TCFD Disclosure

revision April 23, 2025

Howmet Aerospace Inc.

At Howmet Aerospace, we continually reassess and revamp our environmental, social and governance (ESG) programs, including those related to climate change.

In 2020, we prepared an initial disclosure following the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Sustainability Accounting Board Standard (SASB) for aerospace and defense. We have approached the implementation of these reporting frameworks as a long-term journey, and the steps we carried out in our recent reporting laid the foundation for future work.

This updated 2025 disclosure incorporates the following highlights: the achievement of our 2024 energy efficiency and greenhouse gas (GHG) target, our first time external limited assurance for ten scope 3 categories, our first ever Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) purchase and the inclusion of new published GHG related metrics, such as Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) purchased, renewable energy consumed and renewable energy contracts as a percentage of total electricity used.

This report addresses the 11 TCFD-recommended disclosures within the four categories of governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

GOVERNANCE: Describe the organization´s governance around climate-related risks and opportunities

Governance: Disclosure a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

As per our Corporate Governance Guidelines, the full Howmet Aerospace Board of Directors (Board) "oversees and provides guidance to management on the Company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) programs, initiatives and objectives, including but not limited to corporate social responsibility, environmental sustainability, health and safety, and diversity and inclusion. The Board considers and discusses with management (a) current and emerging ESG trends and risks and their impact on the Company and its stakeholders, (b) major global political, legislative and regulatory developments or other public policy issues that may affect the business operations, performance or public image of the Company or are otherwise pertinent to the Company and its stakeholders, and (c) how the Company's policies and practices can address such trends, risks or issues."

Annually, the full Board reviews the outputs of our enterprise risk management (ERM) process, overseeing our management, monitoring and mitigation of enterprise risks. Climate change is built into our ERM process.

Governance: b) Describe management´s role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Our Executive Leadership (EL) has responsibility for climate-related issues. These responsibilities include guiding our sustainability and climate change assessments, setting objectives, and defining and

monitoring resilience strategies and mitigation plans. The EL also sets ESG disclosure strategies, which incorporate leading standards from CSRD, SASB, TCFD and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), as well as upcoming regulatory requirements around climate change disclosures in the jurisdictions we operate, such as California's Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act and California´s Climate-Related Financial Risk Act.

Our Executive Vice President of Human Resources and our Associate VP of Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) & Sustainability prepare information on climate-related topics for the EL meetings.

Our technology and commercial leadership at the segment level identify and assess climate-related market and technology opportunities. Our Chief Commercial Officer reports on these opportunities to the EL.

Our Sustainability Working Committee carries out our day-to-day activities toward the achievement of sustainability and climate change management goals. This committee reports to the Associate VP of EHS & Sustainability, who reports to the Executive Vice President of Human Resources. The committee comprises our Associate VP of EHS & Sustainability, Senior Sustainability & Chemical Compliance Manager, Director of Corporate Environmental, Senior Environmental Specialist and two ESG Analysists.

The Sustainability Working Committee acts as a knowledge hub, supports data gathering, conducts assessments, such as climate change scenario analysis and impact studies, and drives the deployment of the sustainability agenda. The committee further facilitates sustainability initiatives and coordinates internal stakeholder engagement.

STRATEGY: Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material

In 2024, CDP recognized our efforts on Business Strategy and double materiality assessment with a maximum score of A or "Leadership" in the Business Strategy and Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities Process sections of CDP.

Strategy: a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.

Our climate-related risks are summarized in Table 1, while our climate-related opportunities are found in Table 2.

Assessment periods related to climate risk are considered short term when less than one year, medium term when one to five years, and long term when more than five years and up to 15 years. Where data was available, we expanded the assessment beyond 15 years.

We have identified risks and opportunities that could have a significant financial impact on the organization through our climate change scenario analysis, our double materiality assessment, our ERM system and expert analysis from our commercial teams.

Table 1: Climate-Related Risks Identified by Howmet Aerospace Inc.

Risk	Category	Financial Impact	Significant Before Mitigation Measures?	Term	Strategic Response	Practical Management Measures	Metrics Used by Howmet to Track Progress
1. Introduction of carbon price	Transitional policy Changes and market	a) Increased compliance costs linked to cost for CO2 emissions from our manufacturing plants. Considering the US$100 cost per ton of CO2 emitted in 2030 in the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario[1], unmitigated cost in 2030 for 2021 Scope 1 emissions impact could be US$37 million. If similar cost were to apply to 2021 Scope 2 emissions, unmitigated cost in 2030 at current emission level could be US$40 million.	Yes	Medium to long term	Focus on energy efficiency to reduce direct emissions linked from natural gas use and to reduce consumption of electricity, thus reducing financial exposure. Buying Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) or renewable (V)PPA. Solar energy generation on site.	During 2021, we identified 103 energy-efficiency projects to be implemented by 2024, with a total cost of US$28.3 million. These projects were expected to reduce our combined Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions by as much as 21.5 percent by end of 2024 versus the 2019 baseline. We have achieved our 2024 goal. Details can be found in our 2024 ESG report. Our Energy Transition efforts resulted in our next combined scope 1 and 2 goal for 2027: 33.6 percent, or 339,000 metric tons, absolute reduction of combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 market based global GHG emissions by 2027 from a 2019 baseline.	CO2 Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions Energy consumption Energy intensity per $revenue + energy intensity per purchased metal CAPEX dedicated to improving energy intensity and GHG emissions/year Number of RECs bought & retired Renewable Energy generated on site Renewable Energy used

Risk	Category	Financial Impact	Significant Before Mitigation Measures?	Term	Strategic Response	Practical Management Measures	Metrics Used by Howmet to Track Progress
		b) Potential price increases in energy and raw materials (virgin metals)	Yes	Medium to long term	Work with suppliers to encourage them to adapt to a carbon constrained world and mitigate potential impacts of climate change in their activities, including potential cost increases linked to carbon costs. To mitigate the costs of increased prices for virgin metals, Howmet engages with suppliers to ensure recycling is maximized.	We survey key suppliers yearly regarding their climate change activities. We have strengthened our Scope 3 calculations and obtained in 2024 external third-party verification for our 2023 data for ten scope 3 categories. We plan to work on a Scope 3 emission-reduction goal for our suppliers. Targets were set to increase the share of recycled titanium versus sponge. Nickel/Cobalt recycling rated were reported at 60%. All in-house produced aluminum scrap is recycled and reused in our process to reduce the dependence on virgin metal.	Percentage of suppliers with an "outstanding" "advanced", "good" or "partial" score in our yearly supplier sustainability surveys
2. Costs to transition to low-emission technology	Transitional Technology	Capital investments in low-emission technology. R&D cost of adapting process technologies.	Yes	Medium to long term	Creation of a Transition Technology Working Group	The Transition Technology Working Group identifies low emission transition technologies that are applicable to our businesses and economically feasible post 2025.	CAPEX dedicated to introducing low-emission technology in our operations/year

Risk	Category	Financial Impact	Significant Before Mitigation Measures?	Term	Strategic Response	Practical Management Measures	Metrics Used by Howmet to Track Progress
3. Floods and wind damage linked to increase frequency and severity of weather events (storms, hurricanes)	Physical risks acute	Increased capital expenditures to prevent due to temporary operation stops; and increasing insurance premiums	While we estimate our risk level as low, there is a limited number of locations along the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in Japan that are exposed to hurricanes, cyclones, or typhoons.	Short term	Identify potential locations at risk and mitigate risk by capital or management actions (loss prevention investments) insurance coverage and emergency planning	We have an ongoing program in which third party risk engineers audit. exposure to flood, wind, snow, hail, fire and wind damage. The audits identify prevention and mitigation actions for individual sites and our segment leadership tracks the implementation of these actions. Our insurance program mitigates financial risks caused by severe weather. Actual severe weather impacts have been marginal.	Risk score provided by our insurance company per site CAPEX dedicated to loss prevention due to flood and wind damage/year Number of identified risks mitigated per year For Locations in flood hazard areas, list of building area at the Location See Appendix A for additional details on metrics for acute flood and wind risk
4. Sea level rise	Physical risks chronic	No potential impact identified given the location of our manufacturing sites. While there might be potential supply chain impacts, our initial focus is on the impacts in our own operations	No	Long term	Identify site-specific potential impacts to determine actions needed	As part of scenario analysis, our Sustainability Working Committee has carried out a site-by-site analysis of flood risks linked to sea level rise using available information, such as the NOAA sea level rise risk tool. The Committee reviews available tools on a periodic basis to assess relevant updates to tool capabilities No significant issues have been identified.	Score assigned in internal evaluation

Risk	Category	Financial Impact	Significant Before Mitigation Measures?	Term	Strategic Response	Practical Management Measures	Metrics Used by Howmet to Track Progress
5. Increased temperatures and a linked decrease in water availability.	Physical risks chronic	Increased costs linked to increased cooling activity; increased water cost or lost income due to temporary operation stop	Heatwaves and wildfires due to increased temperature are not considered significant for our operations. Water availability could limit production in very extreme cases	Medium to long term	Company Heat stress prevention program Our insurance program monitors wildfire risk Reduce water consumption	During 2022, we identified site-based water reduction projects to be implemented by 2024, delivering an improvement in water intensity versus the 2019 baseline. Progress towards this goal achieved in 2023 is detailed in the "Water" section of our 2023 ESG report.	Number of heat stress incidents Total water withdrawal water intensity by revenue CAPEX and expenses dedicated to water use reduction See Appendix A for additional detail on water

[1] Sustainable Development Scenario published by the International Energy Agency in 2019

[2] Example cost estimate of US$37 million obtained by multiplying our Scope 1 emissions in 2021 (0.37 million metric tons of CO_2e) by US$100 per ton of CO_2e.

[3] Example cost estimate of US$40 million obtained by multiplying our Scope 2 emissions in 2021 (0.40 million metric tons of CO_2e) by US$100 per ton of CO_2e.

Table 2: Climate Related Opportunities Identified by Howmet Aerospace Inc.

Opportunities	Category	Financial Impact	Term	Strategic Response	Metrics Used by Howmet
Commitment of the aviation industry to reduce emissions, which is driving the need for more fuel-efficient engines and lighter aircraft	Products	Increased revenue from increased product content on the next-generation aerospace engines and lighter aircraft	Short, medium and long term	Development of innovative lightweight and fuel-efficient aviation components.	Revenue by product stream
Incentives in commercial road transportation to increase fuel efficiency per ton of payload	Products	Increased revenue from increased aluminum wheel and wheel covers content on truck tractors, trailers, buses, and other commercial transportation	Short and medium term	Increased manufacturing and commercialization efforts: Aluminum wheels have significant potential in upward market penetration in the global heavy truck market. Alcoa Wheel covers were launched at the NA market in 2022. Product innovation focus that will increase freight efficiency by reducing the weight of aluminum wheels. Our lightest wheel is 45 percent lighter than steel wheels, allowing increased fuel efficiency per ton of payload.	Increased aluminum wheel content on truck tractors, trailers, buses and other commercial transportation
Manufacture of fasteners used in renewable energy, including windmills and solar panels	Products	Increased revenue through increased market penetration of these product lines	Short and medium term	Product innovations that support lower installation costs, operations and maintenance (O&M) costs and therefore reduce the overall costs for renewables.	Revenue by product stream

Opportunities	Category	Financial Impact	Term	Strategic Response	Metrics Used by Howmet
Increased resource efficiency	Energy and water efficiency	Reduced operating costs from reduced consumption of natural gas, electricity and water	Short and medium term	Operational changes to improve energy and water efficiency (non-capital). Capital investments in energy and water efficiency that will reduce operating expenditures.	Savings in natural gas, electricity and water per year CAPEX invested in efficiency projects/year
Green financing	Access to capital	Beneficial rates for accessing capital through sustainability-linked bonds	Medium and long term	Review of potential available options.	NA

Strategy: b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities in the organization´s business, strategy and financial planning.

Our climate strategy is based on three levers – product sustainability, energy management and supply chain management. While the paragraph below provides an overview of each of the levers, a summary of the impacts of climate-related risks and strategic opportunities can be seen in Tables 1 and 2 in columns "Strategic Response" and "Practical Management Measures." Financial impacts of the climate-related risks and opportunities identified are also listed in Tables 1 and 2 of this document, addressing revenues, operating costs, CAPEX and access to capital.

Product Sustainability
Through our products, we support our customers' efforts to reduce their GHG footprint and position themselves for market success in an increasingly carbon-constrained environment.

Products that our customers manufacture from our advanced materials and technologies consume less energy and emit fewer GHGs than those produced from heavier materials or legacy technologies. As a result, GHG emissions avoided by using our products are substantial relative to the emissions generated in the manufacturing of these materials. This represents a key commercial opportunity. Further details can be found in the "Products" section of the Howmet ESG Report.

Energy Management, Associated Scope 1 and 2 Emissions, and Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy

The second strategic lever is to improve the resilience of our operations in a carbon-constrained environment by reducing our direct and indirect emissions. Our approach includes improvements in energy efficiency, electrification and changing to lower and zero emission energy. Reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions mitigates the risk of increased costs linked to various existing and potential carbon pricing schemes.

We seek to align our direct and indirect emissions with the goals of the Paris Agreement. This means that our target framework, pace of emission contraction and ultimate goal of net zero will be based on science and proven technologies.

Our objective is to develop a credible and realistic transition plan that we have divided into near-, medium- and long-term phases focusing on 2024, 2027, 2030 and 2050, respectively. Our efforts target our own operations, covering Scope 1 and 2 emissions, which are annually assured by an independent 3rd party.

In 2021, we set our first near-term goal that aligns with the 1.5˚C pathway. We identified more than 100 energy-saving projects that represented an investment of US$28.3 million. These projects were forecasted to significantly reduce our energy intensity and reduce the GHG footprint of our operations by 21.5 percent by end of 2024 from our 2019 baseline. The 2024 ESG report includes a comprehensive overview on how we achieved the targets.

Year	Near-Term Goal	Plan	CapEx	Actual
2019-2024	21. 5 percent combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission contraction by 2024 versus a 2019 baseline, covering all of our Scope 1 and 2 based emissions	103 energy efficiency projects	US$28.3 million	Per 12/31/2024 achieved 21.7 percent reduction from 2019 baseline

Our Transition Technology Workgroup, which consists of the energy and technology leads of each of our businesses, has identified opportunities to further reduce emissions from our operations. The group has created a plan that is both economically achievable and realistic. The outcomes of this exercise resulted in a goal that covers a second three-year period that ends in 2027.

Next Goal Period

Howmet commits to 33.6 percent, or 339,000 metric tons, absolute reduction of combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 global GHG emissions by 2027 from a 2019 baseline.

Year	Next Goal Period	Plan	Cost
2025-2027	Howmet commits to 33.6 percent, or 339,000 metric tons, absolute reduction of combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 market based global GHG emissions by 2027 from a 2019 baseline.	Combined energy efficiency efforts and transition to low carbon intensity power sources.	An initial US$ 9 million. Further budget will be made available once suitable reduction opportunities have been identified.

For this next goal period, the targeted reductions are aligned with science-based net zero 2050 target scenarios. This requires our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions to be 33.6 percent – 339,000 metric tons – below our 2019 emissions by the end of 2027.

We anticipate accomplishing these reductions through a combination of continued energy-efficiency projects at our locations and the transition to power sources with lower carbon intensities, including purchases of RECs. An initial US$9 million in capital funding has been approved for the energy efficiency efforts, which we estimate will contribute to an annual reduction of approximately 35,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_{2e}). Additional identification and estimation of opportunities are underway.

As the cost of carbon is expected to rise, we will include this aspect in the evaluations of new projects and capital expenditures to ensure our investments are sustainable.

In the medium term, starting from 2030, we believe that a further reduction of carbon emissions is achievable but represents a more significant challenge. This is because we will be dependent on technological developments that we can apply in our facilities, the costs projection of renewable energy sources and improvement in the energy infrastructure in the communities where we operate.

We continue to analyze technological opportunities, feasibility, and costs, and update our strategy to achieve a medium-term climate goal that seeks continued alignment with the Paris Agreement.

In the long term (by 2050 at the latest), our operations need to transform toward carbon neutral and transition from a dependency on natural gas and a carbon-rich electricity grid to achieve the targets set in the Paris Agreement. We believe that clean energy, including hydrogen fuel, has potential, but its use in our industry is in the early stages with significant technological acceleration and maturation needed.

Our research and development (R&D) teams will play an essential role in developing, selecting, and implementing the technologies of tomorrow that will support our GHG ambitions. We will need to manage dependencies on R&D results, affordable clean energy and supporting infrastructure as part of our plan to achieve the climate goals. We expect to detail and communicate our long-term plan as we progress through our analysis.

Supply Chain Management

The third strategic lever is related to suppliers. We request that our suppliers drive GHG reductions into their processes and practices, helping us build a more resilient supply base and leverage supplier experience to achieve our climate-related goals.

Since our most significant indirect emissions are related to the purchases of primary metals, it is important that we use suppliers that are focused on energy efficiency, renewable energy and advanced technologies to minimize their GHG impact and, in turn, our Scope 3 emissions. Indirectly, this approach also addresses the potential cost increases linked to potential or actual regulatory actions (carbon pricing) in the raw materials supply chain. In 2024 we reached out to our largest suppliers of metal to gather specific information on the GHG footprint, recycled versus primary metal and the smelter origin. Several of our largest suppliers have committed to the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI) and are certified against the Performance Standard which sets minimum expectations on ESG performance including climate. Our largest supplier has a high level of recycled content and is sourcing the remaining primary metal from hydro powered smelters.

We are working toward setting a goal for Scope 3 GHG emissions. We believe that the quality, assurance, and specificity of Scope 3 data has not yet achieved the level of maturity that justifies a credible target. In 2024, for the first time, we acquired third-party limited assurance on Scope 3 categories nine and twelve, for our 2023 data. As a result, we obtained limited assurance for 10 scope 3 categories, as published in our 2024 ESG report. The assurance outcome is indicative of our commitment to strengthen our Scope 3 data and helps us prepare for a GHG target.

Strategy: c) Describe the resilience of the organization´s strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2ºC or lower scenario.

To further understand the impact that climate change could have on our business, we performed a high-level climate change scenario analysis in 2020 for both physical risks and risks related to policies linked to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

For physical risks, we considered a worst-case scenario with no policy mitigation actions and a middle-of-the-road scenario to screen worst-case impacts. For risks related to the transition to a low-carbon economy, such as changing policies, we used the International Energy Agency Sustainable Development (SDS) Scenario.

The scenario is constructed to limit global temperature increase by 1.8 C with a 66 percent probability without reliance on global net negative CO_{2e} emissions. This is equivalent to limiting the temperature rise to 1.65° C with a 50 percent probability.

Carbon Pricing and Transitional Risk

In the Sustainable Development Scenario, society acts rapidly to limit GHG emissions. Policies, such as a forecasted carbon price of US$100 per ton of emissions by 2030, are implemented to discourage GHG emissions. We have assumed that there will be no significant physical impacts to our business by 2030 in this scenario. Thus, only the impacts of regulatory changes are assessed, focusing on carbon pricing.

The main impacts identified in this transition scenario are associated with projected carbon pricing schemes in key countries, driving increases in both manufacturing costs due to natural gas-related CO_2 emissions and the cost of energy and raw materials.

Our analysis considered various market growth scenarios and mitigation strategies to understand the financial impact associated with our direct carbon emissions. One of the key mitigation strategies is centered around energy-efficiency objectives in the near term that include operational improvements, equipment upgrades, process design changes and purchase of renewable energy.

Energy efficiencies are a critical lever to reduce GHG emissions for our operating locations. This is why we developed the first steps of the transition plan outlined in Strategy disclosure b) in this document, in the section "Energy Management, Associated Scope 1 and 2 Emissions, and Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy."

Physical Risk

In the physical impact scenarios, CO_{2e} emissions continue to rise, increasing CO_{2e} concentration and thus the global average temperature to a maximum of 4°C in 2100. In this assessment, we did not include impacts from regulatory restrictions but focused on physical impacts.

We used the following scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC):

- Representative concentration pathway (RCP) 8.5, which is a worst-case scenario with a worldwide average global temperature increase of 4°C in 2100; and
- RCP 4.5, which is a scenario with an average global temperature increase of 2°C in 2100.

The initial approach was to focus on the direct impact of physical risks in our operations. Potential supply chain impacts will be considered in the future for additional assessment.

The main physical impacts identified in the 4°C worst-case scenario analysis are:

- Acute physical risks: Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, such as storms and floods; and
- Chronic physical risks: Potential for sea-level rise to affect facilities, but no significant exposure was indicated.

A general conclusion from the physical scenario analysis was that no dramatic change in physical risks at our locations is expected between 2020 to 2050. Beyond 2050, risk increases locally in the 4°C average temperature increase scenario.

While the focus of both the physical and transition scenario analyses was limited to Howmet owned operations, the outcomes validate our strategic direction.

RISK MANAGEMENT: Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

In 2024, CDP recognized our efforts on Risk Management with a maximum score of A or "Leadership" in the Business Strategy and Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities Process sections of CDP.

Risk Management: a) Describe the organization´s processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

Climate-related transition risks are identified by our Sustainability Working Committee. Current climate-related physical risks are identified as part of our external loss prevention audits, which is a process carried out by our insurance company. The Sustainability Working Committee reviewed climate risks linked to potential chronic effects of climate change in the future.

We integrate the identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks into our double materiality assessment and our companywide ERM process. Each identified risk is assigned a subject matter expert (SME) that revisits and evaluates the risk twice a year as per a set of criteria. Considering potential impact and likelihood, we consider risks as base risk, watch tier risk or key enterprise risk. Potential new risks are identified via biannual leadership discussions.

Risk Management: b) Describe the organization´s process for managing climate-related risks.

We address all identified risks. We address base risk and watch tier level risks at the segment/business unit level, while key company risks have management plans that are periodically reviewed by the company-wide Risk Management Team. This team comprises of members from our legal, financial, EHS, sustainability, human resources, operations and commercial teams.

The Risk Management Team contacts the SMEs biannually to revisit current risk status, discuss potential rating changes and explore additional risks that might have been identified. Risk owners develop and own risk management plans and are responsible for their implementation. The Risk Management Team reviews the status of the management plans and progress against them. Executive Leadership is involved in the review of the risks periodically, and the Board is briefed on the risks at least annually.

Risk Management: c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization´s overall risk management.

The previous two risk management related disclosures – a) and b) – address in detail how climate-related risks are identified, assessed and managed as part of our ERM process.

METRICS & TARGETS: Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.

Metrics & Targets:

a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.

c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

The metrics we are using to assess climate-related risks and opportunities are listed in Tables 1 and 2 in this document, under the column "Metrics Used by Howmet to Track Progress."

While we are not disclosing all internally used metrics to assess climate risks and opportunities, Table 3 below lists the metrics we are disclosing and the related objectives. These are grouped as per the seven categories of cross-industry climate-related metrics identified in the TCFD 2021 guidance document on "Metrics, Targets and Transition Plans."

Further information on our GHG and water objectives and on how we are performing against them can be found in the Howmet ESG Report.

Table 3: Climate-Related Metrics and Targets as per the seven categories for Cross-Industry Metrics in the 2021 TCFD guidance on "Metrics, Targets and Transition Plans"

Cross-Industry Metric Category	Metrics/Information Disclosed, among others	Targets	Location of the Information
GHG Emissions	• Absolute Scope 1, 2 (location and market based) and 3 emissions • GHG intensity (Scope 1 and 2 both location and market based) by revenue • Scope 1 and 2 (both market and location based) emissions by segment/ business unit and by region • Reduction of GHG emissions by year • Total energy use • Energy intensity by revenue • Energy intensity per segment/business unit • Energy Intensity per metric ton of metal procured • Progress versus GHG goals	• Completed goal: Combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission reduction by 21. 5 percent by 2024 versus a 2019 baseline, covering 100 percent of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. • Short-term goal: Strengthen our Scope 3 emission calculations, have them externally verified and set related supply chain GHG emissions goals • 2027 Goal: Howmet commits to 33.6 percent, or 339,000 metric tons, absolute reduction of combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 market based global GHG emissions by 2027 from a 2019 baseline. • The Transition Technology Workgroup to support the 2030 strategy to build next term climate goals that seeks to align with the Paris Agreement.	a) Howmet ESG Report and b) Disclosure on Strategy in this report
GHG Emissions	Percentage of suppliers with sustainability programs considered as outstanding, advanced, good or partial.	Continue working with our supply base to increase supplier resilience	Howmet ESG Report

Cross-Industry Metric Category	Metrics/Information Disclosed, among others	Targets	Location of the Information
Physical Risks	As per our climate scenario analysis, no dramatic change in physical risks at our locations is expected between 2020 to 2050. Beyond 2050, risk increases locally in the 4°C average temperature increase scenario. Total water withdrawal, and discharge. Water withdrawal by source. Total water withdrawn in water-stressed areas Water withdrawal by source in water-stressed areas Progress versus 2027 goal	• Revisit our physical risk scenario analysis when new tools become available. • We achieved the goal to reduce our revenue-based water intensity by 8.6 percent by the end of 2024 versus a 2019 baseline. Our new goal is to reduce our revenue based water intensity by 19 percent by 2027 versus 2019. • New goal of zero percent water withdrawal increase from high or severe water-scarce areas in 2027 versus 2019 baseline.	Table 1 and disclosure c) on Strategy in this report Howmet ESG Report
Climate-Related opportunities	Revenue by segment and description of opportunities		Annual Report and Table 2 in this report
Capital Deployment	CAPEX for energy-efficiency and water-efficiency projects	Deploy CAPEX needed to achieve energy- and water-intensity reduction goals.	Table 1 in this report
Internal Carbon Prices		We are considering establishing an internal carbon price associated with capital expenditures.	CDP disclosure
Remuneration	Our Compensation Committee can assign 20 percent of the weight of our incentive compensation target to achieving	See the 2024 and 2025 Proxy Statement for all factors considered.	2025 Proxy Statement

In 2024, CDP recognized our efforts on Scope 1 and 2 emissions, with a maximum score of A or Leadership.

Appendix A: Physical Risk – Additional Details

Table 1 lists Locations identified by our insurance provider are susceptible to acute flood and wind hazards:

Table 1, Sites exposed to flood and wind hazards

Location	Wind	Flood	Hail	Bldg. area, m^2
Hampton, Virginia	X			53,442
Nomi, Japan	X	X		12,300
Ickles, United Kingdom		X		8,659
Dives, France		X		28,349

In 2024, 15 recommendations to reduce risk that were identified by our insurance provider were mitigated, with a capex spend of approximately $1.5 M.

Table 2 identifies Howmet operations that are in high and very high, water scarcity areas as defined by the World Wildlife Fund's Water Risk Filter (2021) Tool and the World Resource Institute's Aqueduct tool.

Location	Water Scarcity Classification
Acuna, Mexico	Extremely High
Carson, California	Very High
City of Industry, California	Very High
Fontana, California	High
Fullerton, California	Very High
Monterrey, Mexico	High
Casablanca, Morocco	High
Rancho Cucamonga, California	High
Simi Valley, California	Very High
Torrance, California	Very High
Tucson, Arizona	High

The Water Risk Filter risk category water scarcity is a comprehensive and robust metric as it integrates a total of 7 best available and peer-reviewed datasets covering different aspects of scarcity as well as different modelling approaches: aridity index, water depletion, baseline water stress, blue water scarcity, available water remaining, drought frequency probability, and projected change in drought occurrence.

The Aqueduct tool measures the ratio of total water demand to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water demand includes domestic, industrial irrigation, and livestock consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability.