ESG FACTSHEET
2024

DÜRR GROUP.

WATER MANAGEMENT AND WATER STRESS 2024

Water and waste water

A significant part of our value creation as an engineering company is accounted for by the development and construction of market- and customer-specific technical solutions. Production and assembly account for a smaller share of our business than in more production-intensive industrial companies, and the consumption of water and other materials and resources is correspondingly lower.

At most sites, freshwater is used as drinking water, for food preparation, for sanitary areas, and for cleaning. At some sites with production activities, it is also used as process water (for cooling lubricants, sprinkler systems, plant and equipment in technical centers, cooling of buildings). With the exception of the Indian sites, all companies use drinking water from the public network. Occasionally, rainwater is also used for various purposes, for example at Dürr Systems in Brazil, South Africa, and India. At HOMAG, only small amounts of process water are used for cooling during machining processes. The water is fed into recirculating cooling systems and maintained by filtering and purification processes. As a result, it only needs to be replaced and disposed of once a year. Schenck completely recirculates its very small quantities of process water.

In most cases, waste water at Dürr Group sites is fed into the waste water treatment system through the public sewer system. Contaminated, chemically polluted waste water and waste water from processes requiring special treatment is properly disposed of depending on the degree and type of contamination.

We collect annual information on water sourcing and use, on water withdrawal volumes, and on waste water volumes at relevant sites. This excludes sites with fewer than 30 employees. In 2024, our survey covered 95 sites employing more than 97% of the Group's workforce.

Within the Dürr Group, Germany is the country with the largest number of production sites. Accordingly, 33.1% of water withdrawal is attributable to the German sites, followed by China (28.4%) and North and South America (16.4%).

Water withdrawal by region

	2024		2023		2022	
	m^3	%	m^3	%	m^3	%
Germany	69,952	33.1	72,365	42.0	69,759	36.9
Europe (excluding Germany)	22,721	10.7	21,522	12.5	34,372	18.2
Americas	34,811	16.4	34,795	20.2	29,267	15.5
China	60,142	28.4	38,026	22.1	51,801	27.4
Asia (excluding China), Africa, Australia	24,004	11.3	5,494	3.2	4,064	2.1
Total	**211,629**	**100.0**	**172,202**	**100.0**	**189,263**	**100.0**

At around 10.6 m^3 per employee per year, or 29.1 liters per employee per day, water withdrawal in the Dürr Group is very low compared with our industry peers. However, we are committed to further reducing our water withdrawal in light of global water depletion caused by climate change.

Water stress

Our goal is to reduce water withdrawal and the associated environmental impact at our sites. To this end, we established a Group-wide process in 2023 for assessing risks associated with water scarcity. At regular intervals, we analyze relevant sites using various indicators to identify potential local impacts and develop countermeasures as required. These indicators include water stress, water depletion, seasonal fluctuations in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, and the risk of droughts. We use indicators from the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (Aqueduct 4.0) of the World Resources Institute (WRI) as a data basis.

In summer 2025, we analyzed all 140 Dürr Group sites (including separate warehouses) with regard to the risk of water stress. At the time of the analysis, 28 sites were located in areas of extreme water scarcity, representing 20% of all Group sites. In 2024, these sites accounted for just under 29% of Group-wide water withdrawal. China, India, the United States, and Mexico are the countries with the most sites in water stress areas.

In addition, we simulated the risk of water scarcity at relevant sites for the years 2030 and 2050. In doing so, we considered three Shared Socioeconomic Pathway scenarios (SSP scenarios): SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0, and SSP5-8.5. As a result, we have identified a slight increase in the number of sites located in areas of extreme water scarcity in the future. Accordingly, if the pessimistic SSP5-8.5 scenario were to occur in 2050, a total of 29 sites could be affected by extreme water stress, representing 21% of all sites.

Share of Group sites by water risk category and profile (as of: July 2025)

	Share of Group sites	Water stress	Water depletion	Interannual variability	Seasonal variability	Groundwater table decline	Riverine flood risk	Coastal flood risk	Drought risk
Extremely high	%	20.0	4.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	2.9	0.0	0.0
High	%	20.0	2.1	4.3	4.3	0.7	12.9	2.1	4.3
Medium-high	%	20.7	7.9	17.1	7.1	1.4	10.0	7.9	30.2
Medium	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2
Low-medium	%	16.4	51.4	70.0	40.0	16.4	28.6	8.6	15.8
Low	%	22.9	34.3	7.1	48.6	80.0	45.7	81.4	1.4
Total	**%**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Additional information

- Key figures on water: ESG Facts & Figures 2024
- Water Policy

About this ESG Factsheet

This document contains sustainability information that we provide voluntarily, in addition to our Sustainability Statement 2024, for the benefit of interested stakeholders. It is therefore not part of the Sustainability Statement 2024 and has not been subject to third-party review. Unless otherwise stated, the information provided refers to the 2024 calendar year (January 1 to December 31, 2024) and the Dürr Group, which comprises Dürr AG and its subsidiaries. Minor discrepancies may occur in the computation of sums and percentages due to rounding.

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