | CDP 9.15 | SASB RT-CH-140a.3 |

Water quality is an important issue for Huntsman as a responsible member of the communities in which we operate. We recognize that water is a shared resource. Plans for water usage, including consideration of broader community and industrial water needs, are developed at the site level in line with regulatory permit conditions and local regulations.

Our Horizon 2025 targets include a 5% reduction in net water usage intensity at facilities in water-stressed regions of the world, per unit of production against our 2019 baseline.

We encourage all facilities to assess their site-specific profile as they consider potential water risks relative to their location with the intent to increase resilience and improve long-term planning.

Water can be withdrawn from multiple sources. Most of the water that we use is withdrawn from surface water sources, including lakes and rivers.

We recognize that withdrawal and discharge sources typically differ, and that consumption is more precisely tracked by considering withdrawals and discharges for individual aquifers. We do not currently track data at this level of detail.

Our water withdrawal includes water purchased from third parties. We do not include water use at smaller facilities, such as leased offices, due to a lack of materiality.

In 2025, our water consumption in areas of water stress was 0.92 cubic meters per ton of sold production.

We calculate water consumption as:

Aggregate Water **Withdrawals** − Aggregate Water **Discharges** = **Water Consumption** (Net Water Usage)

In 2025, our water consumption in areas of water stress was 0.92 cubic meters per ton of sold production.

Management of Water Discharge-Related Impacts

| GRI 303-2 | CDP 9.2 | SASB RT-CH-140a.2 | SASB RT-CH-140a.3

Our Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Management System includes standards and procedures for the management of effluent water quality at our sites.

All manufacturing sites are required to report multiple effluent water quality metrics, including organics, inorganics, solids, and others. We plan to comply with – and, in many cases, exceed – increasingly strict water quality standards. We understand the connection between water quality and water scarcity. Keeping water clean goes together with the efficient use of water.

In the accompanying tables, our chemical oxygen demand (COD) indirectly measures the quantity of organic compounds in water. COD is a laboratory test to determine whether specific wastewater may have a significant adverse effect on fish or aquatic plant life. We use COD as a broad measure of the effects that our effluent may have on a receiving water body. COD accounts for the highest proportion of our water loads. We consider COD our primary measure for substance of concern from our effluents.[1]

In 2025, our water discharge intensity was lower as compared to 2024.

Our effluent standards are determined on a site-by-site basis based on local permits or regulations. Noncompliance is deemed to occur if a site has exceeded permit or regulatory limits. In 2025, we had no incidents of noncompliance involving water discharges exceeding COD limits of a discharge permit.[1]

Table W-01. **COD discharge and intensity** | GRI 303-2 |

COD metrics	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
COD Discharge (t COD)	3,872	3,831	3,614	3,180	3,505	3,128
Intensity (t COD per t of sold product)	0.0016	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0018	0.0016

[1] These paragraphs relate to GRI 303-3.

Water Data

| GRI 303-3 | GRI 303-4 | GRI 303-5 | CDP 9.2 | CDP 9.6 | CDP 9.12 |SASB RT-CH-140a.1 |

The following is a list of our sites operating in regions that we have determined to be water stressed.

Australia – Deer Park	**China** – Tianjin	**Turkey** – Istanbul
Canada – Mississauga	**India** – Pune	**UAE** – Dubai
China – Jinshan	**Italy** – Modena	**US** – Arlington, Texas
China – Minhang	**Mexico** – Mexico City	**US** – Los Angeles, California
China – Shanghai	**Saudi Arabia** – HAPC Dammam	**US** – Ringwood, Illinois

The following table shows water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption for Huntsman in total and for those regions of water stress in which we operate.

Table W-02. **Water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption** | GRI 303-3 | GRI 303-4 | GRI 303-5 |

All Sites	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Withdrawal (ML)	18,679	19,864	19,612	16,867	16,921	17,394
Discharge (ML)	14,008	14,835	15,039	13,699	13,568	13,686
Consumption (ML)	4,671	5,029	4,573	3,168	3,353	3,708
Intensity (m^3 consumption per t of sold product)	1.92	1.93	2.04	1.69	1.69	1.93
Sites in Areas of Water Stress	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Withdrawal (ML)	1,091	1,093	1,047	1,122	1,084	1,366
Discharge (ML)	816	797	810	853	793	886
Consumption (ML)	275	296	237	269	291	480
Intensity (m^3 consumption per t of sold product)	0.53	0.53	0.46	0.54	0.60	0.92
Percentage of Consumption in Areas of Water-Stress (%)	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
	5.9%	5.9%	5.2%	8.5%	8.7%	12.9%

In 2025, our total water consumption increased by 355 ML and our total water consumption intensity was 1.93 m^3 per metric ton of product sold, an increase in water intensity of 0.24 m^3 per metric ton of product sold.

In 2025, our water consumption in regions of water stress increased by 189 ML, and the intensity of water consumption in regions of water stress increased by 0.32 m^3 per metric ton of product sold.

Table W-03. **Withdrawals and discharges by source and quality for 2025** | GRI 303-3 | GRI 303-4 | GRI 303-5 |

	All Sites				Sites in Areas of Water Stress			
Sources of water (ML)	Freshwater[1]	Other Water[2]	Not Measured[3]	**Total**	Freshwater[1]	Other Water[2]	Not Measured[3]	**Total**
Withdrawals								
Surface Water	-	-	6,064	**6,064**	-	-	10	**10**
Rainwater	14	na	na	**14**	-	na	na	**-**
Groundwater	-	-	1,915	**1,915**	-	-	-	**-**
Seawater	na	-	na	**-**	na	-	na	**-**
Produced Water	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Reuse (from on-site sources)	1	-	86	**87**	-	-	-	**-**
Reuse (from third-parties)	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**15**	**-**	**8,065**	**8,080**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**10**
Third-Party Withdrawals								
Surface Water	71	227	8,563	**8,861**	5	-	1,280	**1,285**
Rainwater	3	na	na	**3**	-	na	na	**-**
Groundwater	38	-	412	**450**	1	-	70	**71**
Seawater	na	-	na	**-**	na	-	na	**-**
Produced Water	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**112**	**227**	**8,975**	**9,314**	**6**	**-**	**1,350**	**1,356**
Total Withdrawals	**127**	**227**	**17,040**	**17,394**	**6**	**-**	**1,360**	**1,366**

	All Sites				Sites in Areas of Water Stress			
Sources of water (ML)	Freshwater[1]	Other Water[2]	Not Measured[3]	**Total**	Freshwater[1]	Other Water[2]	Not Measured[3]	**Total**
Water Discharges								
Surface Water	547	1,057	7,897	**9,501**	-	-	4	**4**
Groundwater	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Seawater	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Third-Party Treatment & Other	47	135	4,003	**4,185**	1	-	881	**882**
Third-Party Sent to Other Organizations for Reuse	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Total Discharges	**594**	**1,192**	**11,900**	**13,686**	**1**	**-**	**885**	**886**
Consumption (net water usage)	**(467)**	**(965)**	**5,140**	**3,708**	**5**	**-**	**475**	**480**

[1] "Freshwater" is defined as water with less than or equal to 1,000 mg/L of total dissolved solids (TDS).
[2] "Other Water" is defined as water with greater than 1,000 mg/L TDS.
[3] "Not measured" is defined as water whose TDS was not measured.
[4] "na" = not applicable

Air Quality

| GRI 3-3 | GRI 305-6 |

Management of the Topic

In addition to greenhouse gases, our manufacturing operations may produce air emissions, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs), hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), particulate matter (PM), persistent organic pollutants (POPs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and sulfur dioxides (SOx). As with greenhouse gases, these emissions typically stem from the combustion of fuels and the processing of feedstocks.

Huntsman faces operating costs, regulatory compliance costs, regulatory penalties in the event of noncompliance, and capital expenditures related to emissions management. Our related financial impacts will vary depending on the magnitude of emissions and the prevailing regulations. We actively manage air emissions to mitigate their impacts and to improve our environmental and financial performance.

Huntsman monitors, tracks, and reports certain chemical emissions to the atmosphere – whether specifically permitted, part of routine operations, or the result of accidental releases. Quantification methodologies include either direct measurement or estimation. Our estimations may be based on emission factors, models, material balance, engineering judgment, or other appropriate methods. We follow local government calculation methodologies, where available, when the data is already calculated for submittal to local government.

We do not emit ozone-depleting substances (ODS).

Air Emission Data

| 305-7 | SASB RT-CH-120a.1 |

The following table shows the total non-greenhouse gas emissions to air for 2025. VOCs and HAPs are based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) data. Certain VOCs are classified as HAPs. “Particulate Matter Other” was not measured and could potentially be categorized as either Particulate Matter < 10 or Particulate Matter < 2.5.

Table A-01. **Non-Greenhouse gas (ghg) emissions to air totals (t) for 2025** [GRI 305-7 | SASB RT-CH-120a.1]

Air emission	2025
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	6
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	253
Particulate Matter <10	40
Particulate Matter <2.5	40
Particulate Matter Other (Not Measured)	11
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	-

Total Non-Greenhouse Gas, Nitrogen-Oxide, and Sulfur-Oxide Emissions

In volumes and intensity, as measured by emissions per metric ton of sold production

| GRI 305-7 | SASB RT-CH-120a.1 |

In 2025, our non-GHG emissions decreased by 25 metric tons as compared to 2024.
Non-GHG emissions intensity decreased by 1% as compared to 2024.

Table A-02. **Non-GHG emissions & intensity** | GRI 305-7 |	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Emissions (t)	1,710	1,803	2,111	1,323	1,237	1,212
Intensity (t per t of sold production)	0.00070	0.00069	0.00094	0.00070	0.00062	0.00061

In 2025, our NOx emissions decreased by 45 metric tons as compared to 2024.
NOx emissions intensity decreased by 5% as compared to 2024.

Table A-03. **Nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions & intensity** | GRI 305-7 | SASB RT-CH-120a.1 |	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Emissions (t)	660	668	590	528	549	504
Intensity (t per t of sold production)	0.00027	0.00026	0.00026	0.00028	0.00028	0.00026

In 2025, our SOx emissions decreased by 11 metric tons as compared to 2024.
SOx emissions intensity decrease by 78% as compared to 2024.

Table A-04. **Sulfur oxides (SOx) emisssions & intensity** | GRI 305-7 | SASB RT-CH-120a.1 |	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Emissions (t)	3	4	4	13	14	3
Intensity (t per t of sold production)	0.000001	0.000002	0.000002	0.000007	0.000007	0.000002

Waste Management

Management of the Topic

| GRI 3-3 | GRI 306-1 | GRI 306-2 |

Our manufacturing operations generate both nonhazardous and hazardous waste. These wastes include but are not limited to heavy metals, process wastewater, residual gas and liquids from processes, and wastewater sludge. Our management of waste must consider regulations that govern the generation, transport, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste materials. Reducing waste generation delivers financial savings and decreases environmental impacts, risk from remediation liabilities, and the potential of regulatory penalties.

Huntsman's waste management strategy includes, in preferred order: elimination and minimization of waste generation through process design, plant operations and maintenance; and the recycling and reuse of usable materials to eliminate or reduce waste hazards and volumes. Incineration or disposal of wastes in landfills is considered only after all other options have been reasonably exhausted.

In addition to managing our operational waste, Huntsman strives to improve resource efficiency throughout the value chain. For example, our TEROL® polyols use PET waste. Downstream, our solutions make products more durable, and by extending the life of our products, they reduce waste.

Huntsman is committed to resource efficiency in our operations, including preventing and reducing both hazardous and nonhazardous waste. Our Horizon 2025 goals have included a target to reduce both our 2019 total waste and hazardous waste intensity by 5% by 2025.

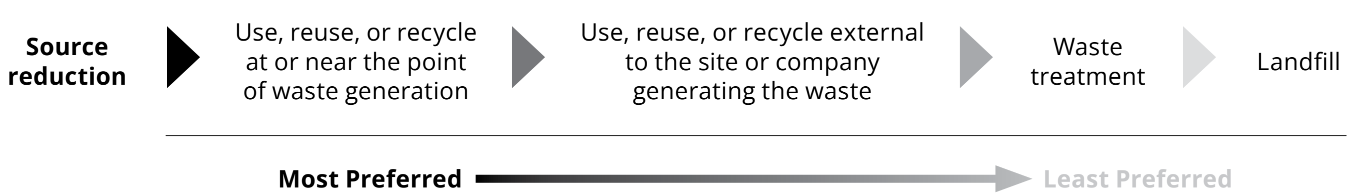
Working to achieve this goal supports our longer-term aspirations toward improving circularity. We continually look for ways to reduce waste and improve operational performance. We regularly complete audits to inspect external waste management plans and help ensure that we dispose of our waste in accordance with contractual or regulatory obligations.

An example of waste reduction activity is our Huntsman Performance Products site in Llanelli, where the installation of new aeration in a reed bed system allowed for passive treatment of effluent in an environmentally friendly manner and reduced the amount of waste incinerated.

Our sites measure, confirm, and report hazardous and nonhazardous waste volumes generated, volumes and types of recovery operations used for waste diverted from disposal, and volumes and types of disposal operations for wastes directed to disposal for on-site operations. Sites divert some waste from disposal to incineration to recover energy that provides heat for other processes, reduces additional fuel required, and lowers impacts to the environment. We convert all forms of waste to metric tons, using standard conversion factors. We divide waste volumes generated by sold production to determine intensity.

In 2025, our total waste intensity was 0.1391 tons per ton of sold products, or 49% lower than our 2019 baseline. In 2025, our hazardous waste intensity was 0.0250 tons per ton of sold product, or 6% lower than our 2019 baseline.

Waste Minimization Hierarchy



Waste Data

| GRI 306-3 | GRI 306-4 | GRI 306-5 | SASB RT-CH-150a.1 |

The following tables show the diversion of waste from disposal and waste directed to disposal, along with the percentage of hazardous waste recovered. All figures exclude effluent, unless required by national legislation to be reported under total waste. We categorize waste as hazardous waste, nonrecycled hazardous waste, or recycled hazardous waste in accordance with local regulations.

Sites using on-site deep well injection, incineration, or composting are cases where we dispose of waste directly by the organization. In most other cases, third-party vendors provide waste disposal. Disposal methods are known from the disposal sites used or from methods listed on manifest documentation.

Table WST-01. **Waste summary**

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Hazardous Waste (t)	62,733	66,935	57,310	52,301	51,161	47,993
Nonhazardous Waste (t)	526,967	272,478	226,952	196,528	240,775	219,296
Total Waste (t)	**589,700**	**339,413**	**284,262**	**248,829**	**291,936**	**267,289**
Waste Recycled - Total (t)	8,886	8,895	9,241	8,982	5,317	6,889
Waste Recycled - Hazardous (t)	6,656	6,163	6,443	6,420	2,934	3,939

Table WST-02. **Waste disposal summary (t)** | GRI 306-4 | SASB RT-CH-150a.1 |

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Waste	589,700	339,413	284,262	248,829	291,936	267,289
Waste Diverted from Disposal	11,471	11,814	12,818	10,540	7,245	8,619
Waste Directed to Disposal	578,229	327,599	271,444	238,289	284,691	258,670

Table WST-03. **Waste diverted from disposal by recovery operation (t)** | GRI 306-3 | GRI 306-4 | GRI 306-5 |

2025	Hazardous	Nonhazardous	Total
Reuse	596	1,120	1,716
Recycling	3,939	2,950	6,889
Composting	-	14	14
Change in Storage	-	-	-
Total On-site	**4,535**	**4,084**	**8,619**

Table WST-04. **Waste directed to disposal by disposal operation (t)** | GRI 306-5 | SASB RT-CH-150a.1 |

2025	Hazardous	Nonhazardous	Total
Incineration with Energy Recovery	27,086	898	27,984
Incineration without Energy Recovery	12,880	1,282	14,162
Deep Well Injection	2,577	206,569	209,146
Landfill	271	6,025	6,296
Other	644	438	1,082
Total On-Site	**43,458**	**215,212**	**258,670**

Table WST-05. **Hazardous waste recycled (%)** | SASB RT-CH-150a.1 |

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
%	10.6%	9.2%	11.2%	12.3%	5.7%	8.2%

The large decrease in nonhazardous waste and total waste from 2023 to 2024 was driven by a change in the classification of water discharge to a new, on-site deep injection well at our Freeport, Texas, site. Based on U.S. regulations and permits, underground injection volumes are considered waste. Previously, these volumes had been sent to the Freeport well but are now discharged to the U.S. Gulf Coast.

Waste Intensity Metrics

We measure our waste intensity by using sales of production in metric tons as our denominator. Our waste intensity measures include all waste recovery operations and disposal methods.

Table WST-06. **Waste intensity (t/t)**

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Hazardous Waste	0.0257	0.0256	0.0255	0.0278	0.0259	0.0250
Nonhazardous Waste	0.2161	0.1044	0.1010	0.1046	0.1217	0.1141
Total Waste	0.2418	0.1300	0.1265	0.1324	0.1476	0.1391

In 2025, our total waste intensity decreased by 0.0085 metric tons of total waste per ton of sold product as compared to 2024.

In 2025, our hazardous waste intensity decreased by 0.0009 metric tons of total waste per ton of sold product as compared to 2024.

Circularity

| GRI 3-3 |

Management of the Topic

Products and solutions from the chemical industry are in 95% of all goods manufactured and sold in our economy. Because of the enormous role chemicals play in the materials used in the global economy, the chemical industry has a significant role to play in circularity.

Huntsman can impact circularity across the entire value chain. As mentioned previously in this report, our TEROL® polyols use polyethylene terephthalate (PET) waste. We are also moving into new areas of circularity, including our recent purchase of bio-based benzene for methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) production. Downstream, our solutions can make products more durable and reduce waste by extending the life of products.

Huntsman is committed to managing and improving our resource efficiency and to supporting the circular economy by improving the recyclability and durability of our products while driving innovation based on sustainability criteria. We use recycled or bio-sourced packaging materials when it makes technical and economic sense to do so.

Additionally, our customers have signaled increased interest in how Huntsman products can assist them in making their products more circular. As mentioned in our Long-Term Goals, Huntsman has set an aspiration to improve circularity in our material solutions. As a first step toward that aspiration, Huntsman has begun to capture measures of circularity for our solutions, including:

- **Recycled content**
- **Bio-sourced content**
- **Recyclable content**
- **Biodegradable content**
- **Resilience (e.g., durability) content**

Huntsman's Rotterdam (The Netherlands) and Wilton (UK) manufacturing facilities achieved the International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC PLUS) for mass balance following audits by Bureau Veritas. With ISCC PLUS certification, Huntsman can now offer its customers MDI that has been manufactured based on mass balance principles, which can help reduce the attributed carbon footprint of customers' products.

Also in 2025, our Advanced Materials business was able to offer ARALDITE MBC with up to 100% bio-attribution and delivers CO_2 savings compared to fossil fuel-based epoxy resins with REDcert certification.

Our Horizon 2025 goals for improving energy efficiency, reducing water intensity, and decreasing waste intensity are part of our strategy to become more circular.

Material Data

| GRI 301-1 | GRI 301-2 | GRI 301-3 |

The following table provides data on materials used to produce and package our products.

Table C-01. **Weight of materials and percentage recycled** [GRI 301-1] [GRI 301-2]

Material type	2025
Nonrenewable materials (t)	1,961,024
Renewable materials (t)	18,000
Recycled input materials (%)	0.9%

The following table captures our circularity efforts.

Table C-02. **Circularity efforts (%)**	2025
Recycled content	under development
Bio-sourced content	under development
Recyclable content	under development
Biodegradable content	under development
Resilience (e.g., durability) content	under development

Our Catalyst 2035 goals will include a defined target for the amount of product we provide that we deem are circular based on a specific defintion.

Because we are a chemical producer, we do not reclaim products.